DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2011

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED ELEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

DAVID E. PRICE, North Carolina, *Chairman*

CIRO RODRIGUEZ, Texas
C.A. "DUTCH" RUPPERSBERGER, Maryland
ALAN B. MOLLOHAN, West Virginia
NITA M. LOWEY, New York
LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, California
SAM FARR, California
STEVEN R. ROTHMAN, New Jersey
MARION BERRY, Arkansas

HAROLD ROGERS, Kentucky
JOHN R. CARTER, Texas
JOHN ABNEY CULBERSON, Texas
MARK STEVEN KIRK, Illinois
KEN CALVERT, California

NOTE: Under Committee Rules, Mr. Obey, as Chairman of the Full Committee, and Mr. Lewis, as Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee, are authorized to sit as Members of all Subcommittees.

STEPHANIE GUPTA, JEFF ASHFORD, JIM HOLM,
KARYN KENDALL, WILL PAINTER, and MIKE BIRSIC,
Staff Assistants

PART 4

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

PART 4—DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2011

TSA
OHA
USSS
USCG
FEMA
NPPD

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2011

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED ELEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

DAVID E. PRICE, North Carolina, *Chairman*

CIRO RODRIGUEZ, Texas
C.A. "DUTCH" RUPPERSBERGER, Maryland
ALAN B. MOLLOHAN, West Virginia
NITA M. LOWEY, New York
LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, California
SAM FARR, California
STEVEN R. ROTHMAN, New Jersey
MARION BERRY, Arkansas

HAROLD ROGERS, Kentucky
JOHN R. CARTER, Texas
JOHN ABNEY CULBERSON, Texas
MARK STEVEN KIRK, Illinois
KEN CALVERT, California

NOTE: Under Committee Rules, Mr. Obey, as Chairman of the Full Committee, and Mr. Lewis, as Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee, are authorized to sit as Members of all Subcommittees.

STEPHANIE GUPTA, JEFF ASHFORD, JIM HOLM,
KARYN KENDALL, WILL PAINTER, and MIKE BIRSIC,
Staff Assistants

PART 4

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

57–185 WASHINGTON : 2010

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

DAVID R. OBEY, Wisconsin, *Chairman*

NORMAN D. DICKS, Washington
ALAN B. MOLLOHAN, West Virginia
MARCY KAPTUR, Ohio
PETER J. VISCLOSKY, Indiana
NITA M. LOWEY, New York
JOSE E. SERRANO, New York
ROSA L. DELAURO, Connecticut
JAMES P. MORAN, Virginia
JOHN W. OLVER, Massachusetts
ED PASTOR, Arizona
DAVID E. PRICE, North Carolina
CHET EDWARDS, Texas
PATRICK J. KENNEDY, Rhode Island
MAURICE D. HINCHEY, New York
LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, California
SAM FARR, California
JESSE L. JACKSON, JR., Illinois
CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK, Michigan
ALLEN BOYD, Florida
CHAKA FATTAH, Pennsylvania
STEVEN R. ROTHMAN, New Jersey
SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR., Georgia
MARION BERRY, Arkansas
BARBARA LEE, California
ADAM SCHIFF, California
MICHAEL HONDA, California
BETTY MCCOLLUM, Minnesota
STEVE ISRAEL, New York
TIM RYAN, Ohio
C.A. "DUTCH" RUPPERSBERGER, Maryland
BEN CHANDLER, Kentucky
DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Florida
CIRO RODRIGUEZ, Texas
LINCOLN DAVIS, Tennessee
JOHN T. SALAZAR, Colorado
PATRICK J. MURPHY, Pennsylvania

JERRY LEWIS, California
C. W. BILL YOUNG, Florida
HAROLD ROGERS, Kentucky
FRANK R. WOLF, Virginia
JACK KINGSTON, Georgia
RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN, New Jersey
TODD TIAHRT, Kansas
ZACH WAMP, Tennessee
TOM LATHAM, Iowa
ROBERT B. ADERHOLT, Alabama
JO ANN EMERSON, Missouri
KAY GRANGER, Texas
MICHAEL K. SIMPSON, Idaho
JOHN ABNEY CULBERSON, Texas
MARK STEVEN KIRK, Illinois
ANDER CRENSHAW, Florida
DENNIS R. REHBERG, Montana
JOHN R. CARTER, Texas
RODNEY ALEXANDER, Louisiana
KEN CALVERT, California
JO BONNER, Alabama
STEVEN C. LATOURETTE, Ohio
TOM COLE, Oklahoma

BEVERLY PHETO, *Clerk and Staff Director*

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2011

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 2010.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION: ARE WE MAKING SMART INVESTMENTS FOR REAL TRANSPORTATION SECURITY?

WITNESS

GALE D. ROSSIDES, ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY, TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

OPENING STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN DAVID PRICE

Mr. PRICE. The Committee will come to order. This afternoon we are pleased to welcome Acting Assistant Secretary Gale Rossides to her second hearing on transportation security issues before this Subcommittee. You have been the Transportation Security Administration's Acting Assistant Secretary for much longer than any of us anticipated. We all look forward to having some certainty about the long-term leadership of the agency, but in the meantime you have stepped up admirably to the demands of your role and we appreciate your strong and diligent leadership, which I am confident has made air travel in our country more secure. Thank you for serving your country with distinction in what is sometimes a thankless job.

Created in the wake of the attacks of September 11th, the initial focus of the TSA was securing the aviation sector in this country. But soon thereafter, attacks in London, Madrid and Mumbai pointed to other transportation vulnerabilities, especially in transit systems. Based upon the threat environment, this Subcommittee has worked diligently over the years to fill security gaps in all of our transportation networks.

Since 2003, we have appropriated over $8 billion to give TSA screeners better tools to detect weapons and explosives in luggage and on people. We have appropriated over $400 million for TSA to vet passengers for links to terrorism in order to prevent certain individuals from boarding an aircraft. Additionally, Congress has set an August 2010 deadline for screening all cargo on passenger aircraft, appropriating $468 million to date to accomplish this task.

To address threats outside the aviation environment, Congress has provided $1.8 billion in grants to help local transit agencies and Amtrak secure rail and transit networks. We worked with the new Administration last year to place additional emphasis on surface transportation security with new special response teams, or

VIPRs, and funding to better coordinate security efforts in nonaviation modes, such as pipelines, highways, motor carriers, mass transit, rail and shipping.

This Subcommittee has also encouraged research and development of technologies to thwart threats that have yet to materialize. Well before the Christmas Day bomb plot, TSA had been working to field a solution to the nonmetallic explosives threat by testing and evaluating advanced imaging technology which this Subcommittee supported.

On December 25th, when Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab attempted to detonate an explosive device on board a Northwest Airlines flight from Amsterdam to Detroit, our fears about this threat were materialized. As a result, TSA ramped up its procurement and deployment plan for the new screening capacity. For that, you should be commended.

However, the failure of Dutch screeners to detect the explosive on Christmas Day was just one piece of the breakdown in our intelligence and aviation security systems that permitted the would be bomber to get as far as he did. After ordering a top-down review of all the aviation security procedures, President Obama initiated a number of reforms, including enhanced screening for passengers flying into the United States from, or flying through, nations on our list of state sponsors of terrorism and other countries of interest; the deployment of additional law enforcement at airports, air marshals on flights, and explosives detection canine teams to keep our air traffic safe; ramped-up deployment of passenger screening technologies that can better detect hidden explosives; and importantly, improvements to the terrorist watch list system, including placing more individuals on the no-fly list. We will want to discuss your efforts since the announcement of these reforms and of course how your 2011 budget builds on these measures to create lasting security solutions for the American people.

The high threat environment that we face makes plain the need to close critical gaps in the aviation sector. The 2011 request, which totals $7.87 billion overall, includes an additional $946 million above the 2010 level for increased measures to secure the Nation's airports and flights on the heels of the Christmas Day botched attack. We will need to closely scrutinize your request today, bearing in mind that the enemy is constantly watching and evolving and no single tool is a foolproof solution.

We will be watching TSA to ensure that the agency itself is evolving to thwart potential attackers. One thing we rely on to give us perspective on the agency's strategic vision is your annual expenditure plan for checkpoint systems, checked baggage, and air cargo. This plan is our guidebook indicating how funds will be allocated within various programs. It is routinely updated to address changes in the threat environment or to revise estimates for technology development. Without knowing what you plan to procure in 2010 for airport checkpoints, we cannot make complete sense of your 2011 budget request for such items as advanced imaging technologies and portable explosive trace machines. We need to know if what you are requesting for 2011 is the best use of resources, and not just a response to the latest incident.

Today, I look forward to learning more about this cohesive strategy. As part of this discussion, we expect you to be able to answer not only why a 9 percent increase in aviation security is a smart investment in 2011, but also whether we are devoting the correct amount of resources to domestic versus international activities. After all, aviation security does not start at our borders. We need to work across the globe to make sure that the threats are identified at their originating point, not when a terrorist boards an aircraft headed to the United States. So we will also want to hear about how TSA and the Department are cooperating with foreign authorities to secure air travel worldwide as well as discuss the optimal mix of manpower and screening technology for the 2011 fiscal year.

I want to thank you again for your service to the country. I look forward to continuing to work with you to ensure our transportation security professionals are equipped with the resources they need to keep the American people safe.

We will ask you, Ms. Rossides, to take 5 minutes to summarize your written statement and we will be happy to include your full statement in the record.

Now before you begin, I recognize our distinguished Ranking Member, Mr. Rogers, for his comments.

[The information follows:]

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

David Price (D-NC), Chairman, Subcommittee on Homeland Security

EMBARGOED UNTIL DELIVERY (Approx. 2:10 PM)
Thursday, March 4, 2010

Media Contact: Andrew High
202-225-1784

OPENING STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN DAVID PRICE

FY 2011 Budget for Transportation Security Administration: Are We Making Smart Investments for Real Transportation Security

March 4, 2010 / 2:00 pm

This afternoon we welcome Acting Assistant Secretary Gale Rossides to her second budget hearing on transportation security issues before this Subcommittee. Ms. Rossides, at this point, you have been the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) Acting Assistant Secretary for much longer than any of us anticipated. While we all look forward to having some certainty about the long-term leadership at your agency, you have stepped up to the demands of your role, and we appreciate your strong and diligent leadership, which I am confident, has made air travel in our country more secure. Thank you for serving your country with distinction in what is sometimes a thankless job.

Created in the wake of the attacks on September 11th, the initial focus of the TSA was securing the aviation sector in this country. But soon thereafter, attacks in London, Madrid and Mumbai pointed to other transportation vulnerabilities – especially in transit systems. Based upon the threat environment, this Subcommittee has worked diligently over the years to fill security gaps in all our transportation networks.

Since 2003, we have appropriated over $8 billion to give TSA screeners better tools to detect weapons and explosives in luggage and on people. We have appropriated over $400 million for TSA to vet passengers for links to terrorism in order to prevent certain individuals from boarding an aircraft. Plus, Congress has set an August 2010 deadline for screening all cargo on passenger aircraft, appropriating $468 million to date to accomplish this task.

To address threats outside the aviation environment, Congress has provided $1.8 billion in grants to help local transit agencies and Amtrak secure rail and transit networks. We worked with the new Administration last year to place additional emphasis on surface transportation security with new special response teams (or VIPRs) and funding to better coordinate security efforts in non-aviation modes, such as pipelines, highways, motor carriers, mass transit, rail, and shipping.

This Subcommittee has also encouraged research and development of technologies to thwart threats that have yet to materialize. Well before the Christmas Day bomb plot, TSA had been working to field a solution to the non-metallic explosives threat by testing and evaluating Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT), which this Subcommittee supported. On December 25th, when Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab attempted to detonate an explosive device on board a Northwest Airlines flight from Amsterdam to Detroit, our fears about this threat were realized. As a result, TSA ramped up its procurement and deployment plan for the new screening capacity. For that, you should be commended.

However, the failure of Dutch screeners to detect the explosive on Christmas Day was just one piece of the breakdown in our intelligence and aviation security systems that permitted Mr. Abdulmutallab to get as far as he did. After ordering a top-down review of all aviation security procedures, including our terrorist watch-list system, President Obama initiated a number of reforms, including:

- Enhanced screening for passengers flying into the United States from, or flying through, nations on our list of state sponsors of terrorism and other countries of interest;
- The deployment of additional law enforcement at airports, air marshals on flights, and explosives detection canine teams to keep our air traffic safe;
- Ramped-up deployment of passenger screening technologies that can better detect hidden explosives;
- And, importantly, improvements to the terrorist watch list system, including placing more individuals on the "no fly" list.

We will want to discuss your efforts since the announcement of these reforms, and of course, how your 2011 budget builds on these measures to create lasting security solutions for the American people.

The high threat environment we face makes plain the need to close critical gaps in the aviation sector. The 2011 request, which totals $7.87 billion overall, includes an additional $946 million above the 2010 level for increased measures to secure the nation's airports and flights on the heels of Christmas Day's botched attack. We will need to closely scrutinize your request today, bearing in mind that the enemy is constantly watching and evolving, and that no single tool is a foolproof solution to the threat.

We will also be watching TSA to ensure the agency *itself* is evolving to thwart potential attackers. One thing we rely on to give us perspective on the agency's strategic vision is your annual expenditure plan for checkpoint systems, checked baggage, and air cargo. This plan is our guidebook, indicating how funds will be allocated within various programs. It is routinely updated to address changes in the threat environment or to revise estimates for technology development. Without knowing what you plan to procure in 2010 for airport checkpoints, we cannot make complete sense of your 2011 budget request for such items as advanced imaging technologies and portable explosives trace machines. We need to know what you are requesting for 2011 is the best use of resources and not just an impulsive response to the latest incident.

Today I look forward to learning more about this cohesive strategy. As part of this discussion, I expect you to be able to answer not only why a 9 percent increase in aviation security is a smart investment in 2011, but also whether we are devoting the correct amount of resources to domestic versus international activities. After all, aviation security does not start at our borders. We need to work across the globe to make sure that threats are identified at their originating point, not when a terrorist boards an aircraft headed for the United States. So we'll also want to hear about how TSA and the Department are cooperating with foreign authorities to secure air travel worldwide as well as discuss the optimal mix of manpower and screening technology for the 2011 fiscal year.

I want to thank you, again, for your service to our country. I look forward to continuing to work with you to ensure our transportation security professionals are equipped with the resources they need to keep the American people safe. Please take five minutes to summarize your written statement. However, before we begin, let me recognize our distinguished Ranking Member Mr. Rogers for any comments he may wish to make.

# # #

OPENING STATEMENT OF RANKING MEMBER HAROLD ROGERS

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And welcome to Ms. Rossides for what is perhaps your final appearance before the Subcommittee, regrettably.

When TSA was established in 2002, I voiced strong concerns about the agency's inclination to become overly reliant on manpower as opposed to the smart use of effective technology and its effort to bolster aviation security.

Today, some 8 years later, in the wake of another terrorist attack, it feels like deja vu all over again as I review TSA's proposed response to the vulnerabilities exposed by the Christmas Day plot.

Back in 2002, just as today, Congress was presented a request for funds to support thousands of thousands of screeners rather than a clearly articulated strategy for achieving meaningful aviation security. My concern back then, as it is today, is that we are not thinking through the proposed security enhancements in terms of portability, effectiveness, and adaptability for the next threat encountered.

So as I look at the fiscal 2011 budget request for more than 500 additional whole body imagers and more than 5,300 additional screeners I am apprehensive because it is unclear whether such a costly and manpower intensive approach is the absolute best course of action, especially when the initial deployment of these whole body imagers appears to be an interim step against the use of even more advanced technology.

My position on enhancing aviation security is one of cautious urgency. Far too often government overreacts in the wake of a crisis and a reactionary posture is one that habitually leads us into overspending on solutions that don't pan out.

Let me be clear, I am not saying there isn't some merit in what TSA is proposing for fiscal 2011. Rather, my concern is that this costly proposal appears to be a short-term fix, not a long-term sustainable solution that effectively balances legitimate travel, needed security, and limited resources.

Unfortunately, these questions cannot be fully answered until we have a better understanding of the direction that TSA is heading in the current fiscal year, which is difficult to do until we receive TSA's fiscal 2010 spending plans, as required by law, even though we are well into fiscal 2010. But don't get me off on that subject.

As this Subcommittee continues its oversight responsibilities, I intend to press DHS on the prioritization of its budget. I have made it very clear in previous hearings that I believe that the fiscal 2011 budget emphasizes aviation security and administration costs at the expense of virtually every other operational security program across the Department.

While I do not dispute the need to enhance aviation security and to improve program management, it is important to recall that two very distinct al Qaeda plots were revealed this past year—the Christmas Day attack and the Zazi plot to reportedly detonate explosives in New York City. So what this means to me is that we cannot exclusively focus upon the aviation sector at the expense of other areas. We must remain vigilant on the entire spectrum of threats facing the country.

Now having said all of that, I would be remiss if I did not take a moment to recognize the notable efforts of all the TSA personnel that have worked tirelessly to identify solutions to very difficult challenges since the Christmas Day attack.

And finally, Mr. Chairman, I think we need to highlight, as you have, Ms. Rossides' noteworthy service since the establishment of TSA. She is one of the six original employees at TSA, as young as she is, and she has endured the full range of challenges facing aviation security in the post-9/11 era. She will be taking up further pursuits, but we want to thank you for your service to your country for many years in this chore. To put it mildly, this Subcommittee and this Nation owes you a debt of gratitude for your dedicated service.

Thank you.

[The information follows:]

OPENING STATEMENT

CONGRESSMAN
Hal Rogers

FIFTH DISTRICT • KENTUCKY

Offices in
Washington, D.C.
Somerset, Prestonsburg,
Hazard

Contact: Stefani Zimmerman
202.225.4601

Opening Statement
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security

TSA – Are We Making Smart Investments for Real Transportation Security?

Witness:
Gail Rossides, Acting Administrator, TSA

2:00 PM | Thursday | March 4, 2010 | B318

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and welcome to Ms. Rossides for what is perhaps your final appearance before the Subcommittee.

When TSA was established in 2002, I voiced strong concerns about the agency's inclination to become overly reliant on manpower as opposed to the smart use of effective technology in its efforts to bolster aviation security.

Today, some eight years later, in the wake of another terrorist attack, it feels like déjà vu all over again as I review TSA's proposed response to the vulnerabilities exposed by the Christmas Day plot.

Back in 2002, just as today, Congress was presented a request for funds to support thousands upon thousands of screeners, rather than a clearly articulated strategy for achieving meaningful aviation security.

My concern back then, just as today, is that we are not thinking through the proposed security enhancements in terms of affordability, effectiveness, and adaptability for the next threat down-range.

So, as I look at the FY11 budget request for more than 500 additional whole body imagers and more than 5,300 additional screeners, I am apprehensive because it is unclear whether such a costly and manpower-intensive approach is the absolute best course of action; especially when the initial deployment of whole body imagers appears to be an interim step towards the use of even more advanced technology.

My position on enhancing aviation security is one of cautious urgency. Far too often, government over-reacts in the wake of a crisis.

And, a reactionary posture is one that habitually leads us into over-spending on solutions that don't pan out.

Let me be clear -- I'm not saying there isn't some merit in what TSA is proposing for FY11. Rather, my concern is that this costly proposal appears to be a short-term fix, not a long-term, sustainable solution that effectively balances legitimate travel, needed security, and limited resources.

Unfortunately these questions cannot be fully answered until we have a better understanding of the direction that TSA is heading in the current fiscal year – which is difficult to do until we receive TSA's FY 2010 spend plans, as required by law.

As this subcommittee continues its oversight responsibilities, I intend to press DHS on the prioritization of its budget. I've made it very clear in previous hearings that I believe the FY11 budget emphasizes aviation security and administrative costs at the expense of virtually every other operational security program across DHS.

While I do not dispute the need to enhance aviation security and to improve program management, it's important to recall that two very distinct al Qaeda plots were revealed this past year: the Christmas Day attack and the Zazi plot to reportedly detonate an explosive in New York City.

⇒ So, what this means to me is that we cannot exclusively focus upon the aviation sector at the expense of other areas. We must remain vigilant on the entire spectrum of threats facing our Nation.

Now, having said all that, I'd be remiss if I did not take a moment to recognize the notable efforts of all the TSA personnel that have worked tirelessly to identify solutions to very difficult challenges since the Christmas Day attack.

And, finally, I must also highlight Ms. Rossides' noteworthy service since the establishment of TSA.

⇒ As one of the six original employees at TSA, she has endured the full range of challenges facing aviation security in the post-9/11 era.

⇒ To put it mildly, this Subcommittee and our Nation owes you a debt of gratitude for your dedicated service.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I look forward to today's discussion.

###

Mr. PRICE. Thank you very much. Ms. Rossides, please proceed.

STATEMENT OF GALE ROSSIDES

Ms. ROSSIDES. Good afternoon, Chairman Price and Ranking Member Rogers. It is my great privilege to appear before you today to ask on behalf of the Transportation Security Administration, to ask for your support of the President's fiscal year 2011 total budget request of $8.2 billion for TSA, an increase of $512 million over fiscal year 2010.

I also thank you both personally for your very kind words. Having been with TSA since its first days, I have witnessed and appreciate our enduring partnership with this Subcommittee as we have achieved and continue to strive to meet important objectives towards securing our Nation's vital transportation systems.

I also greatly appreciate the work we have done with partners at all levels of government, industry representatives, our international partners, the privacy sector, and especially the traveling public we serve.

This year, we expect to fully implement our Secure Flight program, a key security vetting measure effected before airline passengers ever arrive at the airport. GAO has now certified that we have generally met all 10 program certification requirements set by this committee.

We will also screen 100 percent of air cargo on domestic flights by August and make substantial progress on screening air cargo on inbound international passenger flights.

We will obligate all $1 billion provided under the Recovery Act, accelerating important passenger and baggage screening enhancements.

We will further initiate over $1.3 billion in checkpoint and explosives detection systems with funds provided in fiscal year 2010.

We will stand up 15 new VIPR teams dedicated to surface transportation security and serve as the executive agent for decisions on $300 million in FEMA public transportation and railroad security grants.

TSA operates in a high threat environment day in and day out. This drives us to be ever vigilant. The attack on Northwest Flight 253 on Christmas Day was a stark reminder that there are still those who wish to do us harm. They are studying our security measures and will exploit our social norms to their advantage. The men and women of TSA live with that reality every day.

I truly appreciate the time that you, Mr. Chairman, and Ranking Member Rogers took to visit our Transportation Security Integration Facility, the TSIF, last week to discuss many of the advancements we are seeking in fiscal year 2011, most notably our advanced imaging technology. For years, TSA has recognized the threat of improvised explosive devices and focused our efforts there. We began testing advanced imaging technology in 2007 to detect metallic and nonmetallic threats hidden on the body. Because of the 3 years we have put into this we currently have 40 machines already in place at 19 airports. We will field approximately 500 units systemwide by the end of this year and our fiscal year 2011 request of $215 million doubles that equipment capability.

The almost 1,000 units will allow us to screen over 60 percent of all airline passages with AIT. This requires also 5,000 TSOs, which are also requested in our budget along with supporting costs.

I want to emphasize that TSA is the world leader in the marketplace for this advanced imaging technology, and the work we have done to date has paved the way for other countries to follow suit in the wake of the December 25th incident.

TSA does not screen passengers in other countries, but we are committed to helping our foreign partners enhance the security of flights coming into the United States. We have built strong relationships with our international partners, proven by the high level of cooperation we received in December. Within 5 hours of TSA issuing new security directives, 95 percent of foreign partners were in compliance. TSA seeks an additional $40 million for our international programs.

Our request also seeks to better equip our TSOs to better identify threats through operational intelligence by expanding our field intelligence officer program. We are also requesting $60 million for 800 additional portable explosive trace detection machines which have been proven to be very successful at detecting a wide array of explosives. We propose to add 350 behavior detection officers, and with an additional $71 million, TSA is requesting to add 275 proprietary canine teams.

The President's budget also requests an additional $85 million for FAMS to sustain domestic and international flight coverage on our highest risk flights.

In closing, I would like to state that TSA's core mission is one of counterterrorism. We continue the work we began 8 years ago to close vulnerabilities with new technology and with new processes in a very complex security regime.

As this will likely be my final appearance before the subcommittee as Acting Assistant Secretary, I am extremely grateful for your support of TSA, for our programs, and for the everyday heroes I have been honored to serve alongside with. I appreciate your support in achieving our shared security goals, and I am happy to respond to your questions.

[The statement of Ms. Rossides follows:]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Statement of

GALE D. ROSSIDES

ACTING ADMINISTRATOR

Before the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 4, 2010

Good morning Chairman Price, Ranking Member Rogers, and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee. Thank you for the opportunity to appear today to discuss the President's Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 budget request for the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and the steps the TSA is taking to enhance transportation security.

I want to thank the Subcommittee for consistently ensuring that TSA has the resources to carry out its critical security mission and express my appreciation for your continued partnership in meeting the changing and challenging security threats that confront us. Today I will outline TSA's plans to protect the transportation sector and ask for your support of the President's FY 2011 budget request of $8.2 billion for TSA to help us meet these challenges.

Since 9/11, TSA has employed multiple layers to secure the aviation system and ensure the safety of the traveling public. Long before passengers reach the airport, TSA uses the latest intelligence to influence our daily operational decisions and to provide security information to public and private partners. Passengers are vetted against the No-Fly List to determine who should not receive a boarding pass for a flight to, from, or within the United States and the Selectee List to determine who must go through additional security measures. At the airport, our layered approach to security employs measures both seen and unseen by travelers. The 48,000 Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) at hundreds of airports across the United States screen 1.8 million passengers and their baggage every day using advanced technology X-Ray systems, walk-through metal detectors, explosive trace detection equipment, trained canines, Bottled Liquid Scanners, Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT), full-body pat-downs, and explosives detection systems both at the checkpoint and at other key locations in the airport. Bomb Appraisal Officers (BAOs), and Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs) also assist in the screening process. Through programs such as the Aviation Direct Access Screening Program, TSA also uses random and unpredictable measures to enhance security along the airport perimeter and in limited access areas of airports. The $1 billion in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) funds provided to TSA for checkpoint and checked baggage screening technology have enabled TSA to greatly accelerate deployment of these critical tools to keep passengers safe.

To support in-flight security, Federal Air Marshals (FAMs) are deployed on domestic and international flights where international partners allow FAMs to enter their country on U.S.-flagged carriers. Thousands more pilots volunteer to serve as armed, deputized Federal Flight Deck Officers on domestic flights.

While we have made enormous strides to improve aviation security, terrorists continue to pose a threat to the United States; there is no silver bullet, nor any single measure that provides a 100 percent guarantee of security. Therefore, we cannot afford to become complacent.

The attempted attack on Northwest Flight 253 on Dec. 25, 2009, was a powerful reminder that terrorists will go to great lengths to defeat the security measures that have been put in place since September 11, 2001. As Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary Janet Napolitano has testified at recent hearings, this Administration is determined to thwart terrorist plots and disrupt, dismantle, and defeat terrorist networks by employing and enhancing the multiple layers of defense that work in concert with one another to secure our country. This effort involves not just TSA, but components across the DHS and many other Federal agencies as well as State, local, tribal, territorial, private sector, and international partners. TSA works closely with other DHS agencies, such as U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), to continually evaluate and improve security programs and processes.

Following the first reports of an attempted terrorist attack on Northwest Flight 253 on Dec. 25, 2009, DHS immediately put in place additional security measures. TSA requested that the Federal Aviation Administration apprise all 128 U.S.-bound international flights from Europe of the attempted attack and asked them to maintain heightened vigilance on their flights. Increased security measures were put in place at domestic airports, including additional explosives detection canine teams, state and local law enforcement, expanded presence of BDOs, and enhanced screening. TSA conducted calls with all major airlines and the Air Transport Association and issued Security Directives and Emergency Amendments for all international flights to the U.S., which mandated enhanced screening prior to departure and additional security measures during flight.

On Jan. 3, DHS/TSA issued a new Security Directive, effective on Jan. 4 and still operational today, which includes security measures developed in consultation with law enforcement officials and our domestic and international partners. This Security Directive mandates that every individual flying into the U.S. from anywhere in the world traveling from or through nations that are state sponsors of terrorism or other countries of interest will be required to go through enhanced screening. The directive also increases the use of enhanced screening technologies and mandates threat-based and random additional screening for passengers on U.S. bound international flights. These measures are being implemented with extraordinary cooperation from our global aviation partners.

These steps helped strengthen our security posture to face current threats to our country, yet as President Obama has made clear, we need to take additional actions to address the systemic vulnerabilities highlighted by this attack. At President Obama and Secretary Napolitano's direction, DHS and TSA are pursuing new initiatives to enhance the protection of air travel from acts of terrorism. The President's FY 2011 budget request would provide TSA with the resources it needs to carry out these critical new initiatives.

Enhanced Screening Technology

TSA is aggressively pursuing the deployment of enhanced screening technology to domestic airports and encouraging our international partners to do the same. While no technology is guaranteed to stop a terrorist attack, a number of technologies, when employed as part of a multi-layered security strategy, can increase our ability to detect dangerous materials. To this end, TSA is accelerating deployment of AIT units to increase capabilities to identify materials such as those used in the attempted Dec. 25, 2009, attack. These efforts are already well underway. TSA has 40 machines deployed at 19 airports throughout the United States. Last September, TSA purchased 150 additional AIT units with ARRA funding, and this year, TSA expects to deploy these and at least 300 additional units across the country. The units purchased with ARRA funds are scheduled to be deployed to U.S. airports this summer, with the first units set to arrive at Boston Logan and Chicago O'Hare international airports next week. The President's FY 2011 budget requests $214.7 million to purchase and install an additional 500 AIT units at checkpoints, to bring the total number of AIT units to approximately 1,000. An additional $314.6 million is requested for 5,355 TSO positions to operate these AIT machines at their accelerated deployment pace.

TSA also continues to explore additional privacy protections for AIT machines through automated threat detection, which would transmit images only when an alarm is triggered. In collaboration with the DHS Science and Technology Directorate, the security technology industry, and our international partners, software development is currently underway and will be followed by testing to ensure effective detection with minimal false alarms.

TSA is also increasing assets in the area of explosives detection equipment and highly trained security personnel to strengthen our abilities to find dangerous materials and stop dangerous people from boarding aircraft.

TSA has expanded the random use of Explosives Trace Detection (ETD) machines, which are effective against a wide scope of explosives, to screen both passengers and bags. The President's FY 2011 budget requests $60 million to purchase and supply approximately 800 additional portable ETD machines.

Further, the President's budget seeks approximately $20 million in funding to increase the ranks of BDOs by 350, enhancing coverage of lanes and shifts at Category X, I, II, and III airports and expanding coverage to smaller airports. BDOs provide an extra layer of security based on proven behavior observation and analysis techniques to make timely security risk assessments of travelers. They add an additional measure of unpredictability in aviation security, which is an important feature for disrupting terrorists' ability to plan attacks.

TSA also has determined that critical TSA field locations would benefit from enhanced access to operational intelligence information by providing up-to-date guidance and context to TSA officials stationed in the field, as well as local stakeholders. The President's FY 2011 budget requests $7.1 million to expand TSA's Field Intelligence Officer program by 31 officers to enhance classified communications and information sharing. The more relevant information we can provide to our TSOs, the more equipped they will be to detect and prevent a range of threats.

Nearly 950 Advanced Technology X-Ray machines have been deployed to U.S. airports to enhance the screening of carry-on bags. Additional machines will follow this year and include automated detection software to improve their capability. With support provided by this Subcommittee, TSA will approach full operational capability of this explosives detection technology in FY 2010. As we make improvements in detection capabilities for carry-on bags, it will be important to proceed with AIT deployment for passenger screening to avoid a potential shift of vulnerabilities.

The Explosives Detection Systems (EDS) Strategic Plan outlined a process for achieving optimal screening solutions at 250 commercial airports. This number has been increased to 285 to now incorporate smaller airports. By the end of this fiscal year, it is projected that 200 airports will have one or more operational in-line systems, which provide greater efficiency and increased baggage throughput. TSA appreciates the Subcommittee's continuing support for

EDS, which has allowed us to proceed aggressively with these multiyear projects and provide greater attention to medium and smaller airports as projects at larger airports are completed.

To further bolster security, DHS has established a new partnership with the Department of Energy (DOE) and its National Laboratories. The Deputy Secretaries of Homeland Security and Energy are leading the effort to bring the paramount capabilities and critical resources of the DOE National Laboratories to bear on developing advanced technical solutions to key aviation security challenges. This partnership will focus on advancing current technology, assessing system capabilities to determine gaps, and developing emerging technologies to fill those gaps in an efficient and effective manner.

Two years ago, DHS and DOE formed the National Explosive Engineering Sciences Security (NEXESS) Center, a consortium of National Laboratories including Sandia National Laboratory, Los Alamos National Laboratory, and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, to provide an agile and aggressive means to anticipate and understand explosive threats and to develop countermeasures to protect the homeland. The NEXESS Center provides informed scientific analysis for short- to mid-term priority assessments as well as mid- to long-term research and technology development. The Deputy Secretaries of both DHS and DOE are working collaboratively to strengthen these efforts in light of the December 25th attempted attack.

Aviation Law Enforcement

To strengthen the presence and capacity of aviation law enforcement, the President's budget requests an additional $85 million to support the costs of increasing the number of FAMs. As a result of threat mitigations put in place following the Northwest Flight 253 incident, FAMS increased coverage of international flights and, as an interim measure, DHS has deployed additional law enforcement officers from across the Department—including the U.S. Secret Service, CBP, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the USCG—to assist FAMs. In January 2010, these highly trained officers participated in an accelerated specialized Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS)-led training program on the unique methods employed to protect and defend an aircraft. This augmentation program allows FAMS to continue the increased international operational tempo while maintaining appropriate domestic flight coverage. With the funding requested for FY 2011, TSA would sustain the higher level of international flight coverage while continuing domestic flight coverage at appropriate levels.

The President's FY 2011 budget also requests $71 million for an additional 275 proprietary explosives detection canine teams for Category X and I airports. TSA's National Explosives Detection Canine Team Program develops, trains, deploys, and certifies explosives detection canine teams to deter and detect the introduction of explosive devices into the transportation system.

International Partnerships

DHS and TSA will continue to work with international partners to strengthen international security measures and standards for aviation security. Much of our success in ensuring that terrorists do not board flights to the United States is dependent on what happens in foreign airports and the commitment of our foreign partners to enhance security. DHS leadership has embarked upon an aggressive international outreach initiative to enhance international aviation security standards and practices — particularly for international flights bound for the United States. To build upon and sustain the vision achieved in these international efforts, the President's FY 2011 budget requests an additional $40 million for TSA to develop and promote enhanced global transportation security processes and structures worldwide and to ensure compliance with international and TSA standards. These funds would provide field and support personnel to manage international programs at 15 existing offices and deploy additional personnel to the Middle East and Africa. TSA plans to add 34 international Transportation Security Specialists, 10 International Industry Representatives, and a 10-person Rapid Response Team. TSA will work proactively with foreign partners by representing TSA in a variety of international and domestic settings, including major transnational aviation-related organizations, regional bodies dealing with transportation security, bilateral cooperative efforts, as well as interagency transportation security efforts.

Because TSA does not conduct screening at international airports, TSA works closely with our foreign partners to ensure international screening standards are followed, particularly for flights bound to the United States. TSA annually conducts approximately 300 airport assessments and inspections at foreign airports using International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) standards and inspections of foreign and U.S. air carriers that fly to the United States using TSA standards. If an airport does not meet these standards, TSA works with the host government to rectify the deficiencies and raise airport security to an acceptable level. Ultimately, it is the foreign government that must work to address these security issues. If non-compliance with international standards continues long-term, TSA may recommend suspension of flight service from these airports to the United States.

TSA inspects all U.S. and foreign air carriers that fly to the United States from each airport that is a last point of departure to ensure compliance with TSA standards and directives. Should air carrier security deficiencies exist, TSA works with the air carrier to raise compliance to an acceptable level.

Watchlists

As one critical layer of defense, DHS conducts pre-departure passenger screening in partnership with the airline industry and foreign governments in order to prevent known or suspected terrorists from boarding a plane bound for the United States or, as appropriate, to identify them for additional screening. TSA uses the No-Fly List and the Selectee List, two important subsets within the Terrorist Screening Database managed by the FBI's Terrorist Screening Center, to determine who may board, who requires further screening, and who should be referred to appropriate law enforcement personnel. Individuals on the No-Fly List should not receive a boarding pass for a flight to, from, or within the United States. Individuals on the Selectee List must go through additional security measures, including a full-body pat-down and a full physical examination of personal effects.

I want to thank the Subcommittee for the support it has provided over the years for TSA's Secure Flight program. Through Secure Flight, the Department is making an important change to the process of matching passenger identities against the No-Fly List and Selectee List and fulfilling an important recommendation of the 9/11 Commission. Previously, responsibility for checking passenger manifests against these lists rested with the air carriers themselves. Under the Secure Flight program, TSA will fully assume this function in 2010. The transition for domestic carriers will be completed this spring and international carriers are targeted for completion by the end of this year. In addition to creating a more consistent matching process for all domestic and international travel to the United States and strengthening the effectiveness of redress in preventing misidentifications, Secure Flight will flag potential watchlist matches and immediately trigger law enforcement notification and coordination. When fully implemented, Secure Flight will screen more than 2.5 million passengers daily.

Air Cargo Screening

In FY 2009, TSA achieved its goals to require the screening of 50 percent of all cargo on passenger aircraft and 100 percent screening of cargo on all narrow body passenger aircraft. This year we are confident that we will achieve 100 percent screening of all cargo on passenger aircraft departing from U.S. airports by the August deadline mandated under the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007. To help reach this goal, TSA developed and implemented the Certified Cargo Screening Program (CCSP), which allows screening of cargo early in the air cargo supply chain by a trusted, vetted, and validated facility. TSA certifies and regulates shippers, indirect air carriers, and other entities to screen cargo prior to its being tendered for transport on passenger aircraft. We are working with the supply chain industry to encourage maximum participation in the CCSP.

TSA air cargo inspectors facilitate air carrier and indirect air carrier implementation of the required security measures and promote compliance through outreach to industry. In FY 2009, TSA's air cargo inspectors completed more than double the number of inspections conducted in the preceding year. With additional resources provided in FY 2010, TSA is increasing inspector ranks by 50 to oversee the implementation of CCSP and validate new program entrants.

TSA also is working with ICAO to develop a "supply chain approach" to securing air cargo on passenger flights, similar to TSA's CCSP. This effort will go a long way toward enhancing the current level of international civil aviation security and in particular to raise the baseline of air cargo security on a global basis.

Finally, TSA is working with other key international partners, on both a bilateral and multilateral basis, to develop common understandings and objectives for the enhancement of air cargo security standards and to ensure each country's air cargo security systems provide comparable levels of security, both across the air cargo supply chain and in international air transport.

Enhancing Security throughout the Transportation System

TSA's vetting responsibilities have grown significantly in recent years, and TSA has responded with the development and implementation of efficient, reliable, and cost-effective antiterrorism screening programs.

Almost 1.4 million workers—longshoremen, truck drivers, and port employees—requiring unescorted access to secure areas of ports have been enrolled in the Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) program since October 2007. In FY 2009, TSA's Hazardous Materials Endorsement Threat Assessment Program (HTAP) conducted threat assessments on 297,473 applicants, a continued increase from the program's inception. Operational costs for the TWIC program and the HTAP program are entirely funded by fee revenue.

TSA conducts Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) deployments in all modes of transportation to detect, deter, defeat, and disrupt potential terrorist or criminal activity. VIPR operations employing multi-disciplinary teams of FAMs, Surface Inspectors, BDOs, and

TSOs are planned and implemented through a risk-based approach. In FY 2009, TSA completed the hiring and deployment of 10 additional VIPR teams.

Conclusion

In closing, Mr. Chairman, the President's FY 2011 budget request ensures TSA will have the human and technology resources it needs to take critical next steps to improve aviation and transportation sector security. We are expanding and improving the use of technology, strengthening aviation security protocols with our foreign partners, developing long-term law enforcement capacities, and strengthening a TSA workforce that is highly trained, agile and dedicated to this mission. In all of these action areas to bolster security, we are also mindful of our obligations to safeguard the privacy and rights of travelers, and to ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce.

Thank you for your continued support to TSA and for the opportunity to discuss the President's budget request for TSA for Fiscal Year 2011. I would be pleased to respond to your questions.

Gale D. Rossides

Acting Administrator

As Acting Administrator, Gale Rossides oversees the management of the 50,000-strong workforce and the security operations of 450 federalized airports throughout the U.S., including the widely-acclaimed Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS), and the security regime for highways, railroads, ports and mass transit systems. Rossides represents the face of TSA to many stakeholders and partners throughout the world.

Rossides was one of the six original federal executives hand-picked in 2002 to build TSA – the largest public mobilization since World War II. From December 2002 through September 2004, she served as TSA's Associate Administrator/Chief Support Systems Officer. In 2004, Rossides was tapped to serve as a senior advisor to the Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary for Management for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

In 2005, Rossides returned to TSA. Her proven leadership skills in organizational development, business process improvement and security operations provided key expertise in transforming TSA into the more flexible and dynamic agency that it is today.

Rossides' accomplishments include re-engineering a multi-layered security strategy; increasing comprehensive intelligence-sharing; developing network-centric, collaborative partnerships with stakeholders; establishment of Transportation Sector Network Management (TSNM); creation of TSA's Senior Leadership Team (SLT); and the inclusion of core competencies in critical incident management, acquisition and program management.

Rossides also launched leadership development programs as a proactive agency maturity strategy. She created innovative workforce programs to encourage communication, collaboration and conflict management to facilitate the development of an inclusive environment across a multi-generational, diverse and engaged workforce.

Prior to joining TSA, Rossides was appointed as the co-chair of a Blue Ribbon panel to overhaul the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms in the aftermath of the Waco event. She served at ATF for 8 years as the director of all law enforcement, regulatory and leadership training; she also served for 6 years as a member of Federal Law Enforcement Training Center's (FLETC) Board of Directors for state and local law enforcement training.

Gale Rossides earned her bachelor's degree from Wheaton College in Norton, Massachusetts and is a graduate of George Washington University's Masters in Public Administration for Federal Executives program.

ADVANCED IMAGING TECHNOLOGY

Mr. PRICE. Thank you very much. The first question I will ask is having to do with the advanced imaging technology. Over the past 2 years, the TSA has worked to develop and test advanced imaging technology for use in airport screening checkpoints with an eye toward replacing metal detectors at primary screening checkpoints. This replacement effort has been well under way, actually well over a year before the Christmas Day bombing.

Because of your efforts, TSA was quickly able to develop plans to screen 100 percent of passengers both with AITs in primary or to use an equivalent method to detect nonmetallic threats after the Christmas Day incident. Unlike pat-downs or traditional metal detectors, DHS believes that AITs, which see beyond a passenger's clothes and identifies threat objects on a body, could have detected the explosive powders that Abdulmutallab smuggled inside his underwear when he went through security in Amsterdam.

The budget request notes that if funded, the 1,000 AITs purchased in 2010 and 2011 would allow this technology to be in place at 75 percent of the country's largest airports. It remains unclear as to how you deploy these systems since they have a much larger footprint than metal detectors and a slower processing time. For example, AITs take longer to scan a single passenger than a metal detector, 1.3 versus 22 seconds. In a briefing with staff, TSA stated they do not expect increased processing times with AITs because current passengers have to wait on the X-ray to scan their carry-on bags and shoes. Accordingly to TSA, this 22-second X-ray is about the same time that it takes an AIT to scan a passenger. I really wonder if the AITs will increase wait times. Could you help us figure this out?

And if wait times begin growing, how are you going to alleviate the lines of passengers backing up and the potential security threat as they wait to be screened by an AIT?

What is your deployment plan for the AITs? Is it your intention to deploy AIT equipment within the existing screening checkpoint footprint in all airports? Do you plan on doing a one-for-one replacement of metal detectors? How is this going to move forward?

And then finally, let me just recall the situation we faced when we wanted quickly to be able to screen checked baggage after 9/11. You will recall TSA placed explosive detection machines in less than ideal locations in a number of airports on a temporary basis, which created a series of problems and ultimately made permanent solutions more costly and more time consuming. I am sure that experience is on your mind as you look forward to how we are going to do the AIT project. How are you going to avoid repeating these same mistakes as you begin to deploy the AIT equipment at existing screening checkpoints?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Yes, sir. Let me start by talking about the work that has been done to date. We gained a tremendous amount of knowledge from the pilots that we ran over the last couple of years in terms of how to process the passengers through, how to measure the wait times. And, from the time passengers enter the queue to the time they actually leave the checkpoint, there are multiple processes going on, one of which is walking through the advanced imaging technology. But the other is the screening of their carry-on bags. And it is the combination of those processes working in parallel for the passengers that go through that tells us that we do not believe that deploying this AIT is going to significantly increase the wait times for the passengers.

We also believe that deploying the TSOs in the right positions in the checkpoint to inform the passengers how to properly divest to go into the AIT is going to contribute to keeping those wait times down.

The integration of the AIT equipment into the checkpoint has been something that we have looked at as part of our piloting, and as we are looking at this deployment. We have airports around the country now that have raised their hands and said they are ready to take this technology and put it in their existing checkpoints. We are confident that those that we are rolling out this year can be done and put in the existing checkpoints and not have to go through major construction issues, not have the kinds of things we had where we had the checked baggage technologies in lobby areas, et cetera.

We are also very much focused on how do we educate the traveling public so that when they show up at the checkpoint they understand exactly what they can expect as they go through the AIT machines. So, it is the combination of looking at the entire process within the checkpoint, looking at the public education element, making sure that we have the TSOs properly stationed in front of the equipment so that they can make sure that the passengers are properly divested. This technology gives us such an improvement in the detection capability that we are looking to make sure that the processes, the technology and the people are all well integrated so that it is both a very effective screening process as well as very efficient.

Mr. PRICE. The footprint of these AIT machines though is greater than the metal detectors?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Yes, it is, sir. But what we have found is that in a lot of these airports as the checkpoints were built, they actually had more room in them, you know, more room within the checkpoint footprint itself. So the initial deployment is to look at those checkpoints that are ready right now to handle this equipment.

Mr. PRICE. And the idea is that the carry-on baggage will still go down the line and be screened but the time the individual spends in the AIT machine will parallel or be concurrent with that time used for carry-on baggage screening?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Correct; right.

Mr. PRICE. That is how you come up with very little net increase in time spent?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Correct. Correct. And it is something that we will be very focused on. Frankly, as passenger loads increase over the next couple of years, we will look to make sure that we are properly managing both queues. As we are setting these machines up, we will also have the ability to direct the passengers either through the advanced imaging technology or through the walk-through metal detector and receive alternate screening so we can manage the process that way as well.

AIT PASSENGER RESPONSE AND PRIVACY

Mr. PRICE. These pilot efforts that you have undergone in the last couple of years to check out this technology, has that also included extensive work on what we are talking about right now? The deploying of the machines? The way the passenger flow works?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Yes.

Mr. PRICE. And for that matter, passenger acceptance of the new technology in general?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Yes, and I am very, very pleased to be able to report to you that the passenger response to this technology has been overwhelmingly positive and that was part of our pilot. I believe that we had an over-90-percent acceptance rate by the traveling public when they opted to go through the equipment. This has been a great piece of technology for persons with disabilities going through checkpoints. During our pilots, we looked at the configuration, officer training requirements, passenger throughput and we looked at passenger acceptance.

Mr. PRICE. And by passenger acceptance, you are also referring to the measures taken to protect privacy?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Yes, sir. And we have signage up in the checkpoint area that informs the passengers that first of all this is optional. They do not have to go through the advanced imaging technology if they choose not to. It also informs them that the officer that is guiding them through this technology will never see the image that the officer in the remote location is using for detection purposes. And we have made sure that those privacy concerns have been addressed with the public.

We have had a privacy impact statement out during this deployment of the technology in pilot phase and again we have worked very hard with privacy groups, as well as the traveling public, to ensure that they accept and understand the privacy measures that are in place.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Mr. Rogers.

Mr. ROGERS. So continuing on the privacy aspect, the machine makes an image which is telecast, if you will, to a room where just one person is located; correct? And that is the only place where this image is shown?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Correct.

Mr. ROGERS. To the one person in the closed room, an employee?

Ms. ROSSIDES. That is right.

Mr. ROGERS. And the face is blurred?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Correct.

Mr. ROGERS. Now you say this is optional to the passenger. Suppose they say no, I don't want to do that. What do you do then?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Then they are directed through the walk-through metal detector. They could be subjected to hand wanding and a full-body pat-down, so we are ensuring that an alternative and comparable form of screening applies to passengers if they choose not to go through the technology.

Mr. ROGERS. So every person that refuses the whole body imager scan would be patted down?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Possibly; they could either be patted down, they could have a review of their carry-on luggage. There is a variety of alternative measures that we would have that could be applied depending on, again, the particular technology that is available in the checkpoint.

EFFECTIVENESS OF AITS

Mr. ROGERS. Now, is this new machine, is it as effective as a pat-down?

Ms. ROSSIDES. From an effectiveness standpoint and an efficiency standpoint, it is better. Because it allows us to view the images quickly. It identifies anomalies on the body. It identifies anomalies that may be in sensitive parts of the body and it is much faster than doing a full-body pat-down on somebody.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, considering the Christmas Day bomber, would this machine have detected the bomb on that person?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Without going into the specifics of that, because of the ongoing criminal investigation, I will tell you that the experience we have had, both in the labs and in our pilots, our officers are identifying objects on the body that are comparable to what that threat was.

Mr. ROGERS. Every time?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Our officers are doing a very good job.

Mr. ROGERS. Every time?

Ms. ROSSIDES. I would have to get back to you, but you know, we have very, very good measures in place for evaluating our officers.

[The information follows:]

No single security technology or procedure is 100% effective. Consequently, TSA has instituted multilayer and dynamic threat mitigations, some of which are visible to the traveling public and some of which are not. However, the capability of screening technology and the ability of screeners to detect threat items are classified and cannot be disclosed in a public forum. TSA would be pleased to provide that information to the Committee in an appropriate environment.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, contrariwise, if you had patted this man down, would we have found the bomb?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Today we do not do a full-body pat-down that goes into the sensitive parts of the body where that bomb was secreted.

Mr. ROGERS. Now, this machine is not foolproof; correct? I mean it is not 100 percent?

Ms. ROSSIDES. It requires the experience of the operator as well, yes.

Mr. ROGERS. And we may be getting into some confidential matters here, but what I need to do as well as you can state it in these circumstances, is this machine the end all?

Ms. ROSSIDES. This machine gives us an increased detection capability that is significantly greater than what we have at the checkpoint today. And what we, in working with industry and these manufacturers, we are driving these manufacturers to continue to improve this technology because of the demands that we have for aviation security.

Mr. ROGERS. And if a bomb were secreted in an article of the body, the machine would not detect that of course, would it?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Inside the body?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes.

Ms. ROSSIDES. Correct.

AIT AND METAL DETECTORS

Mr. ROGERS. On the footprint, the machine would not replace the magnetometers; correct?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Right now we do not have plans to fully replace all the walk-through metal detectors; that is correct.

Mr. ROGERS. So you would have the metal detectors as well as the full body imager?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Correct, right now.

Mr. ROGERS. Why would you need both?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Part of it is to manage the flow of the passengers so that we would be able to have an alternative first. If passengers say they don't want to go through the advanced imaging technology, we would have the walk-through metal detector and couple that with other security measures.

But also what we are looking at right now is, as we are deploying these, maximize the use of the advanced imaging technology but also direct passengers through the walk-through metal detector in checkpoints. So that when a passenger shows up, the security advantage we have is that as the passenger shows up in the queue line they will be directed by the officer to either the advanced imaging technology or the walk-through metal detector and they won't know which. And so the advantage to us is somebody couldn't predict he would get in this line and go through the advanced imaging technology or get in this line and go through the walk-through metal detector. Long term, we hope to drive the industry to provide us with the technology where the walk-through metal detector capabilities would be a part of the advanced imaging technology equipment.

Mr. ROGERS. You would have a combined machine?

Ms. ROSSIDES. That would be a great setup for us down the road.

Mr. ROGERS. Why haven't we done that?

Ms. ROSSIDES. We are pushing the industry to do that. The industry has not gotten to that point yet.

Mr. ROGERS. I bet if you put out a spec and asked for bids you would get some bids.

Ms. ROSSIDES. I believe we are asking for that in the labs, and we are working with the DHS science and technology lab to help us push the industry towards that.

Mr. ROGERS. Would that save money in the acquisition and deployment, wouldn't it?

Ms. ROSSIDES. I am not sure that it would, sir. I would have to get back to you.

Mr. ROGERS. Let me know.

Ms. ROSSIDES. I will.

[The information follows:]

TSA is working with vendors on adding new capability to AIT machines, including metal detection. Costs cannot be determined until systems have been developed and qualified for use at checkpoint. We will inform the Committee as soon as additional information becomes available.

Mr. ROGERS. There is the machine and then there is the separate room where the image is viewed by an operator, which has to be fairly close to the machine, but not terribly close; right?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Uh-huh.

Mr. ROGERS. Nevertheless it requires some space that is not now required with magnetometers or the check-in procedure; right?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Right.

AIT INSTALLATIONS AT AIRPORTS

Mr. ROGERS. Now, does your budget request cover the costs of installing the machines and acquiring space for the room and all of that?

Ms. ROSSIDES. What the budget request includes, money for constructing a viewing room, you know within the checkpoint area. What we are doing, for example, in a lot of places, we are taking a supervisor's office. We are using other pieces of the real estate there close by to the checkpoint to create that alternative viewing room. But the budget does have some money in it to cover some of those infrastructure costs to build out the viewing room.

Mr. ROGERS. What about the airports? What will be their financial involvement with this change?

Ms. ROSSIDES. The airports' financial involvement? Some of them are providing us the room. And in some cases we are providing them nominal amounts of money to pay for this infrastructure cost. But I think for the most part the investment is TSA's that we are making in the checkpoint area.

Mr. ROGERS. So, will you pay the airports for taking more of their space?

Ms. ROSSIDES. I don't believe we are. I will get back to you on that though. I have not seen that cost factor as we are looking at these deployments. But I will get back to you and double check.

[The information follows:]

In order to carry out the statutory mandate of the Aviation Transportation Security Act (ATSA), it is necessary for TSA to use certain airport space and facilities defined under federal law as "necessary security checkpoints." Pursuant to Section 511 of the DHS Appropriations Act, 2005, Pub. L. 108–334, 118 Stat. 1317 (October 18, 2004) airports must provide such space rent free to TSA. The space required for the AIT machines is the direct result of TSA's mandate to screen airline passengers. In accordance with Section 511 referenced above, TSA will continue to pay for necessary services and utilities associated with such checkpoint space.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Mr. Rodriguez.

PRIVATE AIRCRAFT REGULATION

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Thank you. Thank you very much. Madam Secretary, thank you very much for your service to our country and thank you for the work that you have been doing. We had a recent incident that occurred in Texas in Austin, the IRS facility there, and it could have taken a lot more lives. It did take the life of a wonderful individual veteran who served our country well.

In 2008, TSA had proposed a plan to propose new rules for some 15,000 planes, including requirements for jet operators to check the passengers on a watch list and those kind of things, and this proposal was met with a great deal of opposition in the private pilot industry groups and others.

When will the TSA's new proposal for regulating private aircraft be made available?

And number two, what changes, if any, will be taken into consideration as a result of the incident that occurred in Austin at the IRS facility?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Yes, Mr. Congressman, in answer to your question first, we are going to go out with a supplemental or a second notice of proposed rulemaking on the general aircraft, large aircraft security program. And we are hoping to have that through the Administration and posted by the end of the year. And we did receive a lot of comments on the first round and we had a terrific collaboration with the industry and with GA pilots on comments. And we are really looking at that.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE SECURITY INCIDENT

In the aftermath of the Austin, Texas, crash and that incident, we actually went back to the Homeland Security institute that had done the engineering studies for us and asked them to take a look at the specifics of that crash and if it should formulate any changes in that proposed rulemaking. And so we are waiting for the results of that study. And that may help us and it definitely will inform us as to any changes that we may need to make in the rule.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. What kind of security do we have, if any, in some of the small airports that we have in terms of any kind of assessments that we might make at the present time?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Right now in most very small GA airports we don't really have any.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. We don't have any at all?

Ms. ROSSIDES. No, sir.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Do we have any kind of establishment, I guess we do have the number of flights that go out of there but we don't have any way of checking to see who flies out of there, who doesn't and those kind of things?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Right now—well, mostly the FAA knows who is flying. They would know the registration of the small plane and they would know generally who the pilots are. The pilots have to be certified by the FAA. So most of the regulation to date has been via the FAA's programs.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. So not even once a year or twice a year do we do any spot check on any of those?

Ms. ROSSIDES. We have done so on occasion, for national security events. For example, with the inauguration last year of President Obama we actually went and visited every general aviation airport on the route for the train that he took from Philadelphia to D.C. During the Olympics, the plan for the Olympics that just ended, we did work looking at the general aviation airports and we did that with state and local law enforcement in concert with our inspectors. Depending on national events, significant activities in an area, we will go and look at the general aviation airports. And if intel suggests something, we definitely then work in looking at them.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. If I can just follow up on that one again. When you referred to intel, are you in direct contact on the border with Border Patrol and others?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Yes, we have a very close working relationship with the Border Patrol.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. The number of flights coming over? The Canadian border also?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Yes, sir.

Mr. PRICE. Mrs. Lowey.

ADVANCED IMAGING TECHNOLOGY DEPLOYMENT

Mrs. LOWEY. Thank you. In the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act the Committee provided TSA with $25 million for airport screening machines that have been discussed rather thoroughly to be deployed at airports over the country. However, last Tuesday it was reported that not one of these devices has yet to be deployed. I was really shocked to read that because we know the importance of quickly deploying this technology to our most traveled airports, including Kennedy and LaGuardia in New York.

Why did it take 7 months just to purchase 150 advanced imaging technology machines? You mentioned the time frame for deploying this technology in Boston and Chicago. What about New York? And if you struggled to spend the $25 million, what assurances can you give this Committee that you can quickly and effectively spend the more than $214 million being proposed by the President to deploy nearly 1,000 machines across the country?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Thank you. Yes, Congresswoman, we bought 150 of the machines last September and we are in the process now of receiving those and they will be this first group to go out to the airports. The reason that it took some time is we put in the order in September and the manufacturer has been delivering those, we have made sure that they are ready and equipped in the way that we need them to be for the delivery to the airport. We are also in the process of awarding a contract, an integration contract, and that will be a contractor that will be—their expertise is in deploying this kind of technology and rolling this out and supporting us to do that.

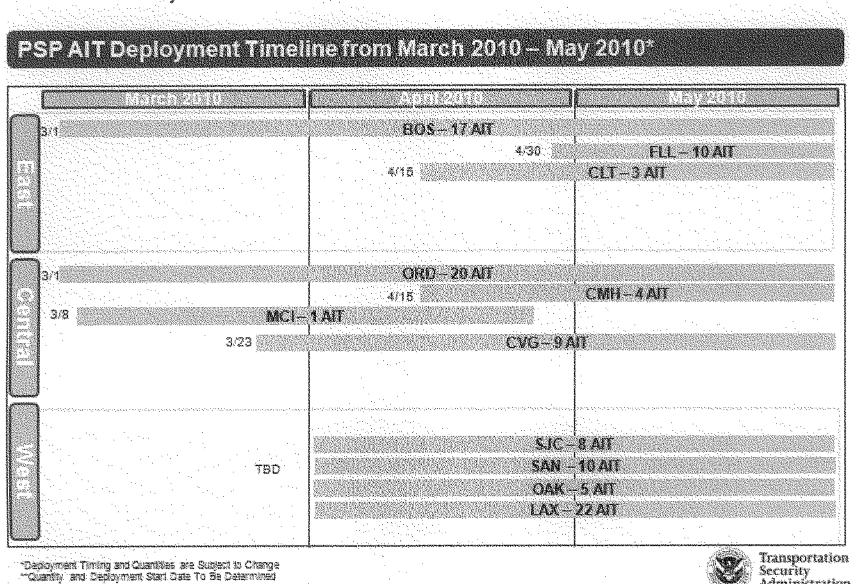
So we have two qualified vendors with this technology today, and as we make these purchases we will be able to use that vendor's list. And in the meantime our lab is continuing to certify additional vendors. And that is why the industry is responding very quickly to this demand and with our integration contract we believe we will be able to deploy these. And it is going to take all of our energy and our commitment, but we are very, very committed to doing this.

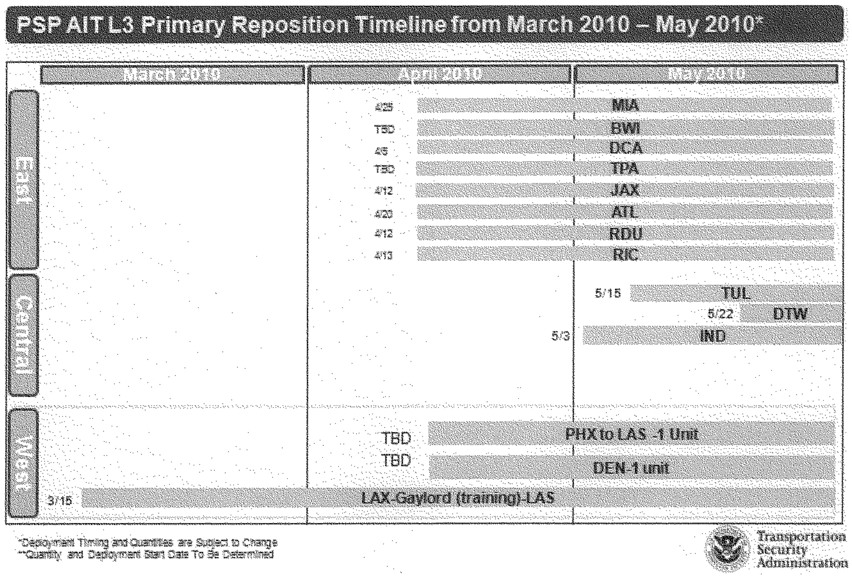
Mrs. LOWEY. You mentioned Boston and Chicago; how about New York?

Ms. ROSSIDES. I don't have the schedule in front of me but I will be happy to provide it. Secretary Napolitano tomorrow will be announcing the deployment to 11 airports and our team is working on the deployment all 150 machines, plus those that we will be receiving this year and hopefully next.

[The information follows:]

ANSWER: The near-term deployment schedule is provided in the following. In the New York area, LGA, EWR, and JFK are expected to receive AIT units later in calendar year 2010.




PSP AIT L3 Primary Reposition Timeline from March 2010 – May 2010*
March 2010
April 2010
May 2010
East
4/25
MIA
TBD
BWI
4/6
DCA
TBD
TPA
4/12
JAX
4/20
ATL
4/12
RDU
4/13
RIC
Central
5/15
TUL
5/22
DTW
5/3
IND
West
TBD
PHX to LAS -1 Unit
TBD
DEN-1 unit
3/15
LAX-Gaylord (training)-LAS
*Deployment Timing and Quantities are Subject to Change
**Quantity and Deployment Start Date To Be Determined
Transportation
Security
Administration

Mrs. LOWEY. I hope the decisions are made according to threat.
Ms. ROSSIDES. They are.

UNIONS

Mrs. LOWEY. I just wanted to check that out.

Another issue, Secretary Napolitano testified last week before the authorizing committee that DHS did in fact have the authority to grant TSO's bargaining rights administratively.

Can you tell me what is holding up the Department from taking this action which President Obama stated many times over during the campaign that he supported it? I mean it seems to me that the threat to the traveling public is the terrorists, not the labor unions. And the fact that we cannot even get someone to head up the agency because of this issue doesn't make any sense. Could you respond?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Yes, ma'am, Congresswoman. The Secretary has indicated that she wants to get a permanent TSA Administrator in place before the final decision is made on collective bargaining.

Mrs. LOWEY. That is a good excuse, but what does she—well—

Ms. ROSSIDES. I will tell you what I have done in my tenure as the Acting Assistant Secretary. I have held meetings with both NTEU and AFGE in the last year where the leadership of the unions have brought in officers from around the country that are members of their respective unions and we have sat down and had great dialogue with those frontline officers and the leadership of both unions on issues of mutual concern. And I will tell you that if you put me in a room with a bunch of TSOs it is a great, great exchange. And we have had, I consider the leadership of TSA today to have a very good working relationship with both unions. And we will await the Secretary's——

Ms. LOWEY. I thank you for that response, and I see the Chairman is about to crack the whip. I want to remind you that Customs and Border Protection, Immigration, Customs Enforcement, Capitol Police and the Pentagon Force Protection Agency have collective bargaining rights.

Ms. ROSSIDES. Yes, I know.

Ms. LOWEY. You are aware of that?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Yes, I am.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Mr. Farr.

AIR MARSHALS

Mr. FARR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I probably fly more than anyone on this Committee because of the distance from here and I go home every weekend. So I have a lot of experience with TSA. And frankly I have been very critical of the air marshals, wondering what the cost-effectiveness of them are. It would be like us having to have a marshal to take us from this room to the floor. After you are in the building, the building is secure, and after you get through the airports, it should be secure. We have locked down cabins and cabins that are armed. And with the Christmas bomber I don't think it would have made a difference whether an air marshal was on that plane because the air marshals sit in first class and that incident happened in the back.

So the Committee last year asked for a report on the cost effectiveness of the air marshal program and we have not received anything yet. And in your request you want $85 million more for air marshals. I don't think our Committee ought to give it to you until we get that report.

I just wondered if you want to comment on what we are getting out of that program. I mean, this is a priority issue. Although I am a big fan of law enforcement, I don't think this is the best. From what I understand talking to air marshals, they have nothing to do when they are not flying. They are not reviewing rosters. They are not helping with the no-fly list and things like that. They have no access to the information of who is on the plane. They are also shocked to find out that I am a Congress member. They only find that out because they sit next to me and they can read my material. And they are asking me afterwards after we get off, why didn't anybody tell me? There were five other Members of Congress on this plane and they didn't know who they were either. I guess that is what has led to this issue of wondering why we ought to keep beefing up this program.

Ms. ROSSIDES. So Congressman, I would be happy to come myself and bring the leadership of the Federal Air Marshal Service to give you a briefing, including some of the issues that you questioned there that I don't want to talk about in an open setting.

I can tell you that the Air Marshal Service is a group of extremely well-trained law enforcement professionals.

Mr. FARR. I don't doubt that.

Ms. ROSSIDES. When they are not in mission status they are doing other things, including training. They are supporting our operations in airports, and they work closely with the FBI. They are assigned to the JTTF in the interest of aviation security. So we do have a number of deployments when they are not in the air.

But they are——

Mr. FARR. Why don't you submit the report that we asked for and then we can have a meeting after that?

Ms. ROSSIDES. We will do that and I will follow up on where that report is.

[The information follows:]

The draft Federal Air Marshal Service Assessment report to Congress is currently undergoing Executive Level review within the Transportation Security Administration (TSA). After the draft report clears TSA, it will undergo review at the Department of Homeland Security and the Office of Management and Budget. Once all these entities clear the report it will be delivered to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

LANGUAGE TRAINING

Mr. FARR. The other, I wondered how the TSA is addressing the language barriers in their national field personnel in the Middle East and Africa; this is; what are you doing to train people in the native languages or hire host country nationals to work for you with field personnel in sort of the risky areas of the world?

Ms. ROSSIDES. So one of the things that we do look for as we deploy our TSA representatives around the globe is whether or not they are fluent in the language to which they are being deployed. And if they are not, then they go through the Department of State language schools so that they at least have some basic capability in the language.

Mr. FARR. And who pays for the screening equipment in foreign countries?

Ms. ROSSIDES. In the foreign countries, the foreign country pays for that equipment.

Mr. FARR. What lessons did TSA learn from its involvement and cooperation with so many other agencies in other countries during the Vancouver Olympics?

Ms. ROSSIDES. We are in the process of doing a lessons learned now. And we had great cooperation both from the general aviation and the commercial airports back and forth to Vancouver. We had a greater intergovernmental interagency cooperative effort. And the lessons learned are being reviewed now immediately in the aftermath of the Olympics.

Mr. FARR. Can you report those to the Committee?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Happy to.

[The information follows:]

ANSWER: At the request of the Government of Canada, CBP and TSA conducted "Operations Gateway" from February 1, 2010, through March 1, 2010. Under this project, CBP and TSA personnel screened 234 General Aviation aircraft and 1,114 passengers that were flying from 16 "Gateway" airports in the U.S. into Vancouver. By and large, this screening operation was performed without incident.

In addition to CBP and TSA, the Federal Aviation Administration also was involved in this project. This project included coordination and cooperation between various entities within the Government of Canada – among them Transport Canada, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), NAV Canada, and the Canada Border Services Agency.

Lessons learned:

1. The importance of public outreach. Although public outreach is a critical component of the overall standard operating procedure for TSA support to international athletic events, the level of outreach in this particular instance highlighted the need to conduct this outreach through multiple avenues and by multiple agencies in order to ensure all relevant communities received similar messages. One of the key requirements for making this a successful operation was ensuring that the General Aviation (GA) community was aware of the requirements that it had to follow. Both U.S. and Canada agencies engaged in public outreach. TSA met with members of the aviation community to provide information on the Gateways project. FAA conducted public meetings in and around Washington State to explain that the airspace in Canada during the Olympic Games would be restricted. Additionally, the RCMP and other components of the Government of Canada conducted similar campaigns north of the border. Also, both FAA and Transport Canada issued NOTAMs (Notices to Airmen) on the Gateways and the restricted Canadian airspace. As a result of these public outreaches and communications, it is believed that the GA community was sufficiently

apprised of the specific requirements that it had to follow in order to fly to Vancouver.

2. Coordination within agencies. The most challenging part of the project was the process of determining, prior to the start of the Games, what the respective roles of CBP and TSA would be at the Gateway airports. Once discussions were held and the roles were clarified, the operations ran smoothly. In addition to the communications within DHS components, it was also necessary to clarify how CBP and TSA's work at the Gateways in the U.S. was going to be coordinated with the RCMP and other components of the Government of Canada. There were a number of complex, but not intractable, issues that had to be resolved through frequent discussions and meetings regarding communications between the two sides of the border. All of this underscored the importance of holding discussions on respective responsibilities as early as possible in the planning process. Although every event is different, TSA has advised its counterparts in the Department of Homeland Security of the need to clarify roles and responsibilities at the beginning stages of the planning process.

3. Advance notice on anticipated flight traffic. Because this was a one-time project, there was no historical data that could be used to predict the numbers of GA flights that would be flying to Vancouver from the U.S. during the Games. Although flight plans are filed through the FAA, these plans are submitted too close to the flight to allow for the identification of staffing needs. To resolve this issue, the Vancouver International Airport did an excellent job on collecting reservation information and in communicating with the U.S. Gateway airports to get a sense from them as to what kind of traffic they were expecting. As a result of this information, the U.S. Government was able to plan for the level of staffing that was needed to screen at the Gateway airports.

Mr. FARR. And lastly, what you are doing with private aviation.

Mr. PRICE. Very quickly. We have a vote coming up.

Ms. ROSSIDES. As I mentioned to Congressman Rodriguez, we are in the process of preparing the supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking for general aviation, which will go out later this year.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Culberson.

TERRORIST WATCH LIST

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We really appreciate your service. Thank you for the job you have been doing. There is a lot of concern that the Christmas Day bomber was on a terror watch list and was able to get on an airplane. How and why did that happen and what can we do in the future to make sure that if they are on the watch list they are not able to get on the plane?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Sir, he was not on any terrorist watch list. He was neither a no-fly nor a selectee. So we did not have any visibility into him.

Mr. CULBERSON. Of course he had apparently a valid visa, but it was my understanding he was on a terror watch list. That is not correct?

Ms. ROSSIDES. He was not.

Mr. CULBERSON. Oh, he was on a British terror watch list, my colleague Mr. Kirk tells me. Are we looking at watch lists from other countries?

Ms. ROSSIDES. I probably shouldn't answer that in an open session. But I will tell you that right now President Obama did direct that the U.S. Government, both the Homeland Security and the Intelligence Community, look at the watch list process, and that review right now is ongoing to see how we can improve that.

Mr. CULBERSON. I am glad you are doing that. But common sense, if they are on a watch list just automatic pilot you shouldn't let them on the airplane with my wife and kids, anybody's wife and kids.

Ms. ROSSIDES. One of the things that the TSA will have implemented by the end of this year is the Secure Flight Program which will ensure that no-flies and selectees are properly screened and no-flies are not permitted to fly.

PROFILING

Mr. CULBERSON. One of the things that I know frustrates all Americans—I hear a lot about it and I know my colleagues do from their constituents—is common sense. It is very frustrating to see the TSA apply these restrictions to all of us. Frisking and searching 70, 80-year-old women. I remember a horrible case, a medal of honor winner, an 80-year-old gentleman who had served his country and was pulled aside, yet young Muslim men—this guy had been traveling to Pakistan—are not treated any differently. What statute, what Federal regulation prevents you from singling out young Muslim men and giving them a little more attention than an 80-year-old medal of honor winner?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Well, sir, when I hear of circumstances like that as you just described, it troubles us too. We want to make sure that our officers are respectful of all passengers. But in reality, the law requires us to screen all passengers. And TSA does not profile and therefore we do not single out different categories of individual passengers.

Mr. CULBERSON. That is why I was asking. Is there a Federal statute that prohibits you from singling out a group of people or particular characteristics? Or is there an internal regulation? Is it a Federal regulation or a Federal statute that prohibits you from profiling?

Ms. ROSSIDES. I would have to get back to you, but I know as a matter of policy we do not profile.

[The information follows:]

The Transportation Security Administration adheres to "Guidance Regarding the Use of Race by Federal Law Enforcement Agencies" developed by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) in June 2003 that is premised upon the constitutional prohibition against selected enforcement of law based on considerations such as race. Under the DOJ Guidance, federal law enforcement officers may not use race or ethnicity to any degree in making routine or spontaneous law enforcement decisions. Applying that standard to TSA, Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) do not factor race or ethnicity in conducting routine screening operations at an airport security checkpoint. The DOJ Guidance also states that, in preventing threats to national security or in enforcement laws protecting the integrity of U.S. borders, federal law enforcement officers may not consider race or ethnicity except to the extent permitted by the U.S. Constitution and laws of the United States. As an example, the DOJ Guidance indicates that, if U.S. intelligence sources were to report that a particular ethnic group was planning to use commercial jetliners in connection with a terrorist attack at a specific airport within a specified timeframe, then it would be permissible for TSA personnel to subject individuals of that ethic group to heightened scrutiny in that location during that period of time.

ISRAELI MODEL

Mr. CULBERSON. It is disturbing. It is something that needs to change. It defies common sense. I got here in 2001 and was on the transportation authorizing committee before I joined this wonderful Committee. And right after 9/11 we brought in the head—I think you were on there with me, Mark—we brought in the head of the Israeli, of El Al security. He was terrific. And we heard terrific input from the head of Israeli security. They just don't have this problem. If you are an 80-year-old grandmother they don't bother. And they obviously are going to screen you and check you. But they have a security professional that will talk to them. And if you fit certain characteristics you are going to have a conversation with Officer Lewis here and you will have a special visit.

It just defies common sense. What do we need to do to make that happen? Because we do not have a problem with Baptists or Hindus or Buddhists blowing up airplanes it is just common sense. What needs to happen so you can let your officers use their own common sense and good judgment and zero in on the population that is the problem?

Ms. ROSSIDES. So let me answer that in a couple of ways. First of all, we have consulted with the Israelis frequently on the security measures that they have there and what we can do here. We have also a behavior detection officer program that has officers looking for behaviors that would warrant us to give somebody additional screening.

In terms of what legislative remedy would we possibly need for this, I would have to get back to you.

Mr. CULBERSON. Please do. Specifically, where is the problem? And if I could, let me let Mr. Kirk, he is very knowledgeable as a naval intelligence officer.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Kirk, we will try to get your question in before we go to vote.

O'HARE

Mr. KIRK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I just have to ask because the second busiest airport in the world is in my State. We just had the head of security at O'Hare, Jim Maurer, say that it was the least secured airport in America. This is in the front page of the Chicago Sun Times today. Can you comment on his charges? He has got some pretty specific complaints against O'Hare.

Ms. ROSSIDES. Yes, Congressman, I am familiar with the statements that he made, but I will tell you that O'Hare has an airport security plan. TSA inspects that plan. They are in compliance with that plan. And any time that we have something reported to us or we notice in our inspections that they are not in compliance we will take it up with any airport authority.

Mr. KIRK. Just one specific thing that he has here that I want to raise. He said, quote: O'Hare is the only airport in the country that allows private vehicles to park on the secure side of the airport.

Ms. ROSSIDES. I saw that and I am aware of the parking setup there, but basically right now they have a security plan that they are in compliance with.

WORKING WITH EUROPEANS ON WATCH LISTS

Mr. KIRK. Right. Do you have regular liaison with your European counterparts?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Yes, sir, we do.

Mr. KIRK. One of the things that I would hope that you do, and maybe at the initiative of this Committee, if you are on a British no-fly list at a minimum you would be on the selectee list for the United States.

Ms. ROSSIDES. And I believe that that is part of what we are looking at in terms of how we share information across governments and how we make sure that information gets to the United States so that we can properly act on it.

Mr. KIRK. This may take some money, some foreign liaison, and some work, but I think especially the no-fly list of NATO allies should immediately trigger membership on the selectee list for the United States.

Ms. ROSSIDES. Thank you. I will take it back and I will add that——

Mr. KIRK. It would be expensive in liaison, but I believe the public would——

Mr. PRICE. The recommendation that the gentleman is making does not depend on this, but I am told that as a matter of fact Abdulmutallab was not on the British no-fly list.

Mr. KIRK. It was actually worse, he was denied a visa.

Mr. PRICE. He was denied a visa because of a related problem.

Mr. KIRK. That even means that the Foreign Office even had its act together.

Mr. PRICE. He was on our TIDE list but that does not automatically translate into being placed on the terrorist watch or no-fly list. For the record we will straighten that out.

Mr. KIRK. Basic point, you ought to have the resources to when they update their list they immediately go on the selectee list for us.

Ms. ROSSIDES. And Congressman, I would just say TSA actually does not nominate and maintain that list. But it is something that I will take back to the committee that is looking at this issue exactly.

Mr. KIRK. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. I apologize for having to take a break. We will make it as brief as possible. We will come back for one final round after 2 votes.

[Recess.]

Mr. PRICE. The Committee will come to order. Once again we have had a little more delay than we anticipated but we will have one more round of questions. We appreciate your patience, Ms. Rossides.

I will have some questions for the record, following up on my first line of questioning having to do with where these AIT machines are going to be deployed, particularly with the manpower aspect of that request. I will not get into detail on that now, but we do have this request for five screeners for each machine. We will want to explore with you just how hard and fast that estimate is and what the possibilities might be for a less manpower intensive operation.

CARGO SCREENING

I also want to ask you some questions about the plans for portable explosive trace machines. But I think in this exchange here to end this hearing, I want to ask you about the goal that we all share and that we trust will be achieved, although there are some significant challenges. That is the goal of 100 percent screening of cargo transported on passenger aircraft.

The 9/11 Act requires that you establish a system to screen 50 percent of cargo by February of 2009, and 100 percent of cargo by August of 2010. You met the 50 percent by last February yet it is going to be more difficult to achieve 100 percent screening and, as we understand it, the difficulty lies in two areas, that is international cargo and also cargo in large pallets.

Let me ask you about the nature of both challenges and what you are doing to overcome them. You estimated last year, Ms. Rossides, that TSA may reach 75 percent for international cargo by August of this year. You have been working on the problem for over a year now in addition to the years before that. So I wonder if you would still stand by that estimate. What is the screening estimate for international air cargo now? Any possibility we can do better than that 75 percent? If not, when are we going to achieve this?

Now, the other problem is the pallets. There are no machines qualified to screen air cargo delivered as pallets or in oversized containers. TSA and S+T have been working on this problem for multiple years. But it appears we do not have a solution at least in the near term to this dilemma, well after the mandate has expired.

So the lack of technology means that screening air cargo will be more person dependent and more canine dependent in the near term. Here, too, can you help us understand the technical challenge that we are facing and the likely timeline for achieving our goals?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Yes, Mr. Chairman. So with respect to air cargo domestically, let's talk about that first, which is part of the requirement by August. We are confident that we will meet the domestic requirement to screen 100 percent, which means that all passenger airplanes leaving the United States, lifting off from domestic airports, that that cargo on those passenger flights will be screened. The challenge and the really significant challenge is the international inbound. There are 98 countries that we need to gain compliance to that requirement. And right now we are working with those countries, for example, the U.K., that their procedures, their screening methods will meet the standards that we have set. But in looking at those countries we have literally got to look at their methods, how are they screening, are they using a similar supply chain approach, and are we comfortable with those methods?

I do not believe that we will get to that 100 percent by August. The 75 percent that I testified to last year might even be optimistic. What the staff is telling me is that it may be 65 percent by August. We are aggressively looking at every country and working with ICAO and looking at our global strategies office; our people that do work around the globe are working with these host governments and the air carriers to begin to address this, but it is going to be quite a challenge.

We have about 20 countries that account for about 84 percent of the volume coming in and so those are obviously where we are focusing our attention the most so that we can get the biggest bang for our buck, so to speak, with those countries. We have been asked before what is our timeline, how much longer would it take, and our estimate is it could be a couple more years beyond August 2010 that we would have 100 percent compliance in some of those foreign countries.

Mr. PRICE. Will you turn to the pallet question? What is the nature of the issue with the most difficult cases? Is it simply or mainly the technological capability that these countries possess? The resources with which to do this? Are there more intractable problems of a diplomatic nature? And it does lead one to wonder, if the latter is the case, what is going to be taken to overcome this?

Ms. ROSSIDES. So, most of the challenges are either their basic capability to do it. We have actually gotten great cooperation every place where we have visited and talked to the host governments and the foreign carriers. So it is more that they just simply lack the resources to make the investment in the technology or to build the capability.

We are going to have to look at alternative measures if it comes down to that in terms of how we enable these foreign governments to meet this challenge. But right now we are working with ICAO, which has supported our supply chain approach. We are hoping that they too can assist at some of these locations.

The issue with the pallets is that these very large pallets, there basically is just not a very good technology to screen the huge configuration that some of these pallets are. We are looking at what kind of technology and our labs can look at that and how we first try to break down the commodity into smaller packages that we can use to address the compliance requirement. So we go and look at smaller packages versus the huge large, palletized size configuration of these shipments.

TRANSIT SECURITY GRANTS

Mr. PRICE. Let me quickly and finally refer to an item that will not surprise you, given the content of last year's hearings. In fact we had two hearings last year with TSA and FEMA on what solutions could be implemented to improve the timeliness of transit grant drawdowns for fiscal years 2006 through 2008. At that time 93 percent of the 2006 transit grants remained unspent and 99 percent was unspent from 2007. For the 2006 grants, it took about 285 days after DHS announced the awards for the actual projects to be approved. And slightly less in 2007, 207 days.

Last spring TSA and FEMA announced that all Tier 1 projects would be approved at the time the awards were announced. This was to be a significant change allowing transit entities to the access these funds faster. Yet 1 year later, despite this change in the process for approving this funding, it appears the disbursement of these funds has really not improved dramatically. Certainly for grants awarded in 2006 there have been improvements, with 67 percent of the grants remaining unspent, compared to 93 percent a year ago. But there have been marginal improvements at best for 2007, with 93 percent of the grants unspent compared to 99 percent a year earlier.

So why have these changes, which certainly on paper appear to be major changes to expedite the disbursement of these grants, not produced the results we all anticipated?

We had intense interest in this, as you know. We had a second hearing. We asked you to report on your progress by August of 2009. We know you worked hard trying to solve this problem. We saw some improvement, but we still haven't seen the report. It is over 6 months late.

So the main concern here is the underlying problem. But at the same time it is hard for us to get a handle on the problem when we don't have the kind of information that we deemed necessary.

Ms. ROSSIDES. Yes, Mr. Chairman, and first let me apologize that the report is not to the Committee yet, and we are working to get that through and to you.

What we have done, though, is look at the recipients of these grant funds because what we know is regardless of the process between TSA and FEMA, we wanted to focus locally on the recipients of these funds, how were they spending those. So TSA has actually met with the recipients of 80 percent of these funds. And what we are seeing is that at the local level these funds are being managed well. The challenge is they do not necessarily invoice, and so the drawdown rates do not actually reflect the progress that is being made with each of the individual projects. So we are attempting to work with them so that they do actually invoice us in a way that would show higher percentages of drawdown rates.

What most of these local recipients and agencies do is they wait for the project to be completely over, and then they submit their invoices for payment. And so it looks like projects are not moving along in due course when in fact our visits with them and our work with them locally are showing that they are actually making some progress.

But we will get you that report, and I again apologize it is not to the Committee.

Mr. PRICE. What you have said really underscores, I think, the need for an accounting of this. We have no way of assessing what you just said of this being an artifact of an accounting method. I suppose on the face of it I would wonder how much of the problem that really explains. But to the extent some other way of accounting for this would help us understand what the real rate looks like, we of course would like to see that. But we do need an accounting and we are still very concerned about the underlying problem. These are funds that are not getting out to our communities for vitally needed protections. So we will look for that report in very short order.

Mr. Rogers.

ADVANCED IMAGING TECHNOLOGY

Mr. ROGERS. Let me get back to the whole body imaging, or AIT, machines with you. Tell me, I read your statement about the schedule of deployment. Summarize that for us.

Ms. ROSSIDES. So you asked before about our ability to deploy the technology and install them in the checkpoints. And TSA has the designs for all the checkpoints across our U.S. airports. And what we are looking at right now is we know what the two current manufacturers' technology requirements in terms of the size of these units are. And we are looking at the airport configurations that we know and where we can deploy this technology so that it has minimal impact on the configuration of these checkpoints. And that process is ongoing between the TSA technology staff and the airports.

And we are very confident that these first 500 we can deploy very effectively and in a fairly accelerated manner and time frame because we know what those checkpoints look like today. We have had airports volunteer because they know as well that they can take this technology in the checkpoint as configured.

As we look ahead and as we continue to press the industry, we are not going to just stop with this technology and the advancement and the capabilities that this technology promises. We want to see the industry get us to a kind of technology that has both the walk-through metal detector capability as well as the imaging technology capability. But we are very confident right now, based on our planning, based on what we know about these checkpoints, and based upon the cooperation from the airport industry across the system that we can deploy these in a very, very effective fashion.

Mr. ROGERS. On the schedule you say in your statement on page 5 that 40 machines have been deployed at 19 airports already.

Ms. ROSSIDES. That is correct.

Mr. ROGERS. Last September you bought 150 additional units and this year you expect to deploy those and at least 300 additional units across the country, which would be 450 additional units.

Ms. ROSSIDES. Yes.

Mr. ROGERS. And that the first units set to arrive at Boston Logan and Chicago O'Hare next week.

Ms. ROSSIDES. Right.

Mr. ROGERS. And then as you point out, the budget requests $214-plus million to buy and install an additional 500 units at checkpoints to bring the total number of units to about 1,000.

AIT MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

And so you are asking then on top of the money to acquire the machines, you are asking an additional $314-plus million for 5,355 new positions to run these machines at their accelerated deployment pace. Now assumedly, if these machines work out well, assumedly you will increase the number even further; correct?

Ms. ROSSIDES. That is part of this ongoing assessment we are doing right now, is what would be the optimum full operational capability across all airports in the country beyond the thousand. But we have not come to a final number on that.

Mr. ROGERS. So your initial guesstimate on the manpower to operate the 1,000 machines is 5,355 people. Five FTEs per machine. Is there any hope that we could get that down?

Ms. ROSSIDES. What we are looking at is that requirement for this initial 1,000 machines. I believe that as we continue to deploy additional machines across the whole system you will have different requirements for the Cat X airports versus the smaller. And it is our commitment as we are going forward to get the maximum efficiencies and effectiveness out of both the resources of our people and that technology. That 5,000 FTE per machine basically really represents a little over 1¼, 1½ FTEs but you are adding in 3 shifts 24/7 operation, so that is how we get the five per machine.

Mr. ROGERS. But some airports won't be open 24/7.

Ms. ROSSIDES. That is right. That is the average across the whole system that that represents. So as we continue to move into more and more airports we will be looking at what that right combination and what that FTE would be once we are at a full capability.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, you are asking for a 12 percent increase in the money for the FTEs in 1 year. Now as you recollect, when we first started this organization before this Department ever existed, when it was under the old Transportation Department, TSA, we capped the number of employee FTEs at 45,000. What is it now?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Today in the checked baggage and passenger screening we have 38,000 FTEs working in those areas.

Mr. ROGERS. But for total screeners?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Total, it is just under 45,000.

Mr. ROGERS. Which you would bump up with these new ones to plus-50,000?

Now, I notice that there is some comment that there is some auto detect function which might be possible on these body scanner machines. What do you mean by that?

Ms. ROSSIDES. The auto detection capability is where the machine actually identifies on the image the anomaly so that the operator does not have to study the image, the machine basically tells the operator that there is an anomaly here that requires further examination.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, does that exist now?

Ms. ROSSIDES. No, it is in our labs being evaluated right now, that kind of technology.

Mr. ROGERS. If that works out, would that help us reduce the FTEs per machine?

Ms. ROSSIDES. No, sir, it really does not because the configuration for the staffing right now, that staffing is to actually be in the checkpoint assisting with the divesting process and the anomaly resolution process. So it would not necessarily save on the auto detection capabilities.

Mr. ROGERS. You have the magnetometer at the checkpoint plus the whole body imager. Would the FTEs for the body imager, the 5 FTEs, would that also cover the magnetometer work?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Well, we look at it in terms of the whole checkpoint being a cell that requires staffing, and so the additional resources that we are asking for would accommodate the checkpoint with the advanced imaging technology as well as if we had the walk-through metal detector. So we don't really save FTEs if we get rid of the walk-through metal detector. It is still the number of people required in that checkpoint unit.

Mr. ROGERS. Without the whole body imaging machine, what is the manpower requirement per checkpoint?

Ms. ROSSIDES. I believe that the checkpoint configuration with the AIT in this design is 9.5 FTEs. And then you normalize it across the whole system. And so the request that you are seeing is for the increase, which is 1¼ to 1½ FTEs per machine, and then you multiply that by the shifts and by the 24/7 operations in the major airports.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, your estimate of 5 FTEs per machine per day looks to me like it is going to be conservative.

Ms. ROSSIDES. Well, sir, we have looked at what we can do with our existing resources and with this technology, and that is a good faith estimate on our part of what our modeling shows.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, I hope, Mr. Chairman, at some point in time we can talk about on the Subcommittee withholding some money in the later part of the year until we see a practical application that we actually need 5 FTEs per machine per day, because it very well may work out as they deploy these machines they we will find some efficiencies that we are not now thinking. But if we go ahead and hire these people then we are stuck. So I would hope that we could talk about staging the manpower as time goes on.

Ms. ROSSIDES. And we will be happy to keep the committee informed as we are deploying these in terms of what we are seeing operationally.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. All right. Mr. Ruppersberger, you can wrap up today's Subcommittee hearing.

TRAINING FOR SCREENERS

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Excuse me. We have a lot of hearings at the same time. This is very important and relevant. One of the issues that I want to discuss, and if I am repeating let me know, is your personnel, the training of your personnel, and looking at how there are techniques used in other parts of the world that might work. And Israel is a perfect example. We are not talking about profiling, but I think Israel talks about behavior. And that is what we would really like to talk about.

But let me ask you this. From a training point of view what standards do you have for your average TSA person? Do they have to have former law enforcement experience? Any education experience? Any experience at all? What are your standards as far as hiring?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Sir, the standards for the transportation security officer are spelled out in law, and those require a high school degree or its equivalency. There are requirements once they are hired for extensive training. They must have a minimum of 80 hours of training, and that training runs the gamut from how to operate the technology that is in the checkpoint, how to deal with passengers properly, how to resolve alarms, how to conduct physical body patdowns. So it is a variety of training.

The officers are also required annually to be certified, meaning that they have to demonstrate their proficiency to conduct those duties and, if they are not, they are subject to dismissal.

We have another group of officers called behavior detection officers, and they are trained and get to what you are talking about in terms of the Israelis with looking for anomalous behaviors of passengers as they are coming through the checkpoint. And then based on the behaviors that they observe, they may refer the passenger for secondary or additional screening.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. This is what I want to get into. I think a lot of times we do repetition because we have always done it and yet are we really wasting our personnel's time when they could be focusing in other areas that might create a better way of detecting.

I will give you an example. I am going to use myself personally. I have two artificial shoulders, my back is fused, and I have five screws in each foot. And so I set off everything when I go through. So automatically I stand in line and elected officials know you don't complain. You get in the back of the line. And then every time you go in you wait for somebody to come, and you have maybe one or two people that are there.

Now, you know eventually there has got to be some judgment on whether it is me or somebody on a regular basis that does this type of thing. Because I wonder if the people that are working on me, because of my artificial body parts—I am bionic, by the way—but if they would be looking at not only behavioral but also there is the issue of the manifest. In port security we look at manifests. We look at the port of embarkation. If we are going to have airlines involved in this process, we have to be more open and get them more information and more intelligence.

And I think that if you look at the Israel system it works. They are probably more exposed than any other country in the world from the terrorist's point of view. And whether you would consider evaluating first thing, the standards of the people that you hire, do we need more law enforcement? And if you do hire—I am not complaining about the people that are being hired. I am not judging them. I don't know their performance records. They need to be trained and are we really doing the same thing over and over, wasting time with certain individuals even though we know that al Qaeda might try to find more Caucasians or whatever? Are we putting ourselves in a better position by that reevaluation and doing what really might work better?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Sir, you have actually described part of the reasons why we are moving in this direction, we are moving with the advanced imaging technology. One of the advantages that the advanced imaging technology is going to give us is that persons like yourself having metal implants will now go through the machine and avoid a total pat-down and the time that that takes. We have actually had tremendous positive response from veterans and persons with disabilities going through that technology in the pilot phase.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I am not talking about me or that person. I am talking about the system and whether the personnel that spend their time with someone like a veteran or people that have these, that they could be doing something that would be making the system more safer and not just doing something that makes us feel good but what do we really get?

Ms. ROSSIDES. And in fact what we do do is, in addition to our behavior detection officers, we actually utilize our TSOs in other parts of the airport to look for and do random unpredictable screening procedures. And that is exactly some of the lessons we have learned from the Israeli models, is to have multiple layers of security. We have actually worked closely with the Israelis on the number of our programs besides behavior detection, but also our covert testing program and we did actually consult with them after the Christmas Day attack to talk about what might that have done in their system versus how it was carried out across the globe through the Amsterdam process that the suspect went through.

So our approach to multiple layers of security and utilizing our officers in those multiple layers is exactly what we are trying to do similar to the Israelis, where it is not just focusing on the passenger that is coming through that is perfectly compliant.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I represent the BWI airport and I have seen, I think, a lot of advancement in your personnel, the quality of the personnel, the way they treat the public. But again I think some of the system seems that it is repetitive and redundant and you wonder where they are going to work and a lot of it, which I believe you agree with is the technology.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Ms. Rossides. Let me again thank you for a very useful afternoon of testimony, good exchanges that are helpful to us, and beyond that for the outstanding quality of your service.

Ms. ROSSIDES. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman. And I appreciate tremendously the engagement with this Committee. We enjoy and are appreciative of the support that you give to the TSA.

Mr. ROGERS. We sort of started out together this business when TSA was created before the Department was created in the old Department of Transportation. So we have been laboring over these things for a good while, and we are going to miss your expertise. You have been a very competent manager. You have demonstrated today again your knowledge of these subjects. And we are going to miss you. And we want to say thank you again for your long service.

Ms. ROSSIDES. Thank you.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Where are you going?

Ms. ROSSIDES. Well, right now I am waiting for the Administration to appoint a permanent Administrator, sir.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Are you holding your breath?

Mr. PRICE. I think we best adjourn this hearing. Thank you very much.

United States
House of Representatives
Committee on Appropriations

Hearing before the
House Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Smart Investments for Real Transportation Security

Questions for the Record

March 4, 2010

Table of Contents for Questions for the Record

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

CHAIRMAN DAVID PRICE

Gale Rossides, Acting Assistant Secretary,
Transportation Security Administration
Smart Investments for Real Transportation Security

Checkpoint Technologies

Question: The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provided $1 billion for aviation security technologies. Of that total, TSA planned to spend $300 million on next generation checkpoint technologies. However, one year after this bill was signed into law, less than one-third of the funding TSA designated for checkpoint technologies has been obligated. What is taking so long to award these funds? Please detail when and how TSA plans to make further awards for checkpoint technologies.

ANSWER: The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is in the process of finalizing awards for Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT), Chemical Analysis Device (CAD), and Technology System Integrator (SI) awards, which will significantly advance TSA's obligation amount.

Although the agency understands the need to obligate the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds in a timely manner, TSA is also committed to applying the highest standards regarding product development and validation. TSA follows a rigorous technology qualification process to ensure all security technologies meet TSA-specified requirements. Security technologies undergo laboratory testing, with a typical duration of 30 days, to confirm operational effectiveness, which includes confirmation of requirements for detection and false alarms, safety, privacy, human factors, and other requirements.

Laboratory testing is conducted primarily at the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate's (S&T) Transportation Security Laboratory in Atlantic City, New Jersey, but may also take place at a variety of other facilities, such as the Department of Defense laboratories or the Department of Energy's National Laboratories. After passing laboratory testing, security technologies go into operational testing at multiple airports for a period of 30 to 60 days.

Depending on the technology, TSA may also utilize the TSA Systems Integration Facility to conduct additional operational scenarios and Concept of Operations testing on security technologies before they are fielded. Testing results are then compiled, analyzed, and briefed to TSA leadership, the DHS's Director of Operational Test & Evaluation and the relevant DHS Acquisition Review Board before a contract award is made. When the ARRA was enacted, TSA was at the beginning of that acquisition process and was working with vendors to ensure availability of mature technologies that meet TSA specifications.

TSA is in the process of finalizing awards for AIT, CAD, and SI awards. In addition, the Next Generation Advanced Technology (AT-2) X-ray is currently undergoing operational field testing to ensure that it meets all requirements. An AT-2 X-ray contract award is anticipated in July 2010.

Advanced Imaging Technologies

Question: In September and December of last year, TSA made two Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity awards for the procurement of Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) passenger screening systems. Following the December 25, 2009 failed attempt to sabotage Northwest flight 253, President Obama and the senior leadership of the Department of Homeland Security stated publically that accelerating the deployment of AIT systems was a top priority.

Because we have not yet received the 2010 expenditure plan for checkpoint technologies, please outline for the Committee where we are in placing the orders for additional AIT systems following the Northwest 253 incident. We know that 150 systems have been purchased and are in the process of being installed. Please provide more details on this plan. When will the remaining 300 systems TSA keeps saying will be procured and installed in 2010 be awarded? Do you plan any additional procurements in 2010 (beyond these 300) or does TSA plan to wait until 2011 to procure the additional 500 systems requested?

ANSWER: TSA intends to procure an additional 300 AIT units in FY 2010 with ARRA funds. This award is currently in the final stages of review and TSA intends to announce the recipient(s) in the late-March/April 2010 timeframe.

In March 2010, TSA began deployment of the 150 previously purchased systems. The first 11 airports to receive units from the 150 allotment are Chicago O'Hare International, Logan International Airport, Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport, San Jose International Airport, Los Angeles International Airport, Port Columbus International Airport, Kansas City International Airport, Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport, Metropolitan Oakland International Airport, San Diego International Airport (Lindbergh Field), and Charlotte/Douglas International Airport. TSA intends to fully deploy these units and the next 300 systems by December 2010.

Procurement of the 300 systems is currently in the final stages of review. TSA intends to announce the award in the late-March/April 2010 timeframe. TSA does not plan to procure more than the 300 announced units in FY 2010. Funding for an additional 500 units is requested in the FY 2011 budget.

Question: How do you intend to prioritize the deployment of AIT equipment at airports?

ANSWER: TSA's deployment strategies are based on risk, airport readiness, and operational suitability. Modifications to checkpoint infrastructure that may be required to accommodate AIT units at a checkpoint are also taken into consideration.

Question: What efforts are being undertaken by the agency to involve airports in planning the deployment of AIT equipment at individual airport facilities?

ANSWER: As checkpoints are reconfigured to accommodate the installation of AITs, TSA is working in close collaboration with individual airport operators and local TSA officials prior to finalization. TSA also discusses designs with airport authorities and obtains their approval before any work is started.

Question: How do you intend to balance the need to deploy AIT equipment quickly with the imperative to deploy it "smartly" – in a way that avoids disruptions to operations or costly facility modifications?

ANSWER: TSA has made preliminary estimates of the required space needed for multiple configurations of AIT units. These diagrams will assist in the deployment of AIT and other new technologies. In addition, TSA will closely coordinate with local airport authorities to ensure that all space/facility requirements and constraints have been taken into consideration. This process is designed to minimize disruptions to airport operations.

Question: Is it your intention to deploy AIT equipment within the existing screening checkpoint footprint at all airports? If not, do you have estimates as to how much space is needed and at how many airports? How do you intend to pay for any additional space beyond existing screening checkpoints that TSA may require?

ANSWER: TSA intends to deploy AIT units with a minimal amount of impact to the currently established checkpoints. The size of the unit and the requirement for a separate, isolated viewing station may require that the current checkpoint footprint be exceeded. Some airports may not be able to accommodate AIT units at their checkpoints. In those instances, an equivalent level of screening will be provided with other screening measures.

TSA has made preliminary estimates of the required space needed for multiple configurations of AIT units. To support and confirm these estimates, TSA is currently in the process of developing or updating detailed checkpoint drawings of all airports nationwide. TSA will utilize the detailed checkpoint drawings to determine the quantity and placement of AIT units that each airport checkpoint can accommodate. These diagrams will also assist in the deployment of AIT and other new technologies. TSA will closely coordinate with local airport authorities to ensure that all space/facility requirements and constraints have been taken into consideration.

The FY 2011 President's Budget Request includes funding to pay for any necessary minor facility upgrades to accommodate AIT equipment. TSA will work with the airport if any changes are needed to the checkpoint footprint, but emphasize designs that limit checkpoint size requirements. Currently, TSA is not required to purchase checkpoint space so no funding is needed to purchase additional area.

Question: With the utilization of AIT equipment for primary screening, the passenger throughput level relative to magnetometers will decline greatly. Are you concerned about passenger throughput levels as AIT machines become operational at additional airports? Are you concerned about the agency's ability to handle the inevitable increase in passenger traffic levels that will likely occur in the near future? Have you done modeling on wait times at individual airports? The budget includes a goal of a 20 minute maximum wait time in 2012. What sort of wait times do you anticipate in 2011?

ANSWER: TSA is working with AIT vendors to develop and deploy Automatic Targeting Recognition (ATR) capability. ATR is expected to enhance throughput of the AIT. In addition, there are multiple configurations under consideration for the installation of the AIT which will also optimize passenger throughput. For example, there are plans to have one AIT per lane as well as providing a walk-through metal detector with equivalent screening to accommodate passenger overflow. TSA will monitor the operational effectiveness of the units and will adjust plans accordingly based on airport needs.

The primary data source utilized by the TSA to project future traffic trends are the annual Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Aerospace Forecasts. Currently, the FAA projects only a 2 percent increase to traffic over 2009. TSA employs a Staffing Allocation Model which reassesses traffic patterns on an annual basis and reallocates staffing as needed. These reallocations occur 8-10 months in advance of peak month travel for the majority of airports. TSA also monitors actual passenger traffic at the airport level every two weeks and makes adjustments throughout the year based on traffic trends.

TSA continuously models the effect of changes in passenger volume, standard operating procedures, technology, and passenger characteristics to determine the effects on throughput, wait times, and staffing requirements. The FY 2011 request continues to assume a 10 minute wait time standard in providing appropriate staffing levels and equipment. TSA monitors wait times exceeding 20 minutes. TSA does not anticipate any changes in wait times in FY 2011.

Question: AITs take a lot more screeners to operate than a metal detector (5 to 1). As a result, TSA is asking for 5,355 new screeners in fiscal year 2011. However, it may be possible to reduce the number of screeners if there are ways to decrease the AIT processing time, for example if manufacturers are able to automatically detect a threat object, we would not need a screener reviewing images in a separate room. Why do you need to hire 5,355 screeners just to operate AIT systems? Won't there be some savings as you phase out current metal detectors to install AITs, meaning that we could hire fewer screeners?

ANSWER: The FY 2011 Budget Request assumes that ATR capability is deployed to the AIT fleet. TSA will begin testing ATR in FY 2010 with subsequent deployment to the fleet in FY 2011. Consequently, it is anticipated that TSA will be able to remove the image operator from the checkpoint as ATR is deployed in calendar years 2010 and 2011.

The additional personnel to operate an AIT average 1.3 to 1.5 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE). When extrapolated over the multiple shifts, a seven day work week, and time for training, sick leave, annual leave and military deployments, TSA will require over 5,000 FTE in FY 2011. The additional personnel are necessary to ensure proper passenger divestment of personal items and resolutions of anomalies detected by the AIT.

Currently, the TSA does not have plans to fully replace all the walk-through metal detectors (WTMDs). TSA has made a decision to utilize WTMDs in a collocated fashion with AIT units until the AIT's performance in a primary position, chiefly relating to throughput, can be confirmed. As more AIT units are deployed, acceptable throughput performance is demonstrated, and ATR functionality is implemented on fielded AITs, TSA will gradually phase out metal detectors, resulting in greater resource efficiencies. TSA does not expect cost savings until AITs are deployed to smaller airports.

Question: While I understand that having a TSO instruct passengers to take everything out of their pockets before entering an AIT would dramatically reduce false alarms (i.e., delays), why could this function not be performed by the identification checker, or by visual instructions on a computer screen that would clearly cost less than having screeners perform this task?

ANSWER: Over the past eight years, TSA has found that signage and video direction are largely ignored by the majority of traveling passengers. Face to face, personal engagement is the only method that has worked consistently and there is a direct correlation between a divesting coach and passenger throughput. Furthermore, the Travel Document Checker (TDC) is fully engaged in verification of boarding passes and identification and within the queue, not optimally positioned for AIT passenger divestiture instruction.

Question: Could technological advancements decrease the AIT processing time? Is this feasible in the near term?

ANSWER: The AIT units that have been awarded to date meet or exceed stated requirements for processing time. However, the TSA continues to work aggressively with vendors and encourages them to improve upon the required processing times for their systems. TSA is also working with industry to develop ATR algorithms that will reduce the overall screening time for AIT systems while maintaining the required level of security effectiveness.

Question: AITs have a larger footprint than metal detectors and weigh significantly more. In the past, when TSA has swapped out smaller, lighter weight machines (x-rays for ATs), there has been a need to reinforce floors at certain airports to handle this additional weight. Have you factored this in for AITs? Do you have any funding in your checkpoint support request for 2011 for reinforced floors if necessary? What about 2010?

ANSWER: TSA has made preliminary estimates of the required space needed for multiple configurations of AIT units. In addition, the procurement specification for AIT included unit size and weight requirements which were based on previous experience with deployed technologies. TSA has made the assumption that certain modifications to checkpoints may be required to support deployment, but these will not significantly delay technology integration.

Funding in FY 2010 and the FY 2011 President's Budget Request includes funds to pay for minor facility modifications as necessary. TSA has modeled every checkpoint and airport, including the load bearing capability of the checkpoint flooring, and has identified a sufficient number of checkpoints to install all planned AIT systems for FY 2010 and FY 2011.

Liquid Detection Technologies

Question: More than a year and a half ago, then TSA Assistant Secretary Hawley announced that the public would soon be able to fly with liquids greater than 3 fluid ounces in their carry-on bags. However, it appears that no change in the liquid policy is on the immediate horizon. Please detail for the Committee why this problem cannot be easily resolved. What is the status of this initiative? What are the challenges and obstacles that you face to make this change? What is your best estimate as to when TSA can begin testing technologies both at the lab and in an operational environment that better detect threat liquids?

ANSWER: TSA has been working with vendors on the development of a next generation AT-2 X-ray, which is intended to have better detection capabilities for liquids. TSA is also working to deploy a layered solution using multiple technologies such as bottled liquids scanners that will ultimately result in eased liquids restrictions for passengers.

TSA has procured, and is in the process of deploying, 500 next generation Bottled Liquids Scanners (BLS-2) to replace the 300+ legacy units currently in the field. These units will temporarily serve as the primary screening device for medically exempt liquids that are allowed through the checkpoint until the liquids detection capabilities of the AT-2 X-ray have been developed to an acceptable level of security effectiveness. At that time, the AT-2 X-ray units will begin primary screening of liquids and the BLS-2 units will serve as alarm resolution. Full deployment of both systems remains several years into the future.

The current technology does not afford adequate detection capability for liquids, aerosols, and gels. The current maturity level of liquids detection is steadily improving and the technology will be fully deployed when it meets TSA's operational and security needs. TSA works directly with vendors to ensure that requirements and test results are communicated in a timely fashion and allows for the testing and re-testing of units that may need to address detection deficiencies.

Laboratory testing for liquids detection was conducted at multiple facilities for Bottled Liquids Scanners and AT X-ray systems that are equipped with liquid detection algorithms. AT X-ray system field testing will begin in May 2010 with a focus on bulk explosives detection and other system improvements. TSA will continue to work with AT X-ray vendors to apply the latest liquid detection algorithms to the AT X-ray systems when they become available.

Portable Trace Machines

Question: Recently, TSA has begun swabbing passengers' hands looking for trace amounts of explosives. Yet, the trace machines that are in use are not portable so the screeners need to run back and forth to the machines for a reading. The fiscal year 2011 budget requests funding for portable trace machines. Do you plan on procuring any portable machines in 2010?

ANSWER: In 2010, TSA began planning for the laboratory and field testing of portable Explosives Trace Detectors (ETDs), which may yield a suitable unit for addition to the Qualified Products List. Upon the successful conclusion of the testing process, TSA intends to award contracts to vendors for units to be purchased in calendar year 2010.

Question: If an airport has an AIT in primary, do you still plan on using portable trace machines randomly on passengers or will portable trace machines be deployed at airports that will not be receiving AITs in 2010 or 2011?

ANSWER: TSA is currently planning to deploy AIT systems in the primary position at the checkpoint. Portable/Non-portable ETDs will also be used as a part of the screening protocol to resolve detected anomalies. In the event of an AIT being unsuitable due to inflexible space constraints or unavailability of a unit for a checkpoint, the ETD will provide the capability to screen passengers for the presence of explosives residue. ETDs will continue to be used for random screening as part of layered security at the checkpoint.

Question: Will you need to hire new screeners to operate these portable trace machines? The budget does not indicate that you will; however, these systems may be operating outside of the usual places.

ANSWER: TSA will use portable trace equipment in conjunction with TSA's Playbook (random and unpredictable screening) program and, therefore, additional staffing is not needed.

Question: What are the common findings you are seeing to date when you swab a person's hands? In the past, explosive trace residue was noted if a person had used certain types of hand lotions as well as had been around farm implements or fertilizers. Are you getting a lot of "hits" based on residues that could also be used in the explosive making process? If so, what is your procedure to handle them? Will airport law enforcement need to respond to each case because you never know what is an actual trace "hit".

ANSWER: Since TSA's employment of ETDs, there have been a small number of ETD alarms. When an alarm has been triggered, the individual has been cleared through additional screening. To date, no dangerous findings have been found as a result of this new procedure. ETDs are designed to hit on very specific explosive components. The components found in various common products rarely alarm the ETD.

In the event of an ETD alarm, the passenger is directed for additional screening of their person and property to ensure no dangerous articles are present before they can be cleared through the checkpoint.

Law enforcement is only brought in when the Transportation Security Officer (TSO) and Supervisory TSO cannot properly or completely clear the passenger. If the passenger's person and property are cleared of any dangerous items and, absent any other signs of suspicious behavior, the individual is cleared to enter the sterile area.

Question: To date, are airport travelers grumbling about TSA airport screeners adding another layer to their daily security routine?

ANSWER: A Gallup poll conducted in January 2010 favors the use of the technology, with 78 percent of respondents saying they approve of the use of AIT machines at airports and 84 percent saying AIT machines would help stop terrorists from carrying explosives onto planes. During the TSA's pilot project, passengers responded with a 99 percent AIT acceptance rate.

Standoff Detection Technologies

Question: Do you consider airport lobby areas and other "non-sterile" areas of airports to be vulnerable today to terrorist attack? Are the current "human-based" non-technology assisted layers sufficient to deter, detect, and prevent a suicide bomber from attacking these areas?

ANSWER: TSA and airports, working from TSA's layered approach to aviation security, incorporate varying security practices and procedures into their daily operations to mitigate any risk that may be present in non-sterile areas. TSA can certainly provide a briefing to the Committee if more information is needed.

No single security layer, human-based or technology-based is adequate to deter, detect, and prevent a suicide bomber. The Screening Passengers by Observation Technique program, the primary human-based security layer employed by TSA, utilizes TSOs who are trained to observe and resolve anomalous behaviors. These specialized TSOs are called Behavior Detection Officers (BDOs). Because the behavior detection capability seeks to discover hostile actors rather than threat anomalies, it is applicable across multiple threats (e.g., body-bomb, carry-on bomb, etc.). Each layer of security is important on its own, but it is the cumulative effect of the multiple layers that maximizes the security force. Thus TSA strongly supports an integrated approach that promotes both human-based and technology-based security.

Question: Do you have advanced technology systems under evaluation to provide standoff detection of explosives before someone enters the security checkpoint?

ANSWER: TSA has conducted extensive laboratory testing of representative standoff detection technologies, from a variety of manufacturers, as well as conducted proof of concept testing of a couple of systems in several transportation venues. The technical capabilities and limitations of current standoff detection technologies demonstrate that the systems are better employed in intermodal and surface transportation environments than in passenger aviation venues. TSA will move to add these systems to the Authorized Equipment List for the TSA transportation security grants programs.

Question: What assets do you use today for surveillance and screening in airport lobbies, and what improvements is TSA seeking from the new technologies?

ANSWER: TSA, along with airport authorities and local law enforcement, has employed BDOs, K-9s, and the Advanced Surveillance Program for surveillance in airport lobbies. TSA continues to look for new technologies to enhance surveillance and screening in airport lobbies.

Question: President Obama's January 10th directive on corrective actions to agency heads specifically charged DHS to "aggressively pursue enhanced screening technology, protocols, and procedures, especially in regard to aviation and other transportation sectors". Given this directive and TSA risk-based passenger screening approach, is standoff detection one of the screening technologies you're considering to meet the President's direction? If not, what is the rationale for not considering it?

ANSWER: TSA intends to re-evaluate standoff detection technology once it has been determined that vendors can provide an appropriate level of detection capability balanced with TSA's desired level of operational feasibility.

To date, vendors have not developed technology capable of providing the combination of detection capability and operational feasibility that the TSA's standards require.

Question: These systems have been at seaports and transit stations. How have they performed technically? When do you anticipate putting such systems on TSA's qualified products list?

ANSWER: TSA's extensive experience with and knowledge of the technical capabilities and limitations of current standoff detection technologies has led to the determination that the systems are better employed in intermodal and surface transportation environments than in passenger aviation venues. The operational requirements for maritime and surface are very different than those for airports. Actual technical performance data is Sensitive Security Information and can be provided separately to the Committee.

TSA intends to forward a recommendation to the Federal Emergency Management Agency to add standoff detection systems to the Authorized Equipment List for TSA transportation security grants programs by the end of the third quarter in FY 2010.

Question: The Science and Technology budget also notes that Directorate will be involved in development and testing efforts for standoff detection in fiscal year 2011. Are they doing this work in conjunction with TSA? If so, what needs to be done since TSA has already tested at least one of these systems in an operational environment and had planned to procure a limited quantity in 2010? How is this not a step backwards?

ANSWER: TSA works closely S&T to leverage efforts to determine new and innovative technology capabilities. Information gathered by both organizations is routinely shared and discussed in forums, such as the Capstone Integrated Project Team.

TSA intends to delay procurement of standoff detection technology for TSA's use in pre-checkpoint screening until the technology is mature enough to meet TSA's aviation passenger screening requirements. TSA will continue to evaluate this technology for potential placement on the Qualified Technology List for TSA procurements, if it can be demonstrated to meet aviation threat requirements. TSA will continue to monitor the market and collaborate with vendors to help advance the technology.

TSA determined that standoff detection systems assessed for airport environments did not adequately meet the operational needs of the airport, while they did meet different requirements for surface and maritime uses. Based on these assessments and market research, TSA determined that such technology is not ready for the airport environment. TSA will continue to monitor the market and collaborate with vendors to help advance the technology and consider procurement if the technology is mature enough to meet airport requirements.

Explosive Detection Systems (EDS)

Question: TSA is having better success in awarding the $700 million of ARRA funding for the procurement and installation of explosive detection equipment. Please detail what funding has been awarded to date, by airport, and your plans to complete these obligations. As part of this response, clearly delineate between how much of these funds will be devoted to upgrading airport baggage systems and how much will be spent on terminal modifications.

ANSWER: The following table lists airport projects that have been awarded with ARRA funds as of March 4, 2010. The listed "Other Transactional Agreements (OTA) Facility Modifications" are airport terminal modifications. None of these projects include airport baggage systems upgrades.

Project	Funding Amount ($M)
OTA Facility Modifications	
Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport (ATL)	$20.00
Gallatin Field Airport (BZN)	$3.27
Port Columbus International Airport (CMH)	$35.21
Yellowstone Regional Airport (COD)	$0.28
James M. Cox Dayton International Airport (DAY)	$9.71
Honolulu International Airport (HNL)	$24.57
Washington-Dulles International Airport (IAD)	$154.00
Jackson Hole Airport (JAC)	$6.21
Orlando International Airport (MCO) - Disney Design	$1.30
Orlando (FL) International Airport (MCO) - East	$14.93
Kahului Airport (OGG)	$7.24
Philadelphia International Airport (PHL) - AE6	$7.06
Philadelphia International Airport (PHL) - A. East	$19.55
Portland International Jetport (PWM)	$9.19
San Antonio International Airport (SAT)	$14.39
San Francisco International Airport (SFO)	$15.35
San Jose International Airport (SJC)	$20.92
Sacramento International Airport (SMF)	$11.34
SUBTOTAL	**$374.52**
Advanced Surveillance Program OTAs	
Boise Air Terminal/Gowen Field (BOI)	$0.45
Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport (CVG)	$0.14

Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport (DCA)	$1.77
Spokane International Airport (GEG)	$0.43
Gerald R. Ford International Airport (GRR)	$0.17
Washington-Dulles International Airport (IAD)	$5.49
Little Rock National Airport (Adams Field) (LIT)	$5.52
Kansas City International Airport (MCI)	$6.55
Chicago Midway Airport (MDW)	$1.33
Will Rogers World Airport (OKC)	$3.43
Eppley Airfield (OMA)	$2.86
Tampa International Airport (TPA)	$6.02
SUBTOTAL	**$34.16**
Reduced-Size Explosive Detection System (RSEDS)	
RSEDS	$77.37
SUBTOTAL	**$77.37**
Program Operations & Management	
PO&M	$6.08
SUBTOTAL	**$6.08**
TOTAL AWARDED	**$492.13**

The following table lists planned airport projects utilizing ARRA funds. The listed "Other Transactional Agreements (OTA) Facility Modifications" are for airport terminal modifications. None of these projects include airport baggage systems upgrades.

Project	Funding Amount ($M)	Planned Obligation Month
OTA Facility Modifications		
St. Petersburg-Clearwater International Airport (PIE)	$0.63	Mar-10
Lambert St. Louis International Airport (STL)	$31.50	Mar-10
Charlotte/Douglas International Airport (CLT)	$33.78	Mar-10
Little Rock National Airport (Adams Field) (LIT)	$8.96	Mar-10
Orlando (FL) International Airport (MCO) – Disney	$12.49	May-10
Colorado Springs Municipal Airport (Peterson Field) (COS)	$7.41	Jul-10
New Orleans International Airport (MSY)	$24.97	
Tulsa International Airport (TUL)	$4.72	
William P. Hobby Airport (HOU)	$0.51	
Huntsville-Madison County Airport (HSV)	$1.50	Sep-10
SUBTOTAL	**$126.47**	
Advanced Surveillance Program OTAs		
James M. Cox Dayton International Airport (DAY)	$3.00	
SUBTOTAL	**$3.00**	
Reduced-Size Explosive Detection System (RSEDS)		
RSEDS	$16.83	Jul-10
SUBTOTAL	**$16.83**	
Program Operations & Management (PO&M)		

PO&M	$48.72	Sep-10
SUBTOTAL	**$48.72**	
TOTAL PLANNED	**$195.02**	

Question: Earlier this year, TSA informed the Subcommittee 45 of the top 84 airports (54 percent) had optimal screening systems throughout the entire airport and another 24 (29 percent) have optimal screening systems in some part of the airport. With the $623,832,000 in discretionary and mandatory funds requested in 2011, how will these figures change? How many more of the top 84 airports will have optimal baggage systems throughout the entire airport following our 2011 appropriation (if enacted as requested)?

ANSWER: It is estimated that a total of approximately 52 of the top 84 airports would have complete systems throughout the entire airport, and another 21 would have complete systems in some parts of the airport.

If the request is enacted, it is estimated that 52 airports will have completed systems throughout the entire airport.

Question: Time and time again, this Committee has been told that in-line baggage screening systems hold huge advantages in terms of increased efficiency and accuracy and dramatically reduce TSA personnel requirements. Unfortunately, cumbersome and inefficient in-lobby EDS systems remain in place, including at some of the busiest airports in the country. According to your budget request, TSA does not plan on having all Category X and I airports with some type of completed in-line baggage screening system until 2018? Why will it take so long?

ANSWER: TSA prioritizes airports based on a number of factors, such as risk and airport readiness, in addition to airport category. As a result, some Category II and Category III airports are moving towards completion at the same time as Category X and Category I airports.

Question: If it isn't until 2018 for the largest airports, when do you plan on having optimal systems in place at all of the Category II and III airports?

ANSWER: Category II and III airports are projected to have optimal systems in place by FY 2019.

Question: For fiscal year 2011, what plans do you have in place for getting in-line systems into those and other facilities across the country that lack an in-line solution? Will this be through Letters of Intent or will you largely continue to utilize yearly other transactional agreements? Please detail for the Committee the number and terms of the LOIs TSA has entered into since the 9/11 Act was signed and what is planned for in both 2010 and 2011?

ANSWER: Optimal baggage screening configurations vary from airport to airport, and may not always reflect an in-line system. TSA continues to make significant efforts to implement a proactive outreach process to airports that do not yet have optimal screening systems. This outreach process includes engaging airports on the local level to encourage them to participate in the funding application process. TSA is continually working with airport stakeholders to help guide them through the design initiation process and, by publishing the Planning Guidelines and Design Standards document, has made it easier for airports to understand and meet TSA's requirements for system performance.

The determination of optimal solutions for airports, including in-line systems, is based on critical needs to accommodate growth, increase operational efficiencies, and maximize automation of baggage movement to minimize screener injury rates. Other considerations for funding include preexisting plans to build new terminals or terminal expansions and airport readiness to begin a project. TSA continues to balance many competing priorities for available funds.

Title 49, Section 44923 (h) requires that, of the amount made available under the Aviation Security Capital Fund for a fiscal year, not less than $200 million shall be allocated to fulfill Letters of Intent (LOIs), and Section 44923 (h)(3) requires that up to $50 million be used for other transaction agreements with priority given to small airports' projects. Therefore, TSA will continue to use both LOIs and Other Transaction Agreements.

Please see the table below for the number and terms of the LOIs TSA has entered into since the 9/11 Act was signed into law.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	Total
Number of LOIs	3	3	4	4	14
Total ($ in millions)	$200.00	$200.00	$200.00	$200.00	$800.00

Question: Congress has appropriated significant resources in recent years to upgrade baggage screening systems at the nation's airports, yet much of that funding remains unobligated – a fact that some airports attribute to a lack of flexibility on the agency's part to pay for significant costs associated with these projects. While the Committee applauds agency efforts to be good stewards of federal resources, we are concerned about reports that the agency is dramatically narrowing the scope of project eligibility in some cases and shifting significant costs to airport operators. How, specifically, is the agency determining the associated project costs it will cover on individual airport projects? Are these decisions being made on a case-by-case basis or uniformly for all airport projects? Is the agency now declining to pay for associated costs that it has previously been willing to pay for? If so, why?

ANSWER: In 2009, TSA added guidance to the Planning Guidelines and Design Standards, Version 3.0, Appendix F that provides clear guidelines for allocable/allowable costs and broadens allowable costs to include additional conveyors associated with a screening matrix. This encourages airport stakeholders to build a more efficient centralized screening system with lower life cycle costs. Airports submit designs along with estimates broken out by allowable/non-allowable costs. These costs are validated by TSA. Even with more liberal guidelines, there are still significant costs that are not allowable in most airport projects.

TSA strives to make uniform decisions regarding allocable/allowable costs. The Planning Guidelines and Design Standards, Version 3, Appendix F provides uniform guidance to the airports and is posted with the funding application guidance on the TSA Web site. Some decisions are made on a case-by-case basis depending on the cost effectiveness of the solutions.

In an effort to be fair and equitable to all airports and ensure the TSA addresses project costs associated with checked baggage screening systems, TSA published Appendix F of the Planning Guidelines and Design Standards. Appendix F not only provides clear guidance of what is and is not allocable/allowable cost, but it also broadened allowable cost to include additional conveyors associated with a screening matrix.

Appendix F has broadened allowable project costs with two primary changes of a more liberal allowance for 1) basic bag sorting to airline carriers and 2) incoming/outgoing conveyor runs outside the screening matrix.

TSA's standard approach to project allowable/allocable costs does not decline costs that were previously paid for, rather, due to the complexity of airport specific designs and projects, TSA allows for a case-by-case basis review of allowable/allocable costs where project specific exceptions may be negotiated.

Question: Please update the table found on page AS-30 of the budget justification to show the program's progress in EDS/ETD deployment and facility modifications to reflect Category III airports.

ANSWER: The following chart shows current EDS/ETD equipment deployment and facility modification for Category X, I, II, and III airports through FY 2010.

	Total Number of TSA Airports	**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	15	11	26	93%
CAT I	56	30	13	43	77%
CAT II	77	51	18	69	90%
CAT III	124	62	0	62	50%
Total	**285**	**158**	**42**	**200**	**70%**

Question: Of the $632,832,000 requested in 2011, $103,600,000 is to purchase checked baggage equipment. Please detail for the Committee how this funding will be split? How much do you expect to spend on reduced sized equipment, medium throughput, and high throughput (above 900 bags per hour) systems? As part of this response, please identify the systems that fall into each category.

ANSWER: TSA's FY 2011 budget request of $103.6 million for checked baggage screening equipment designates $28 million for reduced size EDS, $66.5 million for medium-throughput EDS equipment and $9.1 million for high-speed EDS equipment.

In FY 2011, TSA anticipates spending $28 million on reduced size EDS, $66.5 million on medium-throughput EDS equipment, and $9.1 million on high-speed EDS equipment.

Technologies that fall into each category are as follows:

- Reduced-size equipment includes: Reveal CT-80 DR and Reveal CT-80 XL
- Medium-throughput equipment includes: MDI CTX-9400 and L-3 6600
- High-speed equipment includes: XLB 1100

TSA's competitive procurement initiative will determine which systems will be procured from each category following the anticipated contract award in January 2011.

Question: Update the Committee on the certification and testing of new EDS machines? Have any new systems been certified so far in 2010? What is expected for the remainder of this fiscal year and for next fiscal year?

ANSWER: No new EDS have been certified thus far in 2010. Each EDS unit will be required to successfully pass Certification Testing at S&T's Transportation Security Laboratory and Baggage Handling integration testing at the TSA's Transportation Systems Integrated Facility. Only those EDS units that pass certification and integration testing will undergo Operational Test and Evaluation at selected airports.

The EDS testing cycle is scheduled to begin with Certification Testing at S&T's Transportation Security Laboratory from May through September 2010. Baggage Handling integration testing will take place from May through July 2010 at the TSA's Transportation Systems Integrated Facility. Operational Test and Evaluation will then occur from October through November 2010 at selected airports allowing 45 days of field testing for each machine. The EDS contract award is anticipated in January 2011.

Question: Please update the Committee on TSA's efforts with EDS vendors and their ability to improve detection standards and lower false alarm standards with Tier 2 systems. I understand that TSA wants systems developed to a certain level and has just issued its threat requirements for vendors. At one point, TSA hoped to have these improved capabilities being certified and deployed at airports nationwide in 2010, however, I believe this timing has slipped. What is your current timeframe for the testing and deployment of improved EDS detection standards?

ANSWER: TSA has already initiated a competitive procurement process for the purchase of EDS. An announcement on the Federal Business Opportunities Web site was posted on December 11, 2009, initiating a competitive Qualified Products List process for the three classes of EDS – high-speed, medium-speed, and reduced-sized. The current strategy anticipates contract awards in January 2011.

Question: For these new standards, do you plan on having an open enrollment process, like you did with AT and AITS? This would allow vendors the opportunity to upgrade their software and detection abilities in the hopes of meeting these new requirements. If not, won't that severely limit competition?

ANSWER: TSA is conducting a competitive procurement for the purchase of EDS. Vendors who meet the detection standards and specifications approved for this effort, as well as pass three levels of testing, will be placed on a Qualified Products List for potential award of delivery orders. TSA plans to have multiple windows of opportunity every 12-18 months for vendors to submit proposals for consideration. TSA's Electronic Baggage Screening Program will follow a process similar to the processes used for Advanced Technology and Advanced Imaging Technology.

In an effort to promote competition, TSA plans to offer multiple windows of opportunity every 12-18 months for EDS vendors to submit proposals for potential contracts. Each window of opportunity is defined and will incorporate additional requirements as set forth in the Detection Standards and Specification documents approved by TSA in January 2010.

Question: How many airports still use ETD for primary screening of checked baggage?

ANSWER: ETD is used for primary screening of checked baggage at 241 airports. While ETD is used for the primary screening of checked baggage at 241 airports, 100 percent of all 455 federalized airports use ETD in their screening process. Those airports that do not use ETD as primary screening use ETD as part of the secondary screening in conjunction with other technologies.

Maintenance and Utility Costs for Screening Technologies

Question: What is the average maintenance cost for each screening technology?

ANSWER: The anticipated FY 2011 average annual unit maintenance cost for each type of EDS and ETD technology is provided in the table that follows. Because of partial year maintenance requirements due to warranty coverage for new equipment, these average unit prices are lower than contract unit prices in some cases.

Equipment	Average Annual Unit Maintenance Price
EDS	
CTX-5500	$82,797
CTX-9000	$107,953
CTX-9400	$89,098
CTX-9800	$95,958
e6000	$115,389
e6600	$97,773
Reveal CT-80	$40,481
Dual Use EDS	$63,144
XLB	$117,120
ETD	
IonScan 400B	$10,650
Itemiser-W	$9,591
Next Generation	$8,990
FIDO	$3,843
HHETD (SABRE)	$6,110

Question: What is the average utility cost for each screening technology? How do the older EDS compare to the newer EDS?

ANSWER: Utility costs vary widely by region, and costs for each screening technology vary by the number of hours the machine is used. The table below provides average kilowatt per hour usage by equipment type, and uses the November 2009 Energy Information Administration average cost of 9.4 cents per kilowatt hour for all sectors and regions. The daily usage assumes an average 20 hour operating day.

The energy usage for older versus newer EDS does not vary significantly by age, as the technologies employed are similar. Differences in energy usage are largely dependent on the size and throughput volume of the machine.

Type	Equipment	Average Power (KW)	Hours per day of operation	KWH/ Day	Cost per KWH ($)	Cost per day ($)
Explosives Detection System	InVision CTX-2500	2.1	20	42	0.0942	3.9564
	InVision CTX-5500	3	20	60	0.0942	5.652

Type	Equipment	Average Power (KW)	Hours per day of operation	KWH/ Day	Cost per KWH ($)	Cost per day ($)
	InVision CTX-9000 Series	9.7	20	194	0.0942	18.2748
	L3 eXaminer	5.5	20	110	0.0942	10.362
	CT-80	2.1	20	42	0.0964	4.0488
Explosive Trace Portal	Smiths Detection Ionscan (Barringer)	0.3	20	6	0.0942	0.5652
	Thermo Detection EGIS II	1.725	20	34.5	0.0942	3.2499
	Ion Track Itemiser (GE)	0.345	20	6.9	0.0942	0.64998
Explosive Trace Portal	EntryScan3e (GE)	1.2	20	24	0.0942	2.2608
	Smith	5.2	20	104	0.0942	9.7968
Advanced Technology (X-ray)	Smiths 6040aTiX	1.219	20	24.38	0.0942	2.296596
	Smiths 6040i	0.575	20	11.5	0.0942	1.0833
	Smith 7555i	0.575	20	11.5	0.0942	1.0833
	Rapiscan 620DV	1	20	20	0.0942	1.884
	Rapiscan 520B	1.15	20	23	0.0942	2.1666
	Rapiscan 522B	1.15	20	23	0.0942	2.1666
	PerkinElmer Linescan 110 (L3)	1.725	20	34.5	0.0942	3.2499
	PerkinElmer Linescan 208 (L3)	1.725	20	34.5	0.0942	3.2499
Advanced Imaging Technology	Rapiscan	0.2	20	3.5	0.0942	0.3297
	L-3	0.3	20	6.3	0.0942	0.59346
Walk Through Metal Detector	CEIA 02PN20	0.04	20	0.8	0.0942	0.07536
	Metorex 200D	0.04	20	0.8	0.0942	0.07536
	Garret 6500i Enhanced Metal Detector	0.035	20	0.7	0.0942	0.06594

Question: Does TSA have any plans to refurbish older pieces of screening equipment (e.g. EDS or some checkpoint technologies)? If not, please explain why.

ANSWER: Security screening equipment has an estimated service life of at least seven years, with EDS and Enhanced Metal Detectors (EMD) having an estimated service life of 10 years. A pilot project to evaluate the potential benefits of EDS refurbishment was conducted by one EDS manufacturer. The recommendations provided to TSA primarily involved the replacement of parts already covered under the fixed price maintenance contract. Based on those recommendations, the refurbishment program is not cost effective for TSA to pursue and does not result in screening equipment service life extension. TSA engineers review screening equipment service life estimates annually for opportunities to extend the estimates based on analysis of engineering and failure data.

Transportation Security Officers

Question: For fiscal year 2011, TSA requests funding to hire 5,355 new screeners and 350 additional behavior detection officers. This is the largest hiring increase TSA will have done since screeners were federalized. Please elaborate on how you believe TSA can hire this many screeners so quickly—both new hires and backfilling screeners that will be promoted to behavior detection.

ANSWER: Historically, the TSA has proven its ability to hire for surge requirements. In FY 2008, TSA hired over 13,000 TSOs to meet requirements. To meet the anticipated surge, TSA will reduce the time-to-hire by identifying appropriate airports to conduct enhanced recruiting events, expanded assessments and potentially provide mobile medical assessments. These strategies have historically been shown to reduce the time-to-hire significantly and allow for faster on-boarding of the needed employees.

Question: While I agree with the need for aviation security enhancements in the budget, the request is manpower intensive. If our technology is supposed to work more efficiently, why is TSA so dependent on a human workforce?

ANSWER: The TSA employs a layered approach to security that combines people, process and technology to address the wide variety of aviation security threats. AIT is an additional piece of equipment that provides enhanced capability to detect threats or anomalies on the person. With the introduction of ATR, only one additional position will be required during a shift per AIT machine. As a result of the multiple shifts, operations seven days a week, training, and other paid not worked overhead, this one position equates to 5 FTE per operational AIT.

Alternatively, the number of FTEs devoted to traditional baggage screening and the original checkpoint duties has decreased from approximately 45,000 FTE in FY 2005 to 38,000 FTE today. Improvements in TSA's workforce development, technology and security procedures have allowed TSA to reinvest these savings into other security programs such as TDC, Screening of Passengers by Observations Techniques (SPOT), and Playbook.

Included in the FY 2011 request are funds for 800 portable ETD systems, which do not require additional FTE, but will provide the existing workforce with a more nimble explosive detection capability.

Question: What is the current screener staffing FTE level? Do you expect to maintain this FTE through the end of FY 2010 or are you considering hiring more screeners because of the enhanced security protocols after the December 25th incident?

ANSWER: TSA allocates its annual FTE to airports assuming seasonal fluctuations. TSA's budget plan for the FY 2010 FTE level of 43,830 envisioned a budget consumption of $1,170 million through February 2010. Actual expenditures were within half a percent of this level. TSA plans to continue to manage to the funded FTE level. TSA's ability to adjust hiring to support additional screeners will be dependent upon available funding, discussions with Congress on the FY 2011 budget, and the execution of the AIT implementation plan.

Question: How is TSA determining the effectiveness of the Behavioral Detection Officers program, Travel Document Checkers, the Aviation Direct Access Screening Program, and Visible Intermodal Protection and Response Teams?

ANSWER: The SPOT program office maintains statistics in the SPOT database which are used to help establish effectiveness and draw conclusions to the success of the various deployment strategies. Because SPOT is a deterrence based program we know of no way to actually measure effectiveness for events which do not occur, therefore an absence of data is to be expected. However, statistics such as BDO referrals, referrals to law enforcement, and arrests from referrals are some of the key data points as well as where these events occur. We also rely heavily on TSA's risk and deterrence modeling program, RMAP (Risk Management Analysis Process). RMAP is an agent-based risk simulation model which among other variables uses Threat, Vulnerability, and Consequence as the basis of the risk analysis methodology. The data gained from RMAP helps the SPOT program office establish deployment strategies which are most effective. Lastly, SPOT is currently undergoing a validation study. This is sponsored by S&T and is being performed by American Institute of Research (AIR). The validation study is measuring the effectiveness of SPOT against the random application and once complete will be the first time in history any behavior or appearance based large scale security program will have ever been validated via rigorous scientific evaluation. Although the study is expected to be complete mid-FY 2011, initial data is quite supportive of the effectiveness of SPOT.

TSA tracks the referrals for additional screening, referrals to law enforcement, arrests from referrals, and other key data points as they apply to the TDC. TSA's Office of Inspection (OI) also conducts covert testing with Red Teams which include testing the TDC. TSA also uses the test results from independent tests, such as the DHS IG, to help gauge effectiveness of the position. In an effort to further enhance TDC effectiveness, TSA is undergoing a technology acquisition specifically for enhanced detection of fraudulent documents with this technology acquisition to be used at the TDC position.

The Aviation Direct Access Screening Program is now TSA Playbook. We are working on several factors to implement and address measures of security effectiveness. We began collecting specific outcomes of Playbook activities, including security incidents, number of law enforcement officer referrals, and the number of Deadly/Dangerous/Prohibited Items collected. This information is also imported into a database that can be used to analyze the effectiveness of certain plays.

The Visible Intermodal Protection and Response (VIPR) program determines effectiveness by applying four established measures:

- Number of Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response team operations;
- Percent of National Special Security Events and Special Event Assessment Rating Events at which VIPR teams are deployed;
- Completion rate of high risk VIPR operations; and

- Percent of Repeat VIPR Deployments with Primary Stakeholders.

The VIPR program assesses effectiveness by measuring the levels of resource deployment in the context of the program mandate to augment the efforts of federal, state and local resources to deter potential terrorist and criminal activity through the established performance measures. Deployment levels across the various modes are measured to assess how broadly that augmentation is occurring. Measuring the level of deployments at high risk locations, as determined with input from federal, state and local resources, enables assessment of the effectiveness of the risk-based deployment methodology to focus resources. The program also assesses the effectiveness with which transportation stakeholder/partner relationships are being developed and maintained by measuring the frequency of repeat deployments, which indicates that transportation stakeholder/partners perceive value from TSA VIPR asset deployment.

Question: For FY 2010 and requested in FY 2011, please identify separate and distinct figures for screeners, lead screeners, supervisory screeners, bomb appraisal officers, travel document checkers, behavior detection screeners, and ADASPs.

ANSWER: Please see the following tables.

FTE by Job Title

Job Title	FY 2010	FY 2011
Transportation Security Officers (TSOs)	29,792	32,417
Lead/Master TSOs	6,090	6,615
Supervisory/Expert TSOs	4,610	4,960
Behavior Detection Officers	2,986	3,196
Bomb Appraisal Officers*	352	406
Managers	1,100	1,150
Total	**44,930**	**48,744**

FTE by Security Duty

Security Duty	FY 2010	FY 2011
Travel Document Checker	2,001	2,001
Aviation Direct Access Screening Program	1,654	1,654
Behavior Detection Officers	2,986	3,196
Bomb Appraisal Officers *(1)*	352	406
Checkpoint/Other	37,937	41,487
Total	**44,930**	**48,744**

* TSA's FY 2011 Budget Request proposes to realign funding for the Bomb Appraisal Officers from the Passenger and Baggage Personnel, Compensation and Benefit Program/Project Activity (PPA) to the Airport Management PPA.

Question: Provide a table of the standard personal cost for hiring new screeners, bomb appraisal officers, behavior detection officers, and travel document checkers, by program, project and activity for fiscal year 2011.

ANSWER: Please see the following tables.

Transportation Security Officers and Travel Document Checkers

Description	Screener PC&B	Screener Training and Other	Airport Management	Human Capital	HQ Admin/ Support	IT Applications	Grand Total
Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits	*$50,098*	*$0*	*$400*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$50,498*
GSA Rent	-	-	1,353	-	-	-	1,353
Background Investigations/Health & Safety	-	-	-	-	1,783	-	1,783
Recruitment Costs/Drug Test	-	-	-	3,991	-		3,991
Payroll Services	-	-	-	-	-	192	192
Training	-	6,787	-	-	-	-	6,787
Consumables/Supplies/Uniforms	-	829	-	-	-		829
Equipment/Computer Network	-	-	-	-	-	389	389
Total Contractual Services and Supplies	-	*7,616*	*1,353*	*3,991*	*1,783*	*581*	*15,324*
Grand Total	**$50,098**	**$7,616**	**$1,753**	**$3,991**	**$1,783**	**$581**	**$65,822**

Behavior Detection Officers

Description	Screener PC&B	Screener Training and Other	Airport Management	Human Capital	HQ Admin/ Support	IT Applications	Grand Total
Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits	*$77,042*	*$0*	*$400*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$77,442*
GSA Rent	-	-	1,353	-	-	-	1,353
Background Investigations/Health & Safety	-	-	-	-	1,783	-	1,783
Recruitment Costs/Drug Test	-	-	-	77	-	-	77
Payroll Services	-	-	-	-	-	192	192
Training/Travel	-	6,956	-	-	-	-	6,956
Consumables/Supplies/Uniforms	-	608	-	-	-	-	608
Equipment/Computer Network	-	-	-	-	-	805	805
Total Contractual Services and Supplies	-	*7,564*	*1,353*	*77*	*1,783*	*997*	*11,774*
Grand Total	**$77,042**	**$7,564**	**$1,753**	**$77**	**$1,783**	**$997**	**$89,216**

Bomb Appraisal Officers

Description	Screener PC&B	Screener Training and Other	Airport Management	Human Capital	HQ Admin/ Support	IT Applications	Grand Total
Total Personnel Compensation and Benefits	*$0*	*$0*	*$107,793*	*$0*	*$0*	*$0*	*$107,793*
GSA Rent	-	-	1,353	-	-	-	1,353
Background Investigations/Health & Safety	-	-	-	-	4,444	-	4,444
Recruitment Costs/Drug Test	-	-	-	3,991	-	-	3,991
Payroll Services	-	-	-	-	-	190	190
Training/Travel	-	-	19,062	-	-	-	19,062
Consumables/Supplies/Uniforms	-	-	728	-	-	-	728
Equipment/Computer Network	-	-	-	-	-	5,203	5,203
Total Contractual Services and Supplies	-	-	*21,143*	*3,991*	*4,444*	*5,393*	*34,971*

Description	Screener PC&B	Screener Training and Other	Airport Management	Human Capital	HQ Admin/ Support	IT Applications	Grand Total
Grand Total	$0	$0	$128,936	$3,991	$4,444	$5,393	$142,764

Question: Historically, TSA faced challenges in hiring TSOs to meet its staffing needs at passenger screening checkpoints and checked baggage screening stations but this improved once local hiring was put in place. I imagine the tight job market has also helped reduce attrition rates. What is your current attrition rate? As part of this response, please compare your attrition rates for both full and part-time screeners on an annual basis from 2003 onwards. Also, please compare rates by airport categories (Cat X, I, II, III and IV).

ANSWER: Please see the table below.

TSO Attrition Rates								
	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010 Year-to-Date (annualized)
By Work Schedule								
Full-Time	27.4%	18.9%	18.9%	16.5%	14.4%	13.2%	7.1%	5.5%
Part-Time	24.3%	72.4%	55.9%	45.8%	44.6%	37.9%	19.2%	14.4%
Total	27.3%	24.2%	23.7%	20.9%	21.2%	19.1%	10.0%	7.6%
By Airport Category								
X	27.9%	23.8%	24.1%	21.5%	21.5%	19.1%	10.3%	7.8%
I	27.0%	24.2%	22.6%	21.0%	21.4%	19.8%	9.4%	6.9%
II	27.5%	26.0%	24.2%	21.4%	21.9%	17.8%	9.9%	7.2%
III	29.3%	29.7%	23.7%	20.4%	18.2%	18.5%	11.2%	10.2%
IV	26.6%	28.5%	30.5%	16.1%	17.9%	17.1%	8.7%	9.1%
Total	27.3%	24.2%	23.7%	20.9%	21.2%	19.1%	10.0%	7.6%

TSO attrition rates provided are for all paybands (D, E, F, G) and all reasons (voluntary, involuntary).

Where rates are computed separately for full-time TSOs, part-time TSOs and total TSOs, the computations are:

- Full-time = Full-time TSO separations divided by average full-time TSO headcount during cited period
- Part-time = Part-time TSO separations divided by average part-time TSO headcount during cited period
- Total = All TSO separations divided by average total TSO headcount during cited period

Question: What impact, if any, do you believe the slowing economy has had on your ability to attract and retain screeners and other transportation security officers that specialize in certain areas (e.g. bomb appraisal)?

ANSWER: TSA research indicates the slowing economy reduced attrition for TSOs. TSA is working to confirm and validate data models to help predict attrition. As part of this research, TSA has found that historically, TSO attrition lagged the University of Michigan's consumer sentiment index by seven months. Initial results show the correlation to be strongest in lower pay bands. Specialized TSO positions usually align to higher pay bands, where there is less correlation between attrition and the consumer sentiment index. Until a sustained economic upturn occurs, TSA will be unable to say whether this correlation is strong enough to link TSO attrition firmly to the economy.

This initial research indicates other TSA initiatives have helped to reduce attrition (e.g., the introduction of full-time benefits for part-time employees, and the creation of the E band). TSA hopes to validate these findings by the close of FY 2011.

Air Cargo Security

Question: In your opinion, what are the biggest domestic challenges to meeting the 100 percent screening requirement by August 2010?

ANSWER: There are a number of challenges to meeting the August 2010 air cargo screening deadline. However, the TSA is confident that 100 percent of the cargo that is uplifted in the United States will be screened prior to transport on passenger aircraft by August 1, 2010. Some of the domestic challenges to meeting the requirement include:

1. Identifying effective screening technologies: The current screening technologies represent the state-of-the-art and can be used to meet the August 2010 100 percent screening deadline. Nevertheless, technologies have drawbacks that need to be improved through longer-term research and development, to include facilitating more automated detection and capabilities to screen larger consolidated items such as pallets and containers.

2. Disseminating information about the program to the shipping communities that may not be aware of the 100 percent screening mandate: TSA has undertaken an extensive program to reach shippers through numerous trade associations, state Chambers of Commerce, and other means such as working in coordination with the Department of Commerce, hosting webinars and public forums across the Nation. To date, TSA has engaged more than 10,000 industry stakeholders.

3. Establishing an alarm resolution for the screening of human remains that preserves an appropriate measure of respect for the remains: There are current measures in place; however, TSA is working with the carriers and the human remains industry to update the screening requirements and to incorporate the use of a variety of screening technologies that safeguards the respect that human remains deserve.

Question: Reaching 100 percent screening requirements is a mandate that I believe TSA can meet but it will be a challenge within the timeframes that Congress has set, particularly as it relates to cargo coming from overseas. Is the best way forward to screen cargo overseas or should we assume that most cargo heading to our shores will be screened here?

ANSWER: The TSA does not physically conduct screening operations at overseas locations. However, TSA assesses foreign airport security based at least on the standards established by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), with respect to flights departing foreign airports and arriving in the United States and for those foreign airports served by U.S. air carriers, as required by statute. TSA regulates the security of U.S. air carriers at any location worldwide, and the TSA also regulates the security of foreign air carriers operating flights to and from the United States. To adequately protect against threats to air cargo, U.S. aircraft operators and foreign air carriers must screen cargo prior to departure for the United States in accordance with their TSA-approved or accepted security programs. In some countries, however, screening operations are conducted by the host government. As a result, any extra or enhanced requirements mandated by TSA for implementation by air carriers for flights originating at a foreign airport inbound to the United States can only be performed, practically speaking, if the host government consents, particularly in locations where a state's national law mandates security screening to be conducted by government officers (as TSA's Screening Officers are in the United States). TSA is continuing its work with foreign partners to ensure adequate security measures for air cargo are in place for flights bound for the United States.

Question: At the hearing, you testified that 65 percent of the cargo carried on passenger aircraft coming from overseas would be screened before coming into the United States by the August 2010 mandate. How and where will it be screened? What percent of all air cargo does this represent?

ANSWER: Overseas, a large amount of passenger air cargo is screened by X-ray, but additional methods, similar to those in use in the United States, may be applied under both the TSA's Standard Security Programs [Aircraft Operator Standard Security Program (AOSSP) and Model Security Program (MSP)], and the host governments' national cargo programs. Air carriers operating under the AOSSP and MSP are required to screen at the last point of departure to the United States.

In 2008, according to the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) an estimated 10.3 billion pounds of air cargo was uplifted within (domestic) or transported to (inbound) the United States. This includes cargo that was moved on all cargo or freighter aircraft as well as passenger aircraft. Air cargo transported to (inbound) the United States on passenger aircraft is estimated at 3.1 billion pounds or 30 percent of all air cargo uplifted in (domestic) or transported to (inbound) the United States.

Question: Are other countries seeking reciprocal agreements to scan U.S. cargo being carried on passenger aircraft overseas?

ANSWER: There have been no requests from or initiatives by other countries to require aircraft departing the United States to screen or scan cargo prior to arrival in their country.

Question: What progress has TSA made in coordinating with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to enhance the security of air cargo transported into the United States?

ANSWER: TSA and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) have formed a joint working group and will be implementing limited field exercises to explore the feasibility of utilizing CBP's Automated Targeting System (ATS) to conduct risk assessments on inbound air cargo. This would serve as an interim measure to ensure that high risk cargo is screened prior to loading on passenger aircraft. Additional TSA-CBP collaboration has included the sharing of information and recommendations on critical operational components necessary for implementing ATS in the international air cargo environment.

Question: What is the status of TSA's efforts to develop and implement technology to inspect air cargo? As part of this response, please identify what technology is being used now to screen air cargo and what is under development that may be used to meet the 100 percent screening mandate.

ANSWER: TSA operates a vigorous program to qualify the use of readily available technologies that meet the TSA's requirements. TSA has released an Approved Technology List for air cargo screening. The technologies on this list are classified as ETD systems, Advanced Technology X-ray, X-ray, and EDS. Additionally, in FY 2009 TSA invested approximately $40 million in a screening technology pilot with 111 high volume Indirect

Air Carriers at the top 18 air cargo gateway airports that increased screening capacity in the supply chain, and enabled TSA to evaluate technologies in an operational environment. In addition, TSA closely collaborates with S&T, which supports the funding and evaluation for Research and Development (R&D) of air cargo screening technologies. S&T has an ongoing air cargo R&D program.

Air cargo is being screened with a mixture of X-ray, ETD systems, and in a few locations EDS. The current Technology List consists of:

- 23 X-ray systems: American Science and Engineering, Inc. (3), Smiths' Detection (6), Astrophysics (2), L-3 (4), and Rapiscan (8);
- 6 ETD Systems: General Electric GE (3) and Smiths' Detection (3); and,
- 8 EDS: GE (4), L-3 (2), and Reveal (2).

TSA is currently in the process of evaluating an additional 35-40 X-ray systems, 10 ETD systems, and will be adding EMDs (small, medium, and large aperture).

Question: When do you expect to have technologies that have been evaluated at the laboratory and tested in an operational setting that can screen larger sized air cargo pieces, such as pallets or skids?

ANSWER: Several X-ray systems that can screen skids up to 48x48 inches have been evaluated and are approved. No technologies currently meet the required detection performance for screening skids larger than 48x48 inches. Although research and development is ongoing, such capabilities are not expected to be available for several years.

Question: How many air cargo inspectors do you have currently on-board? How many positions are vacant? What is your plan to fill the vacant positions? As part of this response, please clearly distinguish the hiring process you are doing for the air cargo inspectors first provided in fiscal year 2010 and previously funded positions.

ANSWER: As of March 2010, TSA has 547 domestic and international Transportation Security Inspectors for Air Cargo (TSI-C), including 112 explosive detection canine handlers whose focus is screening passenger aircraft cargo.

Currently, TSA has 75 TSI-C and eight TSI-C led explosive detection canine handler vacancies. This includes 50 new TSI-C positions allocated to TSA in FY 2010 currently in various stages of the advertisement and selection process.

TSA is actively hiring for the vacant positions. TSA has initiated a "national announcement" process to advertise for cargo inspector positions. This continuing announcement will permit TSA to constantly identify new qualified candidates for potential selection as Transportation Security Inspectors for air cargo.

Question: How do you plan on utilizing the air cargo inspectors provided in 2010? In the past, TSA has stated it may not have enough transportation security inspectors to conduct compliance reviews once the air cargo mandate is fully implemented in August 2010. Will they be used for this? If so, please detail how many reviews do you believe are necessary each year and if you have adequate inspectors to meet this requirement?

ANSWER: The additional 50 Transportation Security Inspectors for Air Cargo have been allocated in direct support of the 100 percent passenger air cargo screening mandate and TSA's Certified Cargo Screening Program (CCSP). These allocations will permit the staff at airports to continue their current level of air cargo oversight mission, as well as provide them with the additional personnel needed to oversee the new CCSP requirements. This enhancement will allow the current level of air cargo oversight to remain constant, while providing staff to cover the CCSP.

All Transportation Security Inspectors for Air Cargo will conduct compliance reviews of the Certified Cargo Screening Program and the 100 percent air cargo screening mandate, while continuing the traditional compliance inspections of air cargo security requirements.

TSA employs a risk based approach to inspections. A process is in place to assess the risk level and score entities based on risk. Higher risk entities will be inspected more often. This could amount to four or more inspections per year, per entity, if they are deemed high risk. As a baseline, TSA requires each air cargo regulated entity to undergo, at a minimum, one full comprehensive inspection per year, regardless of risk. TSA believes the Transportation Security Inspectors for Air Cargo workforce is adequate to provide oversight for traditional responsibilities and the current level of industry participation in the Certified Cargo Screening Program (CCSP). TSA may need to re-evaluate the workforce as participation in the CCSP grows.

Large Aircraft Security Program

Question: In 2008, the TSA issued a notice of proposed rulemaking for the Large Aircraft Security Program (LASP) which would create a set of security standards for large general aviation aircraft. My understanding is that the initial proposed rule did not address security and operational issues sufficiently and is now being revised with appropriate technical input from stakeholders. Secretary Napolitano has testified about this issue and has expressed the Department's desire to work with stakeholders to get this and other rules completed cooperatively. In my opinion, this is the best way to approach the rule making process because it ensures that policy makers have developed rules utilizing needed security and technical expertise from the industry. Since it decided to revise the LASP, TSA has taken this approach and is now nearing completion on a supplemental rulemaking. However, the agency missed a self imposed deadline to get this rulemaking out before the end of last year. When do you expect to issue the supplemental rulemaking for the LASP?

ANSWER: TSA is currently developing a Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (SNPRM) to the Large Aircraft Security Program Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM). The SNPRM will take into consideration more than 7,000 public comments received from the original NPRM and input from open public forums, workshops, and stakeholder meetings. TSA expects to issue the SNPRM later this calendar year.

Question: Is it a TSA priority to see the LASP rule completed as soon as possible?

ANSWER: TSA views strengthening general aviation security as one of its top priorities. As such, TSA has been working diligently to develop an SNPRM to the Large Aircraft Security Program NPRM. The draft SNPRM is currently under review and TSA expects to issue the SNPRM on the public docket later this calendar year.

General Aviation

Question: On February 18, 2010, a small plane crashed into the IRS building in Austin, Texas. While this incident shows that general aviation aircraft can be used as a weapon, no current security measures would have prevented this incident. The aircraft was not stolen, the pilot did not need to file a flight plan if he was going to operate under visual flight rules, and security at a general aviation airport was not breached. There is much disagreement about the risk inherent in the general aviation environment, but common sense would dictate that there is real risk there. What lessons can we learn from the Austin incident?

ANSWER: TSA has sent a team from the Homeland Security Studies and Analysis Institute to Austin, Texas, to review and collect data from the crash site. The analysis of this incident will permit TSA to evaluate crash data and formulate any future changes to security of general aviation aircraft, if needed.

Question: Will this have any impact on the large aircraft security program TSA has been working on for the past year?

ANSWER: In light of the Austin, Texas, incident in February 2010, TSA has awarded a contract to the Homeland Security Studies and Analysis Institute to review and collect data from the crash site. TSA will await the results from this analysis before determining whether the SNPRM to the Large Aircraft Security Program NPRM needs to address this issue.

Secure Flight

Question: The mission of the Secure Flight program is to enhance the security of domestic and international commercial air travel through the use of improved watchlist matching. By collecting additional data elements such as gender and date of birth from passengers, Secure Flight is expected to better identify individuals who are on the terrorist watchlist, while reducing the number of individuals who are misidentified as being on the list because they have similar names. To date, how effective has the Secure Flight program been in accurately identifying passengers who are on the terrorist watchlist, while reducing the number of passengers who are misidentified as being on the list? To what extent is TSA meeting its targets and goals in these areas?

ANSWER: The Secure Flight program is proving to be very effective in accurately identifying passengers who are on the Selectee and No Fly lists, while reducing the number of misidentified passengers. Prior to Secure Flight, a typical large airline experienced a false positive rate of approximately 0.6 percent. Secure Flight, with the use of passenger date of birth, produces a false positive rate of approximately 0.1 percent. Secure Flight also utilizes the DHS Traveler Redress Inquiry Program's cleared list to further assist in clearing passengers that have a redress number. TSA's Secure Flight system is meeting its stated goals in reducing the number of false positive matches and in identifying individuals who are on the No Fly and Selectee lists.

Question: What actions, if any, has TSA taken to periodically assess the performance of Secure Flight's ability to match passenger names against terrorist watchlist records, as recommended by GAO in its May 2009 report titled "Aviation Security: TSA Has Completed Key Activities Associated with Implementing Secure Flight, but Additional Actions are Needed to Mitigate Risks"?

ANSWER: TSA's Secure Flight leadership and operational teams perform daily reviews of program performance quality, match rate, false positive rates, and various other metrics. Additionally, the TSA chartered a Match Review Board Working Group and a Match Review Board to review measures and watchlist matching system behaviors and to continuously identify and recommend system changes to improve system and operational performance.

Question: What benefit does the Secure Flight program offer over U.S. Customs and Border Protection's current watchlist matching processes for international passengers?

ANSWER: TSA's Secure Flight program will provide several key security benefits over the CBP process, including:

- a consistent watch list matching process across all aircraft operators;
- earlier insight into potential matches to the watchlist prior to departure – resulting from the requirement to provide passenger data 72 hours before flight departure;
- enhanced security by requiring all U.S. flagged carriers to provide passenger data for flights from one international point to another (e.g., Beijing to Tokyo) regardless if that flight continues to the United States;
- earlier law enforcement notification and coordination; and
- additional capability of perpetual watch list matching.

Question: According to the Secure Flight program's final rule, in general, Secure Flight is to compare passenger information only to the No Fly and Selectee lists. The supplementary information accompanying the rule notes that this will be satisfactory to counter the security threat during normal security circumstances. However, the rule provides that TSA may use the larger set of terrorist watchlist records when warranted by security considerations. Under what circumstances would TSA consider checking against the larger set of watchlist records, and which records would be checked?

ANSWER: In accordance with the Secure Flight Final Rule, TSA has the authority to use ''the larger set of watch lists maintained by the Federal government'' when warranted by security considerations. For instance, the TSA may learn that flights on a particular route may be subject to increased security risk. Under this circumstance, the TSA may decide to compare passenger information on some or all of the flights on that route against the full Terrorist Screening Database (TSDB) or other government intelligence and law enforcement databases. Currently, the Secure Flight program compares passenger information only to the No Fly and Selectee components of the TSDB, which contains the government's consolidated terrorist watchlist maintained by the Terrorist Screening Center, and the Centers for Disease Control's Do Not Board List. The composition of these lists varies based on threat and available intelligence.

Question: Has TSA developed policies and procedures for exercising this authority and conducting related checks?

ANSWER: While TSA has the authority to use a larger set of the watchlists, Secure Flight program currently compares passenger information only to the No Fly and Selectee components of the watchlist received from the Terrorist Screening Center and the Do Not Board List from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. TSA policies and procedures for exercising this authority and conducting these related checks are dependent upon the pending Administration review of the policies surrounding significant security incidents. TSA will incorporate operational changes as required.

Question: Has Secure Flight studied any impacts on the system related to expanded searches, such as processing times and impacts on the traveling public (e.g., misidentifications)?

ANSWER: The Secure Flight program is designed and resourced to conduct watchlist matching for airlines using the terrorist watchlists provided by the Terrorist Screening Center (specifically the No-Fly and Selectee lists) and the Do Not Board List from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. To date, TSA has not extensively tested the Secure Flight system's functional capability to determine impacts to the system or traveling public when doing expanded searches, nor has TSA extensively studied the impact on the Secure Flight system related to expanded searches. The data in larger searches, such as the entire Terrorist Screening Database, is often incomplete and may trigger a large number of misidentifications. While not adding different watchlists, TSA did conduct extensive stress testing regarding its ability to process addition passengers for vetting under the Secure Flight program, which the Government Accountability Office evaluated prior to operational certification.

Question: Has Secure Flight tested the system's capability to search against the larger set of watchlist records? If so, what were the results of these tests?

ANSWER: TSA has not specifically tested the Secure Flight systems functional capability to search against a larger set of watchlists maintained by either the Terrorist Screening Center or other agencies of the Federal Government. However, while not adding different watchlists, TSA did conduct extensive stress testing validating that the capability exists to process additional passengers for vetting under the Secure Flight program. The Government Accountability Office report 09-292 issued in May 2009 verified this capability.

Since TSA has not tested the Secure Flight systems functional capability to search against a larger set of watchlists maintained by either the Terrorist Screening Center or other agencies of the Federal Government, there are no results to report.

Question: To date, has additional screening been conducted against the larger set of watchlist records? If so, what were the results? If not, why not?

ANSWER: Other than the Centers for Disease Control's Do Not Board list, the Secure Flight system has not conducted additional screening against the larger set of watchlist records.

The Secure Flight program currently compares passenger information against the No-Fly and Selectee components of the TSDB. In general, comparing passenger information against the No-Fly and Selectee components of the TSDB during normal security circumstances will enable TSA to counter the security threat to aviation. In accordance with the Secure Flight Final Rule, the TSA may use the larger set of TSDB records when warranted by security considerations. Matching passenger information (name, date of birth, and gender) against the full TSDB could result in a significant increase in possible matches, potentially causing unnecessary traveler delays without enhancing aviation security. The names on the No-Fly and Selectee list have the data sets that are necessary for the Secure Flight program to conduct effective and efficient matching. Other records in the TSDB may not have sufficient information (such as date of birth) to automatically clear passengers. This may require time-consuming manual review to clear passengers, thereby delaying or inconveniencing them. The composition of these lists varies based on threat and available intelligence. In general, comparing passenger information against the No Fly and Selectee components of the TSDB will be satisfactory to counter the security threat versus using the entire TSDB.

Question: In January 2009, TSA began to assume the watchlist matching function for a limited number of domestic flights for one carrier and has since phased in additional flights and carriers. What is the current status of TSA's assumption of the watchlist matching functions for the air carriers? For example, how many carriers are fully using Secure Flight for domestic flights? When are you assuming all domestic and international flights will be solely on Secure Flight. Please answer domestic and international separately and provide the agency's current schedule for assuming this function from domestic and international carriers.

ANSWER: As of March 9, 2010, Secure Flight has fully or partially cutover 48 domestic aircraft operators and four foreign air carriers representing approximately 50 percent of daily enplanements. The program is on schedule to complete cutover of all aircraft operators covered under the Secure Flight Final Rule by the end of calendar year 2010 assuming the aircraft operators make all system changes as required by Secure Flight.

As of March 9, 2010, there are 37 domestic carriers (and four foreign carriers), representing 40 percent of daily enplanements covered under the Secure Flight Final Rule, are fully using Secure Flight for watchlist matching. Additionally, there are 11 carriers partially cutover to Secure Flight. These partially cutover carriers, when fully cutover, represent an additional 10 percent of daily enplanements covered under the Secure Flight Final Rule.

Domestic aircraft operators are scheduled to be fully cutover by the spring of 2010 and foreign air carriers are scheduled to be cutover by the end of calendar year 2010 assuming the aircraft operators make the necessary system changes as required by Secure Flight.

Question: What challenges has TSA experienced in assuming the watchlist matching function from air carriers and how were these challenges addressed to date?

ANSWER: The air carriers have provided a number of challenges to the TSA in assuming the watchlist matching function including:

- Not making the necessary system investments to meet Secure Flight requirements; and,
- Not integrating the carrier systems (reservation systems with departure control systems) to adequately satisfy the Secure Flight technical requirements.

The Secure Flight program is working closely with aircraft operators and the various industry associations to ensure carriers understand the requirements and make necessary changes to support the Secure Flight requirements.

Question: Looking forward, what do you believe are the greatest challenges facing TSA for Secure Flight to be fully operational, including with all international carriers, and how are you working to resolve them?

ANSWER: Looking forward, the greatest challenge to fully implementing Secure Flight will come from the foreign flag carriers if the international carriers' systems are not properly configured to meet the TSA's passenger data submission and retrieval requirements. Secure Flight implementation schedules could be delayed as the program would have to wait while those international carriers make changes to their system.

The Secure Flight program is working closely with aircraft operators to ensure carriers understand the requirements and make necessary changes to support the Secure Flight requirements. All U.S. aircraft operators and foreign air carriers are currently on schedule to be fully cutover to Secure Flight by the end of calendar year 2010.

Question: What preparation activities (both with regard to processes and technology) are TSA and CBP jointly performing to get ready for international carriers move from CBP-performed watch list matching to Secure Flight watch list matching?

ANSWER: TSA and CBP jointly operate the Secure Flight International Capabilities Project. This project, which began in January 2009, identifies and coordinates the capabilities and activities required to align CBP and TSA with respect to policy, process, and technology for handling international carriers. To date, this project has been successful in putting in place the policy, process, and technology required for a seamless transition from CBP-performed pre-departure watchlist matching to Secure Flight.

Question: What risks to the program's cost, schedule, or performance exist moving forward, especially in regards to assuming the watchlist matching function from international carriers and coordinating activities with U.S. Customs and Border Protection?

ANSWER: TSA fully expects Secure Flight to assume the pre-departure watchlist matching function from CBP as expected by the end of calendar year 2010 for covered international carriers; however, Secure Flight still carries some risk if the international carriers systems are not properly configured to meet TSA passenger data submission and retrieval requirements. Secure Flight implementation schedules could be delayed as the program would have to wait while those international carriers make changes to their system.

Question: Does TSA anticipate any challenges or issues with the deployment schedule that are unique to the foreign flag (international) carriers?

ANSWER: There are some unique issues and challenges associated with the deployment of foreign flag carriers. These include: a) language differences, cultural norms, and logistical challenges associated with working across multiple time zones, b) European Union (EU) carriers' concerns with EU passenger data privacy policy, and c) technological challenges with many foreign flag carriers having separate passenger reservation systems and departure control systems.

Question: How has the attempted terrorist attack on December 25th affected Secure Flight program activities, including:

- time frames for assuming the watchlist matching function from domestic and international air carriers;
- any changes to the system's design needed to facilitate or accelerate the assumption of the watchlist matching from air carriers; and
- current or planned use of the larger set of watchlist records during screening?

ANSWER: Wherever possible, Secure Flight has worked with the air carriers to accelerate their cutover to Secure Flight. TSA continues to expect all carriers to be fully cutover to Secure Flight by the end of calendar year 2010.

All system changes required to handle the volume of watchlist matching was predicated on activity prior to December 25, 2009. Should there be substantial changes to the size of the watchlists, TSA will review the effects of those changes at that time.

Screening Partnership Program

Question: The fiscal year 2011 budget requests $142,678,000 for the screening partnership program (SPP), a decrease of about $7,000,000 from the fiscal year 2010 enacted level and justifies this reduction due to contract efficiencies. However, in the past year, TSA has added more airports to SPP. Please provide more details to justify this proposed cut and on the contract efficiencies.

ANSWER: Actual contract costs incurred over the past several years have been consistently lower than the estimates. These lower costs were a result of cost efficiencies based on improved staffing models used by the TSA and by the Screening Partnership Program contractors in their scheduling practices. The proposed reduction in funding is also based on the program's revised procurement strategy for FY 2010. The program will re-compete 8 of its 10 contracts this fiscal year, and expects to realize cost savings through its acquisition strategy and increased competition.

Question: For the SPP, provide a historical comparison of past outlays as compared to obligations.

ANSWER: Please see the table below.

Historical Information on the Screening Partnership Program

	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Obligated	$142,230,000	$148,495,000	$155,950,000
*Outlays	$129,675,740	$140,692,001	$140,528,995

*Outlays include expenditures and the use of prior year carryover

Question: My understanding is TSA has had the SPP program applications from 3 Montana airports (Butte, West Yellowstone, Kalispell/Glacier Park) that would like to opt out of the federalized screening program for a significant period of time. Can you please explain the SPP process and the average amount of time it takes to respond to these types of requests? I believe the TSA SPP office completed their work on the applications months ago. What is the hold up?

ANSWER: The Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA) permits airports to submit applications to "opt out" of Federal screening and join the Screening Partnership Program. Once applications are received, the TSA, reviews them for completeness and accuracy. Factors such as security program effectiveness against the requirements and cost are considered. TSA leadership makes the final determinations regarding an airport's opt out request. This process typically takes 30 to 60 days, exclusive of the acquisition process.

The applications are under active consideration and the TSA expects to make a decision in the near future.

Aviation Regulation and Other Enforcement

Question: Please provide the number of inspectors on-board under aviation regulation and other enforcement for fiscal years 2005 through 2009, and planned for in 2010 and 2011.

ANSWER: Please see the table below.

Transportation Security Inspectors – Aviation (TSI-A) (Domestic and International)

FY 2005 Actual FTE	FY 2006 Actual FTE	FY 2007 Actual FTE	FY 2008 Actual FTE	FY 2009 Actual FTE	FY 2010 Current On Board	FY 2011 FTE Request *
641	732	609	712	762	777	920

*Includes the addition of 275 TSI-A led explosive detection canine officers positions (138 FTE).

Question: Please update the Committee on hiring of inspectors for foreign and domestic repair stations. How many are on-board now? When do you expect they will all be on board now that the regulation of security at foreign repair stations has finally been completed?

ANSWER: Domestic Aviation Transportation Security Inspectors (TSI-A) inspect repair stations along with other aviation areas. The FY 2010 Budget Request includes 755 domestic TSI-A positions, of which 720 are filled; and 15 International Foreign Repair Station inspector positions, of which 14 are filled.

As of February 13, 2010, there are approximately 777 inspectors on board, which include FTEs for domestic and international inspectors as well as those assigned to work with foreign repair stations.

The Aircraft Repair Station Security rulemaking is not yet complete. TSA published the repair station NPRM in the Federal Register on November 18, 2009, and is currently in the process of consolidating and adjudicating comments received from the repair stations owners/operators and associations. After completion of this process, work on the final rule will begin, followed by publication and implementation of security regulations for repair stations.

Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training

Question: Please provide a table that breaks out the fiscal year 2011 budget request of $23,900,000 for federal flight deck officers training to show how much is for new and how much is for recurring training. For comparison purposes, this table should show both fiscal year 2010 enacted and the fiscal year 2011 request.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Federal Flight Deck Officers Program

Activity	FY10 Enacted	FY11 Requested
Initial Training (New Training)*	$ 145,058	$ 1,727,552
Recurrent Training (includes bi-annual firearms requalification and recurrent training)	$ 11,827,297	$ 12,900,763
Payroll	$ 4,371,530	$ 4,671,286
Program Administration (includes Information Technology, Travel, replacement equipment, operations contracts, operating expenses)	$ 7,092,577	$ 4,593,961
Total Funding	**$ 23,436,462**	**$ 23,893,562**

* Funding for FY 2010 Initial Training was forward funded with FY 2009 funds in the amount of $1.2 million.

Surface Transportation Security

Question: In fiscal year 2010, Congress permitted TSA to begin hiring for 15 additional Visible Intermodal Protection and Response teams (VIPR). What is the status of filling these new teams? Are they going to be staffed out from existing TSA programs? If so, how long does it take TSA to backfill those vacancies?

ANSWER: TSA was required to submit a spend plan to Congress before the funds for the 15 new VIPR teams were released for implementation. The spend plan was submitted on March 2, 2010. TSA will direct the $25 million enhancement towards the process of staffing and equipping 15 new teams funded in the enacted budget.

TSA will staff the 15 new VIPR teams from the contributing programs. The programs would supplement the staff positions through the hiring process within the allocated Full-Time Equivalent levels.

TSA estimates that typical new hires take from three to six months from the time of posting until on boarding. When a contributing program is in the process of hiring additional FTE, managers are more rapidly able to replace FTE diverted to the VIPR team program.

Question: Please highlight for the Committee where you plan to deploy the new VIPR teams and where current teams are located?

ANSWER: The current 10 dedicated VIPR teams are located within Office of Law Enforcement/Federal Air Marshal Service (OLE/FAMS) field offices as follows: Boston, MA; New York, NY; Miami, FL; Detroit, MI; Chicago, IL; Houston, TX; Denver, CO; Los Angeles, CA; Seattle, WA; and Washington, DC.

The 15 new VIPR teams will be located within the remainder of the OLE/FAMS field offices, Resident Agent in Charge (RAC) offices, and in coordination with the Office of Security Operation's Federal Security

Director's offices as follows: Atlanta, GA; Charlotte, NC; Cincinnati, OH; Cleveland, OH; Dallas, TX; Las Vegas, NV; Minneapolis, MN; Newark, NJ; Orlando, FL; Philadelphia, PA; Pittsburgh, PA; San Diego, CA; San Francisco, CA; Tampa, FL; and Phoenix, AZ.

This will support TSA's effort to establish a nationwide footprint for VIPR operations.

Question: Similarly in 2010, Congress provided funding for TSA to hire an additional 100 surface inspectors. In the past TSA has been slow to fill these positions. What is the hiring status of the surface inspectors funded in the fiscal year 2010 appropriations bill?

ANSWER: TSA has finalized the deployment plan for the additional 100 surface inspectors. At this time, TSA is in the process of hiring these additional inspectors and has initiated a new "national announcement" process to advertise for these positions and anticipates the announcement will be posted by the end of March 2010. This perpetual announcement will permit TSA to hire the initial inspectors and maintain the workforce by constantly identifying new qualified candidates for selection.

Question: How many surface transportation inspectors do you have currently on-board? How many positions are vacant? What is your plan to fill the vacant positions?

ANSWER: As of February 13, 2010, there are 202 surface transportation inspectors currently on board.

Out of the initial FY 2009 225 positions, 23 are currently vacant. Additionally, the recruitment process has begun for the 100 new inspector positions provided for in FY 2010, and annualized in FY 2011, as well as the 79 inspector positions who will work in support of the VIPR program expansion.

TSA has initiated a new "national announcement" process to advertise for the additional surface inspector positions and anticipates this announcement will be posted by the end of March 2010. This perpetual announcement will allow TSA to hire the initial inspectors and maintain the workforce by constantly identifying new qualified candidates through the selection process. This process will expedite the filling of these positions by providing a fresh list of qualified candidates for all locations on demand.

Transportation Security Support

Question: Please provide a chart showing the FTEs and amounts requested for each office within Transportation Security Support, including Administrator, Internal Affairs, Chief Counsel, Finance and Administration, Legislative Affairs, Acquisition, Special Counselor, Communications, Human Capital, and Operational Processes and Technology. This chart should include actual funding levels and FTEs in both fiscal year 2007 through 2010, as well as planned for in 2011. Also, as part of this response, please provide a brief mission statement for each office.

ANSWER: Please see the table on the following page.

Transportation Security Support FY 2007 to FY 2011

Office	FY 2007 (Actual)				FY 2008 (Actual)				FY 2009 (Enacted)				FY 2010 (Enacted)				FY 2011 (President's Request)			
	FTE	PC&B	Non-PC&B	Total	FTE	PC&B	Non-PC&B	Total	FTE	PC&B	Non-PC&B	Total	FTE	PC&B	Non-PC&B	Total	FTE	PC&B	Non-PC&B	Total
Assistant Secretary	13	1.9	0.8	2.7	18	1.8	1.0	2.8	12	1.7	0.9	2.6	13	1.7	0.8	2.5	12	1.4	0.8	2.2
Deputy Assistant Secretary	18	2.6	4.8	7.4	32	3.2	2.4	5.6	32	2.3	1.5	3.8	22	3.1	1.4	4.5	23	3.1	1.5	4.6
Inspection	177	28.2	4.4	32.6	173	29.9	4.6	34.5	199	33.2	5.1	38.3	198	35.1	5.3	40.4	210	36.3	9.4	45.7
Chief Counsel	194	29.3	2.2	31.5	187	32.0	2.3	34.3	197	33.9	0.8	34.7	197	32.5	2.5	35.0	205	33.8	3.1	36.9
Finance & Administration	162	21.4	70.7	92.1	175	21.4	52.9	74.3	176	23.2	51.5	74.7	199	26.1	56.2	82.3	200	26.3	59.9	86.2
Legislative Affairs	8	0.9	0.3	1.2	8	1.0	0.1	1.1	8	0.9	0.1	1.0	9	1.0	0.1	1.1	9	1.1	0.1	1.2
Acquisition	117	13.8	4.1	17.9	124	13.6	7.9	21.5	125	14.8	8.0	22.8	131	14.0	9.1	23.1	131	16.2	9.1	25.3
Special Counselor	92	10.8	12.5	23.3	92	11.0	10.3	21.3	95	11.7	11.3	23.0	108	14.9	9.5	24.4	111	13.9	9.2	23.1
Strategic Communications & Public Affairs	26	3.5	0.3	3.8	28	4.1	2.5	6.6	28	4.4	1.7	6.1	30	3.8	1.0	4.8	29	3.7	1.0	4.7
Human Capital	166	24.2	11.8	36.0	171	23.3	8.9	32.2	204	27.1	186.0	213.1	222	32.1	194.2	226.3	222	36.1	226.7	262.8
Security Operations	49	5.8	1.6	7.4	52	6.5	1.0	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Process & Technology	190	27.4	1.3	28.7	191	27.1	1.1	28.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Law Enforcement (for background investigations & physical security)	1	0.1	20.9	21.0	1	0.2	21.5	21.7	6	0.8	26.7	27.5	20	2.2	27.0	29.2	42	4.2	36.3	40.5
Total	**1,213**	**169.9**	**135.7**	**305.6**	**1,252**	**175.1**	**116.5**	**291.6**	**1,082**	**154.0**	**293.6**	**447.6**	**1,149**	**166.5**	**307.1**	**473.6**	**1,194**	**176.1**	**357.1**	**533.2**

Note: Funding for Security Operations, and Operational Process & Technology were realigned to other PPAs in the Aviation Security Appropriation.
Funding for the Office of Human Capital was realigned from Aviation Security to the Transportation Security Support Appropriation.

Mission Statements are as follows:

- Assistant Secretary – The Assistant Secretary's Office provides strategic direction, policy guidance, and external representation of TSA.

- Deputy Assistant Secretary – The Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary manages the day-to-day operations of the agency.

- Inspection – The Office of Inspection identifies vulnerabilities in security systems through operational testing, ensures the effectiveness and efficiency of TSA's operations and administrative activities through inspections and internal reviews, and ensures the integrity of TSA's workforce through impartial and comprehensive special investigations.

- Chief Counsel – The Office of Chief Counsel provides legal advice and services to all TSA mission areas and operational components. The Office of the Chief Counsel is comprised of attorneys and staff at the Headquarters and at our Nation's airports.

- Finance & Administration – The Office of Finance and Administration is responsible for providing TSA with essential administrative, revenue, budget, and financial services to support the program responsibilities of TSA.

- Legislative Affairs – The Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA) develops and implements strategies within the agency to achieve congressional approval or authorization of the agency's programs and policies, furthering the agency's mission of protecting the nation's transportation network. OLA acts as the principal liaison between the agency and Congress, with the primary responsibility of providing timely, accurate information about the agency, its programs, and its policies. Through professionalism and customer service, OLA seeks to cultivate relationships thereby developing trust, confidence, and friendship with our colleagues in Congress, enabling the free flow of information between the two bodies.

- Acquisition – The Office of Acquisition provides mission-focused acquisition and contract services to support TSA. The Office of Acquisition primarily functions as the business advisor and consultant for the planning, award, and management of TSA's acquisition program. The Office of Acquisition partners with program offices to provide TSA with critical services and technology through contracts and other business agreements. The Office of Acquisition builds sound business judgment into mission solutions and ensures the wise stewardship of taxpayer dollars while securing public trust.

- Special Counselor – The Office of the Special Counselor is dedicated to delivering quality information to TSA's stakeholders, both internal and external, and ensures that employees and the traveling public are treated in a fair and lawful manner, consistent with federal laws and regulations governing privacy, information sharing, redress, civil rights and civil liberties.

- Strategic Communications and Public Affairs – The Office of Strategic Communications and Public Affairs serves as the Agency's buttress in protecting the Nation's transportation systems by providing full and appropriate information about the policies and security measures implemented. The Office also fosters broad public understanding of the methods and impact of transportation security to promote effectiveness and contribute to TSA's commitment to customer service.

- Human Capital – The Office of Human Capital (OHC) develops and manages best practice, results-oriented programs that ensure TSA's human capital strategy and services support TSA's mission, goals and objectives, achieves alignment with the DHS Chief Human Capital Officer (CHCO) goals, and facilitates the management and improvement of employee and organizational performance. Additionally, OHC develops the human capital policy agenda, establishes priorities, monitors progress, and coordinates and evaluates results related to all policy development for senior leadership approval. OHC also serves as TSA's representative on DHS CHCO Council and coordinates TSA membership on Departmental working groups.

- Office of Law Enforcement – The Office of Law Enforcement administers the funds for background investigations and physical security. Personnel Security schedules and adjudicates background investigations and grants security clearances to TSA employees and contractors. Physical security ensures the safety of all TSA employees and guests at all TSA facilities, including the Headquarters buildings.

Reception and Representation

Question: How does TSA plans to utilize its reception and representation expenses in 2011? To date, how much has been spent in 2010 and what is the plan for the remainder of the fiscal year? Please provide details on each expenditure.

ANSWER: TSA plans to use the Reception and Representation funds for meals and entertainment to host foreign dignitaries and senior officials, and international industry representatives. TSA will also host several conferences with our international partners such as the International Civil Aviation Association, the International Working Group on Land Transportation Security, and the New and Emerging Threats Working Group.

As of February 28, 2010, TSA has spent $1,526. The balance of the funds will be used to host foreign dignitaries and senior officials, and international industry representatives.

Date of Event	Date of event	Purpose of Event	Obligations
Dinner with United Kingdom Officials	10/5/2009	Discuss transportation security initiatives	197.90
European Civil Aviation Conference	10/5/2009	Host European Civil Aviation Conference	155.33
Embassy Community Open House	10/5/2009	Host open house for transportation counselor from approximately 100 embassies.	460.53
US-France Transportation Security Working Group (TSWG)	10/15-16/2009	Host the US-France TSWG meeting	249.78
US European Union Transportation Security Cooperation Group (TSCG)	10/28-29/2009	Host the TSCG meeting	147.90
US -Israel Aviation Security Working Group (ASWG)	11/17-18/2009	Host ASWG meeting	315.00
			1,526.44

Hiring

Question: Please list the number, by office and pay grade level, of all TSA employees hired non-competitively in fiscal year 2009 and explain why this was necessary.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Office	Pay Band Level												
	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	N/A	Total
FIELD				1	2	11	40	10	9	2			75
–Acquisition			1		7	1	3	1	1	5			19
Chief Administrative Officer					1			1					2
–Chief Financial Officer					2	1		2	1				6
–Chief Information Officer						1		1	7				9
–Chief Information Officer									1				1
–Deputy Administrator					3	1	1						5
–Intelligence						1		1					2
Chief Counsel		1	3				1	2	2	3	2		14
Civil Rights & Liberties			1		1		1			1			4
Civil Rights & Liberties–									1				1
–Deputy Administrator									1				1
–Global Strategies						1				1			2
Human Capital				1	1	1	2	1	4	5			15
Information Technology						2	4	8	4				18
Law Enforcement/Federal Air Marshall								3					3
Inspection	1							2	3				6
Operational Process Technology						1	1						2
Special Counselor					1		5	2	3	1			12
–Security Operations	2				4		2	7	8				23
–Security Technology			1		1		2	1	3	1			9
–Strategic Communications & Public Affairs					4								4
Transportation Sector Network Management	4					2	3	2	1				12
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing	1				6	7	1	2	10	3	1	1	32
Total	**8**	**1**	**6**	**2**	**33**	**30**	**66**	**46**	**59**	**22**	**3**	**1**	**277**

Non-competitive selections occur because:

- An individual is eligible for reinstatement to Federal service as a result of prior competitive Federal status;
- TSA, similar to other federal agencies, will approve the use of direct hire authority when it is determined that a critical need or severe shortage of candidates exists, such as for cyber-security and acquisition positions.

- TSA may hire temporary employees when the need to fill a position is temporary or urgent, or to fill behind a permanent employee who is on extended leave, military leave, or a long-term temporary assignment. The selectee must meet all the qualification requirements, selective factors, and/or conditions of employment prior to being appointed non-competitively. (A non-competitive temporary appointment does not provide an employee with eligibility for conversion to a permanent appointment.)

Contracts

Question: Please provide for the record, the number of noncompetitive contracts TSA has entered into in fiscal year 2009, what is anticipated in 2010 and 2011, and an explanation as to why a non-competitive contract was chosen. As part of this response, please clearly delineate other transactional agreements and those purchases made from the GSA approved listings.

ANSWER: See the following table for FY 2009 information.

Non-Competitive Awards and Explanation

Category	FY 2009 QTY
Contracts	
Authorized by Statute	27
Only One Source/Unique Source	8
Under Simplified Acquisition Threshold	1
Urgency	1
Utilities	1
GSA Schedules	
Authorized by Statute	5
Follow-on	6
Minimum Guarantee	1
Only One Source/Unique Source	18
Under Simplified Acquisition Threshold	2
Urgency	3
Other Transactions Agreements	0
Total	**73**

In FY 2009, TSA achieved its full and open competition goal for the second year in a row and anticipates that in FY 2010 and FY 2011 even fewer contracts will be awarded using strategies other than full and open competition. In FY 2008 and FY 2009, TSA awarded 71 percent and 73 percent, respectively, of its contracts through full and open competition and is on track to meet the DHS established goal for full and open competition of 71.5 percent in FY 2010. However, specific estimates of precise figures for FY 2010 and FY 2011 are not available.

While Other Transaction Agreements (OTAs) are not subject to the competition requirements of the Competition in Contracting Act or the implementing provisions of the Federal Acquisition Regulation, these agreements are awarded using a competitive process based on risk and other security factors.

Question: In total, how much of your awards are competitive? Please answer in dollar amount and percentage.

ANSWER: In FY 2009, 73.4 percent or $1,351,292,385 was executed on a competitive basis.

Question: Update and submit, through the most recent month available, the list provided in last year's hearing record regarding Sole Source Contracts. Organize by contractor, purpose, appropriation account, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and reason for sole-source.

ANSWER: Please see the table on the following pages.

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Competed
TSD CONSULTING, INC	Training	$539,560	$2,893,640	09/11/2009	09/10/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
DOZIER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	Training	$250,000	$250,000	04/01/2009	06/12/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
EAGLE HILL CONSULTING, LLC	Training Support	$30,500	$42,500	06/02/2009	09/30/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
THOMAS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC.	Construction	$288,979	$892,627	04/16/2009	05/31/2009	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
IIU CONSULTING INSTITUTE, INC.	Program Management Services	$598,536	$1,859,186	08/12/2009	08/11/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH	Transportation	$359,915	$359,915	01/06/2010	12/31/2014	UNIQUE SOURCE
CAREERS IN TRANSITION INC	Training	$249,920	$2,348,193	11/05/2009	03/04/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
EAGLE HILL CONSULTING, LLC	Training Support	$56,179	$56,179	11/05/2009	08/03/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
ALASKA PACIFIC POWDER COMPANY	Lease	$117,528	$125,328	09/17/2009	09/30/2012	UNIQUE SOURCE
FREIGHTDESK TECHNOLOGIES, INC	IT Product	$146,405	$156,605	07/10/2009	07/09/2014	UNIQUE SOURCE
BOWHEAD SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT, INC.	Vulnerability Assessment	$134,833	$134,833	05/21/2009	05/20/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
ACE INFO SOLUTIONS, INC.	IT Support	$878,431	$2,977,844	09/14/2009	09/13/2014	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
BATTLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, INC	Program Management Services	$879,523	$1,375,043	09/14/2009	09/13/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
HERAN CONSULTING GROUP, LLC	Training	$3,600	$3,600	09/14/2009	04/26/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
DETRICK LAWRENCE CORP.	Training	$0	$304,982	09/15/2009	09/14/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Competed
DETRICK LAWRENCE CORP.	Training	$0	$91,310	08/04/2009	08/03/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER, INC.	Training	$400,000	$400,000	05/13/2009	12/31/2013	UNIQUE SOURCE
I L M CORPORATION	IT Support	$807,109	$807,109	09/03/2009	09/03/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
D. WYNNE CORPORATION	Construction	$312,917	$312,917	12/04/2009	04/03/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC WORKS, LLC	Construction	$0	$0	11/06/2009	03/05/2010	SAP NON-COMPETITION
INVERTIX CORPORATION	IT Support	$784,198	$2,445,522	02/05/2009	02/05/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
ESI ACQUISITION, INC.	Training	$79,634	$79,634	04/02/2009	05/12/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
PROTEUS TECHNOLOGIES LLC	Assessment Support	$236,926	$772,605	09/01/2009	11/30/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
UNISYS CORPORATION	IT Support	$190,215	$190,215	07/01/2009	02/28/2010	UNIQUE SOURCE
MORPHO DETECTION, INC.	Security Technology	$14,000	$70,000	07/20/2009	12/31/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION	Security Technology	$38,295,000	$38,295,000	07/09/2009	12/31/2009	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONSULTANTS, INC.	IT Support	$1,766,636	$1,766,636	04/20/2009	04/26/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONSULTANTS, INC.	IT Support	$34,296,620	$34,296,620	01/26/2010	08/03/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE

Vendor Name	Description of Requirement	Action Obligation	Base and All Options Value	Date Signed	Completion Date	Reason Not Competed
LOGISTICS SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	Logistics Support	$69,515	$69,515	02/19/2010	02/28/2012	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
ASPEN OF D.C., INC.	Program Management Services	$391,209	$1,219,782	06/09/2009	06/08/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
TREVOR L NEWMAN LLC	Acquisition Support	$321,969	$1,651,862	09/21/2009	12/20/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
AIRCELL LLC	Communications Equipment	$33,983	$33,983	09/22/2009	09/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
EXALT INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES, LLC	IT Product	$0	$2,107,225	07/22/2009	08/21/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
EXALT INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES, LLC	IT Product	$99,960	$99,960	07/23/2009	07/22/2011	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
K & M COMMUNICATIONS, LLC	IT Support	$150,000	$150,000	09/01/2009	05/31/2010	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
EXALT INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES, LLC	IT Product	$45,488,970	$45,488,970	09/08/2009	10/08/2009	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all contracts over $1 million in total value executed by TSA in 2009. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and contract type (e.g., firmed fixed price, etc.).

ANSWER: Please see the chart that follows for all contract awards greater than $1,000,000 in total value.

Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date
CONCEPT SOLUTIONS, L.L.C.	Procurement Support	$93,788	$1,067,959	06/23/2009	12/22/2009
EAGLE HILL CONSULTING, LLC	Training Support	$878,431	$2,977,844	06/02/2009	09/30/2009
MRF CONSULTING LLC	Peer Review	$1,457,306	$4,966,687	08/04/2009	08/30/2012

Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date
GSE FACILITY SERVICES, L.L.C.	Operation and Maintenance	$937,944	$6,479,305	09/28/2009	11/30/2014
IIU CONSULTING INSTITUTE, INC.	Program Management Services	$784,198	$2,445,522	08/12/2009	08/11/2012
LOCKHEED MARTIN SERVICES, INC	Specialized Security Training	$0	$700,000,000	08/13/2009	08/16/2014
CAREERS IN TRANSITION INC	Training	$249,920	$2,348,193	11/05/2009	03/04/2011
EAGLE HILL CONSULTING, LLC	Training Support	$879,523	$1,375,043	11/05/2009	08/03/2010
ACE INFO SOLUTIONS, INC.	IT Support	$539,560	$2,893,640	09/14/2009	09/13/2014
BATTLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, INC	Program Management Services	$598,536	$1,859,186	09/14/2009	09/13/2012
FEDERATED IT, INC.	Adjudication Services	$2,891,246	$2,891,246	05/27/2009	05/26/2014
TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGY CENTER, INC.	Training	$0	$2,107,225	05/13/2009	12/31/2013
WORLD WIDE TECHNOLOGY, INC	IT Support	$1,687,106	$5,429,903	09/14/2009	09/13/2010
UNISYS CORPORATION	IT Support	$45,488,970	$45,488,970	07/01/2009	02/28/2010
JUPITER CORPORATION	Adjudication Services	$1,456,678	$5,920,939	09/25/2009	09/24/2012
B O S SECURITY, INC.	Security Partnership Program	$489,069	$3,134,887	07/16/2009	07/15/2014
TRINITY TECHNOLOGY GROUP, INC.	Security Partnership Program	$2,643,862	$11,297,820	08/24/2009	08/23/2014
ACG SYSTEMS INC	Communications Equipment	$0	$10,931,875	06/23/2009	06/22/2012
MORPHO DETECTION, INC.	Security Technology	$34,296,620	$34,296,620	07/20/2009	12/31/2009
L-3 COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION	Security Technology	$38,295,000	$38,295,000	07/09/2009	12/31/2009
SIEMENS GOVERNMENT SERVICES, INC.	Logistics Support	$21,243,079	$21,243,079	09/25/2009	01/31/2014

Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date
DRS DATA & IMAGING SYSTEMS, INC	Engineering Services	$2,225,000	$6,225,000	09/21/2009	07/31/2011
TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONSULTANTS, INC.	IT Support	$391,209	$1,219,782	04/20/2009	04/26/2012
GE HOMELAND PROTECTION, INC.	Security Technology	$0	$566,494,989	09/07/2009	09/10/2014
SMITHS DETECTION INC.	Security Technology	$0	$676,287,850	09/18/2009	09/10/2014
RAPISCAN SYSTEMS, INC.	Security Technology	$0	$173,491,054	09/28/2009	09/26/2014
SMITHS DETECTION, INC	Security Technology	$0	$55,339,643	09/28/2009	09/28/2014
TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONSULTANTS, INC.	IT Support	$321,969	$1,651,862	01/26/2010	08/03/2010
LOGISTICS SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	Logistics Support	$1,766,636	$1,766,636	02/19/2010	02/28/2012
LION AIR INC	Facility Maintenance	$347,600	$1,738,000	09/28/2009	09/29/2014
MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN CONTRACTORS	Hotel Lodging	$5,119,078	$5,119,078	08/09/2009	07/18/2010
SIG SAUER INC.	Weapons	$3,065,792	$3,065,792	09/22/2009	10/22/2009

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all TSA contracts, grants and other transactions where work is performed outside of the United States. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, and contract end date.

ANSWER: Please see the following chart.

Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date
MIDPOINT INTERNATIONAL INCORPORATED	RECYCLE BINS	$19,989	$19,989	10/27/2006	6/14/2010
SAIPAN ICE & WATER CO INC	BOTTLED WATER	$10,130	$10,130	03/23/2009	09/30/2009
SMITHS DETECTION	SCREENING TECHNOLOGY	$72,838,958	$72,838,958	3/30/2007	6/28/2011

Note: This includes only new awards since last year's submissions.

Bonuses:

Question: Please provide a table showing how much is requested in the 2011 budget for bonuses for TSA political employees (if applicable), TSA SES employees, and TSA non-SES employees.

ANSWER: TSA does not predetermine the budget for bonuses. Bonuses are provided to employees based on their performance and the availability of funds.

Question: Please list all TSA SES bonuses provided in 2009 by position, office, and bonus amount.

ANSWER: Please the table that follows.

Office	Title	2009 Bonus
Acquisition	Assistant Administrator for Acquisitions	$24,384
Acquisition	Deputy Assistant Administrator for Acquisitions	$16,139
Inspection	Deputy Assistant Administrator for Inspections	$7,776
Inspection	Assistant Administrator for Inspections	$22,277
Chief Counsel	Deputy Chief Counsel (Operations)	$21,000
Chief Counsel	Deputy Chief Counsel (Enforcement & Incident Mgmt.)	$10,000
Chief Counsel	Sr. Counsel	$18,000
Chief Counsel	Chief Counsel	$18,000
Chief Counsel	Deputy Chief Counsel (General Law)	$18,000
Chief Counsel	Deputy Chief Counsel for Litigation	$16,000
Chief Counsel	Deputy Chief Counsel for Regulations	$18,000
Finance and Administration	Director of Financial Management	$14,510
Finance and Administration	Director of Budget and Performance	$16,676
Finance and Administration	Assistant Administrator for Finance & Administration	$28,009
Global Strategies	Assistant Administrator for Global Strategies	$20,093

Office	Title	2009 Bonus
Global Strategies	Deputy Assistant Administrator for Global Strategies	$15,600
Global Strategies	General Manager, International	$10,657
Global Strategies	Senior Advisor, International Affairs	$7,717
Human Capital	Deputy Assistant Administrator for Human Capital	$15,455
Intelligence	Acting Deputy Administrator	$34,136
Intelligence	Senior Intelligence Advisor	$7,323
Intelligence	Acting Assistant Administrator for Intelligence	$16,940
Information Technology	Assistant Administrator for Information Technology/CIO	$15,200
Law Enforcement/FAMS	Assistant Director, Security Services & Assessments	$11,412
Law Enforcement/FAMS	Special Agent in Charge, Miami Field Office	$11,541
Law Enforcement/FAMS	Assistant Administrator for Law Enforcement/FAMS	$28,181
Law Enforcement/FAMS	Assistant Director, Office of Administration & Technical Services	$11,640
Law Enforcement/FAMS	Special Agent in Charge, Boston Field Office	$7,837
Law Enforcement/FAMS	Special Agent in Charge, Atlanta Field Office	$9,610
Law Enforcement/FAMS	Deputy Assistant Director, Office of Field Operations (OFE)	$9,517
Law Enforcement/FAMS	Special Agent in Charge, Washington Field Office	$16,610
Law Enforcement/FAMS	Special Agent in Charge, Chicago Field Office	$9,427
Law Enforcement/FAMS	Special Agent in Charge, Philadelphia Field Office	$7,828
Law Enforcement/FAMS	Special Agent in Charge, Los Angeles Field Office	$9,540
Law Enforcement/FAMS	Special Agent in Charge, Newark Field Office	$9,495
Law Enforcement/FAMS	Plans Officer	$9,416
Law Enforcement/FAMS	Assistant Director, Office of Field Operations	$20,592
Law Enforcement/FAMS	Deputy Assistant Administrator, Deputy Director for the Office of Law Enforcement/FAMS	$22,230
Law Enforcement/FAMS	Special Agent in Charge, Houston Field Office	$9,440
Law Enforcement/FAMS	Special Agent in Charge, Dallas Field Office	$9,610
Law Enforcement/FAMS	Special Agent in Charge, Orlando Field Office	$9,502
Law Enforcement/FAMS	Deputy Assistant Director, Office of Field Operations, Eastern Region	$15,583
Law Enforcement/FAMS	Assistant Director, Office of Flight Operations	$20,544
Operation Performance & Technology	Assistant Administrator for Operational Performance & Technology/CTO	$22,618
Special Counselor	Special Counselor	$16,923
Security Operations	Deputy Federal Security Director	$9,491
Security Operations	Federal Security Director	$11,186
Security Operations	Deputy Area Director, Northwest Area	$7,757
Security Operations	Federal Security Director	$19,615
Security Operations	Federal Security Director	$10,452
Security Operations	Area Director, Southeast Area	$8,061
Security Operations	Deputy Area Director, Northeast Area	$14,476
Security Operations	Deputy Area Director, Southeast Area	$10,396
Security Operations	Deputy Federal Security Director	$10,112
Security Operations	Federal Security Director	$8,198
Security Operations	Deputy Federal Security Director	$5,889
Security Operations	Deputy Area Director, Southwest Area	$11,294

Office	Title	2009 Bonus
Security Operations	Federal Security Director	$10,360
Security Operations	Federal Security Director	$8,120
Security Operations	Federal Security Director	$19,680
Security Operations	Federal Security Director	$11,059
Security Operations	Area Director, Northeast Area	$15,960
Security Operations	Federal Security Director	$12,772
Security Operations	Area Director, North Central Area	$7,900
Security Operations	Deputy Assistant Administrator for Security Operations	$22,534
Security Operations	Deputy Federal Security Director	$8,726
Security Operations	Federal Security Director	$9,526
Security Operations	General Manager, Field Operations	$15,800
Security Operations	Assistant Administrator for Security Operations	$30,800
Security Operations	Federal Security Director	$8,559
Security Operations	Deputy Area Director, North Central Area	$15,876
Security Operations	Federal Security Director	$10,360
Security Operations	Federal Security Director	$12,659
Security Operations	General Manager, SPCApliance	$13,320
Security Operations	Deputy Federal Security Director	$10,250
Security Operations	Deputy Federal Security Director	$7,475
Security Operations	Federal Security Director	$6,250
Security Operations	Deputy Area Director, South Central Area	$7,901
Security Operations	Federal Security Director	$12,486
Security Operations	Deputy Federal Security Director	$7,500
Security Operations	General Manager, Business Operations	$12,252
Security Operations	Federal Security Director	$19,623
Security Operations	Federal Security Director	$7,625
Security Operations	Federal Security Director	$11,130
Security Operations	Deputy Area Director, Northwest Area	$16,446
Security Operations	Deputy Federal Security Director	$7,587
Security Operations	Federal Security Director	$19,728
Security Operations	Federal Security Director	$10,990
Security Operations	Deputy Federal Security Director	$9,633
Security Operations	Deputy Area Director, Southeast Area	$11,185
Security Operations	Federal Security Director	$10,935
Security Operations	Deputy Area Director, South Central Area	$9,963
Security Operations	Deputy Area Director, Southwest Area	$14,218
Security Operations	Deputy Federal Security Director	$7,604
Security Operations	Federal Security Director	$10,786
Security Operations	Federal Security Director	$10,694
Administrator	Acting Administrator	$35,400
Transportation Sector Network Management	Deputy Assistant Administrator	$13,950

Question: Please list by office and pay grade level the number of non-SES employees who received a bonus or quality step increase (qsi) in 2009, the total bonus/qsi expenditures for the particular office and pay grade, and the total number of employees in the office and pay grade.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Office	Pay Band	Number OF Cash Awards By Band	Total Cash Awards By Band	Total # of Employees in Office By Band	Total # of Employees in Office
Acquisition	B	1	$382.56	1	148
Acquisition	C	1	$500.00	1	148
Acquisition	D	2	$1,174.00	3	148
Acquisition	E	8	$4,627.00	4	148
Acquisition	F	7	$4,795.23	10	148
Acquisition	G	12	$7,212.56	7	148
Acquisition	H	89	$59,915.24	44	148
Acquisition	I	43	$37,247.24	21	148
Acquisition	J	57	$61,232.00	31	148
Acquisition	K	44	$65,503.00	26	148
Administrator/Deputy	C	0	$0.00	1	28
Administrator/Deputy	F	6	$4,776.56	5	28
Administrator/Deputy	G	0	$0.00	1	28
Administrator/Deputy	H	5	$5,449.00	4	28
Administrator/Deputy	I	10	$13,890.00	5	28
Administrator/Deputy	J	5	$7,478.00	3	28
Administrator/Deputy	K	12	$24,806.41	5	28
Administrator/Deputy	L	0	$0.00	2	28
Security Operations	B	0	$0.00	2	57,715
Security Operations	C	0	$0.00	14	57,715
Security Operations	D	10,586	$3,880,750.51	11830	57,715
Security Operations	E	53,619	$38,752,855.83	25502	57,715
Security Operations	F	23,396	$18,637,213.09	9434	57,715
Security Operations	G	16,368	$12,951,754.55	6271	57,715
Security Operations	H	4,371	$3,523,443.97	1960	57,715
Security Operations	I	3,931	$32,73987.46	1674	57,715
Security Operations	J	1,419	$1,366,669.77	657	57,715
Security Operations	K	729	$1,013,186.87	364	57,715
Security Operations	L	9	$14,764.00	7	57,715
Chief Administrative Officer	F	1	$360.00	6	90
Chief Administrative Officer	G	19	$12,140.52	11	90
Chief Administrative Officer	H	15	$8,375.56	9	90
Chief Administrative Officer	I	41	$34,267.16	22	90
Chief Administrative Officer	J	55	$60,357.65	33	90
Chief Administrative Officer	K	16	$31,895.52	8	90
Chief Administrative Officer	L	1	$1,225.00	1	90
Chief Financial Officer	E	1	$1,000.00	1	91
Chief Financial Officer	F	3	$1,143.56	3	91

Office	Pay Band	Number OF Cash Awards By Band	Total Cash Awards By Band	Total # of Employees in Office By Band	Total # of Employees in Office
Chief Financial Officer	G	13	$8,653.00	11	91
Chief Financial Officer	H	25	$24,053.56	13	91
Chief Financial Officer	I	22	$17,299.00	15	91
Chief Financial Officer	J	54	$57,697.00	31	91
Chief Financial Officer	K	38	$58,106.00	17	91
Strategic Communications and Public Affairs	F	3	$2,411.00	5	34
Strategic Communications and Public Affairs	G	0	$0.00	1	34
Strategic Communications and Public Affairs	H	6	$6,027.56	3	34
Strategic Communications and Public Affairs	I	16	$24,048.56	7	34
Strategic Communications and Public Affairs	J	23	$38,318.00	13	34
Strategic Communications and Public Affairs	K	12	$34,662.00	5	34
Chief Counsel	C	0	$0.00	1	221
Chief Counsel	D	3	$850.00	7	221
Chief Counsel	F	4	$1,420.00	2	221
Chief Counsel	G	12	$5,861.00	7	221
Chief Counsel	H	17	$9,936.00	10	221
Chief Counsel	I	21	$15,347.00	12	221
Chief Counsel	J	41	$32,107.00	30	221
Chief Counsel	K	199	$197,526.00	107	221
Chief Counsel	L	82	$110,640.00	45	221
Law Enforcement/FAMS	B		$0.00	SSI	SSI
Law Enforcement/FAMS	C		$0.00	SSI	SSI
Law Enforcement/FAMS	D		$0.00	SSI	SSI
Law Enforcement/FAMS	E		$13,803.15	SSI	SSI
Law Enforcement/FAMS	F		$179,697.95	SSI	SSI
Law Enforcement/FAMS	G		$102,373.26	SSI	SSI
Law Enforcement/FAMS	H		$270,546.22	SSI	SSI
Law Enforcement/FAMS	I		$3,863,933.43	SSI	SSI
Law Enforcement/FAMS	J		$840,621.32	SSI	SSI
Law Enforcement/FAMS	K		$506,252.12	SSI	SSI
Law Enforcement/FAMS	L		$75,034.00	SSI	SSI
Human Capital	E	0	$0.00	2	232
Human Capital	F	5	$2,286.53	8	232
Human Capital	G	24	$15,062.76	16	232
Human Capital	H	21	$15,531.68	13	232
Human Capital	I	79	$68,356.81	42	232
Human Capital	J	155	$156,782.06	88	232
Human Capital	K	108	$159,338.97	58	232
Human Capital	L	8	$30,424.00	5	232

Office	Pay Band	Number OF Cash Awards By Band	Total Cash Awards By Band	Total # of Employees in Office By Band	Total # of Employees in Office
Inspection	B	0	$0.00	1	206
Inspection	E	0	$0.00	1	206
Inspection	F	5	$3,242.38	3	206
Inspection	G	11	$7,756.00	6	206
Inspection	H	12	$7,097.00	9	206
Inspection	I	27	$22,236.00	21	206
Inspection	J	207	$193,323.00	129	206
Inspection	K	65	$106,254.00	35	206
Inspection	L	2	$4,811.00	1	206
Security Technology	B	0	$0.00	2	102
Security Technology	G	0	$0.00	6	102
Security Technology	H	1	$1,000.00	3	102
Security Technology	I	6	$5,608.00	6	102
Security Technology	J	57	$57,680.56	49	102
Security Technology	K	36	$43,358.56	30	102
Security Technology	L	7	$10,884.00	6	102
Legislative Affairs	I	7	$15,674.00	4	6
Legislative Affairs	J	3	$7,846.00	1	6
Legislative Affairs	K	2	$3,266.00	1	6
Global Strategies	F	2	$2,967.00	2	139
Global Strategies	G	2	$1,889.00	3	139
Global Strategies	H	4	$4,021.56	3	139
Global Strategies	I	104	$117,245.15	56	139
Global Strategies	J	58	$74,660.97	33	139
Global Strategies	K	78	$142,819.00	41	139
Global Strategies	L	1	$1,164.00	1	139
Information Technology	G	0	$0.00	1	14
Information Technology	I	1	$382.56	2	14
Information Technology	J	7	$7,218.00	10	14
Information Technology	K	2	$1,993.00	1	14
Operational Process & Technology	D	0	$0.00	1	167
Operational Process & Technology	F	0	$0.00	2	167
Operational Process & Technology	G	1	$506.00	2	167
Operational Process & Technology	H	14	$12,225.00	12	167
Operational Process & Technology	I	11	$9,855.00	6	167
Operational Process & Technology	J	103	$127,091.53	78	167
Operational Process & Technology	K	95	$160,078.00	57	167
Operational Process & Technology	L	18	$38,781.00	9	167

Office	Pay Band	Number OF Cash Awards By Band	Total Cash Awards By Band	Total # of Employees in Office By Band	Total # of Employees in Office
Special Counselor	D	2	$781.00	2	115
Special Counselor	E	5	$1,473.81	3	115
Special Counselor	F	17	$7,859.68	10	115
Special Counselor	G	10	$4,668.84	5	115
Special Counselor	H	40	$20,321.45	20	115
Special Counselor	I	40	$25,422.56	20	115
Special Counselor	J	80	$69,816.92	34	115
Special Counselor	K	41	$53,222.09	19	115
Special Counselor	L	5	$11,201.00	2	115
Intelligence	F	0	$0.00	1	159
Intelligence	G	13	$18,538.56	16	159
Intelligence	H	9	$13,105.00	18	159
Intelligence	I	49	$57,179.67	50	159
Intelligence	J	74	$100,155.77	49	159
Intelligence	K	43	$77,712.12	23	159
Intelligence	L	3	$9,053.00	2	159
Transportation Sector Network Management	B	5	$3,482.56	8	262
Transportation Sector Network Management	C	2	$1,012.00	1	262
Transportation Sector Network Management	E	2	$1,950.00	2	262
Transportation Sector Network Management	F	14	$13,180.00	9	262
Transportation Sector Network Management	G	28	$28,357.12	15	262
Transportation Sector Network Management	H	61	$61,488.56	24	262
Transportation Sector Network Management	I	105	$109,466.56	40	262
Transportation Sector Network Management	J	205	$215,442.06	92	262
Transportation Sector Network Management	K	185	$329,342.41	70	262
Transportation Sector Network Management	L	3	$5,201.00	1	262
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing	F	2	$1,672.00	9	193
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing	G	9	$8,734.00	12	193
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing	H	24	$19,961.00	20	193
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing	I	54	$54,078.68	33	193
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing	J	93	$106,525.09	70	193
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing	K	76	$120,637.41	44	193

Office	Pay Band	Number OF Cash Awards By Band	Total Cash Awards By Band	Total # of Employees in Office By Band	Total # of Employees in Office
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing	L	6	$18,910.00	5	193

Bonuses include performance awards, individual cash awards, group cash awards, applicant referral bonus awards, and senior career employee rank awards.

Travel

Question: Please provide for the record a table that shows all funds expended by TSA political employees for travel in 2009. Include name of individual traveling, purpose of travel, location(s) visited, and total cost.

ANSWER: Please see the following chart:

Traveler Name	Purpose of Travel	Location visited	Trip Cost
Edmund Hawley	Site Visit	SAN FRANCISCO, CA	2,361.11
		TOTAL	**2,361.11**
Rebekah Lovorn (Williams)	Classified Intel Briefing for Ops Staff	CHARLOTTE, NC	386.33
	Airport visit and Sea Hawk.	CHARLESTON, SC	1,189.28
	Site Visit	SAN FRANCISCO, CA	2,594.12
		TOTAL	**4,169.73**
Art Macias	Attend multiple meetings and briefing with	WASHINGTON, DC	745.57
	Stakeholder/airport/FAM visit	PHILADELPHIA, PA	358.08
	Site Visit	MIAMI, FL	1,350.26
	Travel w/ S1	SAN FRANCISCO, CA	385.28
	Site Visit	PHOENIX, AZ	1,317.03
	Major media events in NYC with S1	MANHATTAN, NY	403.25
		TOTAL	**4,559.47**
Kristen Lee	Site Visit	SAN FRANCISCO, CA	744.76
	Site Visit	PHILADELPHIA, PA	360.38
	To meet counterparts in Germany	BERLIN, FRG	2,565.18
		TOTAL	**3,670.32**

Unobligated Balances

Question: Please provide unobligated balances within TSA, by appropriation account, and when you anticipate they will be expended.

ANSWER: As of February 28, 2010, TSA's unobligated funds for all appropriations, including fee accounts, are as follows:

Appropriation	$M
Aviation Security[1]	4,460.0
Surface Transportation Security	100.2
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing	188.6

Transportation Security Support	719.9
Federal Air Marshals	523.8
Research and Development	7.5

1 Aviation Security includes $250 million in mandatory fees for Aviation Security Capital Fund and payroll for over 45,000 Transportation Security Officer FTE, as well as the remainder of the $1 billion received in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act in February 2009.

TSA expects the majority of these funds will be expended in FY 2010.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Harold Rogers

Gale Rossides, Acting Assistant Secretary,
Transportation Security Administration
Smart Investments for Real Transportation Security

Screening Partnership Program

Question: TSA has had the Screening Partnership Program (SPP) applications from three MT airports (Butte, West Yellowstone, Kalispell/Glacier Park) to opt out of the federalized screening program for quite a while. Can you please explain what is holding up the response?

ANSWER: Clerks note: The agency was unable to respond to this question.

Standoff Detection

Question: Do you have advanced technology systems under evaluation to provide standoff detection of explosives before someone enters the security checkpoint?

ANSWER: TSA has conducted extensive laboratory testing of representative standoff detection technologies, as well as proof of concept testing of such technologies in several transportation venues. The technical capabilities and limitations of current standoff detection technologies demonstrate that the systems are better employed in intermodal and surface transportation environments than in passenger aviation venues. TSA will move to add these systems to the Authorized Equipment List for the TSA transportation security grants programs.

Question: How have standoff systems performed technically in the tests that TSA has performed? Do you anticipate putting such systems on TSA's Approved Equipment List?

ANSWER: TSA has conducted extensive laboratory testing of representative standoff detection technologies from a variety of manufacturers, as well as conducted proof of concept field testing of a couple of sytems in several transportation venues. The technical capabilities and limitations of current standoff detection technologies demonstrate that the systems are better employed in intermodal and surface transportation environments than in passenger aviation venues. It should also be noted that TSA is not responsible for, nor is TSA funded and manned to, provide security screening throughout all airport areas. Individual airports can accept TSA's qualification and purchase standoff detection systems themselves for use by their security forces in all airport areas.

Standoff detection systems are purposely designed, due to current technical limitations of the technologies they employ, to find anomalies that could be threats that are orders of magnitude larger than the sizes of the threats to commercial aviation that checkpoint technologies are designed to detect. Information about threats and associated capabilities and limitations is classified.

In addition, current standoff detection systems have no ability to screen any accompanying articles that a traveler may be carrying. Since almost all persons in an airport are carrying one or more larger sized articles, that are typically densely packed and complex to examine, and threats to civil aviation are quite small and easy to conceal, especially when approaching a checkpoint, current standoff detection systems are not able to provide the functionality needed for pre-checkpoint screening. And, unlike intermodal and surface venues, airport passengers will still undergo checkpoint screening in any event.

Since the threats to Intermodal and surface transportation venues are much larger (hence harder to hide and much easier to detect), and passengers in those venues typically have accompanying articles that are smaller in size and are more amenable to rapid physical or Explosives Trace Detection inspection (i.e. briefcases, backpacks, food bags, etc.); standoff detection for person-borne improvised explosive devices provides a means of checking for potential threats that doesn't slow down the high passenger volume of intermodal venues, and thus adversely affect their fragile revenue situations and highly open and fluid business models.

Yes, TSA intends to provide a recommendation to the Federal Emergency Management Agency to add standoff detection systems to the Authorized Equipment List for TSA transportation security grants programs by end of the third quarter of FY 2010.

Standards for Incoming International Flights

Question: Please describe exactly what the new standard is for explosives screening for international flights departing directly for the U.S.

ANSWER: TSA works closely with international partners to share best practices for security checkpoints, including the deployment of technology for explosives detection. A full and complete answer to this question would contain Sensitive Security Information, as it speaks to the security requirements established by the TSA-issued Security Directive and Emergency Amendment for international flights departing foreign airports to the United States. TSA would be happy to provide a briefing upon request.

Question: Please provide a list of those countries with direct flights to the U.S. that have yet to deploy the required technology and for what reason.

ANSWER: TSA continues to meet with foreign partners to discuss progress on mitigating the shared threat to international aviation security. One aspect of this dialogue is increasing the use of technology as a key element of a layered security approach. A full and complete answer to this question would contain Sensitive Security Information, as it speaks to the security requirements mandated by the TSA-issued Security Directive and Emergency Amendment for international flights departing foreign airports to the United States. TSA would be happy to provide a briefing upon request.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Lucille Roybal-Allard

Gale Rossides, Acting Assistant Secretary,
Transportation Security Administration
Smart Investments for Real Transportation Security

Training Mandates for Transit Workers

Question: Given the vulnerability of our transit networks, it is crucial that we provide instruction to America's transportation workforce on how to effectively identify and respond to terror threats. However, TSA missed the November 2007 deadline imposed by the 9/11 Commission Act to implement training programs for transit, rail and bus employees.

What is your agency's plan for meeting the Act's training mandates?

ANSWER: In response to the Implementing Recommendations of 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (9/11 Act), TSA is conducting a rulemaking (Public Transportation and Passenger Railroads – Security Training of Employees, RIN: 1652-AA55) that will require surface mode employers to develop and implement programs to provide security training for their employees. TSA is conducting this rulemaking to implement sections 1408, 1517, and 1534 of the 9/11 Act, which require security training programs for frontline employees of freight rail, transit agencies, passenger rail, and over-the-road-bus operators. TSA expects the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to be published in the Federal Register in the first quarter of FY 2011.

Federal Flight Deck Officer Program

Question: The Federal Flight Deck Officer program trains flight crews to defend themselves and their aircraft against would-be hijackers—instruction that could prove critical in preventing another 9/11. Yet, because of budget constraints, pilots at Los Angeles International Airport who want to participate report being turned away by TSA.

Given the importance of this initiative, can you explain why TSA only requested a marginal increase in funding for the Federal Flight Deck Officer program?

ANSWER: The additional funding requested in FY 2011 provides sufficient resources to continue growth in the Federal Flight Deck Officer program while meeting the sustainment costs associated with managing a national volunteer program comprised of thousands of participants.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 2010.

BIOSURVEILLANCE: SMART INVESTMENTS FOR EARLY WARNING

WITNESSES

DR. ALEXANDER GARZA, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
DR. TARA O'TOOLE, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
DR. BERNARD GOLDSTEIN, NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
DR. DANIEL SOSIN, CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

OPENING STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN DAVID PRICE

Mr. PRICE. The subcommittee will come to order. Good afternoon. We are pleased to be welcoming this afternoon a number of witnesses to discuss the investments being made by the Department of Homeland Security in early warning and response for a bioterror event.

In 2003, the newly formed Department of Homeland Security placed a priority on the quick implementation of programs designed to inform the Federal Government, as well as its state and local partners, about the potential of an attack with biological weapons. The two most prominent DHS programs are BioWatch and the National Biosurveillance Integration Center, the NBIC.

BioWatch is a system of detectors which currently exist in more than 30 cities nationwide designed to trigger a public health response from the earliest time after the release of a biological pathogen. NBIC was envisioned to be a hub of federal information collection to identify biological events of national significance.

Both of these programs have met significant challenges during the past few years, ranging from technological issues to implementation difficulties. It is my hope that we will have a robust discussion today of those challenges, as well as the possible paths forward.

We are joined today by four very qualified experts in this subject matter. Testifying first will be Dr. Alex Garza, the Chief Medical Officer and Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs at the Department of Homeland Security. Dr. Garza manages the Office Of Health Affairs, which oversees both BioWatch and the NBIC.

Next we will hear from Dr. Tara O'Toole, the Undersecretary of Science and Technology. S&T will evaluate technological and testing decisions for the BioWatch program. Also, Dr. O'Toole is a subject matter expert on biosurveillance and other biodefense issues who has previously testified before this Subcommittee.

Our third witness is Dr. Bernard Goldstein representing the National Academy of Sciences. At this Subcommittee's request, the National Academy has just completed a comprehensive assessment of the BioWatch system and the country's early warning capabilities. I believe this report will greatly inform decisionmaking in this area going forward. Today, we will be discussing some of the conclusions of that report and asking what the implications are for the 2011 budget request.

We are pleased to have as our fourth witness Dr. Daniel Sosin from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, who will help us understand the work going on in the public health community to support the biosurveillance and response system.

Biosurveillance involves many different environments, pathways, government agencies. BioWatch addresses one discrete area of biosurveillance, the introduction of an aerosolized virulent agent in a major city. One thing that all these different scenarios have in common is that they rely on our public health system for the characterization of the threat and the subsequent response.

The BioWatch program has been plagued by difficulties which culminated in the removal of some detectors from a location last spring. Unfortunately, these problems seem to lead state and local partners to lose some of their faith in the validity and usefulness of the BioWatch program. Dr. Garza, we want to hear from you about how to restore and bolster confidence in the system among local public health officials who, after all, are the recipients of BioWatch warnings and who are then in charge of the response.

The fiscal year 2011 budget request nearly doubles funding for the BioWatch program from $89 million in 2010 to $173 million in 2011. Most of that is to support the purchase and initial testing of the third generation of detectors. It is anticipated that these detectors will provide more rapid results and be more sensitive than the detectors currently employed.

However, before this Subcommittee can feel comfortable recommending full funding of this program we must be sure that it is a well-developed proposal, both technologically, as well as from a risk management perspective. The National Academy of Sciences report makes a number of recommendations to address these concerns which we look forward to exploring in detail today and throughout this budget season.

Next, the National Biosurveillance Integration Center, which takes a $1 million cut in the budget request from $8 million to $7 million, has yet to fully realize its potential. Originally designed to be a hub for information collection and sharing of biological threat data to be used by all levels of government, this budget proposes a new strategy for the NBIC, one that seeks to integrate work going on in the states on biosurveillance.

I look forward to understanding how this will provide a more complete surveillance picture and how it will add value to the current reporting that states already do through other Federal agencies such as the CDC, FDA and other parts of DHS. Additionally, we want to learn more about the Department's longer term vision for NBIC.

It is extremely important that this nation identify a biological event as early as possible, but we need to make sure we are making smart investments which are supported by sound planning, evaluation and decision making. The real goal of these programs is to save lives, which depends on reliable early detection, to inform an evaluation of the situation and ultimately successful response activity. Any effort to complete the detection piece without addressing the others will fail to provide meaningful protection to the American people against biological threats.

Again we look forward to hearing from the witnesses today. Each of you will have a written statement which we will be happy to include in full in the record, so we ask you to limit your oral remarks to five minutes. We will begin with Dr. Garza, then Dr. O'Toole, then Dr. Goldstein and conclude with Dr. Sosin.

Before we begin let me recognize the distinguished Ranking Member, Mr. Rogers, for any comments he wishes to make.

[The information follows:]

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

David Price (D-NC), Chairman, Subcommittee on Homeland Security

EMBARGOED UNTIL DELIVERY (*Approx. 2:10 PM*)
Thursday, February 25, 2010

Media Contact: Andrew High
202-225-1784

OPENING STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN DAVID PRICE

Oversight Hearing: Biosurveillance: Smart investments for Early Warning
February 25, 2010 / 2:00 pm

This afternoon we are pleased to welcome a number of witnesses to discuss the investments being made by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in early warning and response for a bioterror event. In 2003, the newly formed Department of Homeland Security placed a priority on the quick implementation of programs designed to inform the Federal government as well as its state and local partners about the potential of an attack with biological weapons. The two most prominent DHS programs are BioWatch and the National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC). BioWatch is system of detectors, which currently exist in more than 30 cities nationwide, designed to trigger a public health response from the earliest time after the release of a biological pathogen. NBIC was envisioned to be a hub of Federal information collection to identify biological events of national significance. Both of these programs have met significant challenges during the past few years, ranging from technological issues to implementation difficulties. It is my hope that we will have a robust discussion today of those challenges, as well as possible paths forward.

We are joined today by four very qualified experts in this subject matter. Testifying first will be Dr. Alex Garza, Chief Medical Officer and Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs at the Department of Homeland Security. Dr. Garza manages the Office of Health Affairs, which oversees both the BioWatch program and NBIC.

Next we will hear from Dr. Tara O'Toole, the Under Secretary of Science and Technology. S&T will evaluate technological and testing decisions for the BioWatch program. Also, Dr. O'Toole is a subject matter expert on biosurveillance and other biodefense issues who has previously testified before this Subcommittee.

Our third witness is Dr. Bernard Goldstein representing the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). At this Subcommittee's request, NAS has just completed a comprehensive assessment of the BioWatch system and the country's early warning capabilities. I believe this report will greatly inform decision making in this area going forward.

We are pleased to have as our fourth witness, Dr. Daniel Sosin from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention who will help us understand the work going on in the public health community to support the biosurveillance and response system. Biosurveillance involves many different environments, pathways, and government agencies. BioWatch addresses one discrete area of biosurveillance – the introduction of an aerosolized virulent agent in a major city. One thing that all these different scenarios have in common is that they rely on our public health system for the characterization of the threat and the subsequent response.

The BioWatch program has been plagued by difficulties, which culminated in the removal of some detectors from a location last spring. I fear that these issues led our state and local partners to lose faith in the validity and usefulness of the BioWatch program. Dr. Garza, we will want to hear from you about how to restore and bolster confidence in this system among local public health officials, the recipients of the Biowatch warnings who are then in charge of the response.

The fiscal year 2011 budget request nearly doubles funding for the BioWatch program, from $89 million in 2010 to $173 million in 2011, most of which is to support the purchase and initial testing of the third generation of detectors. It is anticipated that these detectors will provide more rapid results and be more sensitive than the detectors currently deployed. However, before this Subcommittee can feel comfortable recommending full funding of this program, we must be sure that it is a well developed proposal, both technologically, as well as from a risk management perspective. The NAS report makes a number of recommendations to address these concerns, which I look forward to exploring in detail this afternoon.

Next, the National Biosurveillance Integration Center, which takes a $1 million cut in the budget request – from $7 million to $6 million, has yet to fully realize its potential. Originally designed to be a hub for information collection and sharing of biological threat data to be used by all levels of government, the budget proposes a new strategy for the NBIC – one that seeks to integrate work going on in the states on biosurveillance. I look forward to understanding how this will provide a more complete surveillance picture and how it will add value to the current reporting that states already do through other Federal agencies such as the CDC, FDA, and other parts of DHS. Additionally, I will want to learn more about your longer term vision for NBIC.

While it is extremely important that the nation identify a biological event as early as possible, we need to make sure we are making smart investments which are supported by sound planning, evaluation and decision making. The real goal of these programs is to save lives, which depends on reliable early detection to inform an evaluation of the situation, and ultimately, successful response activities. Any effort to complete the detection piece without addressing the others will fail to provide meaningful protection of the American people against biological threats.

Again, I look forward to hearing from our witnesses today. Since your full written statement will be entered into the record, I ask you to limit your oral remarks to a presentation of five minutes or less, beginning with Dr. Garza, then Dr. O'Toole, Dr. Goldstein, and concluding with Dr. Sosin. Before we begin, let me recognize the distinguished Ranking Member, Hal Rogers, for any comments he may wish to make.

# # #

OPENING STATEMENT OF RANKING MEMBER HAROLD ROGERS

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Welcome to our distinguished panel. The bioterror threat is undeniably real. The 2000 anthrax attacks brought home the chilling reality that bioterrorism can take lives and does instill genuine fear and panic in the American public. Moreover, al-Qaeda's known aspirations to acquire WMD and pronouncements to carry out something much bigger and better than a chemical attack on the New York City subway suggests that we cannot dismiss the possibility that they will someday attempt to launch a bioterror attack in the U.S.

But some nine years after the anthrax attacks and in spite of the known threat, the state of our bio-preparedness is still a work in progress. Sadly, it appears that we have only been nibbling around the edges of this daunting challenge for many years. Look no further than the H1N1 flu outbreak of the past year; an event that revealed stark deficiencies in our ability to respond to a major pandemic or the release of a deadly pathogen. Then just last month the WMD Commission gave the government an F in terms of the ability to both detect and respond to a biological attack.

On a somewhat promising note, the Administration has produced a strategy for countering biological threats, but the actual response plan for coordinating the federal, state and local government response following a bioterror attack is still under review by DHS and the White House National Security Council.

Moreover, having some high level plan is only a starting point. We need to be prepared in real terms to respond swiftly to an outbreak or release with vaccine and robust isolation and remediation measures, actions that will demand coordination among every level of government and perhaps most especially the actual health care providers and drug manufacturers in the private sector.

These are serious, disturbing gaps, gaps that the federal government has been aware of for some time and gaps we must address. And that brings us to the fiscal 2011 budget, which is proposing to basically double down on BioWatch and investment in technology that is far from proven. It is only one piece of the biosurveillance puzzle, so today I hope to learn what steps we are taking to get our biosurveillance and detection systems right.

More to the point, I hope to learn how the sprawling bureaucracy involved in bio-preparedness are addressing our known vulnerabilities, applying the lessons learned from the H1N1 flu outbreak and putting an effective bio-preparedness plan into action. Given the seriousness of the bioterror threat, far too much is at stake for us to fail.

We want to thank the witnesses for appearing today. We look forward to hearing your comments.

Mr. Price. All right. Thank you. Well, let us begin with Dr. Garza.

[The information follows:]

OPENING STATEMENT

CONGRESSMAN
Hal Rogers

FIFTH DISTRICT • KENTUCKY
Offices in
Washington, D.C.
Somerset, Prestonsburg,
Hazard

Contact: Stefani Zimmerman
202.225.4601

Opening Statement
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Biosurveillance: Smart Investments for Early Warning

Witnesses:

Dr. Tara O'Toole, Director, Science & Technology Directorate
Dr. Alex Garza, Director, Office of Health Affairs
Dr. Bernard Goldstein, National Academy of Sciences
Dr. Daniel Sosin, Acting Director of the Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response, CDC, Health and Human Services

2:00 PM | Thursday | February 25, 2010 | 2362-B

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and welcome to Doctors O'Toole and Garza, as well as our other distinguished guests.

The bioterror threat is undeniably real. The 2001 Anthrax attacks brought home the chilling reality that bioterrorism can take lives and instill genuine fear and panic in the American public.

Moreover, al Qaeda's known aspirations to acquire WMD and pronouncements to carry out something, "...much bigger and better than a chemical attack on the New York City subway", suggests that we cannot dismiss the possibility that they will someday attempt to launch a bioterror attack in the U.S.

But, some nine years after the Anthrax attacks and in spite of the known threat, the state of our biopreparedness is still a work in progress. Sadly, it appears that we have only been nibbling around the edges of this daunting challenge for many years.

Look no further than the H1N1 flu outbreak of the past year – an event that revealed stark deficiencies in our ability to respond to a major pandemic or the release of a deadly pathogen.

Then, just last month, the WMD Commission gave the government an "F" in terms of the ability to both detect and respond to a biological attack.

On a somewhat promising note, the Administration has produced a strategy for countering biological threats – but, the actual response plan for coordinating the Federal, State, and local government response following a bioterror attack is still under review by DHS and the White House National Security Council.

Moreover, having some high-level plan is only a starting point. We need to be prepared in real terms to respond swiftly to an outbreak or release with vaccines and robust isolation and remediation measures – actions that will demand coordination among every level of government, and, perhaps most especially, the actual health care providers and drug manufacturers in the private sector.

These are serious, disturbing gaps – gaps that the Federal government has been aware of for some time and gaps we must address.

That brings us to the FY11 budget, which is proposing to basically double-down on BioWatch – an investment in technology that is far from proven and that is only one piece of the biosurveillance puzzle.

So, today, I hope to learn what steps we are taking to get our biosurveillance and detection systems right.

More to the point, I hope to learn how the sprawling bureaucracy of agencies involved in biopreparedness are addressing our known vulnerabilities, applying the lessons learned from the H1N1 flu outbreak, and putting an effective biopreparedness plan into action.

Given the seriousness of the bioterror threat, far too much is at stake to fail.

I thank our witnesses for appearing today and look forward to discussing this challenging issue.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

###

STATEMENT OF DR. ALEX GARZA

Dr. GARZA. Good afternoon. I want to thank you, Chairman Price and Ranking Member Rogers and the rest of the Subcommittee, for the opportunity to testify before you today. I am honored to testify here with my colleagues, Dr. O'Toole, our Under Secretary for Science and Technology at Homeland Security; Dr. Goldstein from the National Academy of Sciences; and Dr. Sosin from the CDC.

I believe it is apparent from this collection of experts that are on this panel today that biosurveillance is a very complex issue, and it is not the sole property of a single agency and that OHA has a unique role that intersects many paths within this discipline.

The Office of Health Affairs and Science and Technology Directorate have a very unique partnership in moving biosurveillance and detection forward from what is possible to what is operational. We also value the careful study and opinions of our partners at the National Academy of Sciences, and we strive to work well with our partners at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

As the Chief Medical Officer and Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs, I lead and coordinate the biodefense within the Department of Homeland Security, and I view biodefense and detection as one of our core missions. I would like to point out, however, that DHS does not collect health surveillance data, nor do we perform epidemiological analysis. We greatly defer to our partners at the CDC who have this professional expertise.

The area within the mission space for DHS is to look across the surveillance data for a one health and whole spectrum view. Examples include the economic impacts of a pandemic influenza on critical infrastructure and looking at seemingly disparate data to see if there are any similarities.

One thing that I want to relate is that biosurveillance and detection are just one part of the puzzle which I think you articulated. While there is value in each and every piece of this puzzle, the keys to the security are prevention and early detection. The combination of a covert nature and the lag time for casualties from a biological attack, among others, make these weapons much different than conventional nuclear and chemical weapons. Valid and reliable early detection of a biological release, whether through environmental sampling or through health surveillance, allow a window of opportunity for us to interdict, provide medical countermeasures and save lives.

At the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Health Affairs we operate two national biosurveillance, programs which you have mentioned, to support this mission, the BioWatch program and the National Biodefense Integration Center, or the NBIC. BioWatch is the only federally coordinated and locally operated biodetection program in the world. Its goal is to provide communities timely detection of select biological agents using strategically placed environmental samplers.

However, I would like to emphasize that BioWatch is more than just a machine. It is a detection and response support system. Early detection without a strong coordinated response to the biological agent would be akin to asking the DOD to identify threats on a radar and then not giving them the systems to interdict.

While the collector is the entry point for the decision algorithm, the coordination with our state, local and federal partners, emergency management and pubic officials is a critical piece of the program that should not be underestimated, and it pays dividends well beyond BioWatch. Failure to plan and exercise the cascading events following a detection would be a waste of technology, science and resources and put the country at significant risk.

The Administration has requested $173.5 million for Fiscal Year 2011 for BioWatch; approximately $89.5 million for operations to build a comprehensive quality assurance program, expand our current exercise program and population protection models. Eighty-four million dollars will allow DHS to procure, evaluate and potentially deploy Generation 3 detection units for operational field testing.

While we are looking forward to the future of early detection, we deeply value the opportunity to improve on our current capabilities. The recent National Academy of Sciences report lays out various issues that BioWatch can address to make the system that much stronger.

In furtherance of this view, in recent days we have determined that from protracted negotiations involving the necessary diligence and testing that would be required for a Generation 3 contract that we are going to adjust our program schedule. We are evaluating the impacts and are immediately going to update the Congress once we resolve this issue.

While a delay is disappointing given the urgent operational needs, I believe that we are being consistent with the NAS's urgence to ensure a thorough and protective evaluation as an appropriate way to ensure that we are pursuing the acquisition with appropriate oversight, testing and diligence.

Going on to the NBIC, since this was handed over to OHA two and a half years ago we have worked to enhance the Federal Government's ability to rapidly identify, characterize, localize and track biological events of national concern through the integration and analysis of data relating to human health, animal health, plant, food and environmental monitoring systems.

NBIC received $8 million in Fiscal Year 2010 and is requesting $7 million in Fiscal Year 2011 to fund the Center. Last year's GAO report, "Biosurveillance: Developing a Collaborative Strategy Is Essential To Fostering Interagency Data and Resource Sharing", identified the unique mission of the NBIC. This report included recommendations for strengthening NBIC, and we have already begun to move forward on many of them.

In addition to addressing the GAO's recommendations, I recently held a meeting of our interagency partners, which included representatives from HHS, ASPR, CDC, FBI, DOT and DOD, to talk about these challenges outlined in the report. I then directed the NBIC to become more focused on its core mission of biosurveillance and directed them to work on a new path going forward to meet our desired goals of whole spectrum situational awareness using a new approach.

To this end we are developing a new strategy to reach outside the federal systems and collaborate with state and private sector partners. This will begin with a demonstration project with the

North Carolina Collaboratory for Bio-Preparedness supported by funds included in the Fiscal Year 2010 appropriations bill.

States such as North Carolina have capabilities and sophisticated practices that capture critical biosurveillance information. We are looking to learn from these systems and leverage their successes at the state and local level for the benefit of the Nation. I am hopeful that engaging in this new outreach approach we will improve the information sharing between public and private sources and provide new ways to identify and enhance biological surveillance data.

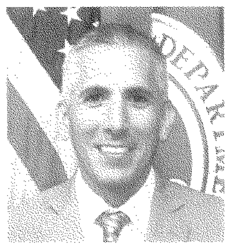
In closing, I would like to thank this Committee for their invaluable work and leadership that they have provided on this important topic. I know that you share my passion for making sure the Nation is protected from biological incidents, whether man-made or natural.

Under the leadership of President Obama and Secretary Napolitano, I will continue to stay focused on this issue, and I thank you again for the opportunity to testify. I look forward to answering your questions. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

Department of Homeland Security
Office of Health Affairs

Dr. Alexander G. Garza
Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs and Chief Medical Officer



Dr. Alexander Garza is the assistant secretary for health affairs and chief medical officer of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). He manages DHS's medical and health security matters, oversees the health aspects of contingency planning for all chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear hazards, and leads a coordinated effort to ensure that DHS is prepared to respond to biological and chemical weapons of mass destruction.

Prior to joining DHS in August 2009, Garza spent 13 years as a practicing physician and medical educator. He most recently served as the director of military programs at the ER One Institute at the Washington Hospital Center, and has served as the associate medical director of the emergency medical services (EMS) for the state of New Mexico, and director of EMS for the Kansas City, Missouri, Health Department. While practicing medicine he also served as a professor at leading medical institutions including Georgetown University, the University of New Mexico and University of Missouri – Kansas City.

Garza served in the U.S. Army Reserve and was a battalion surgeon and public health team chief during Operation Flintlock in Dakar, Senegal. He also served as a public health team chief during Operation Iraqi Freedom and as a special investigator and medical expert for Major General Raymond Odierno. He coordinated the development of a Web site that facilitated the donation of more than one million medical books to Iraq. Garza earned over a dozen awards including the Bronze Star and Combat Action Badge.

Garza holds a medical degree from the University of Missouri-Columbia School of Medicine, a Master of Public Health from the Saint Louis University School of Public Health and a Bachelor of Science in biology from the University of Missouri – Kansas City. Prior to earning his M.D., he served as a paramedic and an emergency medical technician. He is a fellow in the American College of Emergency Physicians, and a member of the American Public Health Association and other health organizations. He has authored numerous chapters in medical texts and published multiple articles in peer-reviewed publications. He has lectured nationally and internationally about emergency care and disaster medicine. He is a recipient of the American Heart Association's Young Investigator Award, a White House Commendation for Drug Demand Reduction and numerous awards for his work in emergency medicine. He is married and has three sons.

Written Testimony of Alex Garza, MD, MPH
Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs and Chief Medical Officer, OHA
Before the United States House of Representatives
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
February 25, 2010

Chairman Price, Ranking Member Rogers and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to appear today to discuss the nation's biosurveillance efforts. I am honored to testify with my colleague, Under Secretary for the DHS Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate, Dr. Tara O'Toole, and I appreciate the opportunity to hear from Dr. Bernard Goldstein, the esteemed lead author of the recent Institute of Medicine (IOM) report on Biosurveillance.

The Office of Health Affairs (OHA) leads the Department of Homeland Security's biodefense activities. OHA works closely with S&T to ensure the nation has robust technologies to detect biological agents that pose harm to the nation. Deterrence, detection, preparation for, and response to biological threats, whether man-made or naturally occurring, requires coordination both within DHS and between federal, state and local partners. In addition, OHA works in close collaboration with our partners at the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) – specifically the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) – on the BioWatch program, maintaining a biosurveillance picture, and biological incident medical response efforts.

Office of Health Affairs Current Biosurveillance Capabilities

Biosurveillance is but one piece of a larger biodefense strategy. Since my confirmation as the Assistant Secretary for OHA in August 2009, I have refocused OHA programs to the mission of ensuring we have an end-to-end approach and ensuring that biological surveillance and detection are part of the continuum of response to an incident. Reliable early detection of biological incidents that can sicken or kill people can save lives by allowing the opportunity to provide prompt medical countermeasures to the people exposed.

The Office of Health Affairs currently manages two biosurveillance capabilities: the BioWatch program and the National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC).

<u>National Biosurveillance Integration Center</u>

Under the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act (9/11 Act), Congress mandated DHS establish the National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC) to enhance the capacity of the federal government to rapidly identify, characterize, localize, and track biological events of national concern through integration and analysis of data relating to human health, as well as animal, plant, food, and environmental monitoring systems (both national and international).

NBIC was authorized in FY 2007. To date, seven federal departments have entered into Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with NBIC to begin the process of analyzing data, sharing information, and providing subject matter expertise on biological incidents. The seven MOUs are between NBIC and the Departments of State, Health and Human Services, Commerce, Veterans Affairs, Agriculture, Defense, and Interior.

Since it was initiated, NBIC has provided critical biosurveillance information on a number of incidents including the 2009 Salmonella St. Paul event and the 2009-H1N1 pandemic. NBIC aims to identify biological incidents early and alert senior leaders of emerging threats against the population. It is critical that the nation has the ability to recognize and track biological events early to prevent or mitigate associated consequences.

NBIC received $8 million in FY 2010 and is requesting $7 million in FY 2011 to fund the center and its operations. This level of funding is sufficient to maintain NBIC's current capability. To enhance the ability of NBIC to gather and analyze biosurveillance information, I have directed my staff to reexamine current procedures and operations. We plan to aggressively work to improve coordination with our state and local partners that can provide sentinel information for the country, such as North Carolina, Minnesota, and Washington. FY10 funding for NBIC included an additional $5 million to support a demonstration project with the North Carolina Collaboratory for Bio-Preparedness, which includes the University of North Carolina, North Carolina State University, and the SAS Institute renowned for their advanced computing and information analytical capability. We hope that this pilot biosurveillance project may validate the efficacy of improved information sharing between public and private information sources. North Carolina has advanced public health surveillance information and wants to further this capability by including private partners' information and merging other biosurveillance disciplines, such as veterinary data. Minnesota is nationally known for their superior Food Defense capabilities through information analysis and Washington State has demonstrated advanced capability to integrate critical infrastructure analysis in their decision making schemes.

We realize that there is tremendous biosurveillance work being performed outside of the federal government and we have plans in place to increase engagement with states, the private sector, and international partners while remaining vigilant to protect data security and privacy.

The BioWatch Program:

The BioWatch program, first announced during the 2003 State of the Union, is the nation's first early warning network of sensors to detect biological attacks. OHA is responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the BioWatch system and S&T supports OHA's acquisition and procurement of new BioWatch technologies, referred to as "Generation 3" or "Gen 3" technology. The BioWatch program also partners with

CDC through verification of assays used in the analysis for biological agents and with the technical analysis and subject matter expertise of potential biological detections.

The mission of the BioWatch program is to provide the nation the greatest lead time possible to respond to the intentional release of a biological agent. Because of the rapidity of the decision cycle and the need for a rapid deployment of medical countermeasures, the ability to quickly identify a biological agent will potentially save lives.

The BioWatch Program is planning and executing exercises in BioWatch jurisdictions to assist state and local responders in testing public health response capabilities and to review and strengthen notification protocols. We are also encouraging regionalization of our programs where appropriate. I recently attended a multi-jurisdictional BioWatch exercise on the west coast, which was the first time that two completely separate sites participated in an exercise of the system. We use these exercises to better refine the systems and align best practices. This regional approach is imperative for building a resilient nation capable of identifying and responding to an intentional release of a biological agent.

Generation 3 Technology

In addition to improving the interaction with public health and emergency management at the state and local level, we are moving detection science forward with our Generation 3 program. Since 2003, BioWatch capabilities have undergone several technological development phases. The current technology deployed to BioWatch jurisdictions are commonly referred to as Generation 1 and 2. The same technology and approaches are used in the Generations 1 and 2 systems with the difference being when each system was deployed.

Generation 3 represents the first advancement in BioWatch technologies beyond manual filter collection and laboratory analysis by building a "lab in the box" detection system. After a rigorous and transparent Request for Proposals (RFP) process, I am pleased to share that we recently awarded contracts to two vendors to bring their systems in for independent testing. Testing plans are being coordinated with the federal biosurveillance community and will be approved independently by the S&T Test and Evaluation branch. Additionally, an independent test evaluator is being utilized to ensure full and comprehensive testing before any deployment takes place.

A fully autonomous system that can perform its duties reliably and accurately in a variety of locations and environmental conditions including weather and pollutant extremes would represent a tremendous leap forward in surveillance technology. We do not take this challenge lightly and together with our partners at S&T, have developed a rigorous testing and evaluation program that is the model for future new technology acquisition at DHS. If these new detectors cannot meet our demands we will not deploy defective technology.

We are very hopeful that the technological challenges can be overcome and we will continue to develop further generations of BioWatch, including the ability to identify agents that have been genetically manipulated. It is absolutely imperative that we develop this technology as a part of a coordinated detection and surveillance system. The key to biosurveillance is to have multiple overlapping and redundant systems with no single point of failure. We are seeking cheaper, faster, and more agile systems – our state and local officials and operators are seeking such capabilities and we support this approach.

Congress appropriated $89.5 million in fiscal year 2010 for BioWatch and the Administration is requesting $173.5 million in fiscal year 2011. Approximately $89.5 million in 2011 will be used to maintain the current network, establish a more comprehensive quality assurance program, optimize the BioWatch network to maximize probability of detection of an attack, expand the current BioWatch exercise program that includes extensive interaction with federal, state and local partners, provide state and local partners better situational awareness with web-based modeling capabilities backed up by a robust reach-back capability to the national laboratories, and work with the interagency on technology evaluations.

Approximately $84 million will be used to procure and potentially deploy units for a four city operational field test of the Generation 3 system. If one or both candidates pass current testing, we plan to procure units for deployment into other existing BioWatch jurisdictions. The four-city operational testing phase will test BioWatch capabilities in a variety of outdoor and indoor environments to ensure the systems operate properly before committing the government to a large-scale buy. All of the cities have not yet been selected. I will keep you informed when those selections are made.

In addition, we have conducted several modeling projections and have concluded that we should expand BioWatch to approximately 50 locations throughout the nation to provide an appropriate level of protection against the assessed risk. This would ensure that a third of the population would be monitored and protected against biological threats. Based on the current risk and modeling, there is little advantage to increasing capacity above the 50 cities identified. The current and FY11 proposed budget for BioWatch relates strictly to deploying the new Generation 3 systems in existing BioWatch jurisdictions. As we continue to evaluate expanding BioWatch, we will maintain open communication and dialogue with all of you.

Recent Reports and Examinations of Biosurveillance Capabilities

Throughout 2009 and 2010, several important reports have been released by various organizations examining the nation's biosurveillance capabilities. These reports include:

- The National Academy of Sciences Report: BioWatch and Public Health Surveillance: Evaluation Systems for the Early Detection of Biological Threats;

- The Government Accountability Office Report: Biosurveillance: Developing a Collaboration Strategy is Essential to Fostering Interagency Data and Resource Sharing; and
- The Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism interim progress Report: The Clock is Ticking.

My office has reviewed each of the reports closely and used their advice to improve our own efforts. I have reviewed all of the programs within my office to ensure we are continuing to strengthen and prepare against biological threats to provide the nation with the strongest capabilities available.

The National Academy of Sciences' Report: BioWatch and Public Health Surveillance: Evaluating Systems for the Early Detection of Biological Threats

Language included in the House Report to the *Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Bill* for Fiscal Year 2009 directed the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to "evaluate the program [BioWatch] and compare it to an enhanced surveillance system that relies on U.S. hospitals and the U.S. public health system." In December 2009, NAS released its report and included 11 recommendations to improve BioWatch and surveillance capabilities. Two recommendations focused on the need for BioWatch to better support state and local jurisdictions via additional funding (to support laboratory functions) and additional activities to support response to BioWatch Actionable Results (BARs). Four recommendations focused on BioWatch technology development including: further collaboration with S&T and other federal partners (HHS, EPA, DoD, etc.); and, a coordinated and thorough testing regime for the development of Generation 3 technology. Three recommendations supported enhanced HHS/DHS coordination and collaboration to better inform decision makers of biological incidents/issues affecting public health including: the establishment of a mechanism to receive advice/input on technical and operational issues of BioWatch; and, establishing a workforce with sufficient public health strengths and competencies. Two recommendations were HHS-specific and included recommendations regarding their surveillance systems. OHA has worked to begin addressing the recommendations included in the NAS report.

Over the last 18 months, OHA has invested significant time and effort into strengthening and restoring critical relationships with state and local jurisdictions, improving the level of information sharing between federal, state, and local partners, and exercising the bionotification protocols from the point of receiving a positive detection of DNA material through identification of an actual attack.

We heard the concerns from the public health laboratory community about the need to improve our relationship, and we have acted. First, we have reduced the operational burden on laboratories by cross-training BioWatch laboratory technicians in public health duties, and the public health laboratories are learning how to conduct BioWatch analysis. This arrangement allows greater laboratory surge capability and provides great dividends to meet both communities' needs. This new arrangement paid off significantly during the 2009-H1N1 pandemic when lab technicians were called to test samples. Staff members were able to balance responsibilities and provided available service to the nation. Second, we have developed a cost model to capture the indirect BioWatch costs (overhead) on the laboratory and are currently discussing this with the public health community before proposing this in our budgets.

Regarding the NAS recommendations focused on the development of BioWatch technology, we agree with the importance of maintaining transparency and technical veracity of the BioWatch program. As I detailed earlier in my testimony, I am committed to proper testing and transparency as a new technology is developed. OHA has brought in an outstanding team of capable technical experts together to execute the BioWatch program. We have a strong relationship with S&T in both coordinating developmental programs and providing technical expertise during current operations. While recognizing some information sharing challenges because of security concerns, we have been able to share more technical information with public health officials on the capabilities and limitations of the current BioWatch system as well as with other state and local officials involved with the program.

Regarding NAS' recommendations supporting enhanced coordination and collaboration to better inform decision makers of biological incidents/issues affecting public health, I am committed to making sure we don't work in a vacuum and plan to make sure that state and local officials have the full availability and support of U.S. government subject matter experts. I've directed my staff to assemble an advisory committee and to hold a kickoff by next summer. We are engaging with other expert groups, managed via S&T, on our operational assay testing program and the Generation 3 test plan design. We have observed the value of seasoned professionals' advice provided by the Homeland Security Advisory Council (HSAC) and others in the Department, and we look forward to establishing a similar arrangement for the BioWatch program.

Lastly, while the final two recommendations were focused on HHS efforts in biosurveillance, we likewise support improved methods of disease surveillance. As NAS found in their report, and we endorse, we see disease surveillance, syndromic surveillance, and early detection as complementary efforts supporting the nation's quick recognition of a potentially catastrophic biological attack, not competing efforts. NBIC will continue pursuing other-than-medical sources worldwide and share this information with HHS.

<u>Government Accountability Office (GAO) Report: Biosurveillance: Developing a Collaboration Strategy is Essential to Fostering Interagency Data and Resource Sharing</u>

In December 2009, the GAO released its Report, "Biosurveillance: Developing a Collaboration Strategy is Essential to Fostering Interagency Data and Resource Sharing." This report examined NBIC's ability to analyze data and provide biosurveillance information on ongoing biological incidents. The report was supportive of the unique mission of NBIC and the value such a center provides to the nation. It included two recommendations. First, GAO recommended that NBIC work to finalize a strategy for more effectively collaborating with current and potential National Biosurveillance

Integration System (NBIS) members, by (1) clearly defining NBIC's mission and purpose, along with the value of NBIS membership for each agency; (2) addressing challenges to sharing data and personnel, including clearly and properly defining roles and responsibilities in accordance with the unique skills and assets of each agency; (3) developing and achieving buy-in for joint strategies, procedures, and policies for working across agency boundaries. Secondly, GAO recommended NBIC establish and use performance measures to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of collaboration with current and potential NBIS partners.

I agree with the general findings of the GAO report in that it has been difficult to share information between federal partners. I have directed my staff to engage with our federal partners to review the NBIC mission and implementation plan. In addition, as I detailed earlier in my testimony, we are taking a new approach to collaborating with state and private sector partners. I assure you that as we move forward in improving NBIC, the center will continue to provide senior leaders with critical biosurveillance data during incidents. I look forward to hearing your thoughts on how to better direct and further develop NBIC.

Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism (WMD Commission) Interim Progress Report: "The Clock is Ticking"

On October 21, 2009, the WMD Commission released its report, "The Clock is Ticking." Specific concerns raised in the report include: the lack of development of a common understanding of the threat of biological terrorism; the lack of a senior official leading the biodefense effort; the lack of resources supporting the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and Project BioShield; and, the lack of improvement in general disease surveillance efforts.

We appreciate the WMD Commission calling attention to biological terrorism. We agree that bio-threats, along with a nuclear event, are the two highest risk catastrophic events that our nation faces. However, we respectfully disagree with some of the report's findings and their recent scorecard update.

As a prior state public health official, I know the value of preparedness and exercising for significant biological events. I've directed my team to continue to focus the BioWatch exercises on working with the state and local BioWatch Advisory Committees on post-recognition actions. We're encouraged by the S&T interagency efforts to address the large biological characterization, decontamination and recovery problem through their pilot in Seattle, and networking the laboratory community through the Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks (ICLN). Challenges remain in areas such as medical countermeasures distribution and the development of additional medical countermeasures, but I assure you that Dr. O'Toole and I, as well as the DHS leadership, are committed to improving efforts.

Conclusion

Chairman Price, Ranking Member Rogers and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for taking the time today to discuss the nation's biosurveillance efforts. I will be glad to answer any questions you may have.

STATEMENT OF DR. TARA O'TOOLE

Mr. PRICE. Thank you very much. Dr. O'Toole.

Dr. O'TOOLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee. It is an honor and a pleasure to appear before you again now in the role of Undersecretary of Science and Technology at the Department of Homeland Security. In this new role, one of my chief responsibilities is to serve as the Department's overseer of testing and evaluation for new technologies. This is a role I not only intend to take very seriously, but to emphasize and expand within DHS, and it has direct pertinence for BioWatch and for other technologies of which you are aware and which pertain to biosurveillance.

S&T's role and ambitions in this regard are going to be greatly aided by the official adoption of the new acquisition directive in DHS which codifies a very disciplined process for acquiring and testing new technology in the Department, as I will discuss. Clearly neither DHS nor the government want to pay for or deploy technology that does not work, but in addition, particularly in the case of BioWatch, it is critical that the technologies that Homeland Security uses be reliable and accurate because highly consequential, I regret, decisions are going to depend upon how this technology performs and we have to be confident that the results of BioWatch are reliable and accurate.

Science and Technology will oversee the testing and evaluation of Generation 3 BioWatch. We have been working very closely with the Office of Health Affairs in this regard. We have charted a working integrated product team that consists of members of my staff, of Dr. Garza's staff, BioWatch operators from states and localities that actually use the BioWatch technology, as well as representatives from the independent testing authority who will be conducting the operational tests in the field.

This team has established a testing and evaluation master plan which is very comprehensive, very rigorous and very ambitious. I can describe these plans in more detail, but they do address many of the concerns raised by the National Academy of Sciences report. I want to emphasize that this report is milestone driven. We will not move forward on testing or on deploying BioWatch until we meet the milestones.

I would like to also emphasize that Gen 3 BioWatch is an extraordinarily sophisticated and ambitious piece of technology. This really is cutting edge science, and though we recognize the need to balance the urgency of making this technology operational for the country, as I said, we also have to serve the imperative of ensuring the technology works as expected in the real world.

We realize we have to satisfy the operational requirements that have been set down, and that could affect the testing and evaluation schedules. As the National Academy report points out and as Dr. Garza said and as you mentioned, Mr. Chairman, biodefense is necessarily a collaborative endeavor. The Academy report emphasizes the need for S&T and OHA to work together, and Dr. Garza and I can assure you that will happen and in fact is happening.

We have also been in close contact with CDC. I have had several conversations with Dr. Frieden, the CDC Director, about biodefense and biosurveillance. Biosurveillance is actually his top priority. We had talked about how the Administration might collectively go forward and advance some of the nation's capacities to respond to bioattacks. We have also been in touch with Dr. Nicki Lurie at HHS, as well as with DARPA and IARPA on matters concerning biodefense and how our collective efforts might be amplified by working together more closely.

It is also important that Science and Technology search out the best ideas, and one of the things that we know about innovative science and technology is it often emerges from small companies. BioWatch Gen 3 is actually a success story in this regard.

One of the final two Generation 3 BioWatch candidates which we will be testing was developed by a small company, Micro Politic Systems, with funding from S&T. This small company then joined forces with a larger firm to create one of the final candidates in the selection process, and I think this is an example of how important it is that we form all kinds of collaborations not just across the federal government and between the feds and the state and local users of BioWatch, but between the government and the private sector in order to get the kind of biodefense that we are going to need.

Science and Technology is also working very closely with CDC to validate the assays, that is the laboratory tests, which identify the biothreat agents that BioWatch is designed to detect. There are many other collaborative endeavors in the biodefense field that the S&T directorate is engaged in which I would be happy to tell you about, but in addition I think it is important to note that the S&T directorate also manages for the nation a number of important national biodefense assets and capabilities.

I particularly note the National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center at Fort Detrick which is charged with responsibility of bioforensics in the case of a biological attack and has been running the biothreat risk assessment which forms one of the foundations for the decision about which bioagents to focus on in BioWatch and which medicines and vaccines to develop in response to the biothreat.

I would also note that the biothreat is very dynamic, as is the progress in bioscience in the twenty-first century, and it requires constant attention and reassessment. The S&T directorate also manages Plum Island, a facility out on the tip of Long Island which is dedicated to research on medicines and vaccines against foreign animal diseases which are probably also an emerging biothreat that we need to be concerned with, and the directorate is intent on building a new twenty-first century facility for animal disease research. Manhattan, Kansas, has been selected as the site, and we are also working on doing the necessary risk assessments preparatory to beginning construction on that site. Happy to answer questions, Mr. Chairman.

[The information follows:]

TARA O'TOOLE, MD, MPH
Under Secretary for Science & Technology
Department of Homeland Security

Dr. O'Toole was confirmed on 4 November 2009 as the Under Secretary for Science and Technology at the Department of Homeland Security.

From 2003 to Nov 2009, Dr. O'Toole was the CEO and Director of the Center for Biosecurity at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center (UPMC), and Professor of Medicine and of Public Health at the University of Pittsburgh. The Center for Biosecurity of UPMC is an independent organization dedicated to improving the country's resilience to major biological threats.

Dr. O'Toole is internationally known for her work on biosecurity and on health and safety issues related to the US nuclear weapons complex. Her publications in the biodefense field include articles on the response to anthrax, smallpox, and plague biological attacks; containment of contagious disease epidemics; biodefense research and development strategies; and hospital preparedness. She is Coeditor-in-Chief of the journal *Biosecurity and Bioterrorism: Biodefense Strategy, Practice, and Science.* She was a principal author and producer of *Dark Winter*, an influential exercise conducted in June 2001 to alert national leaders to the dangers of bioterrorist attacks. She was also a principal writer and producer of *Atlantic Storm*, an international ministerial-level biosecurity exercise held in January 2005. Prior to founding the UPMC Center in 2003, Dr. O'Toole was one of the original members of the Johns Hopkins Center for Civilian Biodefense Strategies and served as its Director from 2001 to 2003.

She has served on numerous government and expert advisory committees dealing with biodefense, including panels of the Defense Science Board; the National Academy of Engineering Committee on Combating Terrorism; and the National Academy of Sciences Working Group on Biological Weapons. She served as Chair of the Board of the Federation of American Scientists from 2006-07, and in 2006 she was appointed to the Board of the Google Foundation's International Networked System for Total Early Disease Detection (INSTEDD).

From 1993 to 1997, Dr. O'Toole served as Assistant Secretary of Energy for Environment Safety and Health. In this position, she was principal advisor to the Secretary of Energy on environmental protection and on the health and safety of the approximately 100,000 workers in the US nuclear weapons complex and Department of Energy (DOE) laboratories. She developed the first overall management and safety plan for dealing with the highly enriched uranium, plutonium, spent fuel, and radioactive waste left in place when nuclear weapons production was stopped in the early 1990s. She ran the multi-agency, multimillion dollar task force that oversaw the government's investigations into human radiation experiments conducted during the Cold War. And she led the US delegation to Russia to establish the U.S./Russia cooperative effort to study radiation exposure and environmental hazards of the Russian nuclear weapons complex.

Prior to her work at DOE, Dr. O'Toole was a Senior Analyst at the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment (OTA), where she directed studies of the health impact of pollution resulting from nuclear weapons production, among other projects. She also served as a consultant to industry and government in matters related to occupational and environmental health, worker participation in workplace safety protection, and organizational change. Dr. O'Toole practiced general internal medicine in community health centers in Baltimore from 1984 to 1988. She is board certified in internal medicine and in occupational and environmental health.

She has a bachelor's degree from Vassar College, an MD from the George Washington University, and a Master of Public Health degree from Johns Hopkins University. She completed internal medicine residency training at Yale and a fellowship in Occupational and Environmental Medicine at Johns Hopkins University.

11/09

US House of Representatives

Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Testimony of the Honorable Tara O'Toole, MD, MPH

Undersecretary, Directorate of Science and Technology

Department of Homeland Security

February 25, 2010

Chairman Price, Ranking Member Rogers, and distinguished Members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today to discuss the important topic of biosurveillance, a term that encompasses a range of purposes, activities and technologies of critical importance to U.S. homeland and national security. I am honored to testify today with my colleague, Dr. Garza, Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs and Chief Medical Officer. A recent report from the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), titled *BioWatch and Public Health Surveillance: Evaluating Systems for the Early Detection of Biological Threats*, summarized and analyzed current U.S. capacities to detect, characterize, respond to and recover from covert terror attacks using biological weapons. My testimony today will focus on the following topics in biosurveillance, several of which were discussed in the NAS report:

- The role of the BioWatch environmental sensor network within the broad context of bioterrorism surveillance and response
- The DHS Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate's role in testing and evaluating the next generation of BioWatch technology (Gen 3)
- Recent and current research and development activities within the S&T Directorate related to bioterrorism detection, response and recovery

DHS' BioWatch Program

The first generation BioWatch technology was developed by the Office of National Laboratories and operated by S&T. In 2003, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) deployed these air samplers to major U.S. cities to enable rapid detection of and response to certain biological aerosols. Over 30 urban areas are now supplied with BioWatch sensors, and sensors have also been deployed to select indoor venues and are used to monitor Events of National Significance, such as the Super Bowl. An expanded deployment of the same technology in 2005 was referred to as Generation 2 BioWatch. In 2007, BioWatch operations were transferred to OHA.

S&T was the developer of Bio Agent Autonomous Networked Detector, one of the final candidate technologies for Gen 3 BioWatch detectors, which are now undergoing testing and evaluation by OHA. Gen 3 BioWatch is expected to be a much more sophisticated technology, allowing a significant reduction in the time between a release of a biothreat agent and confirmation of that release by BioWatch technology.

When DHS was established in 2002, a perceived urgency to deploy useful - even if imperfect - technologies in the face of potentially calamitous threats catalyzed rapid fielding of many complex technologies. The original DHS 2003 deployment of BioWatch sensors was initiated before the technology was fully tested, and before detailed operational plans were developed or exercised. As Dr. Garza notes, the Test and Evaluation Division of S&T is working closely with OHA to oversee rigorous and comprehensive developmental and operational testing of BioWatch Gen 3, as I will discuss in detail shortly.

DHS recently implemented Acquisition Directive 102-01, which institutes a disciplined process for all DHS technology acquisitions, mandating detailed specification of operational requirements as well as rigorous developmental and operational testing. Implementation of this Directive is an important milestone in the maturation of DHS and should promote a more transparent and cost-effective approach to technology development and deployment across the department.

One of the key roles of the S&T Directorate is to oversee testing and evaluation of complex technologies that DHS components are seeking to acquire. DHS leverages the private sector's own research investments in commercial technology against the mission needs of the Department, but we must exercise appropriate diligence to determine if the technologies work as anticipated in realistic operational settings. Secretary Napolitano has instructed me to work closely with the DHS Under Secretary of Management and with DHS components to ensure that the new Acquisition Directive is implemented in a manner that encourages a more mature approach to technology investments.

US Biosurveillance is a Complex "System of Systems"

Current BioWatch Sensor Technology

BioWatch sensors are intended to be integrated into a complex network of environmental monitoring, medical surveillance activities and public health response, a "system of systems" that serves multiple purposes and varies significantly among state, local and tribal public health jurisdictions. As the NAS report describes, and as Dr. Garza notes in his testimony, determining how best to integrate BioWatch sensors into public health response is a work in progress, requiring ongoing collaboration, assessment and readjustment.

As currently operated, BioWatch filters are collected every 24 hours and delivered to local laboratories, where they are analyzed according to prescribed protocols. If this analysis recognizes one of the five biothreat agents that the system is designed to detect, it is termed a BioWatch Actionable Result (BAR). Laboratories report BARs to local public health officials, who must then decide how to respond. It is possible that a bioattack would be detected by clinical means, without triggering BioWatch detectors, or that an attack might use biothreat agents not detectable with current sensors.

The S&T Chemical and Biological Division (CBD) is responsible for developing highly robust laboratory assays for the rapid detection of biological pathogens of interest. DHS and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) are in the process of validating these assays so that when deployed and employed by the CDC Laboratory Response Network (LRN), public health officials can be assured that lab results reliably predict the presence of potential biological agents of interest. S&T is also collaborating with private sector companies interested in marketing commercial environmental detectors, to ensure that alarms sounded by such commercial systems are public safety -actionable and will trigger the immediate response by CDC LRN to evaluate the samples using public health actionable assay which is intended to provide the highest level of confidence.

In the event of a bioattack, thousands of samples, collected both from BioWatch sensors and from the environment, would require lab analysis. DHS S&T is part of the Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks (ICLN), formed in 2005 to harmonize analytical protocols and to ensure that results from the wide array of federal, state and private laboratories involved in evaluating BioWatch samples are comparable. ICLN is addressing such questions such as how labs would work together to confirm the nature and extent of contamination following a biological (or chemical or radiological) release. A spring 2010 exercise is planned to test current procedures.

<u>BioWatch and Public Health Response</u>

While the NAS Committee noted technical, operational and programmatic challenges associated with current and planned BioWatch systems, BioWatch has the potential to enable appreciably earlier distribution of medical countermeasures under certain scenarios, such as an aerosolized anthrax attack, than would occur using traditional public health and clinical surveillance methods. The report states:

> *BioWatch in its current form (Generation 2) or with planned enhancements (Generation 3) has the potential to fill a unique and complementary functional niche in the nation's biosurveillance resources. However, this potential can be realized only if a large-scale aerosol attack occurs in a locality where BioWatch is deployed, if an air sampler lies in the path of the release, and if the pathogen used is one of those included in the BioWatch laboratory assays....The potential benefit appears likely to be greater for the detection of anthrax spores than other monitored threat agents...* (p12)

The core purpose and intent of BioWatch is to hasten the public health response to a covert bioattack, allowing rapid distribution of medical countermeasures, thereby saving lives. However, BioWatch sensors detecting the release of a biothreat agent does not automatically trigger a major public health response. The decision to treat a BAR as evidence of a bioattack could have huge consequences if it were a false alarm, including destructive impacts on the community's confidence in the public health system. As the Committee noted:

> *There is no simple algorithm to guide decision makers on the public health response to a major biological threat from the release of a bioterror agent. The decisions made will hinge on a variety of inputs and depend heavily on whether the information is sufficient to determine that an effective release of a bioterrorism agent is likely to have occurred.* (p47)

Since 2003, there have been a number of BARs, though none have been the result of a biological attack. In some BAR cases, BioWatch samples contained genetic material that was highly similar to that found in BioWatch target organisms, but which turned out to be from microbes that are present in the ambient environment but do not represent threats to human health. Progress has been made in developing lab tests that distinguish these close relatives of bioweapons threats and work on creating even more specific lab assays is ongoing.

BioWatch is Complementary to other Approaches to Infectious Disease Biosurveillance

A central conclusion of the NAS report is that the environmental detection provided by BioWatch sensors is complementary to other forms of medical and public health surveillance, including case reporting by health care professionals, timely laboratory reporting, and rapid, point-of-care diagnostic testing. The Committee found that state and local public health agencies have a widely varying capacity to perform surveillance activities, "*leav[ing] the nation with many holes in the ability to promptly detect, confirm, and respond to disease clusters or bioagents attack.*" (p98)

The Committee concludes by emphasizing the essential, irreplaceable role state and local health departments play in defending the nation against biological attacks and other infectious disease emergencies and highlights the reality that "the benefits of even ideal biosurveillance will not be realized if states and communities do not have the capability to respond effectively to a public health emergency." p155

Testing and Evaluation of Generation 3 BioWatch

Gen 3 BioWatch

The next evolution of environmental sensor technology, Gen 3 BioWatch, is essentially a "lab-in-a-box". Gen 3 BioWatch would be far more technologically sophisticated than the current BioWatch sensors, with the ability to automatically collect outdoor air samples, perform molecular analysis of the samples and report the results electronically to provide near-real time reporting. The target requirements for Gen 3 included:

- reducing the time between sampling and reported detection from 10-36 hours with Gen 2, to about 4 hours with Gen 3;

- increasing the number of targeted biothreat agents monitored;
- potentially reducing unit procurement costs down to $80,000 per detector unit.
- detection sensitivity and false positive rates must remain at least as good as the current system's performance.

As the BioWatch network is presently planned to expand with greater capability, this will increase total costs of the BioWatch Gen 3 system as compared to the current deployed Gen 1/2 system. Along with the considerable operational complexity of current U.S. biosurveillance systems, it is imperative that the operational advantages and feasibility of the proposed system be carefully evaluated and that actual performance of Gen 3 be tested in realistic field conditions before large technology acquisition investments are made. S&T and OHA will continue to work collaboratively to conduct and oversee rigorous developmental and operational tests of the proposed Gen 3 technologies.

S&T Role in Department-wide Test & Evaluation (T&E)

Section 302 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 charges S&T with the responsibility for "coordinating and integrating all research, development, demonstration, testing, and evaluation activities of the Department." To carry out these and other test and evaluation (T&E)-related legislative mandates, the Directorate established the Test and Evaluation and Standards Division (TSD) in 2006 and created the position of Director of Operational Test & Evaluation in 2008.

TSD develops and implements robust Department-wide T&E policies and procedures. Working with the DHS Under Secretary for Management, TSD approves Test and Evaluation Master Plans (TEMP) that describe the necessary Developmental Test and Evaluation (DT&E) and Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) tasks that must be conducted in order to determine system technical performance and operational effectiveness based upon vetted Operational Requirements Documents.

OHA has chartered a BioWatch Gen 3 T&E working integrated product team (WIPT) to develop a robust testing strategy for BioWatch Gen 3. The team includes staff from OHA, S&T TSD, representatives from the independent authority conducting the operational tests, and local jurisdiction BioWatch operators. S&T has worked closely with OHA and the T&E WIPT to develop the BioWatch Gen 3 TEMP, which provides the overall T&E strategy for BioWatch Gen 3, including the developmental testing (DT) and operational testing (OT) requirements as well as resources required during testing. Prior to the start of each test, the DT test plans will be approved by OHA, and the OT test plans will be approved by S&T's Director of Operational T&E. The projected test schedule is event driven and the test results and analyses will drive the schedule and subsequent acquisition decisions. Each phase of testing has identified exit criteria that must be satisfied prior to moving on to the next phase.

The T&E strategy for BioWatch Gen 3 includes analyses called for in the NAS report, such as:

Developmental T&E

• Developmental testing and evaluation will focus on testing individual components of the technology at Utah's Dugway Proving Ground, Edgewood Chemical Biological Center in Maryland and other qualified labs as necessary. This phase will include assay validation, characterization testing, assessment of data collection reliability/availability/maintainability, and information technology verification and validation.

• DT&E field testing of prototype units in a select number of BioWatch cities will provide realistic operational assessments in indoor and outdoor environments with representative users from local BioWatch jurisdictions. This phase of testing will also allow for an assessment of the BioWatch Gen 3 information technology IT capability. A final assessment prior to selection of the vendor products will precede a limited production for use in OT&E.

Operational T&E

• OT&E for the production representative units will occur in several BioWatch jurisdictions. The Department of Defense (DoD) National Assessment Group (NAG) will lead the OT&E effort. Testing BioWatch Gen 3 in an operationally accurate environment will take resources; however, these tests will be able to identify critical issues in system operations before Gen 3 is deployed. OT&E will also provide the opportunity to empirically and realistically compare the costs and benefits of BioWatch Gen 3 against currently fielded systems. BioWatch Gen 3 OT&E will evaluate the system from agent release to operator notification. OT&E will not measure the operator or jurisdiction response once an actionable event has been received by the operator.

Additional S&T Directorate Investments Relevant to Biosurveillance and Bioresponse

S&T Role in Department-wide Standards

The Office of Standards for the Department is in the S&T TSD. To coordinate standards for biocountermeasures within DHS, the Office of Standards has established a Biological Countermeasures Standards Working Group that is co-chaired by experts from CBD and OHA. This group is working on several efforts related to performance specifications, sampling methods and best practices for tools used in biosurveillance. Voluntary Consensus Standards for microbiological assays are developed by an independent standards development organization, the AOAC International. Under contracts with Office of Standards and CBD, AOAC has assembled a panel of experts from multiple federal and state agencies, national laboratories, manufacturers and first responders to develop detailed performance specifications for bioassays. These standards are being incorporated into test methods that will be used in the BioWatch T&E. S&T is also working with multiple federal partners (e.g., CDC, DoD, Environmental Protection Agency, National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation) to develop standards under the auspices of ASTM International for sampling materials suspected of being biological agents.

Detection and Characterization of Bioattacks

From its inception, CBD has taken on the difficult mission of improving the country's ability to detect and mitigate the effects of chemical and biological attacks. These missions have required CBD to undertake considerable fundamental research, to attempt analysis of complex problems with many unknowns and to bring new technologies from conception to prototype.

Characterizing Biothreats

A significant CBD responsibility has been the need to better understand and characterize the bioterrorism risk itself. The Biothreat Risk Assessment (BTRA), a biannual analysis directed by S&T and mandated by HSPD-10, assesses the likelihood and consequences of aerosolized attacks of different biothreat agents on populations. The BTRA uses probabilistic risk assessment methods and computer modeling to consider a range of possible scenarios and to estimate the consequent human health and economic impacts.

While the BTRA is not a predictive tool, it does provide valuable insights into the risk posed by different agents, identifies significant gaps in scientific knowledge, and informs such decisions as which biothreat agents should be targeted by BioWatch. The BTRA, along with more in-depth analyses, is one of the inputs to decisions about which medical countermeasures should be developed for the Strategic National Stockpile.

Detecting Bioattacks

Responding to an aerosolized bioattack will necessitate many complex decisions, some of which could be aided with technology. For example, an immediate concern will be whether the threat agent is resistant to certain antibiotics. The usual means of answering this question requires several days of testing. S&T, however, has developed a rapid, Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)-based technology to detect antibiotic susceptibility and has convened an interagency working group to consider approaches to detection of "advanced biothreats" – pathogens that have been biologically engineered to bypass traditional medicines and vaccines or to produce more severe disease.

S&T is also developing a number of other technologies related to environmental detection of bioweapons agents. These include:

- portable bio-detectors for field use by first responders and U.S. Customs and Border Protection agents;
- low-cost bio-aerosol sensors to be placed at high-value targets to act as "bio smoke alarms" to trigger additional testing; and
- a multi-application technology platform that would allow a single environmental sample to be screened for multiple pathogens, employing a user-friendly assay cartridge that would facilitate transport to and comparable analyses by different laboratories in the event of a bioattack.

Ensuring Situational Awareness

The responsibility for collecting and interpreting human health-related data chiefly belongs to state public health agencies and HHS, but understanding the size and source of a bioattack, and how assets might be marshaled to save lives and minimize disruption will require information of many types from many sources. Making sense of these data streams and presenting decision-makers with realistic and coherent options for action will require integration and interpretation in near-real time.

In past years, S&T has developed decision-support tools and other software designed to aid rapid analysis of disparate data and to allow different audiences to view a common operating picture of available information. Much of S&T's work has been done in support of OHA's National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC). Human reasoning and collaborative consultation with subject matter experts remain the foundation of current NBIC analyses, but software tools can facilitate data exchange and interpretation. For example:

- IN-SPIRE software, developed by the Pacific Northwest National Lab, can rapidly scan and convey the gist of large sets of unformatted text in multiple languages, such as technical reports, newswire feeds, etc. The software clusters similar documents together, displaying common themes and relationships, allowing analysts to spend more time examining relevant information rather than sifting through masses of irrelevant documents.
- The Biosurveillance Common Operating Picture (BCOP) is a visual electronic display of data pertinent to current biological events, trends and activities with potential impacts on U.S. homeland and national security. BCOP presents users with a common, easily understandable map-based snapshot.

Post-Anthrax Attack Environmental Sampling and Restoration

Once a bioattack is recognized, a host of questions will need to be answered to inform decision-making and guide the response. For example, understanding who was exposed and who is at risk of inhalational anthrax and thus in need of potentially life-saving antibiotics, will hinge on understanding the source and scope of the release of the biothreat agent. Important insight into these issues can be gained from post-attack environmental sampling and subsequent modeling of the likely path of the biothreat agent. Other sources of information will include public health surveillance and epidemiology analyses of the pattern of illness in the population.

Last year, S&T provided the Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Analysis Center (IMAAC) with the capability to receive real-time, high-resolution meteorological data from existing NOAA radars so that IMAAC can incorporate these data into more precise models of aerosol dispersion – a critical step in assessing the probable path of exposure from a bioattack. Such models will also help guide post-attack environmental sampling.

Bacillus anthraces, the microbe that causes anthrax, is unique among bioweapons agents because of its ability to remain viable for long periods in the ambient environment. Thus, long-term contamination of an area with aerosolized anthrax is a concern, although the health risks associated with exposure to anthrax spores deposited on the ground and surfaces are not well understood.

The NAS Committee recommended improvements in environmental sampling and laboratory methods to be used after a BAR is declared. S&T is participating in or leading several federal initiatives that address the technical issues associated with post-bioattack environmental sampling. The overall goal is to formulate a systems approach to restoration of urban areas after anthrax attacks. CBD chairs the Validated Sampling Plan Work Group, an interagency effort to establish the strategy to be followed in the wake of an aerosolized anthrax attack, using validated sampling methods.

The Work Group has published an externally reviewed guidance document describing a post-attack environmental sampling strategy that reflects both CDC (human health-related) and EPA (contamination and cleanup-focused) perspectives. The document is now being revised to make it more user-friendly and to incorporate scenario-based examples of the principles laid out in the guidance. The guidance document reflects the precepts of the May 2009 DHS S&T/EPA effort that produced "Planning Guidance for Recovery Following Biological Incidents," which describes how environmental sampling can inform risk-based clean-up decisions on the local level. S&T has also sponsored two exercises at Idaho National Laboratory to assess sampling methods and locations for sample collection.

The scientifically based guidance produced by S&T and other federal partners is essential to effective detection and post-attack environmental analysis of biological attacks. But just as ensuring an adequate public health response to bioattacks depends on maintaining a well-trained and resourced local public health capacity, establishing the source and scope of a bioagent's release and the extent of contamination following attacks is dependent on maintaining strong state and local laboratory response capacity.

Understanding Potential Bioattacks on Subway Systems

Large, outdoor aerosol attacks using bioagents are not the only type of bioattacks of concern. Stadium events, transportation hubs and subway systems are also potential targets of bioattacks. S&T has done extensive studies to better understand the likely dispersion patterns of an aerosolized anthrax release in subway systems.

The Washington, D.C., metro system and Boston's subway system were the sites of S&T modeling analysis to study what would happen if anthrax were released in an underground station and what responses might best minimize contamination and save lives. UK scientists participated in this analysis and the S&T Directorate has formed a technical working group with the U.K. and other international partners to share knowledge and provide technical support during emergencies.

Conclusion

I want to thank Dr. Goldstein and all the members of the NAS Committee for producing a superb report that is already actively shaping DHS thinking on biosurveillance. I believe that the current BioWatch system serves a useful and important national purpose. Dr. Garza and I are committed to subjecting BioWatch Gen 3 technologies to rigorous and comprehensive developmental and operational testing and evaluation before recommending that DHS acquire and deploy such technology.

I greatly appreciate the long-standing commitment this Committee has made to understanding the biothreat and to improving U.S. biodefense. I will do all I can to assist you in your work and promise to work diligently with my colleagues in DHS and across government to improve and expand the science and technology which supports U.S. homeland security. I look forward to answering any questions you may have.

STATEMENT OF DR. BERNARD GOLDSTEIN

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Dr. Goldstein.

Dr. GOLDSTEIN. Good afternoon, Chairman Price and Members of the Subcommittee. I am honored today to testify as the chair of the 25-member Committee on Effectiveness of National Biosurveillance Systems, BioWatch and the Public Health System which was convened by the Institute of Medicine and the National Research Council. We have submitted a written statement for your review and for the record. My testimony is drawn from the publicly available version of the summary of our Committee's report.

The work that we did was done between mid 2008 and mid 2009 in response to your Committee's direction to the Office of Health Affairs and the Department of Homeland Security. There were three essential elements to our task. The first was to evaluate the current and potential capabilities and costs of BioWatch in detecting biological threats. The second was to examine the capabilities and costs of current and enhanced disease surveillance to detect biological threats through hospital and public health agencies, and the third was to consider whether BioWatch and traditional infectious disease surveillance are redundant or are complementary.

I want to note first that certain important elements were beyond our study's scope: First, examining the basis for estimates of the risk of bioterrorism; second, considering uses of BioWatch such as aiding forensic analysis that are separate from detection of biological agents; and, third, assessing the capacity in the public health and health care systems to deliver treatment and other services in response to the detection of a biological threat.

So our report addresses matters concerning both BioWatch and the public health and health care at the federal, state and local levels. In my remarks today I am going to highlight certain findings and recommendations about BioWatch and DHS.

Very importantly, DHS needs to conduct systematic, technical and operational testing and evaluation of both the current version of BioWatch, Generation 2, and future BioWatch technologies, Generation 3. The rapid initial deployment of BioWatch for obvious reasons did not allow for sufficient testing, validation and evaluation of the current system and its components. The decision not to deploy an interim technology known as Generation 2.5 and the delay in the acquisition and deployment of a Generation 3 system provide a needed opportunity to establish a more systematic, scientifically sound and stakeholder approved approach to all aspects of BioWatch.

With the continued use of Generation 2, a clear understanding of it capabilities is critical. Therefore, we recommended that operational testing of Generation 2 be undertaken now. This testing would provide performance specifications that can be used to refine Generation 3 requirements. Improvements are needed in the laboratory assays as well, and we endorse the DHS collaboration with CDC, with EPA and the FBI to develop validated and consistent assays and assay platforms for Generation 2.

From our review of the DHS plans for testing and evaluation for Generation 3 which were presented to us in the spring of 2009, we found that the technology goals for Generation 3 are appropriate, but will require significant advances to meet longstanding scientific and technical challenges. Furthermore, the plan, test and evaluation timeline may be too short. There is little allowance for delays to respond to problems that often emerge during testing and limited provision for operational testing under diverse environmental conditions.

We also saw a need for measures of effectiveness developed in collaboration with the public health community which must use the information BioWatch generates. The results of BioWatch testing need to be thoroughly documented and made available to public health stakeholders.

An analysis commissioned for our study suggests that the direct costs for the next 10 years for continuing the BioWatch program in its current form—in other words in Generation 2—will average approximately $80 million per year, which appears comparable to the DHS budget request for this portion of the program.

For the Generation 3 program, our commissioned analysis suggested an average direct cost of about $200 million per year over the same 10 year period for acquisition, deployment and operation of the next system, which included expanded coverage. However, examination of the fiscal year 2011 budget request suggests that it is based on a lower unit cost for Generation 3 detectors than we had available for analysis. It is about a 20 percent lower cost.

We emphasized that DHS needs to make BioWatch planning risk-based and responsive to user needs. DHS should ensure that the BioWatch program reflects both a careful analysis of the risks of an airborne biological attack and the most effective ways to manage these specific tasks and specific risks. This analysis should include all the risk scenarios, each pathogen that BioWatch monitors and the differences between use in indoor and outdoor settings. DHS should work closely in all aspects of the program with key partners and stakeholders at the federal, state and local levels.

We advise that the BioWatch program should not expand its coverage of biological agents or jurisdictions without a clear understanding of the contribution any such expansion would make, the possibility of reducing mortality or morbidity. We also recommended that DHS needs a stronger partnership with the state and local jurisdictions where BioWatch operates.

Public health officials need greater assistance in developing the capabilities required to interpret and respond to BioWatch actional results. These BARs signal detection of genetic material from a target organism, but it does not automatically mean that an attack has occurred, that an infectious agent has been released or that people have been exposed.

The apparent lack of systematic assessment of BARs that have occurred, none of which has been associated with bioterrorism or with human illness, is a missed opportunity to inform BioWatch program planning and development. DHS should continue it efforts to develop and improve decision support tools to help local jurisdictions in the synthesis and analysis of information for decision making after a BioWatch actionable result is declared.

While mindful of various concerns, we concluded that in principle BioWatch and surveillance through the public health and health care systems are complementary. BioWatch has the potential to provide a more timely alert than the public health and health care systems under certain specific circumstances. These circumstances are if a large scale aerosol attack using certain pathogens were to occur in the localities where BioWatch is deployed and if BioWatch successfully detects the pathogen.

Disease surveillance through the public health and health care system certainly needs improvement. It is broader and more flexible than BioWatch. It permits detection of a wider range of infectious diseases and diseases resulting from sources of exposure that BioWatch is not designed or deployed to detect. With or without BioWatch, the public health system needs to be capable of monitoring disease trends and accessing information from multiple sources to identify or characterize situations that may signal a public health emergency. At best, BioWatch is one source of this information.

Infectious disease surveillance of all types, including the BioWatch system, should be better linked to a broader and more effective national biosurveillance framework. Better approaches to information sharing can be expected to contribute to faster and more effective outbreak detection, improved communication between public health officials and clinical providers and improved situational awareness and response capabilities.

Ensuring that information from BioWatch is effectively integrated into such systems will help maximize its values. Thank you for the opportunity to testify. I would be pleased to answer any questions.

[The information follows:]

INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE *AND*
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

Committee on Effectiveness of National Biosurveillance Systems: BioWatch and the Public Health System

Bernard D. Goldstein, M.D., is a professor in the Department of Environmental and Occupational Health at the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health, where he previously served as dean. Before coming to Pittsburgh, he was the director of the Environmental and Occupational Health Sciences Institute, a joint program of Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, and the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ)–Robert Wood Johnson Medical School. Dr. Goldstein was assistant administrator for research and development, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1983–1985. His past activities include serving as a member and chairman of the NIH Toxicology Study Section and EPA's Clear Air Scientific Advisory Committee. He is a member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, where he has co-chaired the section on Public Health, Biostatistics, and Epidemiology and is former head of the Environmental and Occupational Health and Toxicology Interest Section. In other service to the National Academy of Sciences, he currently chairs the Committee on Effectiveness of National Biosurveillance Systems: BioWatch and the Public Health System and is a member of the Roundtable on Science and Technology for Sustainability and the Roundtable on Environmental Health Sciences, Research, and Medicine.

Dr. Goldstein is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American College of Preventive Medicine, and the Academy of Toxicological Sciences. He is the past recipient of the Robert A. Kehoe Award of Merit of the American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, the Katherine Boucot Sturgis award from the American College of Preventive Medicine, the Distinguished Service Award from the American College of Toxicology, and the Distinguished Achievement Award from the Society for Risk Analysis. He received an M.D. from New York University School of Medicine, and he is board certified in internal medicine, hematology, and toxicology.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES
Advisers to the Nation on Science, Engineering, and Medicine

500 Fifth Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001

Phone: 202 334 1715
Fax: 202 334 2685
E-mail: ljoellen@nas.edu

BIOWATCH AND PUBLIC HEALTH SURVEILLANCE: EVALUATING SYSTEMS FOR THE EARLY DETECTION OF BIOLOGICAL THREATS

Statement of

Bernard D. Goldstein, M.D.
Professor
Department of Environmental and Occupational Health
University of Pittsburgh
Graduate School of Public Health

and

Chair, Committee on Effectiveness of National Biosurveillance Systems:
BioWatch and the Public Health System
Institute of Medicine and National Research Council
The National Academies

before the

Subcommittee on Homeland Security
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives

February 25, 2010

Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee. My name is Bernard Goldstein. I am a professor in the Department of Environmental and Occupational Health in the Graduate School of Public Health at the University of Pittsburgh. I am here today as the chair of the Committee on Effectiveness of National Biosurveillance Systems: BioWatch and the Public Health System, which was convened by the Institute of Medicine (IOM) and the National Research Council (NRC). The Institute of Medicine and National Research Council are part of the National Academies, originally chartered by Congress in 1863 to advise the government on matters of science and technology.

As the committee knows, the BioWatch program began in 2003 with the rapid deployment of air samplers, principally in outdoor locations, in about 30 major urban areas to aid in earlier detection of an airborne biological attack. The filters from these devices are usually collected once a day and taken to a laboratory where they are processed to test for the presence of genetic material from a few biological agents of particular concern. With this sampler technology and deployment (known as Generation 2), as much as 36 hours may elapse between the collection of genetic material of interest and the availability of essential laboratory test results showing its presence. Plans for a new system—Generation 3—call for deploying new air sampling devices that are capable of on-board automated analysis, which would permit more rapid and more frequent testing of air samples. The aim with Generation 3 is also to deploy additional devices in current BioWatch jurisdictions, to increase the number of jurisdictions in the program, and to eventually have the capability to test for a greater number of biological agents. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is responsible for BioWatch, but the program operates as part of a broader system that involves collaboration with the states and localities where BioWatch air samplers are deployed, and with other federal agencies, including the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

My testimony is drawn from the publicly available version of the summary of the report *BioWatch and Public Health Surveillance: Evaluating Systems for the Early Detection of Biological Threats*. This report is the product of a study conducted between mid-2008 and mid-2009 in response to congressional direction to the Office of Health Affairs (OHA) in DHS in conjunction with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161). The essential elements of the task for this study were

- to evaluate the effectiveness of BioWatch, including comparing the benefits and costs for the current system (Generation 2) and an anticipated BioWatch upgrade (Generation 3);
- to examine the costs and benefits of an enhanced national surveillance system that relies on U.S. hospitals and the U.S. public health system; and
- to reach a conclusion as to whether BioWatch and surveillance through the public health and health care systems are redundant or complementary.

Given this task, we focused on the detection of infectious diseases that might pose a significant threat to the civilian population in the United States. The breadth of this study task resulted in findings and recommendations regarding not only DHS and BioWatch, but also HHS and public health and health care at the federal, state, and local levels. For this hearing, I am focusing primarily on those concerning BioWatch and DHS.

I also want to note certain features of our work. First, it was beyond our study's scope to examine the basis for estimates of the likelihood and magnitude of a biological attack, or how the risk of a release of an aerosolized pathogen compares with risks from other potential forms of terrorism or from natural diseases. However, these estimates are crucial in judging the value of the BioWatch approach. Second, our study focused on the role of BioWatch as a tool for the detection of biological threats; we recognize, however, that it may also have other purposes, such as aiding forensic analysis. Third, we saw having the capability to respond to the detection of a biological threat with appropriate public health and health care services (e.g., mass dispensing of medications or establishing mass treatment centers) as essential to be able to benefit from any improvements in detection. However, assessing this capability in the public health and health care systems was beyond our charge. Finally, we found it challenging to compare BioWatch, a relatively well-defined federal program, with infectious disease surveillance in the health care and public health systems, which is the product of a diverse mix of activities by state and local government agencies and public- and private-sector participants in what are very loosely linked "systems."

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, our committee concluded that DHS needs to conduct systematic technical and operational testing and evaluation of both current and future BioWatch technologies, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the BioWatch system from a risk-management perspective. No expansion of the BioWatch program should be made without a very clear understanding of the contribution it will make to the opportunity to reduce mortality or morbidity. Moreover, the BioWatch system requires better collaboration with the public health system to improve its usefulness as part of a variety of efforts to protect against biological threats. The proposed enhancements to the BioWatch system are appropriate but very ambitious. They will be possible only if significant advances can be made against long-standing scientific and technical challenges, and against important organizational and operational concerns.

Conduct Systematic Testing and Evaluation of Current and Planned BioWatch Technology

The rapid initial deployment of BioWatch did not allow for sufficient testing, validation, and evaluation of the current system and its components. The suspension of plans for the deployment of an interim technology (Generation 2.5) and a delay in the acquisition and deployment of a Generation 3 system provide DHS with a needed opportunity to establish a more systematic, scientifically sound, and stakeholder-approved approach to technology acquisition, development, testing, and deployment than was possible when the BioWatch program began.

Our review of the plans that DHS had developed for testing and evaluation for Generation 3 (as presented to us in spring 2009) revealed that technology goals for Generation 3 will be very difficult to achieve, and the planned test and evaluation timeline may be too short. There was little allowance for delays to respond to problems that often emerge during testing, and there was limited provision for operational testing under diverse environmental conditions. Moreover, the operational test results should be evaluated against measures of effectiveness that should be developed through a genuine collaboration between the BioWatch program office and the public health community. The results of this and other BioWatch testing should be thoroughly documented and made available to public health stakeholders.

With the continued use of Generation 2, a clearer understanding of its capabilities is critical, and operational testing of Generation 2 should be undertaken now to provide agent-specific performance specifications that can be used to refine Generation 3 requirements.

Improvements are needed in the laboratory assays as well. The committee endorses the DHS collaboration with CDC, EPA, and the FBI to develop validated and consistent assays and assay platforms that will be used in continued operation of Generation 2.

Projections done for our study suggest that the average annual direct costs over the next 10 years will be approximately $80 million for continuing the BioWatch program in its current form (Generation 2). This estimate includes some allowance for financial and in-kind costs incurred by states and localities in supporting BioWatch, but data on these costs are poorly defined. The analysis commissioned for our study suggested an annualized direct cost of about $200 million for acquisition, deployment, and operation of the proposed Generation 3 system, with its new technology and expanded coverage. However, our estimate appears to have been based on a higher unit cost for Generation 3 detectors than is being used in the FY 2011 budget proposal that you are now considering.

Make BioWatch Planning Risk-Based and Responsive to User Needs

DHS should ensure that the BioWatch program evaluates its planning within the framework of both a careful analysis of the risks of an airborne biological attack *and* the most effective ways to manage these specific risks. The biological agents being monitored vary widely in their time course, health effects, and responsiveness to treatment. Comprehensive modeling and analysis that takes these factors into account should be done to evaluate the potential contributions of the BioWatch system to public health decision making and outcomes. Where appropriate, a Bioterrorism Risk Assessment (BTRA) that has been modified according to the recommendations in a 2008 National Research Council report, should be used.*

* NRC (National Research Council). 2008. *Department of Homeland Security Bioterrorism Risk Assessment: A call for change.* Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

This evaluation should include all risk scenarios, each pathogen that BioWatch monitors, and the use of BioWatch in outdoor versus indoor settings. The BioWatch program should not expand its coverage of biological agents or jurisdictions without a clear understanding of such an expansion's contribution to reducing mortality or morbidity in conjunction with clinical case finding and public health surveillance.

As part of this effort, DHS should actively solicit input from and collaborate closely on all aspects of the program with key partners and stakeholders at the federal, state, and local levels because the assessment should consider the responsibilities that fall to state and local public health officials for additional information gathering to confirm and characterize a BioWatch signal (a BioWatch Actionable Result or BAR); for communication with varied federal, state, and local authorities and with the public; and for response planning and training.

Strengthen the BioWatch Interface with State and Local Jurisdictions

DHS has tended to assess BioWatch in terms of its technology, but the assessment must be based on a broader perspective that emphasizes the program's stated goal of aiding timely response to mitigate illness and deaths from a biological attack, not just successful detection of genetic material that may indicate a terrorist event. To contribute to saving lives, BioWatch requires not only appropriate technology but also effective coordination and communication with the public health decision makers and responders who must be able to determine with confidence whether BioWatch signals call for administering medications or other actions before clinical evidence of illness is evident.

Public health officials need greater assistance in developing the necessary capabilities to interpret and respond to BioWatch Actionable Results (BARs). A BAR signals detection of segments of the DNA of a target organism, but our committee finds the term to be misleading because it sees a BAR alone as unlikely to be a sufficient basis for public health action. Detection of DNA consistent with that of a bioterrorism agent does not automatically mean that an attack has occurred, that an infectious agent has been released, or that people have been exposed. Our committee concluded that local officials will generally need to gather and assess additional information to determine the proper response to a BAR.

The apparent lack of systematic assessment of dozens of BARs that have occurred—none of which has been associated with bioterrorism or human illness—is a missed opportunity to capture and share lessons learned among the BioWatch jurisdictions and to inform program planning and development in DHS, CDC, and other federal partners. A formal mechanism is needed for the creation and sharing of BAR after-action reports. Local jurisdictions would also benefit from improved decision-support tools to help in the synthesis and analysis of information relevant to decisions after a BAR is declared. DHS should continue its efforts to develop such tools.

Establish a Source of External Expert Advice

In the continued development of the BioWatch system, DHS and HHS should work collaboratively, and their joint effort should be guided by advice from an independent panel of external stakeholders and subject matter experts who have a mix of operational, decision-making, and technical expertise. This panel should advise on setting program goals and objectives, evaluating progress toward them, and decision making and planning for the BioWatch system. These advisors should include state and local public health officials who have decision-making roles in response to a BAR.

In addition, DHS should be a partner in an array of continuing research and development efforts needed to optimize environmental monitoring technologies, to lower the cost of biodetection, and to improve knowledge of BioWatch jurisdictions' natural microbial ecology to aid in interpretation of surveillance results.

Complementary Surveillance Roles for BioWatch and Public Health and Health Care

We concluded that, in principle, BioWatch and surveillance through the public health and health care systems are complementary. Emphasizing the need for more and better testing of the BioWatch system's ability to meet its technical and operational requirements, BioWatch has the *potential* to provide a more timely alert than the public health and health care systems. But this potential for earlier detection exists only under certain circumstances: *that is, if a large-scale aerosol attack using certain pathogens were to occur in the localities where BioWatch is deployed, and if BioWatch successfully detects the pathogen.*

Although surveillance through the public health and health care systems certainly needs improvement, it is broader and more flexible than BioWatch, permitting detection of a wider range of infectious diseases and diseases resulting from sources of exposure that BioWatch is not designed or deployed to detect. With or without BioWatch, the public health system needs to be capable of monitoring disease trends and accessing information from multiple sources to identify or characterize situations that may signal a public health emergency. At best, BioWatch is only one source of such information.

Develop and Evaluate New Opportunities in Infectious Disease Surveillance and Detection

Detecting and responding to infectious disease threats is a core function for public health agencies and the health care system. But they face significant challenges in achieving more effective infectious disease surveillance and capabilities for analysis and exchange of information.

Among local and state health departments, surveillance capabilities vary widely, contributing to inefficiencies and the potential for gaps. Investments, especially increases in federal funding since 2001, have brought improvements; but further improvements are needed and current funding in state and local health departments is limited. Our report calls for HHS, in partnership with state and local public health agencies, to coordinate research, testing, and evaluation of improved public health surveillance methods. There is a need to identify and address evidence gaps, unevenness in the geographic deployment and quality of public health surveillance, its costs and effectiveness, and the integration and harmonization of approaches across the many surveillance programs used by CDC and the public health community.

Early detection of a bioterrorism event or the emergence of a naturally occurring disease threat also depends on the ability of astute clinicians to diagnose the first few cases, or recognize suspicious cases that require special scrutiny. To aid health care providers, federal efforts are needed to advance the development and evaluation of clinically useful, bidirectional, and modifiable decision support tools for use in acute care settings. Other technologies under development, such as rapid point-of-care diagnostic testing, may also enhance timely case recognition.

Achieve Better Information Sharing and Situational Awareness

Infectious disease surveillance of all types, including the BioWatch system, should be better linked to a broader and more effective national biosurveillance framework that will help provide state and local public health authorities and the health care system with the information needed to determine the appropriate response if a biological threat is detected.

Much of the information that enables detection, characterization, and ongoing management and mitigation of natural and bioterrorism-related infectious disease outbreaks is generated by health care providers and laboratories, collected at the local or regional level, assembled at a statewide level, and then reported to CDC at the federal level. However, geographic and programmatic compartmentalization of this information can impede identification of regional, national, and international health events. Better approaches to information sharing can be expected to contribute to faster and more effective outbreak detection, improved communication between public health officials and clinical providers, and improved situational awareness and response capabilities. Ensuring that information from BioWatch is effectively integrated into such systems will help maximize its value.

Federal efforts to improve situational awareness are still evolving, and both DHS and HHS should be working to facilitate the development of an interoperable, secure, bidirectional, nationwide information-sharing infrastructure and ensure that local and state health officials have ready access to the system.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify. I would be pleased to answer any questions the Subcommittee may have.

STATEMENT OF DR. DANIEL SOSIN

Mr. PRICE. Thank you very much. Dr. Sosin.

Dr. SOSIN. Good afternoon, Chairman Price, Ranking Member Rogers and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee. I am Dan Sosin, Acting Director of CDC's Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response. Thank you for the opportunity to include a federal public health perspective in your hearing on biosurveillance.

I want to recognize the critical role that collaborations among the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Homeland Security play in supporting strong biosurveillance capabilities across government. My testimony highlights the importance of a multi-layered approach to biosurveillance that builds on systems and relationships we use every day and the importance of creating an intergovernmental environment that values and supports the various layers and perspectives.

As you are all aware, the United States is confronted by an array of health threats from natural, accidental and deliberate origins. HHS leads federal public health to respond to threats to human health. Within HHS, CDC provides scientific expertise and works with state, local and international departments of health in the core public health functions of surveillance, laboratory science, epidemiology and response operations that include incident management, risk communications and medical countermeasure delivery and guidance.

For us, biosurveillance is the information supply chain that supports decision making to ensure our response is appropriately matched to the public health event or emergency. Biosurveillance for human health is an integral component of the DHS National Biosurveillance Interaction System or NBIS. In accordance with HSPD–21, CDC has worked closely with DHS and other governmental partners to assure that information from the human health component of biosurveillance is effectively shared with the broader response community to improve situation awareness and coordinated decision making.

Investments in biosurveillance must be viewed with a wider lens than just early detection. Biosurveillance for human health includes three functional components whose goals are to one, detect unusual events; two, validate or rule them out as potential threats; and, three, guide the response if a threat is confirmed. Each of these three functions is vital to an informed and effective response and none alone is sufficient to achieve health security in the face of an emergency.

The foundation of our biosurveillance capability is the national public health and medical system which supports disease surveillance via routine case reporting of notifiable diseases and unusual events. It helps with detection, investigation and response and takes into account when populations become sick from predictable or unanticipated health hazards.

Clinical disease surveillance is supplemented by secondary surveillance layers, which may include environmental surveillance like the BioWatch program. Most secondary surveillance layers demonstrate their greatest value in validation of incidents and supporting response. Diagnostic-based detection systems like BioWatch have the potential, when in the right place and monitoring for the right agent, to alert the public health system of a threat to human health, thereby triggering investigation and, when indicated, a swift response to mitigate illness and death.

CDC partners with the BioWatch program as mentioned through verification of assays used in the analysis of biological agents and with technical assistance and guidance related to biological detections. Once an outbreak of a dangerous agent is confirmed, it is essential to track the event, to understand its impact, to determine whether countermeasures are needed and to provide public guidance on response to promote community resilience.

Broad governmental and nongovernmental input has produced a national biosurveillance strategy for human health. The National Biosurveillance Advisory Subcommittee also provided its report titled Improving the Nation's Ability to Detect and Respond to Twenty-First Century Urgent Health Threats in 2009.

Both these documents and the CDC's own Director's priorities draw attention to the need for promoting leadership and intergovernmental governance structure that allows the diverse partnerships needed for effective biosurveillance to work in concert, strengthening global disease surveillance to protect all nations, assuring adequate skill and capacity of the workforce and, lastly, leveraging new technologies and policies to support the workforce in a multi-layered approach that builds on systems and relationships that we use every day.

We at CDC look forward to continued collaboration with DHS to accelerate action and build a strong and vigilant national biosurveillance system. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today.

[The information follows:]

Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response (OPHPR)

Acting Director's Profile

Daniel M. Sosin, M.D., M.P.H., F.A.C.P.

Acting Director, Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response

Daniel M. Sosin is the Acting Director of the Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response (OPHPR) at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). In this role, he is responsible for all of CDC's public health emergency preparedness and emergency response activities.

OPHPR has primary oversight and responsibility for all programs that comprise CDC's terrorism preparedness and emergency response portfolio. Through an all-hazards approach to preparedness, focusing on threats from natural, biological, chemical, nuclear, and radiological events, OPHPR helps the nation prepare for and respond to urgent threats to the public's health. OPHPR carries out its mission by emphasizing accountability through performance, progress through public health science, and collaboration through partnerships.

Dr. Sosin began his CDC career in 1986 as an Epidemic Intelligence Service (EIS) officer assigned to Kentucky. He later supervised state-based EIS officers as a section chief in the Epidemiology Program Office (EPO) and was associate director for science at the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, coordinating national injury surveillance and extramural research activities. Dr. Sosin also served as director of EPO's Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics, where he was senior advisor for surveillance policy, research, and directed programs.

He joined OPHPR in 2004 as the lead scientist for terrorism preparedness and emergency response at CDC. As the Senior Advisor for OPHPR's Science and Public Health Program he developed and implemented OPHPR's science priorities and served as a medical and science advisor to the OPHPR director. In January 2008, Dr. Sosin initiated the Biosurveillance Coordination Unit at the request of the CDC and OPHPR directors. In this role he served as the federal lead for the development and integration of a nationwide biosurveillance capability for human health security. Dr. Sosin also served as Acting OPHPR Director from January 2009 through the spring novel H1N1 influenza outbreak response.

Dr. Sosin is board certified in preventive medicine and internal medicine. He received his bachelor's degree in biology from the University of Michigan; his medical degree from Yale University School of Medicine; and his master's degree in epidemiology from the University of Washington School Of Public Health. Dr. Sosin currently serves as a Captain in the U.S. Public Health Service.

Testimony before the
Subcommittees on Homeland Security
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives

Biosurveillance: Smart Investments for Early Warning

Daniel M. Sosin, M.D., MPH, FACP
Acting Director, Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

For Release upon Delivery
Expected at 2:00 p.m.
February 25, 2010

Good afternoon, Chairman Price, Ranking Member Rogers, and distinguished members of the Subcommittee. I am Daniel Sosin, Acting Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Thank you for this opportunity to provide a broad perspective on the importance of biosurveillance and to explain public health's role in biosurveillance. I want to emphasize the critical role that collaborations between HHS and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) play in supporting strong biosurveillance capabilities across government. My testimony outlines key elements of our national approach to biosurveillance, a brief description of CDC's approach to biosurveillance, and future directions for biosurveillance collaborations.

The United States is confronted today by an array of health threats with natural, accidental, and deliberate origins. The public health community, led by HHS, is responsible for addressing the human health consequences of all types of disasters - chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and environmental. HHS has lead responsibility for Emergency Support Function #8, and in that role leads federal public health to ensure integrated and focused national efforts to anticipate and respond to naturally occurring or man-made disasters and emerging biological and other threats to human health. Within HHS, CDC supports these efforts with scientific expertise, extensive experience working with state, local, and international departments of health in the core public health functions of surveillance, epidemiology and assessment sciences, laboratory science, as well as response infrastructure through incident management, risk communication, and medical countermeasure delivery and guidance. Biosurveillance is the information supply chain that supports decision-making in all these areas to ensure our response is appropriately matched to the public health event or emergency.

DHS is responsible for coordinating domestic federal operations to prepare for, respond to, and recover from biological weapons attacks. Biosurveillance for human health is an integral component of the DHS National Biosurveillance Integration System (NBIS). In accordance with the Homeland Security Presidential Directive-21 (HSPD-21), CDC has worked closely with DHS to assure that information from the human health component of biosurveillance is effectively shared with the broader response community to improve situational awareness and coordinated decision-making. These efforts also support multiple strategic objectives of the National Health Security Strategy that HHS provided to Congress in December 2009, which was developed working with Departments across government, including DHS.

Biosurveillance and Public Health Surveillance

Biosurveillance for human health includes three functional components, whose goals are to:

1) Detect unusual events (Baseline Disease Detection);
2) Validate or rule them out as potential threats (Investigation); and
3) Guide the response if a threat is confirmed (Response-Related Surveillance)

Investments in biosurveillance must be viewed with a wider lens than just early detection. Each of these three functions is vital to an informed and effective response and none alone is sufficient to achieve health security in the face of an emergency. Biosurveillance should build on existing, widely used systems and processes for efficient and timely response.

Baseline Disease Detection

The first function—early detection of unusual health events that might indicate that a new outbreak or attack is occurring—depends on the national public health and medical systems, which support infectious disease surveillance on a routine, day to day basis. Because we do not know when or where a new public health threat may emerge, and because information obtained in the early stages of detecting a threat may not be specific enough to make clear the nature of the threat, a strong public health infrastructure with strong surveillance systems and what are known as "astute clinicians" trained to spot unusual events and routine ways to report them is critical. Therefore, early detection and timely characterization of biological threats arising anywhere in the world depend on strong global, national and regional disease surveillance systems and a robust public health workforce. Strengthening these systems serves our national interest and fulfills our responsibilities to the 2005 International Health Regulations. These regulations require World Health Organization (WHO) members to maintain or develop core capacities for disease surveillance, reporting, and response. Human clinical disease surveillance—case-reporting of notifiable diseases and unusual events—is the fundamental, multi-purpose, all-hazards layer of baseline disease detection. Public health and health care providers do this every day and, therefore, it is one of the most reliable systems during emergencies. It is multi-purpose in that it helps with detection, investigation, and response and takes into account when populations become sick from predictable or unanticipated health hazards. The importance of this primary layer of biosurveillance is acknowledged in the National Academy of Sciences report entitled *BioWatch and Public Health Surveillance: Evaluating Systems for the Early Detection of Biological Threats.*

Investigation

The second function—investigation—confirms whether the unusual event is actually something needing an elevated response. Investigation includes ongoing reporting of laboratory-confirmed cases of notifiable diseases (e.g, tularemia). Laboratories and healthcare providers send surveillance information to state and local health departments, who report them to CDC, via the National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System (NNDSS). This includes suspect cases and unusual events reported by "astute clinicians" or even the public. A clinical case report of a reportable or unusual event is the most actionable type of surveillance data, prompting immediate investigation by local health departments, who may:

- Work with local healthcare partners to establish the cause and routes of transmission;
- Collect and analyze clinical specimens from the initial and any additional suspect cases;
- Heighten clinical surveillance for additional cases at hospitals, emergency departments, and physicians' offices, using established mechanisms for setting and modifying reporting case definitions and notification requirements; and
- Heighten disease surveillance using additional methods of disease detection (e.g., analysis of other electronic clinical data and environmental data).

Disease surveillance based on health care encounters (clinical disease surveillance) is supplemented by several secondary surveillance layers, which include: environmental surveillance, (i.e., the DHS BioWatch Program, the DoD Guardian Program, and the USPS Biohazard Detection System), statistical analysis of electronic clinical data, mortality data, health behavior indicators, healthcare indicators, veterinary surveillance, intelligence sources, and electronic news and social media-based systems. Many non-traditional sources of information are not ideal for earliest detection of health emergencies due to the non-specific nature of the information. Rather, they demonstrate their greatest value in validation of incidents and supporting response. The National Biosurveillance Strategy for Human Health places priority on improving the understanding and use of these secondary surveillance systems, including for the role in early detection.

Public health laboratories are key in the confirmation of diagnoses and identification of unusual disease agents and outbreaks of national and international concern. Maintaining a capable, robust, public health laboratory system that is linked with public health emergency response is a vital component of biosurveillance.

Response-Related Surveillance

- Once an outbreak of a dangerous pathogen is confirmed, the final function—response-related surveillance—is essential to track the event, understand its impact, determine whether countermeasures are needed, and provide public guidance on response to promote community resilience. Monitoring and characterizing an outbreak and its effects requires input from many sources, including laboratories, hospitals, doctors' offices, and the public. It also requires integration of many streams of data, including medical information (mapping cases by geography, symptoms, severity, hospitalization, sex, medical history, and age) and molecular information on the pathogen itself. Response-related surveillance may include: Conducting detailed case reviews and case-control studies to assess severity and identify risk factors and sources of exposure;
- Monitoring the geographic spread of the outbreak;
- Monitoring antigenic and genetic changes in the causative agent;
- Tracking the use of hospital beds and medical equipment;

- Tracking distribution and use of drugs, vaccines, and other countermeasures (from manufacturers, stores, or stockpiles through dispensing);
- Monitoring adverse reactions in patients to the use of drugs, vaccines, or other countermeasures; and
- Understanding the information needs of the public, clinicians and other responders, and tailoring information and guidance to meet their needs.

Biosurveillance Priority Areas

To harness the potential of biosurveillance in the United States, President George W. Bush issued HSPD-21, *Public Health and Medical Preparedness* in October 2007. This directive identifies biosurveillance as one of four critical priorities for improving public health preparedness and response. Working with partners in federal, state, tribal, and territorial government, and private agencies and organizations, the National Biosurveillance Strategy for Human Health was developed to articulate a vision for enhanced biosurveillance in the 21st century. The Strategy proposes six priority areas to address critical gaps and suggest opportunities for improvement. They are as follows:

- Electronic Health Information Exchange;
- Electronic Laboratory Information Exchange;
- Unstructured Data;
- Integrated Biosurveillance Information;
- Global Disease Detection and Collaboration; and
- Workforce of the Future.

In addition to the recommendation to develop a broad national biosurveillance system for human health, HSPD-21 directed the establishment of a federal advisory committee to include "representatives from state and local government public health authorities and appropriate private sector health care entities." To accomplish this, in May 2008, CDC established the National Biosurveillance Advisory Subcommittee (NBAS) to provide an independent perspective on enhancing our nation's biosurveillance capacity. NBAS has helped shape the development of The Strategy with its report titled *Improving the Nation's Ability to Detect and Respond to 21st Century Urgent Health Threats*, which was published on October 16, 2009. The report makes a number of recommendations to improve biosurveillance by defining strategic goals and priorities, enabling detection of global health threats, investing in a skilled workforce to run biosurveillance programs, leveraging investments in electronic health records and electronic laboratory data to support biosurveillance and public health, and investing in new technologies to strengthen biosurveillance capabilities. CDC is working to address these recommendations.

CDC Focus on Biosurveillance

Surveillance is one of CDC Director Dr. Thomas Frieden's top priorities. CDC has recently established a new Deputy Director for Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services to better enable us to maximize our current investments in biosurveillance programs across the agency. CDC will continue its current path to refine its public health surveillance systems to ensure systems are designed with end-users and stakeholders at the local, state and federal level in mind.

Significant changes are underway in health information technology, advanced through congressional health information technology investments made as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. These changes include accelerated adoption of electronic health records, expanded networks for exchange of health information, and state efforts to aggregate and evaluate clinical data from these networks for public health surveillance. CDC and our partners in public health are committed to helping advance these efforts, and to ensuring that we fully reap the population benefits of these developments.

Because disease can move rapidly around the world, training and supporting ongoing work of domestic and global health practitioners is especially critical for routine health protection and during emergencies. CDC's Global Disease Detection program supports ministries of health to build broad-based global public health workforce capacity (working with key partners such as the World Health Organization) to fill this critical need and link it with our national biosurveillance efforts.

Underlying all these activities is an effective and trained workforce. Advances in information technology are bringing in ever increasing amounts of new data. However, electronic systems cannot replace human interpretation and judgment in an evolving emergency situation. A strengthened public health workforce on the ground in state, local and international health departments will ensure that maximum benefit is derived from new technologies to coordinate information vertically and horizontally across all levels of government, jurisdictions, and among all health-related disciplines and is, in fact, an integral part of our national security infrastructure.

Early Detection and BioWatch

The first step in biosurveillance is to detect public health events of concern. Environmental surveillance and monitoring systems, including BioWatch, are important components within the multi-layered system that comprises biosurveillance. BioWatch is a targeted system designed to be one source of surveillance information for response in major metropolitan areas. CDC partners with the BioWatch program through verification of assays used in the analysis for biological agents and with technical analysis and subject matter expertise for biological detections. The National Academy of Sciences' (NAS) December 2009 report titled *BioWatch and Public Health Surveillance: Evaluating Systems for the Early Detection of Biological Threats* outlined important recommendations to improve BioWatch surveillance capabilities. We will continue to support DHS's further evaluation and refinement of the BioWatch system.

Moving Forward

Over the past two years, CDC has engaged a wide range of stakeholders in robust discussions that led to the National Biosurveillance Strategy for Human Health. This National Strategy and the NBAS report identified important opportunities to strengthen biosurveillance. The most recent NAS report reinforced these conclusions. These recommendations identified critical needs related to leadership, workforce capacity, and the judicious application of technology.

While the National Strategy, our broad biosurveillance principles, and the NAS report provide us with important direction, we will also draw on our recent experience with the 2009 H1N1 flu pandemic. This public health emergency put our surveillance tools and approaches to a real-world test and afforded an opportunity to explore new surveillance methods. We are systematically exploring and critically evaluating this experience to inform our surveillance planning and implementation of future systems.

CDC will continue to collaborate with DHS to accelerate action on national biosurveillance efforts including the important contributions of BioWatch and NBIS. This collaboration is essential for maintaining a strong and vigilant national public health system.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today. I am happy to answer any questions.

BIOWATCH GENERATIONS 2 AND 3

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, and thanks to all of you for interesting and important statements. We will now proceed with questions.

DHS has spent nearly $600 million directly on the Biowatch program in the last seven years. That does not account for resources devoted to the program at the state and local levels. Your fiscal year 2011 budget proposes $174 million for Biowatch; that is an increase of $84 million over the current fiscal year. Almost all of that increase is to support the operational testing and evaluation of Generation 3 detectors, as well as an initial procurement of detectors for a small number of cities.

As I understand it, your budget request includes a steady state program for Generation 2 detectors. That is, no further testing and no additional deployment. We understand the Generation 3 procurement is already at least three months behind the Office of Health Affairs development schedule as outlined six months ago. We know that delay is not the fault of the Department, but it is still worrisome.

The National Academy report cites challenges such as the lack of confidence in the system from state and local partners, insufficient support and guidance these partners, and inadequate coordination among agencies. I am sure you have taken note of those criticisms.

The testing recommendations also seem slightly at variance, or considerably at variance. The National Academy makes a recommendation that further testing should be done on Generation 2, while the Generation 3 work is being done.

So, Dr. Garza, let me just initially get a little more precise fix on your 2011 budget request and the kind of timetable it is assuming. What you think can be achieved in this timeframe, and what is the rationale for this money you have requested? Given the track record of the program and the factors I have just cited, can you assure the Subcommittee that your plans for the program are feasible within the timeframe and the significant increase in funding that you have requested?

As a way of getting a longer term view, let me ask you to look ahead three years; what kind of mix of Generation 2 and Generation 3 detectors do you assume are deployed, how many cities are they deployed in, what is the annual cost? I think that would help us get a fix on your request and where we are headed.

Dr. GARZA. Right, thank you very much Mr. Chairman. As far as the current budget request, you are right that we have asked for substantially more money, and most of that, or at least half of it is to keep our current operations underway with the Generation 2, and that is to make sure that we do have a sustained ability for environmental detection through our Gen 2 program.

You are correct that we have had challenges in the past with integration at the state and local level, and this is an issue that we take very seriously and that we have aggressively pursued to correct in the last couple of years. I recently took a trip out to the west coast, last week to meet with the state and locals, and I feel confident in saying that we have improved those relationships, and I consider that to continue to be an important part, and we will keep working on that as time goes on. The second half you rightly said was for Generation 3, and there has been an adjustment in the schedule. But I want to emphasize as well that the adjustment, as you rightly said, was outside of DHS control, but in a larger view it fits into, I think, exactly what the point of the NAS was, which was making sure that there was a robust testing and evaluation period.

So quite frankly, there are reasons why the schedule moved, but they were for good reasons, and the good reasons were that we were not going to change our posture in our ability to test and evaluate these machines. We want to make sure that we have gone through a thoroughly rigorous testing period before we go and deploy these, and operating with S&T I believe we have come up with that schedule. And so I believe that fits in well with Dr. Goldstein's opinion that we do need to have thorough testing and evaluation for these.

Going forward, our plan is to increase the capacity to protect the country against biological threats using our BioWatch systems. I cannot tell you exactly how many cities will be involved, we can do that behind closed doors. But I believe in the years to come that we will increase our capacity to have detectors out in the communities, we will improve on the technology. One thing I also wanted to emphasize, and I believe Dr. O'Toole did a good job of this, is this is cutting edge technology, this has never been done before. And so we are essentially starting from a blank slate and trying to move that science forward.

So the request, although it is doubling our money, we believe has been put into a robust system for testing and evaluation. And as Dr. O'Toole said as well, it is a milestone plan, we will not move into the next stage until we are confident that we have achieved everything that we need to achieve to make sure that this system is reliable and is valid before we move on to the next step.

Mr. PRICE. Well, we will of course get whatever information we need in executive session. But I believe you can say a little more than you have about the Generation 2 and Generation 3 replacement rate.

Dr. GARZA. Correct. During our evaluation period, part of that will be operational testing. So the Generation 2 will continue to work during that time period. If everything goes according to plan for Generation 3 through testing and evaluation, through field testing and operational testing, we will eventually switch out Generation 2 with Generation 3.

Mr. PRICE. And what I am asking is, what does eventually mean?

Dr. GARZA. So, "eventually" means, after our testing and evaluation period, which we figure will be six months to a year, and then field deployment coming after that. So what we are saying is, because of that three-month shift we are not sure if we will be able to actively do our field testing at the end of Fiscal Year 2011. And so that is where that three-month delay comes in, from our contractual issues.

Mr. PRICE. All right, but then you would anticipate a very quick replacement of Generation 2 with Generation 3 equipment or is there some time period where we are maintaining these Generation 2 machines in use?

Dr. GARZA. Correct, so it will take about three or four years to get all the machines out eventually. This is also not just the machines being complicated but the siting of where the machines go is also fairly complex as well. And so we have to study the individual environments, the individual cities, in order to assure that if the machines do what we ask them to do that they will be able to perform where we need them to perform. And it is a very complex process, depending on modeling, air flow and the different technical needs that we will need to make sure that these machines do what they are supposed to do. We anticipate full deployment by 2016, but we will be intending to replace all of them with Gen 3.

Mr. PRICE. All right, thank you. We do want to move along here. I will turn to other witnesses to elaborate on the question, but let me turn now to Mr. Rogers.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, to follow up on that same line of questioning, since 2003 we have appropriated $598 million to the BioWatch program, and a recent Academy of Sciences report on BioWatch estimates that the annualized direct cost for Generation 3 acquisition and operation over ten years is $200 million. And for Fiscal Year 2011, you are asking $10 million for the continued operation of the current system and $163 million to support the test and evaluation and procurement of 476 of the new Generation 3 detection systems. Am I accurate so far?

Dr. GARZA. Those are not the figures that I have, sir. We have $89 million for continuing Generation 2 deployment and continuing on of that service. And then I believe it is $83 million for the testing, evaluation and potential procurement and field testing of the Generation 3. So I do want to address though the difference with the $200 million, and the reason that number is higher is because we will be expanding both the number of units and, as you said, Mr. Chairman, the number of locations for the biodetection machines. And so inherently the budget request would be higher to maintain those machines. There is a difference in the costing out of those because, if Generation 3 does what we expect it to do, which would be removing the laboratory piece of that and containing it all in a box, there would be a shifting of that cost.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, as I understand it, due to concerns about past mishandling of Generation 1 and 2, that S&T will be intimately involved in the test and evaluation of new Generation 3 systems, is that right, Doctor?

Dr. GARZA. Absolutely.

Mr. ROGERS. And I am told that if the Generation 3 test and evaluation proves accurate, that you will begin to deploy the system in multiple cities by the end of 2015?

Dr. GARZA. I am sorry, sir, by?

Mr. ROGERS. By the end of 2015?

Dr. GARZA. The plan will be to have completed the deployment by 2016.

Mr. ROGERS. But you will not begin to deploy until the end of 2015?

Dr. GARZA. The dates that I have, sir, are that we would begin deployment in Fiscal Year 2012. But I also want to emphasize though that it still has to go through the rigorous test and evaluation period. And so we have to make sure that this machine is going to do what we ask it to do.

Mr. ROGERS. But in the meantime, the process has been delayed several months due to challenges in the contract negotiation process?

Dr. GARZA. Correct.

Mr. ROGERS. So we do not know when you are going to start putting these machines out there, then replacing the Generation 2 machines, which in my judgement are as useless as teats on a boar hog. Why? Because they have to be manually interrogated, and you have got to send a lab technician out there to find out whether or not the machine is wrongfully, mistakenly saying there is a poison in the air. Well, the lab technician will never get there if there is a problem, right?

Dr. GARZA. If the agent was still in the air and they were collecting the agent, yes, sir. Well, let me rephrase that. So, as I said in my opening statements, there is a delay between release and clinical symptoms. And so I think the scenario you were describing is more in line with a chemical attack where there is a release, you inhale vapor and, you know, it is mustard gas World War I. The difference between the Generation 2 and the Generation 3 is of course, you are correct, there is somebody that goes out there and collects the filters, brings them back to the lab, it is analyzed in the lab.

Which, I believe, brings us to the point of the tremendous jump in the technology that we are trying to make, moving to Generation 3. And the benefit of that is bringing that time to detection from 36 hours down from anywhere to four to six hours. That is the goal, is to bring that detection time down in order to do interdiction, in order to account——

Mr. ROGERS. I know, but the present system, and we are stuck with the present Generation 1, 2 for a while.

Dr. GARZA. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. How long, we do not know. But the present system, the lab technician has to go out and take the measurements out of the machine. Well, either the agent is still on the scene, in which case the lab technicians do not make it back, or the agents have disbursed but the population has been killed off already. So why have the results of the machine anyway?

Dr. GARZA. Well, again, sir, there is a time delay between exposure and clinical disease. And so that timing is what is the important thing to focus on. And so it would not be the scenario, and I do not want to get too much into clinical medicine, but it is not designed to do a detection of a rapid killer, it is designed for a biological agent which does take time for incubation. So what Generation 2 does is, it collects the bacteria or the agent from the air and brings it back to the lab. In order to cut down that lag time between release and clinical symptom, that is the time frame that we are talking about, and that can be anywhere from 48 hours to extended, you know.

Mr. ROGERS. What would it take to automate that Generation 3 so that it works electronically real time?

Dr. GARZA. Right, and that is exactly what we are trying to do, we are trying to take that person that goes out into the field and collects the filter, has to drive it back to the lab, the lab technicians have to do their various things and run it through the PCR analysis, and they only collect this once every 24 hours. And so if the release was at that 24 hours, we are doing pretty good. If it was at hour 1, we are behind the curve.

Mr. ROGERS. Answer my question, why cannot we develop a real time, automatic reporting machine out there?

Dr. GARZA. That is what we are attempting to do with Generation 3, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, where are you with it? Dr. O'Toole.

Dr. O'TOOLE. Generation 3 is quite revolutionary, if it works. What it is going to do is it is going to collect the air——

Mr. ROGERS. I ask a question, why cannot we have an automatic, real time reporting machine without a person having to attend to it? That seems like a fairly simple thing.

Dr. O'TOOLE. We will, it is not a simple thing.

Mr. ROGERS. Why not?

Dr. O'TOOLE. It is extremely complicated.

Mr. ROGERS. Why?

Dr. O'TOOLE. It is absolutely at the far edge of available science.

Mr. ROGERS. Why?

Dr. O'TOOLE. Because you have to collect the air and then you have to analyze it—understand that Generation 3 will analyze, will try and detect multiple different biothreat agents—it needs to say with near 100 percent accuracy, bug A is here, bug B is there, and the different tests that you have to do for these different bugs are very different. That box is going to perform multiple assays, okay, more than a dozen laboratory tests are going to be in that box, and then reported—which takes some time, it is not instantaneous, it takes some time to do that inside the box or anywhere else—and then they are going to report out digitally as soon as they get that result to the public health authority in that vicinity. So it is not instantaneous, but it is pretty darn close.

Mr. ROGERS. But does the military not already have similar type sensors?

Dr. O'TOOLE. No, the military has nothing close to this.

Mr. ROGERS. Do they not have machines that detect poison gas, all sorts of poisons?

Dr. O'TOOLE. Yes, it takes hours. They have to actually do the lab assays. Now, the military, when they are deploying troops, has the advantage of having a pretty good idea where the enemy is, and what they usually do is put these machines, the sniffers, out ahead of the troops in a kind of perimeter deployment so that they are always looking out ahead of the troops, and they can test for very specific things fairly quickly, you know, not a whole lot of things, but they are always manned by people right there where the sniffers are. So they basically have mobile labs when they are deployed in the field.

Mr. ROGERS. Dr. Goldstein, do you have a thought on this?

Dr. GOLDSTEIN. Congressman Rogers, I certainly feel your frustration with this, but I will tell you that the technical experts on the NAS Committee felt that the original plans were unrealistic in that they thought that it would not occur as quickly as originally stated. I think I can speak for the committee to say that we are much more comfortable with the milestone approach that has been laid out where this very difficult technical approach gets a thorough, step by step process.

We see the issue, as you put it so well, as being undeniably real, but we see it real in a short term time frame, which is where the frustration is, but also on a long term time frame, and we as a committee, I think, do not want to see the mistakes that inevitably occurred with Generations 1 and 2 where there was a need for an immediate response and the systems were not as thoroughly evaluated as needed to be for the long term protection of the public.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Mr. Rodriguez.

STANDARDS

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Dr. Garza, let me ask you a little more basic question regarding some of the labs out there. I know in San Antonio for example we have Southwest Research and we have Brooks, you know, Air Force Base and others. Do we have, and for some of these agents and these toxics, do we have some kind of standard that we follow throughout the country, and how do we check when these people are using these agents?

Because I know we have had difficulties, I know, you know, we kind of laugh because I know we have, you know, I guess snow monkeys that took off some time back and they are in the brush country there in Texas and once in a while they show up. And so, do we have a way of, number one, are there standardize the process utilizing these agents and these toxics?

Dr. GARZA. Yes.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. And number two, is there a way of checking that in terms of what is actually occurring?

Dr. GARZA. Yes, so in answer to your first question, sir, we do have standards for the entire BioWatch system that all our laboratories use. So there is a standard platform, standard assays, standard way of performing the tests. So that is taken care of.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. And then how do we make sure that that is occurring?

Dr. GARZA. We do have jurisdictional coordinators, and the labs are fairly well regulated, to make sure that they are meeting quality control measures. Just like any medical or other lab has to go through a series of certifications. So they are fairly well, they do have fairly good oversight to make sure that they are doing the proper procedures for the lab work.

NATIONAL BIO AND AGRO-DEFENSE FACILITY

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. So you do have oversight, okay. Let me ask I guess a following question I guess to Ms. O'Toole regarding the national bio and agro defense facility that we have been looking at. And I know that, I think we have held the obligating funds until there were certain conditions and one of those conditions revolved around the serious concerns regarding the risk of such a facility and there was also serious concerns regarding the selection process, and I know that now it is under some degree of litigation in terms of how that went about. Can you let me know where it is at? And we were one of the finalists in San Antonio.

Dr. O'TOOLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. And of course we felt that the Committee made the wrong decision, and so and we feel very strongly about that to this day.

Dr. O'TOOLE. I understand, Congressman. As you pointed out, this Committee mandated that DHS ask the National Academy to do an evaluation of the risk assessment that is now being conducted by DHS in association with the Manhattan, Kansas site. And we are not to begin construction until the Congress has a chance to evaluate that risk assessment. DHS has been talking with NAS and NAS has established a committee, and we are going forward as we speak with that process. I am sorry, sir, I forgot your second question.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. The second one is the most important, the process for selection, how political was that?

Dr. O'TOOLE. It was not political at all.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Okay.

Dr. O'TOOLE. It was before my time as Undersecretary, it was carried out by career officials in the Department.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. So how do you know it was not political if you were not there during that process? I do not mean to get that, but can you please look into that process? Because it is serious.

[The information follows:]

S&T has reached out to Rep. Rodriguez's office to set up a briefing with Dr. O'Toole and the Congressman, to review the specific details of the site selection process for NBAF.

Dr. O'TOOLE. I would be happy to give you a robust review of that process, it was really, I have looked into the process, anticipating this question. And it was merit based, the competition was quite stiff. Texas has a lot of assets in this regard. Texas was just awarded, for example, a Co-Lead and a Center of Excellence devoted to agriculture and food health. And basically the state of Kansas made a very generous offer to the Federal government, it is a great deal for the nation, not to say that Texas does not have great skills in this area.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. So they made a bigger offer?

Dr. O'TOOLE. They did.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Okay, that sounds politically terrible. Okay, thank you.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Culberson.

PRIVATE SECTOR

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Dr. Goldstein, I was particularly struck with your comments on the importance of working more closely with the existing hospitals, health workers, the public health sector, and the private sector is certainly capable of helping immensely. And I represent the Texas Medical Center, St. Luke's Hospital I know on their own initiative and I think largely with their own funding, this was a couple years ago, has already prepared, already set up an emergency response center in the hospital and have trained their EMTs, nurses, doctors, to watch for certain symptoms, because the medical center, astonishing, but 155,000 people move in and out of the Texas Medical Center every 24 hours.

And so there is a great deal of expertise there that is ready, willing, and able to help. Could you talk a little bit more about that, and what specifically did your committee, would you recommend that we need to be doing to make sure that we are involving the private sector? Because I know the Medical Center is ready, willing, and able to step up and participate and they would be a great partner, I mean St. Luke's did this on their own initiative.

Dr. GOLDSTEIN. Congressman, you are absolutely right, there is an enormous capability certainly in our emergency medical response system. There is a NAS Committee recommendation that better training for EMT, I mean there is an enormous difference between the emergency medical response folks in different locations as to how well they know about these potential issues, how quickly they are going to be responsive, are they going to be able to be the first alert system so that the informed emergency room doc, for instance, is the one that immediately blows the whistle and we all come running and look at this from a situational point of view and do the early detection which is so needed. But we see this as being uneven capabilities around the country, and the need for further training to improve the capabilities.

Mr. CULBERSON. Did you all explore it, and it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, to the extent we can do so, when it comes to Homeland Security, decentralize as much as possible and rely on local talent? You know, we are blessed in our urban areas, New York and North Carolina, with your great universities as we have in Texas, you are right, it is uneven, you have got rural areas that are not going to recognize these things and be prepared. But where we are able to decentralize and shift responsibility back to local authorities, local healthcare workers, not only would we save a great deal of money, I think, Mr. Chairman, you would also be strengthening our ability to respond and the speed with which we respond.

WORKING WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

That is America's great strength, is the initiative of individual Americans and the talent of our people, and I do not know why everything has to come out of Washington. I understand the difficulty, technical difficulties certainly of developing and deploying this machinery. I wanted to also ask, Dr. O'Toole, to what extent have you looked at and participated and worked with the military to see, the sniffers you described, it sounds to me like they have already done this, and to what extent are we reinventing the wheel and why cannot we use some of their technology? Why do we have to do something completely new and different with money that is so precious and scarce?

Dr. O'TOOLE. Sure. We are not doing anything that DOD has already done. DOD created another version of what is essentially Gen 2 BioWatch, the currently deployed BioWatch, for its bases and its facilities. And we are very familiar with that technology, it is slightly different. We have worked hard in S&T to make sure that the assays that the DOD uses are comparable to those in the civilian system, but what the DOD is using now is actually quite comparable to the currently deployed BioWatch.

The problem with that system is that—it is not useless by any means—it targets a limited number of biothreats, and one of the characteristics of the biothreat is that there are a lot of bugs out there that could be used as weapons. And as bioscience advances, the likelihood that one of these weapons will be engineered, i.e. something that we have not seen before, grows.

Mr. CULBERSON. Did I hear you say it is a manned mobile lab is essentially what the Army is using, the military is using?

Dr. O'TOOLE. That is what they use to protect troops who are out in the field. They also have BioWatch type sensors at facilities such as the Pentagon, which are in place.

Mr. CULBERSON. They are not automated?

Dr. O'TOOLE. Pardon me? No, they are not automated, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. Somebody still has to go out and pick it up.

Dr. O'TOOLE. They have to go out and collect the filters and analyze the filters over a period of time. So Gen 3 is actually quite different from what DOD is using.

Mr. CULBERSON. And I will follow up, Mr. Chairman, but it is something I think for us worth exploring to what extent this can be done in cooperation with DOD to develop something in partnership, try to save some money and pool some talent.

Dr. GARZA. Sir, if I could add on to that, I believe one of the true values as well in working with the DOD is to bring together an integrated system. So, forgetting about who owns what machines, as we can all testify here today, if there is a release of a biological agent near a military facility, it is not going to stop at the gate, it is going to flow to other regions as well. And so one of the beauties that we saw when we were out in Los Angeles was doing a multi-jurisdictional exercise, and as I am sure everybody knows, between L.A. and San Diego is the small military facility that is owned by the Marines.

And they are very well ingrained with our local BioWatch people. We have agreements with DOD, they used to have to collect their samples and fly them all to Fort Bragg to get them all processed. We said, that is silly, bring them to our lab, we will do them, we are going to become integrated, this has to be a national defense, it cannot be civilian DOD installation, we have to work together on this.

Mr. CULBERSON. Sounds like a good model. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

LOCAL COORDINATION

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Mr. Serrano.

Mr. SERRANO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Somewhere along the lines of some of the comments that Mr. Culberson made, although I do not mind a strong central government, but as all of this is going on, what relationships, if any, are taking place with local governments and local institutions? I come from New York, New York continues to be a target if not the target in the nation, its subway system and its mass building lend themselves to easy access to a lot of people at the same time for one of these attacks. So what is the relationship and how much of it gets checked, if you will, with local authorities before everything gets developed and put in place?

Dr. GARZA. Thank you, that is an excellent question. One of the beauties, I believe, of the BioWatch program that probably is not trumpeted enough is that, although it is federally coordinated, it is run by the locals. And so we rely on them heavily to help with this system, help run this system. And they exercise this, and so if there ever was or is going to be an alert on the systems, it is a local response. So they have to figure out what their response is going to look like, which I also believe is underemphasized in the BioWatch program, which is it brings together the individuals that have to make that decision.

So it brings together the lab officials, the public health officials, the emergency managers, the EMS people, everybody comes together, coalesces around the BioWatch unit. So in that instance we are heavily engaged with our state and local partners for that system. Going forward, and I believe this was in the NAS report, is that we have to bring our stakeholders into the process of moving forward, and we have done that. We have brought them to the table in developing our new technology, we have asked for their opinion, we have brought them to the table and said, what do you need from us, what can we do to better serve you to make this system better and help you out with our resources?

Mr. SERRANO. Now, I am sure that there are many communities that feel that they have a lot of knowledge in this area. I am sure in New York there are a lot of folks who probably think they know more than you guys about how to deal with it. So is there ever pushback or any problems in the relationship?

Dr. GARZA. I will not say that it is a completely smooth process, there are always differences of opinion at the table, especially when you are dealing with very smart people. But I also view that as one of the beauties of the system, is we bounce ideas off each other and they let us know when we need to improve something. And quite frankly, you know, me sitting in a room with my folks in my office, we do not realize or cannot understand some of the challenges that go on at the local level and we rely on the local people to tell us what those challenges are so we can make a better system. So, do we have instances where we talk back and forth? Absolutely, but I think that is better for the system.

Dr. SOSIN. Thank you, Congressman. To respond also to the decentralization, that is exactly what our health and public health and medical system is, it is decentralized. But around urgent events, catastrophic events, terrorism, and the like, those resources need support, and that is what we are talking about here. They are stretched to the limit every day with the everyday activities, whether they are food borne or whether they are taking care of patients who have respiratory illness or whatever it is in their communities.

So, as it relates to that, I think there really are two pieces of this discussion, about BioWatch in particular, which we have had most of our conversation about. One is the threat piece and setting this as a high enough priority. That is really not a public health and medical sector decision. Once that decision is made, that this is such a critical threat that we need those extra hours of early notification before we see clinical illness and to expedite the process of investigation and response, then the question is, have we balanced our strategy in supporting those local jurisdictions to respond effectively and take the right actions in response?

And that take money, and that today it takes money from the Federal Government, but it also speaks to making this program in the period of time when we do not have attacks to be of greatest dual use possible to those local entities. That includes, and I think we have great opportunities and collaborations to do this, addressing environmental microbiology, learning more about the nature of these organisms in the environment so we understand human disease and the risk of human disease, whether it is around terrorism threat agents or all microbiological agents.

It includes advancing the technology of diagnostics, driving us to points of care diagnostics for a wide range, changing the way we look at platforms for diagnosis. There are tremendous benefits, much like people often put in front of us the space program, there are opportunities to leverage technology here. And then the opportunity, as Dr. Garza pointed out, to exercise across sectors, so it is not just public health exercising within public health or medical programs, hospitals and the like, doing their drills within hospitals, but bringing the law enforcement sector, the Homeland Security sector, and using these as opportunities to learn how we will do this and be more ready to do it because we have relationships and a trust understanding about these in advance. There is opportunities for great advantage in this once you all have made the decision that this is a significant enough priority that we should be investing these dollars here.

Mr. SERRANO. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Ms. Roybal-Allard.

NATIONAL BIOSURVEILLANCE INTEGRATION CENTER

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Well, first of all, it is comforting to hear somewhat that there is this cooperation at the local and state level anyway. But the concern is that it does not appear to be happening at the Federal level among agencies. And according to a GAO report that was issued in December of last year, the National Biosurveillance Center does not collect the kind of information that would enable our government to respond to a biological disaster in its very earliest stages. Specifically, the GAO reports that the Center must rely on publicly available data because it receives limited input from its Federal and state partners.

In fact, some of the words that were used, and this is directly from the report based on interviews with the partners, is that GAO encountered widespread, and I am not going to read everything, but confusion, uncertainty, skepticism, lack of clarity about roles, responsibilities, joint strategies, and so on and so forth. So the question that I have is, how are you working to improve cooperation and information sharing with the National Biosurveillance Center so that you can get the information that you need at the Federal level to quickly and effectively respond in the event of some kind of an attack?

Dr. GARZA. Thank you for that question, ma'am. The first thing is personal relationships. And so one thing that I committed to when I came into the office was to build those relationships with the various inter-agencies, both outside of the federal inter-agency and within DHS, and I think it speaks that Dr. O'Toole and I have a very strong relationship in building technology, Dr. Sosin and I have a very strong relationship from DHS CDC, and I have weekly telephone meetings with the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, Dr. Nicki Lurie.

You are correct in that it is difficult to get data from the federal inter-agency, but quite frankly I believe the approach should be a more refined mission. And I have talked about this with our inter-agency partners at our regular meetings, and that includes USDA, HHS, Transportation, DOD. And that is, instead of trying to eat the horse in one bite is to take it a bite at a time, and to focus on what is the critical situational awareness things that Secretary Napolitano needs in order for her to have effective decision support?

So a lot of that revolves around human health, animal health, agriculture health. And so what I have told our office, the NBIC, is to start focusing on our core missions but also realize that the federal agencies are not the sole owners of what works best. And I believe that plays in well with some other projects that we are interested in doing, and one of those is with the North Carolina group that does a superb job of fusing this at the state level. We should not assume that us at the federal level at all have ownership of how to fuse data to bring it all together.

And so some of our goals going forward are to engage more at the state level, to engage more with the private sector, because some of those have absolutely fabulous ideas, and to engage more with our international partners, because as I explained before, disease does not know any boundaries and as H1N1 showed us it can come from anywhere around the world.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay, but I just want to make sure that I understand, but at the same time making sure that the Federal agencies still understand that they have a responsibility.

Dr. GARZA. Absolutely.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay.

Dr. GARZA. One thing that I do want to make clear is that I want people to come to the table because they realize the value that we give them. I am not a fan of making people come to the table because they have to, I want people to come to the table because they are willing to work with us, and in order to do that we also have to show them value, and so that is another thing that we are working on as well.

H1N1 LESSONS LEARNED

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay. The Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction and Terrorism was exceedingly critical of the Federal response to the H1N1 epidemic, and the Commission argued that the delay in procuring sufficient quantities of vaccine was evidence that our government is, and this is their words, woefully behind in preparing for future epidemics. It was also noted that in subsequent public health emergencies we might have only hours, not weeks or months, to organize an effective response. What were the key lessons that were learned from the H1N1 epidemic and how are you applying this knowledge to the challenge of preparing for a biological attack?

Dr. GARZA. Right, I will not answer the vaccine question since that is more of an HHS role, but I will answer the question what did H1N1, what did we learn from that episode. And I think what we really learned is that it takes a whole-of-government approach to attack these problems. And so, within DHS, I can speak for a couple of efforts that we did, and one was standing up a crisis action team where we had representatives from the federal interagency feeding us data so that we could bring it all together into a common operating picture, so we could see on a more full spectrum globally what was going on out in the atmosphere.

So that was one beauty of it. The other one, and Dr. Sosin can attest to this, is bringing together some of our modeling communities in order to look into the future and see what is going to happen down the road, and I believe that was the first time that we had ever worked together on issues such as that. And so it really was I think a solidifying of that relationship.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Okay, but again, inter-agency cooperation at the Federal level continues to be one of the keys in our ability to deal with these things effectively.

Dr. GARZA. And we are committed to building those relationships.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Thank you.

BIOWATCH DEPLOYMENT PLANS

Mr. PRICE. Thank you very much. Let me turn to a question that I will address to both Dr. Garza and Dr. Goldstein and perhaps bring Dr. Sosin in as well, because I want to get a better fix on the approach that you are taking to the eventual scope and scale of this BioWatch program. We of course want to base this program on some kind of risk management strategy rather than just some kind of "more is better" attitude.

I understand there are plans to deploy Generation 3 technology to a much larger number of cities. I wonder, for example, about the advantages of that strategy as opposed to more concentrated work in a limited number of cities or other uses of funds that you might think of in terms of enhancing the local response capacity or complementary methods of surveillance.

So, Dr. Garza, to the extent you can do this in a public forum, and I realize there is some limitations, please discuss how your decision making for deployment of this system is based on things like risk and threat and consequence. How are we going to decide how much is enough, both with respect to the capacity we need in a given city and the number of cities to which we eventually try to extend this technology?

Dr. GARZA. Thank you, sir, and I appreciate that question and I would like to echo Dr. Goldstein's comments in the NAS in that it does have to be based on a thorough evaluation how we are going to deploy these machines. And so, at Homeland Security we have done some extensive modeling to look at the percentage of the population that would be covered in the urban areas and what we view as the highest threat. Now, threat comes from Dr. O'Toole's job, but she bases that threat, not she but her office, bases that on real information, on what is the highest threat to the country, and then we defend defense against that. And so the threat is a combination of different things.

As far as the coverage, we have done some extensive statistical work looking at, how can we cover a majority of the population, which goes into the siting of the machines as well, and then how much is enough around the country, as you stated. And we believe we have come to the right number that, again I can share with you afterwards, of the number of cities and where they are situated, and we would be happy to provide that information for you, sir.

Mr. PRICE. Dr. Goldstein, you and your panel have specifically told us that you were not able to assess the overall risk environment in which this system is being deployed, and we understand that and respect that. Nonetheless, I expect you may have some views about how wise it is to invest what is likely to be hundreds of millions of dollars to develop and deploy Generation 3 detectors in all current BioWatch cities and then a number of additional cities.

Putting this in budget terms, would you allocate some of that funding to some of the other problems you have identified, such as the development of local response capacities, capacities that go beyond mere detection? And then at what point would you see more profitable investments going in the direction of these complementary methods of surveillance? After all, no matter how far we take BioWatch, no matter how ambitious it becomes or how much money we put into it, it is always going to remain a partial system.

Now, as you and Dr. Sosin both have said, this is a system that has certain advantages in terms of the speed of detection, the ability to act on a hostile act, but it has inherent limitations, and it is always going to have to be complemented by public health surveillance. We are never going to be able to dispose of one system or the other, there is always going to be this complementarity, and I would think about this point of where the balance tips, where the tradeoff occurs. So I am asking you to reflect on a very difficult question, I realize but nonetheless, your central charge was to think about this complementarity. So I hope you have some views that might give us some guidance.

Dr. GOLDSTEIN. Well, let me start by saying that one can envision a public health response without BioWatch. One cannot envision BioWatch without a public health system.

Mr. PRICE. Exactly.

Dr. GOLDSTEIN. What the NAS Committee really was focusing on to a large extent was the importance of thinking of this holistically, of thinking of the system as a whole. Perhaps I can go back to something that Vice Chairman Serrano asked about, which was the pushback. There was clearly pushback originally from the public health system to the BioWatch. We were very encouraged as a committee to see that there was a transition in the thinking of the BioWatch folks to recognize that the users of the information were important, that it would not be just simply an automatic response, as soon as there was a BioWatch actionable report that there needed to be situational awareness, that there needed to be cooperation such that the public health authorities, who as Dr. Garza, Dr. O'Toole pointed out, are the local response elements, will have to be the people to pull the trigger on any response, that they are part of the system.

So we are very encouraged in seeing what seems to be a change in the way DHS is approaching it. I would point out there is a legacy among the public health workforce that left over from this previous approach, there is some degree of skepticism as to whether or not there will be in fact the very many important things that Dr. Garza and Dr. O'Toole talked about in terms of cooperation. But assuming that there will be, then it is a holistic system and it is a system that incorporates both. And then I go back to what you point out, is that we as a committee were not cognizant of what the threat is.

If we understood the threat, what we did say was that there is a previous NRC report that looked at risk assessment that we felt had the right recommendations. One of the points we made is a point that Dr. O'Toole made, that it is not an unthinking risk that we are dealing with, it is not the risk of a meteor hitting this room, it is a risk that is more akin to Game Theory than standard risk assessment, you do this, the other guys do that, you do this, et cetera. So there is a lot of analysis of the threat and the changing threat that needs to be done that again our committee was not cognizant of, but very strongly supportive of the fact that a previous NRC Committee had recommended that and it should be followed.

Mr. PRICE. I do want to turn to Dr. O'Toole and Dr. Sosin, but I am aware of time sensitivities, so let me turn to my colleague Mr. Culberson. You are on.

NATIONAL BIOSURVEILLANCE INTEGRATION CENTER

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you very much. I wanted to ask about the GAO report in particular and was disappointed and astonished to see the reaction of some of the other Federal agencies. They did a survey, and as you know, I know you are all familiar with the GAO analysis, and wanted to ask, what specific steps are you all taking to deal with this? I mean when you hear officials quoting from the GAO report, officials from, and this they said was typical of the response they got, officials from one component said that the tabletop exercise showcased Federal agencies' reluctance to share information underscored that there was no role for NBIC.

While officials from other components said during 2009 swine flu activities, NBIC was not able to demonstrate that it had any unique value to add. You know, frustrating and a source of concern, and it never ceases to amaze me how the Federal Government can generate more studies to go study more studies to go study more studies when it seems to me a lot of this is just common sense, we just decentralize as much as you can, rely on—all hospitals are not up obviously to the standards of the Texas Medical Center, but where you have got that capability is in New York, is in North Carolina, is in Houston.

I had my staff double check, and the University of Texas Health Science Center, on its own initiative and using its own money, has developed a mobile response lab that is able to go out and actually, if someone has been exposed to a biological agent or to a weapon of mass destruction, some chemical, they can help decontaminate them. That has also been done by the Methodist Hospital, I know St. Luke's has developed this. The vast amount of money that has already been spent on this, with all the talent that is already out there at the local level, I guess a lot of frustration on my part, but two questions.

One, what are you doing to try to make sure that you are able to demonstrate to these other agencies that you are adding value? And then number two, why are we not using the tremendous Centers of Excellence as I know there are in New York and North Carolina and California, all across the country, in Texas. Those are our best early detection, those are our best early warning systems, are those emergency rooms, it seems to me. And this is something we need to deal with now. I mean if we make a mistake and do not do this right people are going to lose their lives, it is not like any other Federal function or agency really.

PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSE

Dr. GARZA. Thank you for that question, sir. I will take that second part first. So, as I said in my opening statement, DHS does not perform biosurveillance, we rely on the experts at CDC to do that. And you are correct, that there are a lot of very good programs out at the state and local level that are able to collect, and we cannot forget that it is the local and state people that have to respond to that data.

Mr. CULBERSON. They will be the first ones to see it.

Dr. GARZA. Absolutely, and they are the ones responsible for responding.

Mr. CULBERSON. To what extent though are you collecting that information? I mean have you got any kind of a system in place where you can monitor those emergency rooms where you are helping train the first responders and when they see something they report it, who do they report it to and then what is done with it?

Dr. GARZA. Right, I believe Dr. Sosin may be better equipped to answer that than I am.

Dr. SOSIN. So the local to state, state to Federal system is the way that we approach this. The challenge of NBIC, for example, managing data, nationwide volumes of data, is you cannot make sense of these unique local data at a national level. There are very severe limits to being able to interpret and respond to those data. First detection, the first few cases will never be found in a national system whether that is a CDC or whether that is at NBIC. So most of our resources do go out to state and local health departments in order to reinforce those very models and mechanisms that you speak of. In Texas, in North Carolina and New York, the relationships and the systems that they have in place are largely supported by Federal resources that have helped to do that.

Mr. CULBERSON. As a practical matter, where would a doctor, for example, in North Carolina, who would he call, who would she call to report peculiar case?

Dr. SOSIN. There are laws, local and state laws, that lay out the mechanisms for a clinician or a hospital to report notifiable conditions and unusual conditions.

Mr. CULBERSON. So who would they call?

Dr. SOSIN. And they would call their local health department or they would go online and they would put information to the local health department.

Mr. CULBERSON. Who would then report it to who?

Dr. SOSIN. So, the health department would then engage to get more information to validate what is that and what is the basis of that information, do we need to gather more information to confirm a high threat type of event. But should there be sufficient concern about that or validation of those results, they would report that to CDC very quickly because they are looking for advice, hey we have never seen a case of this, what do we need to know, what do we need to do, how do we engage our system? They have response plans and protocols at the local level, the state level. But that sharing of information, which is very human based, it is not data moving, it is information moving, and that information can be enhanced by technology but it is extremely dependent on the individual relationships between health departments, state health departments, local.

Mr. CULBERSON. Right, so really the network is already there, that was my point, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SOSIN. Yeah.

Mr. CULBERSON. I think a lot of the network is already there, CDC is the lead agency on it, you know, I am compelled to ask, it seems to me Congress creates a lot of agencies, I am compelled to wonder, driven to ask, what is a compelling reason for having this information center? I do not know why we do not just do this through the CDC and quit trying to reinvent the wheel? Thinking of the vast sum of money we have already spent, my time is also limited which is very frustrating. But it is maddening for us as Members of Congress and to our constituents the vast sums of money that are wasted in Washington, and I appreciate the noble good work that you all are doing to try to fulfill the mandate that Congress gave you. I have a notice in the GAO report, Congress forgot to even include any legal requirement that these agencies even cooperate with you. So there is no legal requirement, Mr. Chairman, that the other Federal agencies provide you anything, which has got to make it doubly frustrating.

Dr. GARZA. It makes it a little frustrating.

Mr. CULBERSON. It is kind of, yes, sort of maddening. So, Mr. Chairman, I certainly want to help in any way that I can, but I do think a lot of the existing structure is already there to help us make sure that information gets up.

Dr. GARZA. Right. Sir, I did want to point out what DHS does. HHS is concerned with the public health side, with the human health side. DHS, although, and this is one of my pet peeves, is maybe we have the wrong name of biosurveillance integration center. It should be more of a fusion center of data or of information. So we do not merely just look at the human health side, we also want to look at the animal health, at plant, at transportation data, at all those other streams.

Mr. CULBERSON. That research is also already being done everywhere. You are talking integrating the data.

Dr. GARZA. Right. It is being done mostly at the state level, which is why we are very excited about doing this project in North Carolina, to see how they integrate the data.

Dr. SOSIN. Sir, could I?

Mr. PRICE. All right. Yes. Certainly.

Dr. SOSIN. One very brief response. I do not think I could go home if I left here with the impression that we have all the resources we need to do this. This whole enterprise is underfunded by orders of magnitude. That we have the local resources in the public health sector or in the security sector already in place and everything we need, I would just hate to go home leaving a sense that everything is taken care of.

Mr. CULBERSON. The network is there is my point.

Dr. SOSIN. There are networks there but we are stretching the people beyond their capabilities, and we saw with H1N1 even in New York City in the spring that even in that context it took everybody and really good people in that city to be able to manage the health response and the public health actions that followed. So it is not a fixed problem, and I would hate to leave it with that thought.

Dr. GOLDSTEIN. If I may just quickly follow-up. About a year ago I asked a radiologist in Staten Island, not your district but part of New York, a very good radiologist managing a practice, looking at chest x-rays, if he knew how to diagnose anthrax. He said yes, and he described it. I said if you did see a case, who would you report it to? He thought for a second and then he said, well, you know, I graduated Emory, it is in Atlanta, I would call the CDC. He said no, you know, I would probably get a clerk there. I do not know who to talk to there. No, I do not know who to report it to. Well, he should report it to New York City Health Department, and the law says he should. That is the reality of where we are at. It is a very uneven system depending upon clinical acumen and knowing how to interact with the health departments, and the health departments are simply too underfunded to go out and really grab this data in the way they should.

Mr. CULBERSON. That is where it seems to me we ought to focus our energy. That is what I was driving at, Mr. Chairman. Thank you. That would be a good illustration. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. While it may be theoretically true that, as you said, the networks are there, the networks do not amount to much if they are not——

Mr. CULBERSON. Educated.

Mr. PRICE [continuing]. Educated and prepared to respond. I am very pleased to hear the things some of you said about North Carolina's public health effort, and also the effort that is headed by our state university. One thing we learned very quickly in examining this is how unique it is, or you certainly cannot say it is being replicated all over this country. I understand Mr. Serrano has no further questions, but Mr. Rodriguez might.

NATIONAL BIO AND AGRO-DEFENSE FACILITY (NBAF)

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. I apologize. You know, we have scheduled all these hearings at the same time. I want to apologize for coming in and out. Let me I guess go back a little bit, Dr. O'Toole, on that bio national lab. Your last comment was basically that Kansas has sweetened up the pie a little bit better, is that correct?

Dr. O'TOOLE. Well, I suppose that is one way of putting it, Congressman.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Okay. How would you put it?

Dr. O'TOOLE. They were among the finalists on the basis of the criteria that DHS specified for the competition, they far and away had the most intense concentration of researchers in animal and food disease in one area that was already established, and that critical mass of intellectual fire power was one of the key criteria that were used for the decision. As I said, Texas was also competitive. Both states actually made generous offers but it was the entire package that was decisive. As I said, the decision was made by a bunch of career officials. It was not a politically motivated decision. I would be happy to come over and talk to you about the specific details of how it was determined.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Thank you.

INTEGRATION OF BIOSURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS

Mr. PRICE. Dr. Sosin, let me turn to you and then Dr. O'Toole just to follow-up on the previous line of questioning. The National Academy of Sciences' report focuses a great deal of attention on measures the public health community, including HHS agencies specifically, can undertake to increase the nation's biosurveillance capabilities. Some of these recommendations include improvements to diagnostic and reporting tools, better cross-jurisdictional information sharing, as well as a general call, which you have echoed here today, to improve public health workforce strengths and competencies.

Currently, the CDC has BioSense, the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System, global disease detection centers, disease specific outbreak response networks, such as Food Net, the Laboratory Response Network, the National Healthcare Safety Network, et cetera. Some states and some large cities have their own surveillance systems in place. Are you confident that these systems feed into a larger national surveillance system or that we are at least on the way to that kind of integration? What is the CDC doing to integrate these systems and to standardize public health disease data collection across jurisdictions? What specific gaps remain in public health surveillance? What steps are being taken to address these gaps? Then, finally, what about the question of speed?

Dr. Goldstein and his NAS Committee have concluded, and of course this is accurate, that one of the advantages that BioWatch has is speed, assuming this Generation 3 capability can be developed. There is no way that a public health-based intake and reporting system could ever match that kind of instantaneous capability. On the other hand, we have not particularly had a definitive account of what kind of speed we could be talking about, whether there is any kind of convergence in terms of the turnaround time that we are talking about. It seems to me that is a fairly important capacity to assess when we are thinking about this complimentarily and where the BioWatch system will eventually stop and when we will rely on this broader system.

Dr. SOSIN. So a number of very challenging and important questions you raise, Mr. Chairman, and probably not enough time here to be eloquent about the range of them. I do believe that the evolution over 60 years of disease specific surveillance systems and the opportunities to leverage new tools and new approaches as new threats have been prioritized over many years that the evolution of technology on the efforts to bring standards to information technology, especially in the health sector, will on their own drive us towards stronger, more integrated systems. The question is how much can we spend to expedite that process and spend it in a productive and useful way.

There are many efforts at the Department in the Office of National Coordinator to help expedite the uptake of electronic health records, and a lot of that work will lead to faster standardization and integration of these electronic health systems, but it is going to take many years for those systems to have wide uptake. So a lot of the question you ask has to do with what is the problem you are solving? If you are talking about healthcare hospital-related infections and what is the best surveillance system to monitor the everyday ones and stop bad practices or products that are contaminated, et cetera, you have a pretty good system in the tools working through the infection control practitioners, in the hospitals, to do that.

Efforts underway that are focused on that are not necessarily efforts to address bio defense. So when we talk about a catastrophic exposure to anthrax spores, for example, we have not designed these other systems to be optimally configured to address this. We are now looking to what are the other ways that we can approach this. BioWatch is one of those ways that is very specific to a highly catastrophic type of event. In the health sector, though, if you have exposure to 100,000 people, the nature of disease is such that you will see some people very early on.

They will get high exposures or they will be highly susceptible and they will develop disease. I mean, you will see not just one and are we going to pick up the one case, you will see many cases in the health system 36, 48 hours after that exposure. We would expect that with multiples of those, we will pick them up, we will have somebody suspicious in the clinical setting. If you have the local health capacity and the state health capacity, you will begin that investigation at that point in time. We see that in Connecticut examples of the sporadic anthrax cases, but you are not going to see it everywhere if you have got a very thin health sector in the public health sector and the medical sector. It is very workforce dependent. So technology is evolving.

That is going to improve. There are efforts, both at CDC, to integrate the set standards. The director, as you heard earlier, has set a priority for doing better information management. That is the core and foundation of what we do at CDC. He is creating a single center that is bringing all of these informatics programs, the epidemiologists and the laboratories together to develop methods and to accelerate the standard setting. Those will help. These other investments in technology will accelerate standardization, but at the end of the day you need people. You need those people who have relationships. In your own state, having public health people sitting in your hospitals has been a major advance of connecting where the clinicians know now I am going to talk to so and so. It is not like it is an unknown health department, it is so and so who is in my hospital who is doing this work and just check in to see whether this is something they need to know about. That is going to lead to multiple benefits, not just for bio defense.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. PRICE. Dr. Goldstein, do you have any further comments along these lines? You have already reflected on this briefly, but you stressed that you were not able to do a thorough assessment of the entire public health system. Nonetheless, you made the points you did about the complimentarily of the flu systems and you no doubt have some ideas about the eventual potential of a public health-based system.

Dr. GOLDSTEIN. A few comments. One is that it is a highly stressed system right now. The public health system has been underfunded for quite some time and has been losing funding and losing good workforce over the past few years of the national crisis we are in. A second point is that there is, Congressman Obey has asked the National Association of Community and City Health Officers to look at this issue of the public health workforce. I think that is a very important study that NACCHO is undergoing and is one that I think would be very valuable to respond to some of the questions that we have heard.

Mr. PRICE. Dr. O'Toole, finally, let me bring you in on the end of this because I know in your previous assignments you have thought a lot about the issue we are discussing at this moment, and in your current role, of course, you have some responsibility not just for the technical assessment of the capabilities of these various BioWatch machines, but also some responsibility for the risk assessment and for making some judgments about the extent of deployment for Generation 3, assuming it can be developed, and the point of intersection with other modes of surveillance that may be less instantaneous but more flexible.

Dr. O'TOOLE. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is true I have spent the last 10 years thinking about bio defense and probably the topic I have thought about more than any other is biosurveillance because it is so troublesome and it is so complex. The first thing I would say is that, as all of my distinguished colleagues have said, if we cannot respond, it does not matter what we can detect. The foundation of response is the day-to-day public health and medical system in the country which, let us face it, is not just highly stressed, it is very fragmented and more or less in tatters. It can barely deal with Friday night in the emergency room. That is the first thing.

The second thing is that when we talk about biosurveillance we need to talk about not just detection, but what Dr. Garza called situational awareness, which is really the point of NBIC. It is not to detect something, but to get all the information we need when there is events ongoing in order to make informed decisions at the very top of the government, which is very complicated as we saw in H1N1. The third thing I would say is that because response depends so critically on our routine day-to-day capabilities that are spread out over all our cities, and our small towns and so forth we constantly conflate normal healthcare and public health with these extraordinary events, the likes of which we have actually never seen, which are very hard to imagine.

BIO THREATS

So when we are talking about an anthrax attack, what we are talking about, as far as we can judge based upon available intelligence on available scientific knowledge and on the modeling, which the S&T directorate does, is we are talking about attacks. A single attack could kill upwards of 10,000 people, and it goes up from there, let me tell you. That is the, you know, smallest plausible event that we are talking about. So what we are contemplating here is not just an epidemic, it is a catastrophic event carried out by a thinking enemy who is looking at all of our defenses and trying to thwart them and basically trying to bring down the country.

The question becomes what are we willing to spend to prevent that from happening or to at least mitigate the consequences so that fewer people die and it is not totally disruptive of our social and economic foundations? Okay? So that is the question. It is very difficult to answer on a fact basis, but here is what we have done in S&T. Three times now, every two years, we have done this thing called the bio threat risk assessment which takes what we know from intelligence data, which is not much in terms of hard intelligence because it is hard to find out about bio threats. We know, as you say, that Al-Qaeda had a lab in Afghanistan which we disrupted. We know they have an intent: fuse biological weapons. There is other intelligence out there that we can talk about in closed sessions.

By the way, I would urge all of you to get a bio threat briefing on the top secret SCI level. So we take intelligence data, we take available scientific information about what we know about anthrax and dozens of other agents, we get experts to look at the availability of anthrax. Can you find it in the world? Could you steal it from a lab? Not just anthrax, but smallpox, and tularemia and all of these agents. We then look at how could you make it into a biological weapon? How hard is it to mill, or grind up, or disperse that bio threat into an aerosolized weapon? Then, if you do that, what happens in an urban area? These are all aerosolized attacks in high population areas. How many people could get infected?

Based on the medicine that we know about that infectious agent, if infected, how many people would be likely to die, and we model it. So we take all of those assumptions and we see what comes out the other end. Then we do it again with a different agent. Then we do it with that agent again with different assumptions. We try to get a sense of what the boundaries are of how bad it could be under different conditions with different bugs. It is really, really terrifying. So that is the first thing we have to understand. We are not talking about an H1N1 epidemic, we are talking about a catastrophic attack on the United States.

So the first thing that we have to do after all of this conversation about how our response, and indeed our survival, as you point out, Congressman, is going to depend upon our routine healthcare and public health delivery systems. Now we are in a space of an absolutely extraordinary unheard of event that is threatening to the survival of the nation. By the way, these are self-replicating organisms. So if a terrorist group has the capacity to do one attack, you have to assume they can do two, or three, or 10 attacks. It is not like getting a nuclear weapon. Hopefully it is highly unlikely a terrorist group will get hold of a single nuclear weapons, but it is really remotely a possibility that they get hold of two or three. We are in a totally different ballpark when we are talking about a biological attack.

So the question for you all and for us is how much are we willing to spend to mitigate the consequences of these attacks which we probably cannot prevent because the bugs are everywhere, they are easy to get, it is not so hard to carry out these attacks and it is very hard to get the intel to discover and interdict such attacks. So how much are we willing to spend, and what is the best way to deploy our resources? You are asking all the right questions, Mr. Chairman, and all of you are, okay? We can tell you what we have to do, what the end goal is, but we cannot tell you what the bug is that we are going to have to detect, we cannot tell you the precise likelihood of an attack with anthrax, or tularemia or plague, and it is basically we are placing bets with very high consequence results if we are wrong.

We have to have the capacity to respond, which means not only a medical system and a public health system, we have to have countermeasures available when we need them in the quantities we need, which is why the President announced a new strategy towards that end in the State of the Union address, we have to be able to tell in the midst of this catastrophic event what is going on. Obviously, everybody downwind of the first person who gets sick is going to worry that they are infected and want medicines. Where do we really have to get to those medicines, and who really needs to be treated?

As Dr. Sosin said, it would be very valuable, as you mentioned, Mr. Chairman, to have point of service diagnostic tests so I could tell whether or not Dr. Goldstein was infected if he comes into my emergency room with a cough. We cannot do that right now. That would be a good investment, okay? It would be very helpful to have BioWatch systems in other cities who do not have sick people so that we can assure ourselves it does not look like there is an aerosol attack here, for example. A different kind of use of BioWatch for situational awareness.

There is a lot of things we would like to have, and with more time and an infinite budget I could list them all for you and give you some priorities, but the problem is very serious and very complex. We are chipping away at it. I truly believe that biosurveillance is in better shape now than it was two years ago when last I testified before this Committee because of this constant incremental improvement that we are making at the local level within CDC, and indeed, with NBIC. We learned a lot from H1N1, as Dr. Garza said. There is no silver bullet. Goodness knows Gen 3 BioWatch is not a silver bullet. It is a better bullet, but we need an army.

Mr. PRICE. All right. Thank you.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Culberson.

Mr. CULBERSON. If I could, this is tremendously helpful. I want to thank the Chairman, for all of you, for putting this together.

May I say, Mr. Chairman, I think that Dr. O'Toole's suggestion is an excellent one, for us to have the classified briefing. Could I ask that perhaps we could do that in a closed session?

Mr. PRICE. I agree, and we will schedule that.

Mr. CULBERSON. That would be very, very helpful and help us get our arms around this.

Dr. O'TOOLE. Be happy to participate in that, Mr. Chairman.

[The information follows:]

Staff from the Department's Office of Chief Financial Officer have reached out to the Subcommittee to make arrangements for the bio-threat briefing for the Members of the Subcommittee.

Mr. PRICE. Good. Mr. Rodriguez, do you have anything further?

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Could I ask one more question?

Mr. PRICE. Sure.

BIO THREATS

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Let me ask you. I know that during 9/11 we had a great deal of difficulty coming to grips with the issue of a lot of people, and there was a lot of false, you know, about anthrax being here, being there, and we only had, you know, I guess the CDC and there was waiting periods of up to six months. We had from other countries, also, that so-called anthrax was in a classroom or something and had to, literally, if we were going to do it, it was going to take six months or so, and I guess the chaos and stuff. Are we anywhere close to in case we have something similar that—I know those poor little dogs that were well-trained, you know, and they do such a beautiful job. We only have so many of them. What happens if we have something similar or something happens to, does it all kind of basically—at one time we talked about diversifying the CDC and putting senders in separate areas, just like we talked about NSA and different areas where instead of just being one in case something happens there. Number one. So that said, and diversifying it and responding to such a situation again.

Dr. O'TOOLE. In terms of where we are now versus then. First of all, I think it is fair to say that every state health department is better prepared to deal with white powder incidents and anthrax attacks than it was in 2001. We understand to a much greater degree what kinds of tests actually tell the truth about whether that white powder is anthrax or not. A lot of work has gone on at S&T to figure out exactly what kinds of tests are reliable and how you should sample a classroom or an area to figure out whether or not it is contaminated with anthrax.

A lot of work has also gone on, some in S&T, some at EPA and at HHS to figure out how we would sample an area after an attack to figure out the extent of contamination, and then how to decontaminate it. Again, it is a combination of a lot more science, applying that to new technologies, making sure the word gets out so everybody understands the new technologies and the science, making sure the local folks have the capabilities to apply those technologies when they need to, and all of this requires continuous training, continuously advancing the edge of the science. So we are better off. Are we perfect? No. It will still be chaotic, but it will be less chaotic.

CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS PLANNING

Dr. SOSIN. So I think what you are speaking to is what we refer to as continuity of operations planning. The whole infusion of incident, command incident, management, not just in the usual sectors, but into public health has also been a dramatic change over these years that we are talking about. Continuity of operations plans, having offsite and plans in place that you are exercising are requirements for federal agencies. They are happening also at the state and local level. I think we are much better prepared to be able to deal with the consequences. If your laboratory or your primary site goes down for whatever reason, explosion or a contamination, that we have ways to adapt. The plans are never perfect, and, in fact, they are never the exact scenario we get, but they help us have thought through the measures where we are going to go, who is going to be critical for going, how we can work from home, all those different pieces. A lot of work has gone into assuring that continuity.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Chairman, could I have one brief follow-up?

Mr. PRICE. Certainly.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you. If I could, Dr. Garza, I wanted to ask you about the $89 million for this next generation. Now, what exactly would that amount support? Is that the minimum you need?

Dr. GARZA. Yes, sir. So that supports procuring the units for testing and evaluation. It is a step-wise process, however, so we have to make sure that the machines are going to do what we want them to do before we go out and purchase a whole bunch of machines. So step one is making sure that it is able to detect the organism that we want to detect. Although that sounds easy, it is a very complex process that involves a lot of time, effort and money. So part of the money will be spent on testing and evaluation. If it goes through that process, and we are confident that it will, then we test the subsystems to make sure the wheels turn and the widgets flip, and then we do field testing to make sure it is going to work in southern Florida, and in Chicago and out in arid climates. So it is a step-wise process, but that is what the money supports.

Mr. CULBERSON. That is the absolute minimum level of funding you need in order to achieve this? There is a lot of debt in the deficit. I am always very conscious trying to find out where we can save money.

Dr. GARZA. I believe so, sir.

Mr. CULBERSON. Thank you.

Mr. GARZA. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. We will bring this to a close. You have been very generous with your time, and we have had, I think, a good discussion that will be very helpful to us. Dr. Goldstein, if we were going any further, I would ask you, and I will ask you to do this for the record to the extent you have something you think we need to hear, I would ask you to reflect a little more explicitly on the implications of your report for the 2011 budget submission. There are some apparent points of difference, such as the question of further Generation 2 testing. There may be other less apparent points of difference that would lead you at least to suggest to us certain questions we should be raising, if not outright disagreements.

So we really value the work of the Academy in putting this together, and we of course will make use of it far beyond just the current year budget consideration, but we would like to ask you to be as explicit as you can be about the questions your study brings to the budget submission as you have studied it from the Department. That would be very helpful. We thank all of you for your time, your service, your very useful testimony this afternoon. With that, the Subcommittee is adjourned.

[The following information was submitted through the Questions for the Record:]

United States
House of Representatives
Committee on Appropriations

Hearing before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Biosurveillance: Smart Investments for Early Warning

Questions for the Record

February 25, 2010

Table of Contents for Questions for the Record

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

CHAIRMAN DAVID PRICE

Under Secretary Tara O'Toole
Dr. Alexander Garza, Assistant Secretary, Office of Health Affairs and Chief Medical Officer, DHS

Biosurveillance: Smart Investments for Early Warning

BioWatch Generation 1/2

Question: Please provide a detailed explanation of the $10.1 million increase for BioWatch which is not associated with the Generation 3 system.

ANSWER: The $10.1 million increase for BioWatch is displayed in the following table.

Activity	FY 2011 Increase in BioWatch Base Program
Detection Operations (OHA led a review and an optimization of the existing BioWatch networks to improve the portion of the population protected in each area. This results in an increase in operational costs.)	$2,283,677
Joint QA Program (OHA will join the existing Department of Defense (DOD) biological detection quality assurance program to improve our overall detection system.)	$4,654,323
Modeling and simulation funding for evaluation of risks and benefits as well as criteria for deployment (e.g. network design) to address the NAS concerns.	$2,238,000
Jurisdictional Coordinators in six BioWatch areas that do not currently have local BioWatch representation.	$924,000
TOTAL	$10,100,000

Generation 2 testing

Question: Does S&T agree with the NAS recommendation to do further testing and evaluation of Generation 2 detectors, and if not, why not?

ANSWER: The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) believes there may be value in further testing of BioWatch Generation (Gen) 2. It is important, for example, to understand the current performance of the Gen 2 systems in terms of its specificity and sensitivity for the assays, capture efficacy, extraction efficacy, end-to-end system efficacy and system limitations so that appropriate comparisons can be evaluated against the Gen 3 technology. Also, depending on the pace and results of BioWatch Gen 3 testing, there may be a need to make appropriate enhancements to Gen 2 in the short-term to provide the best protection until full operational testing and evaluation of Gen 3 is completed.

Currently, S&T is fully engaged in the test and evaluation (T&E) process for BioWatch Gen 3. S&T has approved the Test and Evaluation Master Plan and is working with the Office of Health Affairs to update the document now that the final vendors have been selected. BioWatch Gen 3's first developmental test events will occur in April 2010 and S&T's Office of T&E is positioned to perform the T&E oversight when developmental testing begins. The Office of T&E has approved the operational test agent that will conduct the operational T&E and will approve the Operational Test Plan prior to the start of operational T&E on BioWatch Gen 3. BioWatch Gen 3 will undergo thorough (Operational Test and Evaluation) OT&E prior to deployment. Given the Department's current priorities, S&T is focusing on T&E on BioWatch Gen 3 instead of BioWatch Gen 2.

T&E for Generation 3

Question: Please provide a breakdown of the $73.9 million increase over FY 2011 for Generation 3 testing, evaluation, field testing, long lead planning, procurement and deployment.

ANSWER: The $73.9 million increase is requested as follows:

- Generation 3 Operational Test & Evaluation = $16.58 million
  - Consists of all support and operational elements to conduct testing in four BioWatch areas.
- Long Lead Repair and Logistics Support = $1.07 million
  - Consists of the logistics support and establishment of repair facility for the Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) in four BioWatch areas.
- Detector Procurement and Deployment = $56.25 million
  - $47.6 million to procure detectors for OT&E (180 units) and deployment (296 units) for later deployment into the first six cities;
  - $2 million for Generation-3 signal management (data) system procurement;
  - $6.65 million for pre-deployment activities including site preparation and coordination activities with state and local authorities preparing for later Generation-3 installations.

Question: Please provide an updated timeline for BioWatch, reflecting recent delays.

ANSWER: Based on the recent delays, the updated timeline for the Generation 3 (Gen-3) revised baseline schedule is reflected by the major milestones below:

- Phase I Contract Award – November 12, 2009
- Task Order 1 Award – February 2, 2010
- Task Order 2 Award – 3QFY10
- Completion of Field Testing – 2QFY11
- Technology Readiness Review – 2QFY11
- Phase II Contract Award for Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP) and Operational Test & Evaluation (OT&E) – 4QFY11/1QFY12
- OT&E
  - Start – 4QFY12
  - Finish – 3QFY13
- Initial Operational Capability (IOC) – 3QFY13
- Approval for Full Rate Production (FRP) – 3QFY13
- Contract Award for FRP – 4QFY13

Question: Does the current three month delay in the Generation 3 system change the budget needs for FY 11?

ANSWER: The three month delay results in moving the start of Operational Test and Evaluation into FY 12, although many of the long lead items, such as modeling analysis, site selection, site prep, and community acceptance efforts, to prepare for the deployment of Generation-2 will still need to be initiated in FY 11. As a result of the delay, approximately $60 million dollars might not be obligated until 2012.

Generation 3 Procurement

Question: What are the total procurement costs associated with the Generation 3 detection system? What will the sustainment costs be after the procurement is complete?

ANSWER: The planned total procurement costs associated with the Generation-3 detection system are approximately $513 million spread over the next 5 years. This figure includes the costs for detector procurement, operational test and evaluation, detector deployment, and a nationwide public health preparedness and response capability. It does not include the cost of operations and maintenance of the existing Generation-1 and Generation-2 systems or the Generation-3 deployed detectors during the transition years. The final sustainment costs of the system will approximately be $268 million per year after the deployment is complete. The cost of sustainment includes the direct cost to operate and maintain the Generation-3 detectors, technology refresh rates, public health preparedness activities, and the indirect cost to operate and maintain the National BioWatch Program, including all required coordination and readiness activities.

National Biosurveillance Integration Center

Question: Please elaborate on the new NBIC strategy. What is the longer term vision for NBIC? How will this new strategy help develop the programs of other states? Does OHA expect to eventually fully engage Federal partners again at some point?

ANSWER: NBIC agrees with the recommendation included in the Government Accountability Office's Report, "Biosurveillance: Developing a Collaboration Strategy is Essential to Fostering Interagency Data and Resource Sharing," that NBIC should finalize a strategy aimed to enhance collaboration with current and potential NBIS members. The data resulting from the new outreach strategy with state and local partners will integrate with the data from federal partners to enhance the information provided to senior decision makers.

OHA is working to improve coordination and information sharing capabilities through enhanced partnerships with specific states, the private sector, non-governmental agencies, and the international community. Beginning with the $5 million provided to NBIC in FY10 to support a demonstration project with the North Carolina Collaboratory for Bio-Preparedness, we aim to validate integrated information sharing of public health, animal surveillance information, environmental monitoring, and other biosurveillance information.

In addition to North Carolina, states we hope to formally partner with include Minnesota – a State nationally known for their superior Food Defense capabilities through information analysis – and Washington State. Washington State has demonstrated advanced capability to integrate critical infrastructure analysis into decision making schemes. As we work with state and local partners, we hope to demonstrate the value of situational awareness to prepare and respond to biological incidents.

We will continue working with our federal partners to enter into formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to guide and facilitate information sharing and collaboration efforts. Where MOUs are lacking, we will continue to work informally with partners to obtain such information and data.

Question: Explain how this new strategy will not further stove pipe this effort and ask states to report the same information, for example hospital surveillance efforts, through multiple Federal agencies?

ANSWER: Since its authorization in 2007, NBIC has faced a number of challenges in its efforts to establish formal partnerships with federal agencies. NBIC agrees with the recommendation included in the Government Accountability Office's Report, "Biosurveillance: Developing a Collaboration Strategy is Essential to Fostering Interagency Data and Resource Sharing," that NBIC should finalize a strategy aimed to enhance collaboration with current and potential NBIS members. The data resulting from the new outreach strategy with state and local partners will integrate with the data from federal partners to enhance the information provided to senior decision makers.

Under the refocused effort with the States, we do not intend to establish any requirements mandating state and local partners provide specific biological surveillance data to NBIC. Our goal is that integrated biosurveillance capabilities at the state and local level will provide enhanced situational awareness and information sharing ultimately promoting better collaboration with the Federal government.

Question: Discuss outreach to and potential involvement in NBIC of private entities.

ANSWER: NBIC is conducting outreach to commercial retailers, agricultural product supply chain participants, and healthcare facilities. The information available from such groups is useful to obtain a complete and comprehensive picture of biological events and trends that could negatively impact the security of the Nation.

The following questions relate to S&T and its fiscal year 2011 request.

Increased Management and Administration Personnel

Question: The FY 2011 request reflects an increase of 35 FTE that is to be offset by a reduction in contractor positions. Please list the positions that will be filled, by office, and their current status - either vacant or filled by contract personnel.

ANSWER: The following positions are planned contractor position conversions.

Business Operations		
Office	**Position**	**Status**
Asset Management	Senior Management Analyst	Contractor Filled
Asset Management	Senior Project Manager	Contractor Filled
Human Capital	Jr. Homeland Security Specialist	Recently Converted
Human Capital	Management Analyst	Recently Converted
Human Capital	Junior Financial Analyst	Contractor Filled
Human Capital	Senior Management Analyst	Recently Converted
Human Capital	Management Analyst	Recently Converted
Human Capital	Senior Management Analyst	Recently Converted
Human Capital	Management Analyst	Contractor Filled

Security	Sr. Homeland Security Specialist	Contractor Filled
Security	Homeland Security Specialist	Contractor Filled
Security	Administrative Specialist	Contractor Filled
Security	Homeland Security Specialist	Contractor Filled
Security	Sr. Homeland Security Specialist	Contractor Filled
Emergency Management	Junior Management Analyst	Recently Converted
Executive Secretariat	Senior Management Analyst	Recently Converted
Executive Secretariat	Management Analyst	Recently Converted
Executive Secretariat	Junior Management Analyst	Contractor Filled
Information Technology	IT Specialist	Contractor Filled
Information Technology	IT Specialist	Contractor Filled
Information Technology	IT Specialist	Contractor Filled
Chief Financial Officer		
Office	**Position**	**Status**
Acquisition Division	Sr. Financial Analyst	Contractor Filled
Acquisition Division	Financial Analyst	Contractor Filled
Acquisition Division	Financial Analyst	Contractor Filled
Acquisition Division	Financial Analyst	Contractor Filled
Acquisition Division	Financial Analyst	Contractor Filled
Acquisition Division	Financial Analyst	Contractor Filled
Acquisition Division	Financial Analyst	Contractor Filled
Financial Operations	Accounting Technician	Recently Converted
Financial Operations	Accounting Technician	Contractor Filled
Financial Operations	Accountant	Contractor Filled
Planning and Integration	Program Analyst	Contractor Filled
Budget Office	Program Analyst	Contractor Filled

Border Officer Tools and Safety Program

Question: The FY 2011 request reduces funding from $5 million in FY 2010 to $800,000 for Border Officer Safety and Tools Projects, including demonstrating and delivering a hidden compartment inspection device to CBP and Coast Guard, and a real-time imaging capability to ICE. Please describe the form these deliverables will take (e.g., prototypes, or specifications for procurement). In addition, within this $800,000 level of funding, the request says that S&T plans to investigate current and emerging counter-surveillance technologies. How much funding is slated for that purpose in FY 2011, and how much (if any) is being spent in FY09-10?

ANSWER: In FY 2011, the Border Officer Safety and Tools Project will deliver a demonstrated advance prototype device for real-time image transmission and engineering specifications that are sufficient for Immigration and Customs Enforcement to conduct general procurement and deployment of the device.

From 2005 to 2008, the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) performed initial development and demonstration of a handheld hidden compartment inspection device under a Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) contract. The prototype was demonstrated to Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S.

Coast Guard (USCG), and others. CBP and USCG identified a capability gap that an improved version of this device might fill. In response, S&T proposed a new fiscal year 2009 effort to implement the improvements. However, CBP and USCG subsequently reduced the priority of this capability. After discussions with CBP and USCG, and in light of their change in priorities, S&T put the funds toward other higher priority needs, such as the emerging threat posed by small, dark aircraft. In fiscal year 2011, S&T will spend $300,000 on current and emerging counter-surveillance technologies. No fiscal year 2009-2010 funds were spent in this area.

Centers of Excellence

Question: For the record, please highlight for the Committee the estimated funding for each Center of Excellence in fiscal year 2011. For those COEs that are not receiving funding, please explain why.

ANSWER: In FY 2011, the Centers of Excellence are expected to receive total funding of $30,417,000. Ten of the 12 COE's would receive funding in FY 2011, at approximately $3 million each. The Science and Technology Directorate does not plan to fund two of the current 12 COEs in FY 2011. Those two COEs are the Center for Advancing Microbial Risk Assessment (CAMRA) and the Center of Excellence for the Study of Preparedness and Catastrophic Event Response (PACER). CAMRA and PACER are funded through FY 2011 with prior year appropriations.

Question: What, if any COEs, will re-compete in 2010 and 2011? How long do you anticipate this process will take and when will decisions be reached? Please address each competition separately.

ANSWER: Two or three Centers of Excellence (COEs) will be re-competed in 2010 and 2011. The Science and Technology Directorate will re-compete:

- The risk and economic analysis COE, currently led by the University of Southern California in 2009, is being competed now and the competition closes April 30, 2010 with award expected in Summer 2010.
- The terrorism and responses to terrorism COE, currently led by the University of Maryland during 2010-2011, will be competed starting in Fall 2010 and awarded in Spring 2011.
- The national transportation security COE may be competed in fiscal year 2011 for eventual award in fiscal year 2012. We have not yet made the determination whether or not to re-compete this COE.

Demonstrations and Pilot Programs

Question: What pilots and/or demonstrations, across all portfolios, does S&T have scheduled for the upcoming year that involve localities?

ANSWER: Please see the table below.

Name	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Wide Area Surveillance	Wide Area Surveillance - Demonstration of a prototype system at Boston Logan International Airport. System provides 360-degree persistent high-resolution coverage for multiple operators, captures video and track targets in real-time, and stores data for further analysis.	Boston, MA Local Law Enforcement	March 18, 2010	HSARPA
Future Attribute Screening Technology (FAST)	Future Attribute Screening Technology project- Demonstration will include an overview of the Future Attribute Screening Technology project including the Theory of Malintent, participation in the Association for Psychological Science (APS) Annual Convention, and a live screening protocol illustrating the current sensor suite and fusion algorithms in the Mobile Modules located at the convention site.	Boston, MA Local Law Enforcement, Massachusetts Convention Center Authority (Hynes Center)	May 2010	HSARPA
Resilient Tunnel	Tunnel Plug - Demonstration will subject a tunnel plug constructed from high-strength fabric to pressurized water testing in a custom-built test tunnel. This plug is designed to address requirements provided by a specific mass transit agency, which will use demonstration results to decide whether to implement the tunnel plug.	Mass Transit Agencies, West Virginia University	July 2010	HSARPA
SAFECON	Test bed Validation- Baseline SAFECON test bed functionality and environment.	DHS S&T personnel and other Government Staff	July 2010	HSARPA
SAFECON	Remote Vapor Inspection System Prototype (RVIS) - Demonstrate the RVIS capability to detect an explosive material in a 20' ISO container in a relevant, full scale environment.	DHS S&T personnel and other Government Staff	July 2010	HSARPA
MagViz	Liquid Explosives Screening- Demonstrate the Bottled Liquid Scanner (BLS) MagViz spin-off to detect and ID liquid explosives in an airport environment.	Albuquerque Sunport Airport personnel and TSA officers, other government personnel, VIPs, and media	September 2010	HSARPA
Rapid Repair of Levee Breach Temporary Damage Mitigation Tool for Levee Breach	Full Scale Levee Breach Seal- Demonstrate the ability of the PLUG to be effective in mitigating the expected damage resulting from a "'Katrina-like' event, or levee breach.	DHS S&T personnel, US Army Corps of Engineers, State and Local Levee Authorities and other Government Staff	September 2010	HSARPA

Name	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Resilient Electric Grid	Stand Alone Fault Current Limiter Demonstration- Demonstrate the fault current limiting capability of the solid state, stand alone fault current limiter. This device is designed to instantaneously reduce faults currents that can destabilize the electric grid to safe levels for increased grid resiliency.	Participants include S&T personnel, project performers and partners, Power Industry Representatives, other government personnel, and invited VIPs.	September 2010	HSARPA
TRUST	System Prototype Operational Demonstration - Prototype TRUST collection and detection system will be installed in a 20' shipping container and shipped between 2 US ports. While in transit, simulated threats will be released to demonstrate the effectiveness of the prototype system.	DHS S&T personnel, selected port authorities and other Government Staff	January 2011	HSARPA
Maritime Security Technology Pilot	Installation and check-out of technologies to support the apprehension of illegal small boats and semi-submersibles	- Tampa/St Petersburg, FL; Miami, FL	2010	Transition/Borders and Maritime Security Division
Port Security Test Bed	Installation and check-out of data sharing technologies into the Port Security Test Bed	- USCG – LA, Long Beach, CA; - SPAWAR, San Diego, CA	2009-2013	Transition/Borders and Maritime Security Division
Real Time Image Transmission System	Demonstration of the Real Time Image Transmission prototype to law enforcement community customers	- ICE	2010	Transition/Borders and Maritime Security Division
Secure Wrap	Demonstrate the capability of the wrap to provide a transparent, flexible, and tamper-indicative wrapping that secures and supports monitoring of palletized cargo.	- Atlantic City International Airport – Atlantic City, NJ - InfoSciTex Corp – Waltham, MA - Transportation Security Lab – Atlantic City, NJ	Mid-FY 2011	SBIR/Borders and Maritime Security Division
Leafcutter	Possible flight test against surrogate Self-Propelled Semi-Submersible (SPSS) vessel target to test airborne target detection and discrimination capabilities.	- Sigma Space, Inc. - AFRL	Spring 2010 (tentative)	Transition/Borders & Maritime Security Division
Wide Area Motion Imager for Homeland Security (WAMIDS)	Test and evaluate the operational effectiveness of developmental wide-area infrared sensors with a goal to detect individuals walking across an 8-mi wide swath of desert at night.	- Sierra Vista, NM (tentative) - Logos, Inc.	Spring-Summer 2010	Transition/Borders & Maritime Security Division

Name	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Small UAS T&E Pilot Program for LA County First Responders	Small UAS technology cannot be evaluated by first responder communities in a manner that leads to conclusive strategic planning for and impact assessment on new capabilities. This S&T-led pilot T&E program will include: • 3 CONOP/scenario types: Law enforcement; fire; hazmat • Representative UAS types: AV's Wasp, Raven, Puma AE • 3 sensor types: EO/IR, chemical, radiological	- Aerovironment, Inc. - LA County Sherriff, Police, and Fire departments - Observer participation by other First Responder stakeholders, including DHS components (e.g., FEMA; USSS; CBP; other)	May 2010 (tentative)	Transition/Borders & Maritime Security Division
Unattended Ground Sensors	UGS Comparative Testing for SBInet	- CBP - MIT/LL, Lexington, MA; - Crane Wireless Monitoring Solutions, Richardson, TX; - Monitron, Inc, Albuquerque, NM	2010	Transition/Borders & Maritime Security Division
Tripwire Technologies	Engineering Test of Prototype System	- CBP; - Night Vision & Electronics Sensors Directorate (NVESD), Ft. Belvoir, VA; - Naval Research Lab (NRL), Washington, DC; - Sandia National Laboratory (SNL), Albuquerque, NM	2010	Transition/Borders & Maritime Security Division
NorthEast Testbed (NET-B)	Test and Evaluation of Multiple Surveillance Technologies	- CBP; - Night Vision & Electronics Sensors Directorate (NVESD), Ft. Belvoir, VA; - Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) - MIT/LL, Lexington, MA;	FY 2011	Transition/Borders & Maritime Security Division

Name	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Shipboard Automatic Identification System (AIS) and Radar Contact Reporting (SARCR) Project	Continue developmental test and evaluation of remaining prototype units and conduct an operational demonstration to assess the homeland security utility of SARCR and determine its ability to improve persistent maritime surveillance.	- Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), Washington, DC; - Mnemonics Inc., Melborne, FL - Assurance Technology Corporation (ATC), Carlisle, MA - US Department of Transportation Research and Innovation Technology Administration Volpe National Transportation Systems Center (VOLPE), Boston, MA - Maersk Lines Limited, Norfolk, VA - Celebration Cruise Line, Port of Palm Beach, FL - Joint Interagency Task Force South (JIATF South), Key West, FL - DDR&E, Washington, DC - Massachusetts's Institute of Technology Lincoln Laboratory (MITLL), Lincoln, MA - USCG SCC Key West, Key West, FL - Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC), Newport, RI - SRM, Inc., Middletown, RI - Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Crane, IA - CACI Federal, Arlington, VA - American Bureau of Shipbuilding Government Services (ABSG), Alexandria, VA	2010	Transition / Borders and Maritime Security Division

Name	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Shipboard Automatic Identification System (AIS) and Radar Contact Reporting (SARCR) Project	Conduct final field testing and transition of SARCR prototype units.	- Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), Washington, DC; - Mnemonics Inc., Melborne, FL - Assurance Technology Corporation (ATC), Carlisle, MA - US Department of Transportation Research and Innovation Technology Administration Volpe National Transportation Systems Center (VOLPE), Boston, MA - Maersk Lines Limited, Norfolk, VA - Celebration Cruise Line, Port of Palm Beach, FL - USCG SCC Key West, Key West, FL - Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC), Newport, RI - SRM, Inc., Middletown, RI - Massachusetts's Institute of Technology Lincoln Laboratory (MITLL), Lincoln, MA - Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Crane, IA - CACI Federal, Arlington, VA - American Bureau of Shipbuilding Government Services (ABSG), Alexandria, VA	2011	Transition / Borders and Maritime Security Division

Name	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Tethered Aerostat Radar Processor (TARP) Project	Conduct developmental test and evaluation of VISTA's Maritime Radar Processor (MRP) integrated into an existing Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS) and conduct an operational demonstration to assess the homeland security utility of TARP and determine the processor's ability to detect and track slow, low radar cross section targets of interest.	- Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), Washington, DC; - VISTA Research, Inc., Sunnyvale, CA - Air Force Combat Command / A3OH Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS) Program Office, El Paso, TX - Caribbean Air Marine Operations Center (CAMOC), San Juan, PR - USCG SCC Key West, Key West, FL - Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC), Newport, RI - SRM, Inc., Middletown, RI - Massachusetts's Institute of Technology Lincoln Laboratory (MITLL), Lincoln, MA - Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Crane, IA - CACI Federal, Arlington, VA - American Bureau of Shipbuilding Government Services (ABSG), Alexandria, VA	2010	Transition / Borders and Maritime Security Division
Tethered Aerostat Radar Processor (TARP) Project	Conduct final field testing and transition of TARP prototype.	- Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), Washington, DC; - VISTA Research, Inc., Sunnyvale, CA - Air Force Combat Command / A3OH Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS) Program Office, El Paso, TX - Caribbean Air Marine Operations Center (CAMOC), San Juan, PR - USCG SCC Key West, Key West, FL - Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC), Newport, RI - SRM, Inc., Middletown, RI - Massachusetts's Institute of Technology Lincoln Laboratory (MITLL), Lincoln, MA - Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Crane, IA - CACI Federal, Arlington, VA - American Bureau of Shipbuilding Government Services (ABSG), Alexandria, VA	2011	Transition / Borders and Maritime Security Division

Name	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Modular Sensor System (MSS) Project	Conduct developmental test and evaluation of a prototype wide field of view thermal imaging system integrated into NRL's MSS.	- Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), Washington, DC; - Raytheon Vision Systems, Goleta, CA - AXSYS Technologies, Inc. Nashua, NH - Object Video, Inc., Reston, VA - Smart Logic, Inc., Vienna, VA - Maryland Natural Resource Police, Annapolis, MD - USCG SCC Baltimore, Baltimore, MD - Naval Surface Warfare System (NSWC), Crane, IA - SRM, Inc., Middletown, RI - Massachusetts's Institute of Technology Lincoln Laboratory (MITLL), Lincoln, MA - Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Crane, IA - CACI Federal, Arlington, VA - American Bureau of Shipbuilding Government Services (ABSG), Arlington, VA	2010	Transition / Borders and Maritime Security Division
Modular Sensor System (MSS) Project	Continue developmental test and evaluation of the enhanced MSS and conduct an operational demonstration to assess its homeland security utility and determine its ability to detect, track, classify, and identify large and small vessels in port and coastal regions with minimal human intervention.	- Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), Washington, DC; - Assurance Technology Corporation (ATC), Carlisle, MA - Inmedius, Inc., Pittsburg, VA - SAIC, Arlington, VA - Protasis, Inc., Alexandria, VA - Maryland Natural Resource Police, Annapolis, MD - USCG SCC Baltimore, Baltimore, MD - Naval Undersea Warfare System (NUWC), Newport, RI - SRM, Inc., Middletown, RI - Massachusetts's Institute of Technology Lincoln Laboratory (MITLL), Lincoln, MA - Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Crane, IA - CACI Federal, Arlington, VA - American Bureau of Shipbuilding Government Services (ABSG), Alexandria, VA	2011	Transition / Borders and Maritime Security Division

Name	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Modular Sensor System (MSS) Project	Commence developmental test and evaluation of MONGOOSE HF radar system and conduct an operational demonstration to assess its homeland utility and determine its ability to detect, track, classify, and identify large and small vessels in port and coastal regions with minimal human intervention.	- Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), Washington, DC; - Assurance Technology Corporation (ATC), Carlisle, MA - Inmedius, Inc., Pittsburg, VA - SAIC, Arlington, VA - Protasis, Inc., Alexandria, VA - Maryland Natural Resource Police, Annapolis, MD - USCG SCC Baltimore, Baltimore, MD - Naval Undersea Warfare System (NUWC), Newport, RI - SRM, Inc., Middletown, RI - Massachusetts's Institute of Technology Lincoln Laboratory (MITLL), Lincoln, MA - Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Crane, IA - CACI Federal, Arlington, VA - American Bureau of Shipbuilding Government Services (ABSG), Alexandria, VA	2011	Transition / Borders and Maritime Security Division
Modular Sensor System (MSS) Project	Conduct final field testing and transition of MSS prototype.	- Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), Washington, DC; - Assurance Technology Corporation (ATC), Carlisle, MA - Inmedius, Inc., Pittsburg, PA - SAIC, Arlington, VA - Protasis, Inc., Alexandria, VA - Maryland Natural Resource Police, Annapolis, MD - USCG SCC Baltimore, Baltimore, MD - Naval Undersea Warfare System (NUWC), Newport, RI - SRM, Inc., Middletown, RI - Massachusetts's Institute of Technology Lincoln Laboratory (MITLL), Lincoln, MA - Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Crane, IA - CACI Federal, Arlington, VA - American Bureau of Shipbuilding Government Services (ABSG), Alexandria, VA	2012	Transition / Borders and Maritime Security Division

Name	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Small Vessel Tracking (SVT) Project	Conduct developmental test and evaluation of the SVT prototype system	- Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), Washington, DC; - Assurance Technology Corporation (ATC), Carlisle, MA - Inmedius, Inc., Pittsburg, PA - SAIC, Arlington, VA - Protasis, Inc., Alexandria, VA - Maryland Natural Resource Police, Annapolis, MD - USCG SCC Baltimore, Baltimore, MD - Naval Undersea Warfare System (NUWC), Newport, RI - SRM, Inc., Middletown, RI - Massachusetts's Institute of Technology Lincoln Laboratory (MITLL), Lincoln, MA - Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Crane, IA - CACI Federal, Arlington, VA - American Bureau of Shipbuilding Government Services (ABSG), Alexandria, VA	2010	Transition / Borders and Maritime Security Division
Small Vessel Tracking (SVT) Project	Continue developmental test and evaluation of the enhanced SVT and conduct an operational demonstration to assess its homeland security utility and determine its ability to detect, track, classify, and identify large and small vessels in port and coastal regions with minimal human intervention. Additional technologies that enable identification and tracking of small vessels in harbor environments will be assessed and the SVT will be operationally demonstrated to assess its ability to identify vessels entering a security exclusion zone or approached by a law enforcement boarding vessel and provide alerts directly and securely.	- Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), Washington, DC; - Assurance Technology Corporation (ATC), Carlisle, MA - Inmedius, Inc., Pittsburgh, PA - SAIC, Arlington, VA - Protasis, Inc., Alexandria, VA - Maryland Natural Resource Police, Annapolis, MD - USCG SCC Baltimore, Baltimore, MD - Naval Undersea Warfare System (NUWC), Newport, RI - SRM, Inc., Middletown, RI - Massachusetts's Institute of Technology Lincoln Laboratory (MITLL), Lincoln, MA - Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Crane, IA - CACI Federal, Arlington, VA - American Bureau of Shipbuilding Government Services (ABSG), Alexandria, VA	2011	Transition / Borders and Maritime Security Division

Name	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Small Vessel Tracking (SVT) Project	Conduct final field testing and transition of SVT prototype.	- Naval Research Laboratory (NRL), Washington, DC; - Assurance Technology Corporation (ATC), Carlisle, MA - Inmedius, Inc., Pittsburg, PA - SAIC, Arlington, VA - Protasis, Inc., Alexandria, VA - Maryland Natural Resource Police, Annapolis, MD - USCG SCC Baltimore, Baltimore, MD - Naval Undersea Warfare System (NUWC), Newport, RI - SRM, Inc., Middletown, RI - Massachusetts's Institute of Technology Lincoln Laboratory (MITLL), Lincoln, MA - Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC), Crane, IA - CACI Federal, Arlington, VA - American Bureau of Shipbuilding Government Services (ABSG), Alexandria, VA	2012	Transition / Borders and Maritime Security Division
Semantic Mesh for Intelligent Sensors (SMIS)	Sensor Web Prototype Demonstration at Fort A.P. Hill during Boy Scout Jamboree. The sensor web system will enable wireless communication and transmission of data between geographically disparate sensors. Each sensor will collect data based on its location and specified capabilities (i.e. imaging, environmental, nuclear, chemical, and biological). Collectively, the sensors will transmit a complete picture of the subject environment to the server.	• Virginia Department of Emergency management • United States Secret Service	FY 2010	Command, Control and Interoperability Division
Video Analytics	Integration of multiple video feeds for law enforcement and emergency response	• City of Chicago emergency response agencies	FY 2010	Command, Control and Interoperability Division
Cyber Scenario Modeling and Reporting Tool (CyberSmart)	Demonstrate the Cyber Scenario Modeling and Reporting Tool (CyberSMART) at a regional cyber exercise. CyberSMART is a Web-based tool that allows a team of cyber exercise scenario developers and subject matter experts and can be used for many different exercise types, including workshops, tabletops, drills, and functional exercises.	• City of Seattle	FY 2010	Command, Control and Interoperability Division
DHS Secure Wireless Access Pilot (DSWAP)	A pilot of DHS S&T funded technology that enables secure use of wireless networks.	• Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)	FY 2010	Command, Control and Interoperability Division

Name	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Southeast Regional Operations Platform Pilot (SE ROPP) Phase II	Builds upon the technical and operational lessons learned from Phase I to expand information sharing capabilities among all Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Outcomes of SE ROPP Phase II include improving information sharing exchange among states and operationalizing vUSA among participating jurisdictions.	• State emergency management and homeland security representatives from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. • FEMA Regions IV and VI	FY 2011	Command, Control and Interoperability Division
Pacific Northwest (PNW) Regional Pilot	Helps to develop an operational information sharing capability among Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, along with other relevant federal partners and private sector entities. The PNW Regional Pilot leverages lessons learned and best practices from the SE ROPP to address the information sharing needs of the state and regional emergency management response community. The PNW Regional Pilot will refine operational requirements specific to the PNW region. Additionally, there will be a focus on 2010 winter storm and flood season that is unique to the region.	• State emergency management and homeland security representatives from Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington • Washington National Guard • Pacific Northwest National Laboratories • FEMA Regions X and VIII	FY 2011	Command, Control and Interoperability Division
Multi-Band Radio	Pilots the multi-band radio (MBR) with local, state, and Federal agencies across the Nation. The MBR is equal in cost, size, and weight to existing portable radios and enables emergency responders to communicate with other jurisdictions more effectively during day-to-day operations and large-scale disasters.	• Surrounding local and state agencies will participate in pilots that will be led by: U.S. Marshals Service (New York/New Jersey), Customs and Border Protection (Detroit, MI), Federal Emergency Management Agency Mobile Emergency Response System (Frederick, MD), and the Interagency Communication Interoperability System (Los Angeles, CA)	FY 2011	Command, Control and Interoperability Division
Remote Enforcement Analytical Data Device System. (READDS)	Demonstrates additional PDA capabilities to law enforcement agencies with IP access.	• Oregon State Police	FY 2011	Command, Control and Interoperability Division

Name	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Analytical Tool Kit (ATK)	Collaborates with state and local law enforcement to leverage an analytical capability R&D effort at the Federal Air Marshal Service. This analytical toolkit helps fusion centers across the Nation better leverage their existing data to identify criminal and terrorist activities by working with states to identify their requirements for information analysis.	• Rhode Island Fusion Center • Baton Rouge Fusion Center • New Jersey Fusion Center • Tuscaloosa, AL Sheriff's Department	FY 2011	Command, Control and Interoperability Division
Geospatial Analytics	Collaborates with the New Jersey and Los Angeles Fusion Centers to provide actionable intelligence and the ability to synthesize data for improved situational awareness and critical decision making. It leverages a geospatial analytics DoD model for state and local law enforcement.	• New Jersey Fusion Center • Los Angeles Fusion Center	FY 2011	Command, Control and Interoperability Division
First Responder Authentication Credential (FRAC) Working Group	Focuses on exploring Personal Identity Verification Interoperable cards as the primary identity credential for emergency responders and will demonstrate interoperability at selected locations and organizations.	• Colorado • Maryland • Virginia • District of Columbia • Missouri • Southwest Texas • Pennsylvania • Chester County, PA • West Virginia • Hawaii	FY 2011	Command, Control and Interoperability Division
Critical Infrastructure Inspection Management System (CIIMS)/LA Shield	Demonstrates additional infrastructure inspection management capabilities for handheld and vehicle application.	• Los Angeles Police Department • Maryland State Police	FY 2011	Command, Control and Interoperability Division
Virtual City	Pilots a data fusion capability to determine the effectiveness of a commercial off the shelf product in facilitating information sharing between county and state	• St Claire County, MI Emergency Management Office	FY 2011	Command, Control and Interoperability Division
Geo-tagging of sensor data	Demonstrates camera system (Sensor) with geo tagging software which enables captured images to be automatically geo-located and rapidly disseminated.	• Alabama Department of Homeland Security • Alabama Department of Environmental Management • Maryland State Police	FY 2011	Command, Control and Interoperability Division
Total Immersion Pilot	Pilots a simulation ("immersion") technology which allows users to execute various emergency response management scenarios via an interactive web service.	• Pacific Northwest States Emergency Management Agencies (TBD)	FY 2011	Command, Control and Interoperability Division

Name	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Critical Asset Tracking	Demonstrates an integrated, GPS asset tracking system. Assets deemed critical are at the discretion of the individual states, but are generally those assets that would be used as part of an emergency response. Tracking is GPS based and the pilot focuses on integrating the different vendor based tracking solutions into a single picture.	• Florida Division of Emergency Management • Alabama Emergency Management Agency	FY 2011	Command, Control and Interoperability Division
Interagency Biological Restoration Demonstration (IBRD) Table Top Exercise (TTX)	The IBRD program is currently developing in partnership with the Seattle Urban Area a regional remediation and recovery plan for an anthrax incident. The TTX will provide a forum to discuss/validate the draft regional plan.	Seattle Urban Area – Pierce County, King County, Seattle, Bellevue, Washington State	June 2-4, 2010	Bio-Response & Restoration – Systems Approaches for Restoration
Interagency Biological Restoration Demonstration (IBRD) Simulation Exercise (SIMEX)	The IBRD program has developed new capabilities, technologies and concepts of operation (ConOps) for wide area biological restoration. These products will be exercised in a SIMEX as part of a realistic and dynamic scenario, in order to evaluate efficacy and identify gaps.	Seattle Urban Area – Pierce County, King County, Seattle, Bellevue, Washington State	July 2010	Bio-Response & Restoration – Systems Approaches for Restoration
Facility Restoration Operational Technology Demonstration	A series of two workshops and tabletop exercises, supplemented by technology demonstrations, will be conducted for major U.S. airports to disseminate guidance for indoor facility cleanup following an incident involving a chemical warfare agent release and to provide tools and assistance in pre-planning for such an incident. Each workshop and exercise builds upon a final operational technology demonstration conducted in partnership with Los Angeles World Airports (LAX) in 2009.	East Coast airports expected to participate in the first workshop and tabletop exercise (metro Washington, DC area) are: John F. Kennedy and LaGuardia (NY); Newark Liberty International (NJ); Boston Logan (MA); Washington Dulles (VA) and Ronald Reagan National (DC). Airports expected to participate in the second workshop and tabletop exercise (Dallas-Fort Worth area) are: Chicago O'Hare and Midway (IL); Houston Intercontinental, Dallas-Fort Worth (TX); and Atlanta Hartsfield (GA).	October 2010 November 2010	Response and Recovery / Chemical and Biological Division
Explosives Standoff Detection (Standoff Test Bed)	Integration of explosives standoff detection technologies	Kennewick, WA Police Department	Aug 2010	EXD--Transition
Explosives Defeat (Bomb Squad Test Bed)	Demonstration of diagnostics and defeat technologies	Michigan State Police	April/May 2010	EXD--Transition
Full Mission Characterization	Demonstration of VBIED defeat technology	Las Vegas Fire Rescue (Arson/Bomb Squad), Los Angeles County Sheriffs Dept	May 2010	EXD--CIED

Name	Pilot/Demo Description	Local Partners	Date	Portfolio
Electronic Countermeasures	Demonstration of ECM technology	Las Vegas Fire Rescue (Arson/Bomb Squad), Los Angeles County Sheriffs Dept, Seattle Police Dept	Aug 2010	EXD--Transition
Explosives Detection	Demonstration of hand held trace technology	New York Police Dept	Feb 2010 (ongoing)	EXD--RTAP
Mobile Biometrics	4-finger "slap" modules (capture, store, transmit) will be demonstrated to CBP, USCG, and state and local law enforcement	TBD Law Enforcement	Aug/Sep 2011	Transition – Human Factors/Behavioral Science Division

Chemical Programs – Detection

Question: Your budget indicates that you expect to conduct critical design reviews for the Autonomous Rapid Facility Chemical Agent Monitor (ARFCAM) and Lightweight Autonomous Chemical Identification System (LACIS) in fiscal year 2010 and undertake developmental test and evaluation of prototypes in fiscal year 2011. What is the status of those two programs and how much funding is included for them in the FY11 request?

ANSWER: For both the Autonomous Rapid Facility Chemical Agent Monitor (ARFCAM) and Lightweight Autonomous Chemical Identification System (LACIS), independent laboratory testing of candidate prototypes was completed and critical design reviews were conducted in first quarter of fiscal year 2010. Prototypes for field tests are currently being readied, and plans for field tests are in development to support the assessment of these final prototypes. Field tests will be conducted in early fiscal year 2011 (first quarter). Contracting to support FY 2010 field tests will occur with FY 2010 funds; hence, no funds are requested in the FY 2011 budget to complete the ARFCAM and LACIS projects.

Command, Control and Interoperability

Question: The Visual Analytics, Precision Information Environments (VAPIE) project supported the 2010 Olympics with implementation of a Common Operation Picture and Visual Analytics Center. How did these operations perform, and what lessons learned could be applied to future efforts such as the proposed Mid-Atlantic Data Sharing Program?

ANSWER: The Visual Analytics and Precision Information Environments (VAPIE) program conducts research on novel advanced technologies and techniques that increase understanding and manipulate information in multiple forms and modes (for example: text, video, images, audio, databases, and sensor data). Although these technologies were successfully demonstrated by the University of Washington in Seattle prior to the 2010 Olympics, discussions with the 2010 Olympic Coordinating Committee determined that there was insufficient time to incorporate the technologies for the 2010 Olympics. These technologies are continuing to be developed and implemented in the Seattle region and further discussions are underway on their use in the Northwest region and along the Canadian border.

Cyber Security Assessment Project

Question: Please describe the scope and scale of proposed red teaming efforts, and funding proposed for that project in FY 2011.

ANSWER: Funding for the Science and Technology Directorate's (S&T) cyber security related red teaming efforts are estimated at $300,000 for fiscal year 2011. S&T plans to conduct red teaming efforts to assess vulnerabilities and evaluate system assurance for the following projects in fiscal year 2011:

- Distributed Environment for Critical Infrastructure Decision-making Exercises (DECIDE) – project to enable private sector entities in critical infrastructures to conduct collaborative, realistic, fully immersive, scenario-based exercises
- Botnet Anomaly-Based Detection – technology that will provide the government and private sector with the capability to detect malicious bots and bot networks
- Cyber Defense Technology Experimental Research Testbed (DETER) – testbed used by both DHS-funded researchers and the larger cyber security research community—including government, industry, and academia—to test and evaluate cyber security technologies

Insider Threat Project

Question: The funding level of the Suspicious Behavior Detection program was reduced by $2.3 million, or over a third; the budget notes that the Insider Threat Project funding was reduced, although the budget indicates it will begin funding operational testing of an "empirical framework". When will this operational testing be completed, and how much funding will be required to reach the stage where tools can be provided for pilot testing or use by industry or government?

ANSWER: In fiscal year 2010, the Insider Threat Project is developing a framework for understanding and relating the behavioral characteristics that indicate an insider threat. To support the framework, the Project is also developing a customer driven research roadmap addressing techniques to best elicit knowledge of potential insider threat during security reviews/interviews. In fiscal year 2011, the Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate will work with DHS operational components to test this framework against their data to demonstrate operational feasibility. This project is part of S&T's Basic Research Portfolio. Once operational feasibility is established, S&T will identify a budget and schedule for inclusion in the Directorate's Transition Portfolio.

Resilient Social Networks Project

Question: No funding is included for this project in the FY11 request. What is the status of the National Research Council report on research opportunities? Are there any other federal agencies engaged in supporting further work in this area? Is there a role for S&T in such work, and if so, what form would that take?

ANSWER: No funding is included for this project in the FY11 request. In 2009, the Human Factors/Behavioral Sciences Division of the Science and Technology Directorate chartered the National Academies of Science to examine the application of social network analysis to the identification and strengthening of local social networks within and across the public and private sectors to improve collaboration, planning, response, and recovery at the community level. The first phase of that effort, a National Academies Study "Applications of Social Network Analysis for Building Community Disaster Resilience," was issued in July 2009 and is available on the website of the National Academies Press. The second phase, a workshop report entitled "Private-Public Sector Collaboration to Enhance Community Disaster Resilience," was released in March 2010 and is available at the National Academies Press website. A final study will be issued by the National Research Council in September 2010.

There are other Federal agencies engaged in supporting further work in the area of resilient social networks. Two examples are:

- The 2009 National Academies workshop on "Applications of Social Network Analysis" was comprised of researchers and subject matter experts in hazards and disaster research, emergency management, and social network analysis (SNA). A finding of the attendees at that workshop was that "SNA theory and applications [are] quite advanced, but participants stated that SNA is not being applied in ways that assist local communities and practitioners." They further noted that "adoption of SNA has the potential to revolutionize the way organizations and communities function in general, and prepare and respond to disasters in specific."
- The DHS Center for Faith Based and Community Initiatives is a Federal agency funding Social Network Analysis (SNA) as an aspect of their community assessment in the Miami-Dade region through their Building Resilience with Diverse Communities project. The SNA portion of the project seeks to map both the formal and informal relationships and modes of communication within the Miami-Dade Community and Faith Based organizations that provide emergency and disaster services to underserved populations.

Finally, the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) does have a role in research on resilient social networks. The S&T's Human Factors/Behavioral Sciences Division will soon release a broad agency announcement on a research project entitled "Social Network Analysis for Building Resilient Communities." The objective of the project is to develop computer-based social network analysis tools to enable civil authorities and emergency managers to collect, manage, analyze and display data to identify and map local social networks in order to better understand the connectedness of critical sectors of the community and their spatial relationships to geography and terrain, the built environment, critical infrastructures and key resources, and the proximity of segments of the population and neighborhoods to local hazards and threats to security. The initial year's effort will develop a concept of operations; conduct a comparative analysis of existing SNA tools; and develop technical specifications and a project plan for succeeding research and development.

Plum Island Animal Disease Center

Question: What is the current status of efforts by GSA to sell Plum Island? If it turns out that the government cannot find a buyer, what alternative plans does S&T have for the site? Would failure to sell the property before 2012 delay the schedule for National Bio and Agro Defense Facility (NBAF) research facility construction?

ANSWER: DHS and the General Services Administration (GSA) have signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) outlining the process for the sale of Plum Island. Working together, DHS and GSA have already worked with stakeholders to inform them of sale and to understand immediate concerns. The two agencies have also conducted real estate and regulatory due diligence, elements of which are still underway. In January of 2010, we initiated the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process for use of Plum Island. The NEPA process will take approximately a year.

The marketing process is also underway. This includes readying the DHS Orient Point office for use as the sales office. Next steps include contracting a national real estate firm, developing a marketing strategy, and having a bidders' conference. A public web auction process will be established and the public auction will be conducted online. S&T is also looking at alternative plans to ensure that the NBAF construction project stays on track if there is a delay in the sale of Plum Island.

University Programs

Question: The FY11 budget reduces funding for University Programs by about 20%, including reductions of about 12% in Educational Programs and 10% for Minority Serving Institutions. What impact will these reductions have in the number of scholarships and internships, and specifically in the number of students who are being prepared to enter scientific research and study in areas of interest to DHS?

ANSWER: The reduction to the University Programs budget, specifically Minority Serving Institutions and Educational Programs will not impact any students who have already been awarded scholarships or fellowships. All scholarships and fellowships are fully funded for the length of the award when the candidate is selected. These reductions will limit the number of new recipients from 20 in fiscal year 2010 to 10 in fiscal year 2011.

Please provide answers to the rest of the questions for *both* OHA and S&T.

Reception and Representation

Question: How does OHA/S&T plan to utilize its reception and representation expenses in 2011? To date, how much has been spent in 2010 and what is the plan for the remainder of the fiscal year? Please provide details on each expenditure.

ANSWER: OHA has not spent any funds for reception and representation expenses in FY 2010 to date. We anticipate using the FY 2011 money to enhance our international outreach efforts. We plan to meet with an increased number of international partners to discuss response and preparedness efforts for health events.

The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) has spent $745 of fiscal year 2010 official reception and representation funds. Details on expenditures are in the table below. The majority of planned FY 2010 expenditures will occur in the second half of the fiscal year. S&T plans to hold meetings with each of our partners, including Sweden, the United Kingdom, Mexico, Canada, Australia, France, and Japan. These and other meetings with our international partners will help improve our knowledge and cooperation on such topics as biological, chemical, radiological, and nuclear detection.

In fiscal year 2011, S&T plans to use its reception and representation expenses to host international partners for high level meetings, conferences, and workshops in support of our 10 international agreements and grant solicitation program. Funds will support working lunches, dinners, and the purchase of DHS gifts for exchange with appropriate foreign national guests.

Expenditures					
Country	**Function**	**Dates**	**# of Participants**	**Amount**	**Type of Event**
Singapore	Bilateral meetings	26-Jan		$29	
United Kingdom	Prof. Wiles Visit	28-Jan		$47	
New Zealand	Aviation Security Meetings	8-Apr	7	$84	Working Lunch
Canada	U/S Meet and Greet	23-Mar	1	$15	Working Lunch
Sweden	Bilateral Discussions	9-Mar		$120	Working Lunch
United Kingdom	Canine Workshop	10-11-Mar	4 each lunch	$210	Working Lunch (x2)
All	refreshments for conf. rm	26-Feb		$240	
			YTD Expenditures	**$745**	

Hiring

Question: Please list the number, by office and pay grade level, of all OHA/S&T employees hired non-competitively in fiscal year 2009 and explain why this was necessary.

ANSWER: In support of the President's directive to hire veterans, OHA was successful in recruiting and hiring one veteran using the Veterans Recruitment Authority and two veterans using the 30% Disabled Veterans Hiring Authority. OHA placed two political employees to support the Assistant Secretary in accomplishing the mission of the Office.

Pay Grade	Number of Employees	Non-Competitive Appointment Type
GS-09	1	VRA
GS-15	2	Political
PAS	1	Political
GS-14	2	30% Disabled

S&T: The following table identifies, by office and grade, those positions hired non-competitively in fiscal year 2009. The two Schedule C positions in the office of the Under Secretary were filled non-competitively because of their confidential and policy-determining nature. These positions involve researching and informing substantive policy recommendations and require personnel with a thorough knowledge of and sympathy with the goals, priorities, and preferences of the President, the Administration, and the Secretary. The Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency (HSARPA) was given authority in the *Homeland Security Act of 2002* to hire eminent experts in scientific and engineering fields to manage research and development projects. This mechanism allows DHS to bring the best talent to bear on the hardest scientific problems facing the homeland security enterprise that would otherwise be difficult to recruit through the competitive hiring mechanisms used by the federal government. This authority is also used by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) and other Department of Defense research laboratories.

2009 Non-Competitive Appointments			
Office	Pay Grade Level	Number	Authority
Office of the Under Secretary	GS-07	1	Schedule C 213.3301
Office of the Under Secretary	GS-09	1	Schedule C 213.3301
Innovation/Homeland Security Advanced Projects Agency	AD-00	2	PL 107-296,Sec 307(B)(6)

Contracts

Question: Please provide for the record, the number of noncompetitive contracts OHA/S&T has entered into in fiscal year 2009, what is anticipated in 2010 and 2011, and an explanation as to why a non-competitive contract was chosen. As part of this response, please clearly delineate other transactional agreements and those purchases made from the GSA approved listings.

ANSWER: OHA: The Office of Procurement Operations (OPO) awarded 5 new, non-competitive contracts in Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 on behalf of the Office of Health Affairs. These contracts were awarded because only one source was deemed capable of providing the supply or service, and no other type of supply or service could satisfy agency requirements, in accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 6.302-1.

OHA: To date in FY 2010, OPO has awarded no new non-competitive contracts on behalf of the OHA. OPO anticipates awarding 3 new non-competitive contracts on behalf of the OHA in FY2010. These 3 actions are expected to result in contracts; and not in other transactions or GSA orders.

S&T: The Office of Procurement Operations (OPO) awarded seven new, non-competitive contracts in fiscal year 2009 on behalf of the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T). Of the seven, one was another transaction type and one action was a GSA approved listing. Five contracts were awarded because only one source was deemed capable of providing the supply or service, and no other type of supply or service could satisfy agency requirements, in accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 6.302-1. Two contracts were authorized or required by statute in accordance with FAR 6.302-5.

To date in fiscal year 2010, OPO has awarded 4 new non-competitive contracts on behalf of S&T. Of the 4 non-competitive actions, all actions are expected to be contracts; one action is a GSA order.

To date, DHS has not gathered forecast information for new non-competitive contracts anticipated in fiscal year 2011; that data will be gathered in the fourth quarter of FY 2010 and made available in October 2010. The OPO Contracting Officer, upon receipt of the procurement documentation, may determine that a contract originally anticipated to be a sole source may or should be awarded competitively under the GSA schedules. Additionally, non-competitive actions over $500,000 must be approved by the OPO Competition Advocate; actions over $10 million must be approved by the OPO Director/Head of Contracting Activity; and actions over $50 million must be approved by the DHS Chief Procurement Officer (CPO).

FAR Part 6 provides seven exceptions to the use of full and open competition:

- Only one responsible source; and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirements
- Unusual and compelling urgency;
- Industrial, mobilization; engineering, developmental, or research capability; or expert services;
- International agreement;
- Authorized or required by statute;
- National security; and,
- Public interest.

Question: In total, how much of your awards are competitive? Please answer in dollar amount and percentage.

ANSWER: OHA: In Fiscal Year (FY) 2009, the Office of Procurement Operations competitively awarded 44 contracts on behalf of OHA. The 44 actions had a total dollar value of $ 39,033,345.00, which is 93 percent of the contracts awarded for OHA in FY 2009.

S&T: In Fiscal Year 2009, the Office of Procurement Operations competitively awarded 360 actions on behalf of the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T). The 360 actions had a total dollar value of $220,321,934 which is 81% percent of the contracts awarded for S&T in FY 2009.

Question: Update and submit, through the most recent month available, the list provided in last year's hearing record regarding Sole Source Contracts. Organize by contractor, purpose, appropriation account, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and reason for sole-source.

ANSWER: OHA:

Contractor	Purpose	Appropriation Account	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Reason for sole-source
MOYA TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	Program Management support	OHA FY08 Two-year program funds	$425,511.00	$967,750.00	09/02/2009	09/01/2010	FAR 6.302-5 - Authorized or required by statute. Sole source awards under the 8(a) Program.
Roche Laboratories, Inc.	Tamiflu antiviral medicine for pandemic stockpile	FY06 Pandemic Supplemental	$1,539,200.00	$1,539,200.00	11/19/2008	01/18/2009	FAR 6.302-1 Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirements.
GLAXOSMITHKLINE HOLDINGS (AMERICAS), INC.	Relenza antiviral medicine for pandemic stockpile	FY06 Pandemic Supplemental	$434,400.00	$434,400.00	11/19/2008	01/18/2009	FAR 6.302-1 Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirements.
GLAXOSMITHKLINE HOLDINGS (AMERICAS), INC.	Relenza antiviral medicine for pandemic stockpile	FY06 Pandemic Supplemental	$399,995.52	$399,995.52	08/27/2009	08/27/2010	FAR 6.302-1 Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirements.
1120 VERMONT AVE ASSOCIATES, LLP	Building Maintenance and Alterations	FY09 M&A	$24,826.01	$24,826.01	09/23/2009	09/22/2010	FAR 6.302-1 Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirements.

S&T:

CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	DOLLAR AWARD	FULL PERFORMANCE VALUE	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON FOR SOLE SOURCE
ELECTRIC POWER RESEARCH INSTITUTE, INC.	Program: Response and Recovery Technologies Project: Recovery Transformer	RDA&O	$1,572,854.00	$4,148,542.00	8/17/2009	9/30/2012	Only One Source
ERM CONSULTING AND ENGINEERING INC	Investigation and Remedial Options Evaluations (IROE) with ERM	RDA&O	$268,335.00	$268,335.00	7/31/2009	8/31/2010	Only One Source
LGS INNOVATIONS LLC	Determination of Impact of Methyl Bromide Fumigation on Electronic Equipment	RDA&O	$442,665.00	$442,665.00	9/28/2009	12/31/2010	Only One Source
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	Program: Community Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Project: Enhancing Public Response and Community Resilience	RDA&O	$629,365.00	$629,365.00	10/15/2008	10/14/2010	Authorized by Statute
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUILDING SCIENCES	Program: Protective Technologies. Project: Blast/Projectile-Advance Materials Design-Tier 1	RDA&O	$1,963,106.34	$3,986,063.49	8/27/2009	8/26/2011	Authorized by Statute
NEW MEXICO INSTITUTE OF MINING AND TECHNOLOGY	Program: Home Made Explosives Project: Home Made Explosives Project	RDA&O	$282,576.74	$282,576.74	12/30/2009	4/12/2007	Only One Source
NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY	Development of SNP assays to generate precise genetic signatures for mixed genotypes found in ricin preparations.	RDA&O	$186,702.00	$186,702.00	8/14/2009	9/30/2009	Only One Source
SANYO NORTH AMERICA CORPORATION	Program: Foreign Animal Diseases (FAD) Project: FAD Vaccines & Diagnostics	RDA&O	$13,218.00	$13,218.00	11/24/2009	12/23/2009	Only One Source
SIEMENS INDUSTRY, INC.	Siemens RENO for Insight (software and installation)	RDA&O	$7,000.00	$7,000.00	9/28/2009	12/29/2009	Only One Source
STV CONSTRUCTION, INC.	Short-term lease of two (2) generators from STV Construction, Inc.	RDA&O	$221,740.00	$332,610.00	12/2/2009	5/25/2010	Only One Source
STV CONSTRUCTION, INC.	Lease of two (2) generators from STV Construction, Inc.	RDA&O	$665,220.00	$665,220.00	12/8/2009	12/8/2009	Only One Source

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all contracts over $1 million in total value executed by OHA/S&T in 2009. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and contract type (e.g., firmed fixed price, etc.).

ANSWER: OHA:

Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Type
A-TEK, INC.	Operations and Laboratory Staffing	$10,709,733.12	$57,097,026.22	12/31/2007	04/30/2012	Labor-Hour
Science Applications Intl Corp (SAIC)	IT Systems Development & Maintenance	$3,141,550.41	$20,920,218.20	09/30/2006	03/31/2012	Labor-Hour
TAURI Group	Systems Engineering, Technical Assistance, and Program Management Support	$11,948,688.23	$37,716,559.23	12/01/2007	03/01/2011	Labor-Hour
BAE Systems Information Technology	Business and Management Support Services	$5,906,259.91	$31,338,292.87	9/29/2007	9/28/2012	Hybrid Firm-Fixed-Price and Labor-Hour
Roche Laboratories, Inc.	Tamiflu antiviral medicine for pandemic stockpile	$1,539,200.00	$1,539,200.00	11/19/2008	01/18/2009	Firm-Fixed-Price
LRS Federal, LLC	Field and Laboratory Operations and Staff	$1,332,125.00	$5,606,855.00	08/25/2009	08/24/2013	Cost Plus Fixed Fee
Systems Planning & Fixed-Price and Labor-Hour Analysis (SPA)	Program Management and Analytical Services	$3,879,384.96	$22,207,118.70	04/30/2008	06/23/2012	Hybrid Firm-

S&T:

CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	FULL PERFORMANCE VALUE	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	CONTRACT TYPE
ADVANCED CRANE TECHNOLOGIES, LLC	Program: HIPS Project: SAFECON	$1,287,805.00	$1,287,805.00	8/31/2009	3/31/2010	Fixed-price
AMERICAN SCIENCE 5 ENGINEERING, INC.	Program: VBIED Detection - Transition Projects Project: Detection of Person-Borne and Vehicle-Borne Explosives	$427,125.00	$2,519,564.00	6/18/2009	3/22/2010	Cost-plus-fixed-fee

CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	FULL PERFORMANCE VALUE	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	CONTRACT TYPE
ANALYTIC SERVICES INC.	Program: Experimentation & Wargaming Project: Development of a FFRDC	$25,000.00	$268,711,292.00	3/5/2009	3/4/2014	Indefinite-quantity
APPLIED RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.	Program: VBIED Detection - Transition Projects Project: Detection of Person-Borne and Vehicle-Borne	$1,201,966.04	$1,970,951.41	6/18/2009	6/18/2012	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
CELIGHT, INC	Program: VBIED Detection - Transition Projects Project: Detection of Person-Borne and Vehicle-Borne	$489,937.00	$7,915,975.00	7/30/2009	4/2/2012	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
ELECTRIC POWER RESEARCH INSTITUTE, INC.	Program: Response and Recovery Technologies Project: Recovery Transformer	$1,572,854.00	$4,148,542.00	8/17/2009	9/30/2012	Cost-sharing
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF	Program: Response and Recovery Project: Fixed Laboratory Response Capability	$1,342,350.00	$1,342,350.00	12/8/2008	12/8/2009	Fixed-price
GRIFFIN ANALYTICAL TECHNOLOGIES, L.L.C.	Program: Manhattan II Project: Mass Spectrometry	$5,267,764.00	$5,927,044.00	6/15/2009	6/14/2010	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
ICX TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	Program: PBIE - Basic Research Projects Project: Advanced High Volume Sampling System for Broad-Class Explosives Detection	$2,517,298.00	$3,951,223.00	6/12/2009	6/14/2010	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY APPLIED PHYSICS LABORATORY LLC	Program: Detection Project: Non-Intrusive Container Monitor	$1,050,808.00	$1,050,808.00	5/7/2009	3/8/2011	Cost
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY APPLIED PHYSICS LABORATORY LLC	Program: Systems Studies and Decision Tools Project: Systems Studies	$1,530,058.00	$2,944,220.00	9/29/2009	3/29/2011	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY APPLIED PHYSICS LABORATORY LLC	Program: VBIED Detection - Transition Projects Project: Technical Evaluation for Whole Body Imager and Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosives	$972,500.00	$1,945,000.00	9/30/2009	9/29/2010	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
MESOSYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY, INC.	Program: Surveillance and Detection - R&D Project: Viable	$189,515.00	$1,280,594.00	9/10/2009	5/24/2012	Cost-plus-fixed-fee

CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	FULL PERFORMANCE VALUE	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	CONTRACT TYPE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	National Academy of Sciences to develop a framework of metrics for DHS/S&T.	$768,076.00	$1,500,000.00	4/1/2009	4/1/2011	Cost
NATIONAL ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION	Program: Detection Technology & Materials Science. Project: DICOS.	$1,186,260.87	$1,186,260.87	8/11/2009	8/10/2010	Fixed-price
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUILDING SCIENCES	Program: Protective Technologies. Project: Blast/Projectile-Advance Materials Design-Tier 1.	$1,963,106.34	$3,986,063.49	8/27/2009	8/26/2013	Cost-plus-fixed-fee
NATIONAL SAFE SKIES ALLIANCE, INC	Division: Explosives Project: Vulnerability and Mitigation Assessment for General Aviation (GA) airports	$1,698,851.19	$1,698,851.19	9/16/2009	6/15/2012	Cost
NORTHROP GRUMMAN SYSTEMS CORPORATION	Program: Detection Project: LACIS	$1,448,211.00	$1,928,124.00	11/10/2008	10/10/2009	Fixed-price
QUALCOMM INCORPORATED	Program: HITS Project: Cell-All Ubiquitous Biological and Chemical Sensing	$917,784.30	$3,368,799.02	1/9/2009	1/8/2012	Time-and-materials

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all OHA/S&T contracts, grants and other transactions where work is performed outside of the United States. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, and contract end date.

ANSWER: See chart below, which includes information for the Science and Technology Directorate.

Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date
CEIA USA, LLC	The purpose of this purchase requisition is to provide funding for the Non-Metallic Cargo Screening Transportation Security Laboratory. Due to the urgency to develop this capability, S&T has specified rapid prototype development or modifications of COTS capable devices to meet or beat the 120 day delivery requirement allowing the integration of performance testing and evaluation of the selected units in Canada by Transport Canada.	$598,950	$598,950	12/18/2008	12/14/2009
REED EXHIBITIONS LIMITED	The purpose of this procurement action is to fund the fee for S&T to exhibit and participate in the International Security National Resilience (ISNR) Conference to be held in London during December 4-5, 2007.	$73,601	$73,601	06/28/2007	12/15/2007
The General Environmental Technos Co	Environmental Measurements Laboratory (EML) requested the General Environmental Technos Co to remove the EML sampling equipment located at the Meteorological Research Institute in Ryori, Japan.	$1,719	$1,719	09/14/2007	09/13/2008
B.C.B. INTERNATIONAL LTD	Bomb Assessment/Render Safe	$299,940	$299,940	11/5/2008	2/4/2010
THE CHAMELEON GROUP INCORPORATED	Seminar: Behind The Scene's Seminar of Israel's Counter-Terrorism and Security Operations.	$9,750	$9,750	2/9/2008	2/16/2008

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all OHA/S&T contracts, grants and other transactions where work is performed outside of the United States. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, and contract end date.

ANSWER: OHA does not have any contracts, grants and other transactions where work is performed outside of the United States. See chart below, which includes information for the Science and Technology Directorate.

Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date
CEIA USA, LLC	The purpose of this purchase requisition is to provide funding for the Non-Metallic Cargo Screening Transportation Security Laboratory. Due to the urgency to develop this capability, S&T has specified rapid prototype development or modifications of COTS capable devices to meet or beat the 120 day delivery requirement allowing the integration of performance testing and evaluation of the selected units in Canada by Transport Canada.	$598,950	$598,950	12/18/2008	12/14/2009

REED EXHIBITIONS LIMITED	The purpose of this procurement action is to fund the fee for S&T to exhibit and participate in the International Security National Resilience (ISNR) Conference to be held in London during December 4-5, 2007.	$73,601	$73,601	06/28/2007	12/15/2007
The General Environmental Technos Co	Environmental Measurements Laboratory (EML) requested the General Environmental Technos Co to remove the EML sampling equipment located at the Meteorological Research Institute in Ryori, Japan.	$1,719	$1,719	09/14/2007	09/13/2008
B.C.B. INTERNATIONAL LTD	Bomb Assessment/Render Safe	$299,940	$299,940	11/5/2008	2/4/2010
THE CHAMELEON GROUP INCORPORATED	Seminar: Behind The Scene's Seminar of Israel's Counter-Terrorism and Security Operations.	$9,750	$9,750	2/9/2008	2/16/2008

Bonuses:

Question: Please provide a table showing how much is requested in the 2011 budget for bonuses for OHA/S&T political employees, OHA/S&T SES employees, and OHA/S&T non-SES employees.

ANSWER: See tables below.

OHA 2011 Budget for Bonuses	
Type of Employee	**Bonus Estimate Amount**
Political Employees	$0.00
SES Employees	$48,000
Non-SES Employees	$202,000
OHA Total	**$250,000**

S&T 2011 Budget for Bonuses	
Category	**Amount of Money**
Political	$0 *
SES	$178,427
Non-SES	$1,404,338

*Political Appointees can not receive awards.

Question: Please list all OHA/S&T SES bonuses provided in 2009 by position, office, and bonus amount.

ANSWER: OHA provided three bonuses in 2009 to SES Executives.

- Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary and Deputy Chief Medical Officer – $14,160
- Director, Management Operations Division – $11,083
- Deputy Assistant Secretary of WMD & Biodefense – $11,080

S&T SES Bonuses-2009		
Position Title	**Office**	**Amount**
Division Head, Command, Control, and Interoperability Division	Command, Control, and Interoperability Division	$11,585
Deputy Under Secretary for S&T	Office of the Under Secretary	$17,700
Director, Test & Evaluations & Stnds	Test & Evaluations & Stnds	$13,049
Division Head, Infrastructure and Geophysical Division	Infrastructure and Geophysical Division	$13,298
Division Head, Borders and Maritime Security Division	Borders and Maritime Security Division	$12,775
Division Head, Chemical & Biological Division	Chemical & Biological Division	$13,301
Director of Transition	Transition	$12,613
Director of Innovation/HSARPA	Innovation/HSARPA	$14,235
Human Factors Division	Human Factors Division	$16,907
Division Head, Explosives Division	Explosives Division	$ 9,150
Director, Strategy Policy and Budget Division	Strategy Policy and Budget Division	$20,541

Question: Please list by office and pay grade level the number of non-SES employees who received a bonus or quality step increase (qsi) in 2009, the total bonus/qsi expenditures for the particular office and pay grade, and the total number of employees in the office and pay grade.

ANSWER: 60 OHA employees received bonuses/QSIs in 2009. Eight OHA employees were ineligible or were not recommended for a bonus/QSI.

Grade	Number of OHA Employees Receiving Bonus	Number of OHA Employees in Office Pay Grade	Bonus Amount
GS-09	2	2	$3,864
GS-11	1	1	$2440
GS-12	2	3	$6,725
GS-13	8	8	$27,727
GS-14	17	20	$72,218
GS-15	21	25	$101,844
SL	3	3	$16,887
SQ	4	4	$21,417
ST	2	2	$9,258
TOTAL	60	68	$262,380

S&T Office	P/P	Grade/Step	Award Type	Award Amount
Office of the Under Secretary	GS	14/2	Bonus	$3,184
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$3,184**
Office of the Under Secretary	GS	13/10	Bonus	$3,390

Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$3,390**
Office of the Under Secretary	GS	9/4	Bonus	$1,663
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$1,663**
Director of Research	ST	00/00	Bonus	$6,000
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$6,000**
Director of Research	GS	15/10	Bonus	$3,064
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$3,064**
Office of National Laboratories	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,596
Office of National Laboratories	GS	15/9	Bonus	$10,000
Office of National Laboratories	GS	15/8	Bonus	$4,472
Office of National Laboratories	GS	15/6	Bonus	$4,229
Office of National Laboratories	GS	15/6	Bonus	$4,229
Office of National Laboratories	GS	15/6	Bonus	$2,819
Office of National Laboratories	GS	15/4	Bonus	$3,987
Office of National Laboratories	GS	15/4	Bonus	$3,987
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**8**		**$38,319**
Office of National Laboratories	GS	14/9	Bonus	$2,602
Office of National Laboratories	GS	14/7	Bonus	$3,420
Office of National Laboratories	GS	14/6	Bonus	$2,217
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**3**		**$8,239**
Office of University Programs	SL	00/00	Bonus	$6,000
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$6,000**
Office of University Programs	GS	15/8	Bonus	$4,471
Office of University Programs	GS	15/6	Bonus	$4,229
Office of University Programs	GS	15/5	Bonus	$4,108
Office of University Programs	GS	15/3	Bonus	$3,894
Office of University Programs	GS	15/2	Bonus	$3,746
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**5**		**$20,448**
Counter-Improvised Explosives Devices	ST	00/00	Bonus	$6,000
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$6,000**
Counter-Improvised Explosives Devices	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,596
Counter-Improvised Explosives Devices	GS	15/3	Bonus	$2,578
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**2**		**$7,174**
Director of Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	ST	00/00	Bonus	$4,677
Director of Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	ST	00/00	Bonus	$4,887
Director of Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	ST	00/00	Bonus	$4,814
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**3**		**$14,378**
Director of Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	AD	00/00	Bonus	$3,258
Director of Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	AD	00/00	Bonus	$6,516

Director of Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	AD	00/00	Bonus	$4,887
Director of Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	AD	00/00	Bonus	$1,503
Director of Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	AD	00/00	Bonus	$3,110
Director of Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	AD	00/00	Bonus	$4,350
Director of Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	AD	00/00	Bonus	$4,887
Director of Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	AD	00/00	Bonus	$3,185
Director of Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	AD	00/00	Bonus	$2,900
Director of Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	AD	00/00	Bonus	$1,629
Director of Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	AD	00/00	Bonus	$3,450
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**11**		**$39,675**
Director of Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,359
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$4,359**
Director of Innovation/Homeland Security Advance Research	GS	14/10	Bonus	$2,671
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$2,671**
Director of Transition	ST	00/00	Bonus	$3,128
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$3,128**
Director of Transition	GS	15/06	Bonus	$0
Director of Transition	GS	15/05	Bonus	$2,739
Director of Transition	GS	15/05	Bonus	$2,739
Director of Transition	GS	15/04	Bonus	$3,987
Director of Transition	GS	15/02	Bonus	$3,746
Director of Transition	GS	15/03	QSI	$0
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**7**		**$13,211**
Director of Transition	GS	12/01	Bonus	$731
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		1		**$731**
Director of Transition	GS	03/01	Bonus	$0
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$0**
Director of Transition	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,596
Director of Transition	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,596
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**2**		**$9,192**
Director of Transition	GS	13/01	Bonus	$2,608
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$2,608**
Director of Transition	GS	12/1	Bonus	$2,193

Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$2,193**
Director of Transition	GS	11/9	Bonus	$2,317
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$2,317**
Operations Analysis Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,596
Operations Analysis Division	GS	15/08	Bonus	$2,981
Operations Analysis Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$5,074
Operations Analysis Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$4,350
Operations Analysis Division	GS	15/04	Bonus	$2,658
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**5**		**$19,659**
Corporate Communication Division	SL	00/00	Bonus	$4,842
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$4,842**
Corporate Communication Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$4,350
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$4,350**
Corporate Communication Division	GS	14/09	QSI	$0
Corporate Communication Division	GS	14/06	QSI	$0
Corporate Communication Division	GS	14/06	Bonus	$3,597
Corporate Communication Division	GS	14/03	Bonus	$3,287
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**4**		**$6,884**
Corporate Communication Division	GS	13/01	Bonus	$2,608
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$2,608**
Corporate Communication Division	GS	04/01	Bonus	$0
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$0**
Corporate Communication Division	GS	03/01	Bonus	$0
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$0**
Business Operations Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$5,362
Business Operations Division	GS	15/09	Bonus	$4,592
Business Operations Division	GS	15/08	Bonus	$5,961
Business Operations Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$4,350
Business Operations Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$4,350
Business Operations Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$6,000
Business Operations Division	GS	15/06	Bonus	$4,229
Business Operations Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$4,108
Business Operations Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$4,108
Business Operations Division	GS	15/04	Bonus	$3,987
Business Operations Division	GS	15/04	Bonus	$3,987
Business Operations Division	GS	15/04	Bonus	$3,987
Business Operations Division	GS	15/04	Bonus	$0
Business Operations Division	GS	15/04	Bonus	$0
Business Operations Division	GS	15/02	Bonus	$2,497

Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**15**		**$57,518**
Business Operations Division	GS	14/10	Bonus	$0
Business Operations Division	GS	14/10	Bonus	$2,671
Business Operations Division	GS	14/10	Bonus	$0
Business Operations Division	GS	14/10	Bonus	$2,671
Business Operations Division	GS	14/09	Bonus	$0
Business Operations Division	GS	14/07	Bonus	$3,701
Business Operations Division	GS	14/04	Bonus	$0
Business Operations Division	GS	14/04	Bonus	$0
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**8**		**$9,043**
Business Operations Division	GS	13/09	Bonus	$0
Business Operations Division	GS	13/06	Bonus	$0
Business Operations Division	GS	13/04	Bonus	$1,912
Business Operations Division	GS	13/04	Bonus	$2,869
Business Operations Division	GS	13/02	Bonus	$2,695
Business Operations Division	GS	13/01	Bonus	$0
Business Operations Division	GS	13/01	Bonus	$0
Business Operations Division	GS	13/01	Bonus	$2,608
Business Operations Division	GS	13/01	Bonus	$2,608
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**9**		**$12,692**
Business Operations Division	GS	12/05	Bonus	$2,485
Business Operations Division	GS	12/01	QSI	$0
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**2**		**$2,485**
Business Operations Division	GS	09/05	Bonus	$1,714
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$1,714**
International Programs Division	SL	00/00	Bonus	$4,842
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$4,842**
International Programs Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$3,534
International Programs Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$3,337
International Programs Division	GS	14/04	QSI	$0
International Programs Division	GS	14/04	Bonus	$3,390
International Programs Division	GS	14/01	Bonus	$3,082
International Programs Division	GS	12/08	Bonus	$2,705
International Programs Division	GS	12/03	Bonus	$2,339
International Programs Division	GS	03/01	Bonus	$0
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**8**		**$18,387**
Interagency Programs Division	ST	00/00	Bonus	$4,887
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$4,887**
Interagency Programs Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$3,064
Interagency Programs Division	GS	15/09	Bonus	$4,592

Interagency Programs Division	GS	15/09	Bonus	$4,533
Interagency Programs Division	GS	15/04	Bonus	$3,987
Interagency Programs Division	GS	15/03	Bonus	$3,867
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**6**		**$20,043**
Special Programs Division	ST	00/00	Bonus	$4,887
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$4,887**
Special Programs Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,596
Special Programs Division	GS	15/06	Bonus	$4,229
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**2**		**$8,825**
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	15/09	Bonus	$3,061
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	15/08	Bonus	$3,335
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$6,000
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	15/06	Bonus	$6,000
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$5,000
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$2,739
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	15/04	Bonus	$2,658
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	15/04	Bonus	$3,000
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	15/04	Bonus	$2,658
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	15/03	Bonus	$4,000
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**10**		**$38,451**
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	14/10	Bonus	$2,671
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	14/08	Bonus	$3,801
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	14/05	Bonus	$3,493
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	14/04	Bonus	$2,260
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	14/04	Bonus	$0
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	14/04	Bonus	$2,123
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	14/04	QSI	$0
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	14/02	Bonus	$2,750
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	14/02	Bonus	$2,123
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	14/01	Bonus	$2,054
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	14/01	Bonus	$4,000
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**11**		**$25,275**
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	13/03	Bonus	$3,500
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	13/01	Bonus	$3,500
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**2**		**$7,000**
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	12/01	QSI	$0
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	12/01	Bonus	$1,000
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	12/01	Bonus	$0
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	12/01	Bonus	$3,000
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**4**		**$4,000**
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	11/10	Bonus	$0
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	11/01	Bonus	$2,000
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**2**		**$2,000**
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	09/09	Bonus	$2,500
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$2,500**

Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	08/05	Bonus	$2,000
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	08/04	QSI	$0
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**2**		**$2,000**
Strategy, Policy & Budget Division	GS	04/01	Bonus	$0
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$0**
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$0
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$0
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$0
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$6,000
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/09	Bonus	$6,000
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$6,000
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$4,350
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$0
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/06	Bonus	$1,410
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/06	Bonus	$5,000
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$0
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$4,108
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/04	Bonus	$3,987
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/04	Bonus	$0
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	15/02	Bonus	$3,746
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**15**		**$40,601**
Tests & Evaluation and Standards Division	GS	14/05	Bonus	$3,493
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$3,493**
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	ST	00/00	Bonus	$4,887
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$4,887**
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$5,000
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,596
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,596
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,596
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,596
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/09	Bonus	$4,592
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/08	Bonus	$4,471
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/07	Bonus	$4,350
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/06	Bonus	$4,229
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$4,108
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$4,108
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$4,108
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	15/01	Bonus	$3,625
		13		**$56,975**
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	14/02	Bonus	$3,184
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	14/02	Bonus	$3,184
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	14/10	Bonus	$4,006
		3		$10,374
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	13/05	Bonus	$2,956

Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	12/04	Bonus	$2,412
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	12/01	Bonus	$2,193
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		2		**$4,605**
Command, Control & Interoperability Division	GS	11/01	Bonus	$1,830
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$1,830**
Infrastructure & Geophysical Division	ST	00/00	Bonus	$4,035
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$4,035**
Infrastructure & Geophysical Division	GS	15/08	Bonus	$2,981
Infrastructure & Geophysical Division	GS	15/08	Bonus	$6,000
Infrastructure & Geophysical Division	GS	15/05	Bonus	$3,800
Infrastructure & Geophysical Division	GS	15/05	QSI	$0
Infrastructure & Geophysical Division	GS	15/04	Bonus	$2,658
		5		**$15,439**
Infrastructure & Geophysical Division	GS	14/08	Bonus	$2,534
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$2,534**
Explosives Division	ST	00/00	Bonus	$3,000
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$3,000**
Explosives Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$3,064
Explosives Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$6,000
Explosives Division	GS	15/7	QSI	$0
Explosives Division	GS	15/6	Bonus	$6,000
Explosives Division	GS	15/6	Bonus	$1,410
Explosives Division	GS	15/6	Bonus	$5,000
Explosives Division	GS	15/5	Bonus	$2,739
Explosives Division	GS	15/4	Bonus	$2,658
Explosives Division	GS	15/2	Bonus	$4,000
Explosives Division	GS	15/1	Bonus	$2,417
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**10**		**$33,288**
Chemical/ Biological Division	ST	00/00	Bonus	$4,842
Chemical/ Biological Division	ST	00/00	Bonus	$2,923
Chemical/ Biological Division	ST	00/00	Bonus	$6,000
Chemical/ Biological Division	ST	00/00	Bonus	$6,000
Chemical/ Biological Division	ST	00/00	Bonus	$3,228
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**5**		**$22,993**
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$3,064
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$3,064
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/8	Bonus	$2,981
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/8	Bonus	$2,981
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/7	Bonus	$4,350
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/6	Bonus	$2,819
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/6	Bonus	$4,229
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/5	Bonus	$4,108
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/5	QSI	$0
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/5	Bonus	$4,108
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/4	QSI	$0

Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/3	Bonus	$3,867
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/3	Bonus	$2,578
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/2	Bonus	$3,746
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/2	Bonus	$2,497
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/2	QSI	$0
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/1	Bonus	$2,417
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	15/1	Bonus	$0
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**18**		**$46,809**
Chemical/ Biological Division	GS	14/3	Bonus	$0
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$0**
Borders and Maritime Security Division	ST	00/00	Bonus	$5,000
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$5,000**
Borders and Maritime Security Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$5,000
Borders and Maritime Security Division	GS	15/10	Bonus	$3,064
Borders and Maritime Security Division	GS	15/9	Bonus	$4,000
Borders and Maritime Security Division	GS	15/6	QSI	$0
Borders and Maritime Security Division	GS	15/6	Bonus	$4,000
Borders and Maritime Security Division	GS	15/6	Bonus	$5,000
Borders and Maritime Security Division	GS	15/4	QSI	$0
Borders and Maritime Security Division	GS	15/4	Bonus	$5,000
Borders and Maritime Security Division	GS	14/2	Bonus	$3,000
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**9**		**$29,064**
Human Factors Division	ST	00/00	Bonus	$4,842
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$4,842**
Human Factors Division	GS	15/9	Bonus	$1,531
Human Factors Division	GS	15/7	Bonus	$6,000
Human Factors Division	GS	15/6	Bonus	$2,819
Human Factors Division	GS	15/6	Bonus	$0
Human Factors Division	GS	15/4	QSI	$0
Human Factors Division	GS	15/4	Bonus	$3,987
Human Factors Division	GS	15/4	Bonus	$5,317
Human Factors Division	GS	15/3	Bonus	$2,578
Human Factors Division	GS	15/1	Bonus	$0
Human Factors Division	GS	15/2	Bonus	$3,746
Human Factors Division	GS	15/1	QSI	$0
Human Factors Division	GS	15/2	Bonus	$2,497
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**13**		**$28,475**
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/10	Bonus	$3,064
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/10	Bonus	$4,596
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/10	Bonus	$6,000
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/10	Bonus	$6,000
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/10	Bonus	$1,532
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/9	Bonus	$4,523
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/9	Bonus	$3,015
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/8	Bonus	$4,404

Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/8	Bonus	$4,404
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/7	Bonus	$4,285
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/7	Bonus	$4,285
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/6	Bonus	$5,554
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/6	Bonus	$2,777
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/6	Bonus	$2,777
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/5	Bonus	$4,046
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/4	Bonus	$2,618
Transportation Security Labs	GS	15/3	Bonus	$1,269
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**17**		**$65,149**
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/10	Bonus	$1,315
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/10	Bonus	$3,946
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/10	Bonus	$1,315
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/10	Bonus	$2,631
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/10	Bonus	$2,631
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/10	Bonus	$2,631
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/10	Bonus	$1,315
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/10	Bonus	$1,315
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/10	Bonus	$3,946
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/9	Bonus	$1,282
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/7	Bonus	$1,214
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/7	Bonus	$2,428
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/7	Bonus	$1,214
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/7	Bonus	$4,857
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/6	Bonus	$1,180
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/6	Bonus	$2,361
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/5	Bonus	$2,293
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/5	Bonus	$3,689
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/4	Bonus	$2,226
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/3	Bonus	$2,158
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/3	Bonus	$3,238
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/1	Bonus	$2,024
Transportation Security Labs	GS	14/1	Bonus	$3,035
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**23**		**$54,244**
Transportation Security Labs	GS	13/9	Bonus	$2,169
Transportation Security Labs	GS	13/8	Bonus	$3,168
Transportation Security Labs	GS	13/7	Bonus	$3,082
Transportation Security Labs	GS	13/7	Bonus	$1,027
Transportation Security Labs	GS	13/6	Bonus	$999
Transportation Security Labs	GS	13/6	Bonus	$999
Transportation Security Labs	GS	13/5	Bonus	$1,941
Transportation Security Labs	GS	13/4	Bonus	$3,767
Transportation Security Labs	GS	13/4	Bonus	$1,884
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**9**		**$19,036**
Transportation Security Labs	GS	11/7	Bonus	$2,162

Transportation Security Labs	GS	11/5	Bonus	$1,362
Transportation Security Labs	GS	11/4	Bonus	$1,322
Transportation Security Labs	GS	11/4	QSI	$0
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**4**		**$4,846**
Transportation Security Labs	GS	9/6	QSI	$0
Transportation Security Labs	GS	9/6	Bonus	$1,159
Transportation Security Labs	GS	9/5	Bonus	$563
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		3		**$1,722**
Transportation Security Labs	GS	8/4	Bonus	$989
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$989**
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	15/10	Bonus	$6,000
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	15/7	QSI	$0
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	15/3	Bonus	$4,019
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		3		**$10,019**
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	14/10	Bonus	$2,776
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	14/7	Bonus	$0
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	14/6	Bonus	$3,737
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	14/6	Bonus	$3,737
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	14/6	Bonus	$2,492
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	14/5	Bonus	$2,421
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	14/4	Bonus	$3,524
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	14/2	Bonus	$2,207
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**8**		**$20,894**
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	13/7	Bonus	$3,253
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	13/7	Bonus	$3,253
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	13/2	Bonus	$2,801
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	13/2	Bonus	$2,801
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	13/1	Bonus	$2,711
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	13/1	Bonus	$2,711
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	13/1	Bonus	$2,711
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	13/1	Bonus	$2,711
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**8**		**$22,952**
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	12/9	Bonus	$2,887
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	12/7	QSI	$0
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	12/7	Bonus	$912
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	12/6	Bonus	$1,773
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	12/1	Bonus	$2,280
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**5**		**$7,852**
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	11/3	Bonus	$2,029
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$2,029**
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	9/7	Bonus	$1,258
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$1,258**
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	GS	7/4	Bonus	$1,414
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$1,414**
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	WG	6/5	Bonus	$1,619

Plum Island Animal Disease Center	WG	6/5	Bonus	$1,619
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	WG	6/4	Bonus	$2,142
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	WG	6/4	Bonus	$1,562
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	WG	6/4	Bonus	$1,718
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	WG	6/3	Bonus	$1,505
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	WG	6/2	Bonus	$1,447
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	WG	6/2	Bonus	$1,447
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	WG	6/2	Bonus	$1,856
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**9**		**$14,915**
Plum Island Animal Disease Center	WG	5/1	Bonus	$871
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$871**
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	15/10	Bonus	$2,346
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	15/8	Bonus	$1,532
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	15/7	QSI	$0
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	15/4	QSI	$0
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**4**		**$3,878**
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	14/8	Bonus	$1,317
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	14/7	Bonus	$3,844
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	14/7	Bonus	$1,870
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	14/6	Bonus	$2,492
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	14/5	Bonus	$3,025
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**5**		**$12,548**
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	13/10	Bonus	$1,175
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	13/8	Bonus	$3,343
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	13/6	Bonus	$3,163
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	13/6	Bonus	$1,898
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**4**		**$9,579**
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	12/9	Bonus	$2,887
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	12/8	Bonus	$2,811
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	12/8	Bonus	$937
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	12/7	Bonus	$912
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	12/3	Bonus	$2,432
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	12/1	Bonus	$2,298
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**6**		**$12,277**
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	11/10	Bonus	$1,978
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	11/10	Bonus	$2,472
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	11/8	Bonus	$988
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**3**		**$5,438**
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	9/10	Bonus	$681
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	9/5	Bonus	$594
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**2**		**$1,275**
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	8/10	Bonus	$1,850
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$1,850**
Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	7/8	Bonus	$1,585
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$1,585**

Environmental Measurements Lab	GS	6/10	Bonus	$501
Total Employees/Awards by Grade		**1**		**$501**

* Those who received $0 were not eligible for a bonus because the person(s) did not have 90 days of service with DHS/S&T.

Travel

Question: Please provide for the record a table that shows all funds expended by OHA/S&T political employees for travel in 2009. Include name of individual traveling, purpose of travel, location(s) visited, and total cost.

ANSWER:

Name-OHA	Destination	Purpose of Travel	Total Reimbursement
Dr. Garza	Mexico City, Mexico	Dr. Garza was requested to participate in a trilateral meeting with the Deputy Secretary regarding H1N1.	392.10
Dr. Garza	Orlando, FL	Dr. Garza was asked to speak at the IAEMs 57th Annual Conference.	685.45
Dr. Garza	Atlanta, GA	Performed a site visit of the CDC with Rich Serrino of FEMA.	622.91
Dr. Garza	Minneapolis, MN	Participated in "Preparing for an H1N1 Flu vaccination campaign: A Tabletop Communications Exercise between Government and the Media."	1,092.12
Dr. Garza	St. Louis, MO	Speech/Presentation at the Ground Rounds at the Amsus meeting. Topics of discussion included H1N1 issues.	522.98
Dr. Garza	Halifax Nova Scotia, Canada	Attended the German Marshal Fund International Security Forum. Traveling to this forum will enhance DHS executive decision-support by ensuring that global lessons-learned and best practices are applied domestically.	2,439.39

Traveler Name – S&T	Purpose	Location	Cost
MATTHEW BRENNAN	Participate in the workshop on future directions in cyber-physical systems security	NEWARK, NJ	$654.57
MATTHEW BRENNAN	Escort U/S on Lab Site Visit.	KANSAS CITY,MO	$637.52

TOTAL FOR MATTHEW BRENNAN			$1,292.09
TARA O'TOOLE	Tour proposed Lab site and meet with Senators and other officials.	KANSAS CITY,MO	$710.35
TOTAL FOR TARA O'TOOLE			$710.35

Unobligated Balances

Question: Please provide unobligated balances within OHA/S&T, by appropriation account, and when you anticipate that they will be expended.

ANSWER: OHA plans to have all available funds obligated by the end of FY 10 and expended by the end of FY 11.

Summary of Office of Health Affairs Unobligated Balances		
Appropriation Account	**Fiscal Year Availability**	**Unobligated Balance (as of 2/28/10)**
70 10 0117	2010	$23,043,217
70 9/10 117	2009-2010	$18,477,054
70 10/11 0117	2010-2011	$97,376,123

Summary of S&T Unobligated Prior Year Balances As of February 18, 2010

	Unobligated		Total
	Commitments	**Uncommitted**	**Unobligated**
FY 2003	0	1,409,687	1,409,687
FY 2004	186,998	1,490,044	1,677,042
FY 2005	799,342	5,359,983	6,159,324
FY 2006	809,706	6,058,582	6,868,289
Total FY 2003-2006	**1,796,046**	**14,318,296**	**16,114,343**
Prior Year Funding for Contract Closeout**			-8,000,000
Rescission of prior year funds from FY 2010 Approps			-6,944,000
Remaining			1,170,343

**Less than .2% of total prior year obligations to cover unexpected costs/expenditures from contract closeout (a little in each year based on outstanding contracts)

Science and Technology Directorate Obligations

		Unobligated		Total	Percent
	Enacted	**Commitments**	**Uncommitted**	**Unobligated**	**Obligated**
FY 2007					
Borders and Maritime	33,436,000	0	22,650	22,650	99.9%

Chemical and Biological	312,851,416	2,361,482	2,602,840	4,964,322	98.4%
Command, Control & Interoperability	62,617,585	0	407,893	407,893	99.3%
Explosives	110,338,224	114,757	1,562,113	1,676,870	98.5%
Human Factors	6,800,501	0	63,121	63,121	99.1%
Infrastructure and Geophysical	74,781,213	0	663,573	663,573	99.1%
Innovation	38,000,000	0	309,168	309,168	99.2%
Laboratory Facilities	105,935,537	77,523	1,728,716	1,806,239	98.3%
T&E/Standards	25,431,868	0	9,041	9,041	100.0%
Transition	24,039,516	0	532,172	532,172	97.8%
University Programs	48,575,000	0	745,939	745,939	98.5%
Overall Total	**842,806,860**	**2,553,762**	**8,647,226**	**11,200,989**	**98.7%**
FY 2008					
Borders and Maritime	25,478,998	0	15,499	15,499	99.9%
Chemical and Biological	208,019,996	140,354	663,849	804,203	99.6%
Command, Control & Interoperability	56,979,996	37,280	181,423	218,703	99.6%
Explosives	77,653,998	941,173	1,879,300	2,820,473	96.4%
Human Factors	14,206,001	0	42,968	42,968	99.7%
Infrastructure and Geophysical	64,500,069	246,626	556,528	803,154	98.8%
Innovation	33,000,000	49,526	0	49,526	99.8%
Laboratory Facilities	103,484,905	6,350,150	4,389,110	10,739,260	89.6%
T&E/Standards	28,519,999	2,000	141,425	143,425	99.5%
Transition	30,264,995	1,003,652	1,247,118	2,250,770	92.6%
University Programs	49,296,748	2,500,000	1,702,074	4,202,074	91.5%
Overall Total	**691,405,705**	**11,270,762**	**10,819,294**	**22,090,055**	**96.8%**
FY 2009					
Borders and Maritime	33,049,999	125,942	83,625	209,568	99.4%
Chemical and Biological	200,379,390	16,674,042	11,392,812	28,066,854	86.0%
Command, Control & Interoperability	74,889,820	650,181	87,899	738,080	99.0%
Explosives	96,149,148	6,926,851	3,964,409	10,891,260	88.7%
Human Factors	12,459,999	564,000	189,165	753,165	94.0%
Infrastructure and Geophysical	75,816,500	5,784,911	3,343,070	9,127,981	88.0%
Innovation	33,000,001	544,399	416,404	960,803	97.1%
Laboratory Facilities	161,896,247	2,136,769	7,267,293	9,404,062	94.2%
T&E/Standards	28,674,001	314,432	339,440	653,872	97.7%
Transition	28,831,130	2,921,255	9,271,766	12,193,021	57.7%
University Programs	50,270,000	7,425,047	1,888,904	9,313,951	81.5%
Homeland Security Institute	5,000,000	0	0	0	100.0%
Overall Total	**800,416,235**	**44,067,830**	**38,244,788**	**82,312,618**	**89.7%**
FY 2007-2009					
Borders and Maritime	91,964,997	125,942	121,774	247,717	99.7%

Chemical and Biological	721,250,802	19,175,878	14,659,502	33,835,380	95.3%
Command, Control & Interoperability	194,487,401	687,461	677,215	1,364,676	99.3%
Explosives	284,141,370	7,982,781	7,405,822	15,388,603	94.6%
Human Factors	33,466,501	564,000	295,254	859,254	97.4%
Infrastructure and Geophysical	215,097,782	6,031,537	4,563,171	10,594,708	95.1%
Innovation	104,000,001	593,925	725,572	1,319,497	98.7%
Laboratory Facilities	371,316,689	8,564,442	13,385,118	21,949,561	94.1%
T&E/Standards	82,625,868	316,432	489,906	806,338	99.0%
Transition	83,135,641	3,924,908	11,051,056	14,975,964	82.0%
University Programs	148,141,748	9,925,047	4,336,918	14,261,965	90.4%
Homeland Security Institute	5,000,000	0	0	0	100.0%
Overall Total	**2,334,628,800**	**57,892,354**	**57,711,308**	**115,603,662**	**95.0%**

The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) is currently evaluating prior year balances and will submit a reprogramming to support fiscal year 2011 construction of the central utility plant. S&T intends to use the $40 million, in conjunction with gift funds from the State of Kansas, to build the central utility plant at the National Bio and Agro-defense Facility. The funds will be obligated in FY 2011 and expended in FY 2011 through fiscal year 2013.

The remaining $18 million is less than 1 percent of total prior year obligations. A portion will be held to cover unexpected costs/expenditures for contract closeout. Additionally, the remainder will fund items of congressional interest such as:

- Activities at Centers of Excellence, Minority Serving Institutions, and education programs
- TechClearinghouse
- Prior year funded NBAF activities
- Explosives detection research
- Chemical and biological countermeasures research
- Test and evaluation of homeland security technologies at the Naval Post Graduate School

S&T has taken several effective actions to accelerate the obligation of program funding in recent years. This includes the verification and validation of unexpended balances and the recovery of unspent funds, which are returned to programs and projects consistent with the purposes for which those funds were originally appropriated. Additional measures include the following:

- S&T continues to work with the Office of Procurement Operations (OPO) to increase the efficiency, effectiveness and timeliness of the obligation process.

- Weekly reports are provided to each S&T Division and the Under Secretary for Science and Technology to ensure that they are aware of the status of their funds, program by program. This has resulted in a better understanding of S&T's financial position corporately and by Division.

- The Under Secretary for Science and Technology conducts a semi-annual review of all programs to ensure that S&T's efforts are relevant and still a priority for the Department. It is also an opportunity to identify poorly performing programs and funds for emerging requirements. This is S&T's formal mechanism to terminate those poorly performing programs and to readjust funding based on current and new requirements.

S&T's goal is to commit at least 95 percent of its enacted budget each fiscal year, and S&T expects OPO to obligate at least 90 percent of committed funding. However, S&T only has direct control over commitment rates and does not control obligations. OPO is responsible for obligations. S&T will continue to work with OPO to achieve its commitment and obligation goals.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

Chairman David Price

Bernard D. Goldstein, M.D.
National Academy of Sciences Report and FY 11 Budget Request

NAS Recommendations vs. Administration plans

Question: Please provide discussion on points of intersection with the President's budget request for FY 2011 for BioWatch and the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report. Note also where you believe the budget request and other plans for the program diverge significantly from the NAS recommendations.

ANSWER: Please note that the NAS committee was not charged with reviewing the FY 2011 budget request for BioWatch. As a result, my comments about the budget request are informed by the committee's report and the publicly available budget documents, but they cannot be taken as a formal analysis or statement by that committee or by the NAS.

Intersection

Relevant portions of the FY 2011 budget request and the February 25 testimony of Drs. Garza and O'Toole appear consistent with many of the recommendations about BioWatch made by the NAS committee, and these areas of consistency are noted here. But given that it is not possible to make a thorough assessment of DHS activities and plans on the basis of the budget request and the testimony, I have also noted areas in which additional information from DHS might be helpful to the Subcommittee.

Recommendations 1 & 2 (support to local jurisdictions to improve their ability to respond to a BAR; and funding to cover local costs incurred in support of Biowatch)
Both OHA and S&T appear to be supporting additional training, guidance documents, and tools to aid BioWatch jurisdictions. It is not clear whether plans are being made for a trained assistance team or for a formal process for regular reviews of BioWatch operations (including BARs) and sharing such information with all BioWatch jurisdictions.
Dr Garza noted in his testimony that the issue of funding local costs incurred in support of Biowatch is receiving attention but not yet reflected in the budget
Issues the Appropriations Subcommittee may wish to explore with DHS could include

- whether and how DHS and its partners will evaluate improvements in the ability of health departments to interpret a BAR and guide a response;
- what is being done to capture and share lessons from BioWatch exercises and from BARs; whether there are or will be criteria for measuring progress in sharing lessons learned; and whether those criteria will reflect the perspective of states and BioWatch jurisdictions;
- how the Subcommittee might learn more from state and local officials about their perspectives on the changes and current status of the management and operation of the BioWatch program and system, and;
- whether the plans for improving the likelihood of an effective local jurisdiction response to a BAR are realistic without funding to local jurisdictions to cover their costs.

Recommendation 3 (operational testing of Generation 2 and Generation 3)

Without having access to the specifics of the current test and evaluation plans for Generation 3 BioWatch, the budget request and the testimony at the February 25 hearing seem to suggest that these plans are continuing to evolve in ways that should help ensure that the technology will meet well-documented performance criteria before widespread deployment. The inclusion of representatives from local jurisdictions in the testing oversight team appears consistent with the messages of the NAS report. Issues that the Appropriations Subcommittee may wish to explore further include whether the performance requirements and criteria for Generation 3 reflect consultation with BioWatch jurisdictions and an effort to understand and respond to the needs of state and local officials. It may also be useful to learn more about the selection of representatives from local jurisdictions as members of the team overseeing the testing, including whether they are independent of DHS (versus DHS personnel assigned to BioWatch jurisdictions) and whether DHS funding is being provided to help ensure that their participation is not constrained by limited state and local funding for their time and travel. The NAS recommendation for operational testing of Generation 2 BioWatch is discussed under Divergence.

<u>Recommendation 4 (improved cooperation and collaboration between OHA and S&T)</u>
As described at the hearing, the plans for testing and evaluation for the Generation 3 system appear to reflect constructive collaboration between OHA and S&T, and based upon my experience on the committee I would judge this is likely to occur. Congressional oversight of effective collaboration will be important in further assessments of the role of the BioWatch program and the development and acquisition of new technologies to improve biodetection.

<u>Recommendation 5 (research and development to improve environmental monitoring and the related knowledge base)</u>
S&T appears to be engaged in many relevant research and development activities. Interaction with researchers outside DHS will help ensure that DHS is able to leverage other relevant work.

<u>Recommendation 6 (periodically evaluate the BioWatch program using risk-assessment and risk-management principles)</u>
The FY 2011 budget request notes that DHS's periodic Bioterrorism Risk Assessment (BTRA) is relevant to the BioWatch program, but indications of any risk-management analysis for BioWatch (Generation 2 or Generation 3) were not evident. Additional comments are offered under Divergence.

<u>Recommendation 7 (mechanism for receiving ongoing external advice)</u>
Dr. Garza's testimony notes that OHA will be establishing an advisory committee for the BioWatch program as recommended by the NAS committee. The Appropriations Subcommittee may want to learn more about the approach being used to establish this advisory committee for the BioWatch program. Dr. Garza cites the Homeland Security Advisory Council (HSAC) as illustrating the value of external professional advice. The NAS committee did not discuss the role that the HSAC plays for DHS, but HSAC appears to lack representation of public health/health department expertise. The Appropriations Subcommittee may want to consider whether representation of a public health perspective could usefully be included as part of broader DHS planning concerning not only bioterrorism but any form of terrorism (explosive, chemical, nuclear, radiological), all of which could be expected to result in illness, injury, and death among civilians and thus require the engagement of the local public health system.

Divergence
Two areas of apparent divergence between the NAS recommendations and the BioWatch budget request seem evident through their absence from the FY 2011 budget request and recent testimony rather than as stated plans that differ from the NAS recommendations. These two areas are (1) a *risk-management* analysis for the BioWatch program and (2) operational testing for the Generation 2 system.

<u>Risk-Management Analysis</u>
The NAS committee recommended that DHS use tools, including an improved BTRA, to conduct a risk-management analysis of the BioWatch program to evaluate whether and how it can best be used to help reduce illness and deaths that might result from bioterrorism. This recommendation presents several challenges for DHS, but such an assessment is important in weighing the merits and costs of the BioWatch program.
In this vein, the Appropriations Subcommittee may wish to learn more from DHS on points such as

- the extent to which the DHS Bioterrorism Risk Assessment (BTRA) process has addressed the concerns raised by the NAS report *Department of Homeland Security Bioterrorism Risk: Assessment: A Call for Change* (NRC, 2008; summary provided);

- whether DHS analyses have established that BioWatch can make a material contribution to improved outcomes if a biological attack were to use an agent other than aerosolized anthrax spores;

- whether the analysis that is the basis for proposing an expansion from ~30 jurisdictions to up to 50 jurisdictions takes into account the public health resources available to the additional jurisdictions (which are likely to be smaller than the current jurisdictions) to support continuous operation of BioWatch and interpretation of false positive signals it may generate; and

- the factors that lead to the conclusion that expansion beyond 50 jurisdictions offers little advantage.

<u>Operational Testing for Generation 2</u>
The NAS committee saw the delay in the previously anticipated deployment of Generation 3 as both an opportunity and a reason to conduct the operational testing of Generation 2 that was not possible when BioWatch was initially deployed. Because DHS has said it will not deploy a Generation 3 system that does not meet the testing standards and because the NAS committee found the testing time line optimistic, it seems possible that use of the current system (Generation 2) may continue for several years. Moreover, the FY 2011 budget request includes funding for enhancements to the existing system "to increase the fraction of the population covered in these BioWatch jurisdictions."

The Committee's view that it will require a number of years before Generation 3 is likely to be operational is pertinent to our recommendation to perform operational testing on Generation 2. The contribution of BioWatch to the nation's biodefense will depend upon Generation 2 for this significant time period. Also, we agree with DHS that operational field testing of an ambient biodefense monitor faces numerous technical challenges. Accordingly, operational testing of Generation 2 should provide experience that is pertinent to improving the operational testing necessary to optimize the performance of Generation 3, which is likely to be a major budgetary item for many years into the future.

If use of the current BioWatch system will continue (and even expand) within current jurisdictions, the NAS committee concluded that gaining a clearer understanding of its capabilities is critical. Issues the Appropriations Subcommittee may wish to consider are whether estimates have or can be developed of the costs and other considerations for performing operational testing of the currently deployed BioWatch system.

Other Comments
From a review of the FY2011 DHS budget request it is not possible to discern whether or how resources are being directed toward issues addressed by two of the other recommendations in the NAS report. These issues concern

1. facilitating the development of an interoperable, secure, bidirectional, nationwide information-sharing infrastructure and ensuring that local and state health officials have ready access to the system (Recommendation 9); and

2. building and sustaining sufficient public health workforce strength and competencies, along with associated laboratory and information management capacities, to detect a bioterrorism attack or other public health emergency (Recommendation 11).

In both of these areas, the NAS committee saw a need for collaboration between DHS and other federal agencies; these are not concerns that DHS can or should be expected to address on its own.

Assessment of BioWatch Enhancements

Question: The National Academy's report calls the proposed enhancements to the BioWatch system "appropriate but very ambitious." What leads you to make this assessment and what level of confidence do you have in DHS's ability to deliver on these enhancements in a timely fashion?

ANSWER: The NAS committee based its conclusion that the plans for the Generation 3 BioWatch system are ambitious on several factors, including:

- professional knowledge on the part of some committee members of the long-standing interest on the part of the Department of Defense in trying to develop automated biological detection systems and the difficulties DoD has faced trying to field this technology;
- application of this knowledge of the DoD experience to the review of DHS's plans as of spring 2009 for testing and evaluation of candidate technologies for Generation 3;
- the information provided by DHS about problems with the performance of the automated pathogen detection system (APDS), which used an automated sample analysis system similar to that proposed for Generation 3;
- previous delays in the testing and acquisition process for Generation 3 technology; and
- the need for measures of effectiveness for the new system to be developed through a genuine collaboration between the BioWatch program office and the public health community—a collaboration that did not appear to exist at the time the committee was writing its report.

As discussion at the hearing emphasized, the core technologies for Generation 3 detectors have no previous history of successful, sustained operation. This means that rigorous testing that will subject the individual technology components and their integration into a networked system to a representative range of operating conditions is essential. It was also unclear to the committee what work was being done to address the challenges of distinguishing pathogens of concern from closely related organisms in the environment or to improve knowledge of the typical microbial environment in which BioWatch devices operate.

Something to note is that in preparing for deployment of the Generation 3 BioWatch system, DHS will need to ensure not only the effective operation of the air sampling and laboratory analysis technologies, but also the availability to BioWatch jurisdictions of resources for all associated maintenance, operational and technical procedures, appropriate laboratory facilities (and their safety systems), communications and computer systems, and training for local personnel in the initial and sustained operation and management of the new system. Even though it may be reasonable to assume that the BioWatch Generation 3 system will alleviate some of the current analytical and logistical burdens associated with daily manual filter collection and testing, it is equally reasonable to assume that its complex, automated detectors with a multiplexed analysis platform will require new, specialized technical and maintenance support along with personnel with appropriate training to interpret the results it produces. The total system architecture needs to account for all of these system components.

The NAS committee's assessment of the testing plan presented in spring 2009 was that there was little allowance for delays to respond to problems that often emerge during such testing, and there was limited provision for operational testing under diverse environmental conditions. The testimony at the hearing indicates that the spring 2009 time line has already experienced some slippage, and more seems possible. The NAS committee did not have access to the new acquisition criteria discussed at the hearing and that are to be applied to the testing of the Generation 3 candidates, so it is not possible to comment on their appropriateness or likely impact on the testing process.

However, in pushing to ensure that the Generation 3 BioWatch system advances as quickly as is consistent with sound operation, it will also be important to ensure that decisions about the system are grounded in sound analysis of the contribution that the Generation 3 system will make to improving the management of bioterrorism risks. A variety of questions could be considered, including how many and which biological agents to test for, the number of jurisdictions to include, indoor versus outdoor operation, continuous operation in many locations versus greater emphasis on special events, and so on. There may be trade-offs among such considerations that could have implications for the pace at which the Generation 3 system can move ahead. The risk management analysis recommended by the NAS committee may help to systematize these questions and ensure they are not overlooked in the hurry to meet timetables.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Ciro D. Rodriguez

Dr. Alex Garza
Bio Surveillance

Biosurety

Question: When you say the Office of Health Affairs has invested a significant a significant amount of time and effort strengthening and restoring relationships with local jurisdictions and partners. Do you mean other BSL-3 and BSL-4 across the country? [biosafety level =BSL]

I have both a BSL-3 and a BSL-4 in San Antonio. We have the old Brooks Air Force Base labs and the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research (SFBR). Is there one federal agency whose mission it is to track the number of all BSL-3 and BSL-4 labs within the United States or does that responsibility fall under various jurisdictions? I ask, not because I think they are doing harmful things in San Antonio, but because I think it's important that we track and hold accountable the use of agents and toxins and the people that are using them.

We heard about coordination between the various federal agencies, including DHS, HHS, CDC and others. Do we have regulations across the various federal agencies for the physical security of these agents and toxins and also the personnel reliability or the standard we use to allow people to test agents? Or does each agency have its own regulations for biosurety? Wouldn't it be safer to have one standard?

ANSWER: No single federal agency has within its mission the responsibility to oversee all high-containment (biosafety level (BSL)-3 and -4) laboratories within the United States. Laboratories that possess, use or transfer Biological Select Agents and Toxins (BSAT) are subject to regulation by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Department of Agriculture (USDA) pursuant to authority granted by the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness Response Act of 2002 and Agricultural Bioterrorism Protection Act of 2002, as implemented through the Select Agent Regulations (7 CFR Part 331, 9 CFR Part 121, and 42 CFR Part 73). High containment laboratories that do not work with BSAT are not subject to regulation under this program.

OHA believes that it is in the Nation's interest to facilitate biodefense research. However, the key is to strike the appropriate balance toward improving biosecurity while ensuring biological research is not unduly hindered such that security in laboratories handling the highest risk select agents and toxins is commensurate with the risks associated with those agents and toxins.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Ciro D. Rodriguez

Dr. Tara O'Toole
Bio Surveillance
2/25/2010

NBAF

Question: You mentioned that the decision to select Manhattan, Kansas as the site for the NBAF was in part because the offered a great package of in-kind contribution to the effort. What in-kind contribution clearly stated in the environment impact statement or anywhere else as a factor for selection? Where all potential sites told how much in-kind contributions would weigh into their scores? As you may know the Texas legislature meets for 6 month every two years, and cannot put together a package instantly unless the legislature is in session. That's a disadvantage to Texas. Was the Directorate aware of this disadvantage and if so, how was it dealt with.

ANSWER: The National Bio and Agro-defense Facility (NBAF) site selection process began in January 2006 with DHS's publication, in the Federal Register and FedBizOpps, of a notice entitled *"National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF); Notice of Request for Expression of Interest for Potential Sites for the NBAF* (hereinafter, the "EOI Notice"). It ended in January 2009 with DHS's publication of its Record of Decision ("ROD") in which DHS selected the Manhattan, Kansas Site as the location where DHS would build and operate the NBAF. Throughout this process, DHS consistently used the same four criteria it originally communicated in the January 2006 EOI Notice, including the Acquisition/ Construction/ Operations criterion. The Notice stated that "Acquisition/ construction/ operations includes: (a) land acquisition/development potential to locate the facility, (b) access to the site by highways and proximity to international airports, (c) environmental compatibility with the intended use of the site, (d) adequate utility infrastructure to support operations of facility, and (e) availability of local labor force for construction. Following issuance of the EOI Notice and in response to questions from interested parties, DHS posted *Frequently Asked Questions* on its NBAF website in the spring of 2006. In this document DHS stated "DHS strongly encourages cost sharing including cost sharing in kind from state and local jurisdictions that could be applied toward construction and operations of the NBAF."

On August 9, 2006, DHS selected 18 sites for further review based on the four criterion communicated in the EOI Notice. On December 8, 2006, DHS sent a letter to the remaining consortia requesting additional information. This letter explained the next phase of the site selection process, communicated DHS's "preferences" within each of the four evaluation criteria, and provided instructions and a deadline for submitting the additional requested information. Specifically DHS stated "DHS will give strong preference to the following criteria in the next phase of the evaluation." One such "preference" specified in the December 8, 2006 letter to the remaining consortia was DHS's preference for in kind contributions. DHS preferred that "title to the proposed minimum 30 acre site would be deeded at no cost or minimal cost to the Federal Government (in-kind contribution, sale, or quit claim)" and "in-kind contributions [e.g., deeded land at no cost rather than sale, new utility provisions and/or upgrades (e.g., sewer, electricity, water, chilled water, steamed water, etc.), and new roadways] would be offered to DHS (by the consortium, state government, local government, or private entities).

After a team of Federal employees and the Under Secretary for Science and Technology separately visited the 17 remaining sites (a consortium withdrew one of its proposed sites) to confirm representations made in the consortia's submittals and view the sites in-person, the Under Secretary for Science and Technology reviewed the recommendation of the Federal employee evaluation committee and determined that, from among the 17 proposed sites, five sites best met the evaluation criteria and DHS preferences. These five sites, along with a tract of land on Plum Island next to the existing PIADC, were advanced as reasonable alternatives to be studied in the Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS"). DHS published in the *Federal Register* a Notice of Intent to Prepare an EIS "to evaluate the reasonable siting alternatives for the construction and operation of the proposed NBAF.

Because the EIS process was estimated to take almost a year to complete and because DHS had last received communications from the remaining consortia regarding their in-kind contributions in February 2007 (in response to DHS's December 8, 2006 letter) DHS sent a letter in February 2008 to the five remaining consortia requesting the consortia confirm the details of their respective site offers and identify any contingencies affecting their offers. The consortia were all given an equal opportunity to confirm and update their original in-kind contributions as DHS realized their circumstances may have changed in the past year. The February 2008 letter DHS sent to the consortia also included estimated site costs from DHS's Site Cost Analysis study. This was done to ensure the consortia understood what DHS believed it would cost the consortia to comply with their offers. DHS set a postmark deadline of March 30, 2008 (later changed to March 31, 2008) for responses to its letter. DHS received timely responses from all consortia.

DHS developed a Decision Process Plan setting forth the process by which the Steering Committee (comprised entirely of Federal employees who are subject matter experts from DHS and USDA) would assimilate the information contained in the five remaining consortia's EOIs and additional information submittals, the EIS analysis on six site alternatives (five site alternatives offered by consortia and Plum Island), information from other DHS studies, including a Threat and Risk Assessment dated October 2008; Site Cost Analysis dated July 2008; Site Characterization Study dated July 2008; and Plum Island Facility Closure and Transition Cost Study dated July 2008. The Steering Committee assessed the strengths and weaknesses of each potential site against the site evaluation criteria and the aforementioned reports, and reached a unanimous recommendation that the Kansas Site should be named as DHS's preferred site alternative in the environmental impact statement. DHS leadership accepted the Steering Committee's unanimous recommendation.

On December 8, 2006, DHS sent a letter to the remaining consortia requesting additional information. This letter explained the next phase of the site selection process, communicated DHS's "preferences" within each of the four evaluation criteria, and provided instructions and a deadline for submitting the additional requested information. Specifically DHS stated "DHS will give strong preference to the following criteria in the next phase of the evaluation." One such "preference" specified in the December 8, 2006 letter to the remaining consortia was DHS's preference for in kind contributions. DHS preferred that "title to the proposed minimum 30 acre site would be deeded at no cost or minimal cost to the Federal Government (in-kind contribution, sale, or quit claim)" and "in-kind contributions [e.g., deeded land at no cost rather than sale, new utility provisions and/or upgrades (e.g., sewer, electricity, water, chilled water, steamed water, etc.), and new roadways] would be offered to DHS (by the consortium, state government, local government, or private entities).

DHS began the site selection process with the publication of the EOI Notice in January 2006. This was a full year before the Texas Legislature met in January 2007. DHS also sent a letter to all remaining consortia in December 2006 advising them of DHS's preference for in-kind contributions. This was a month before the Legislature started its six month session in January 2007. February 2007 (a timeframe during which the Texas Legislature was in session) was the due date for the consortia's responses to DHS's stated preferences in its December 8, 2006 letter.

Given the length of time since submission of their most recent proposals, DHS was concerned the consortia's proposals might be outdated or unreliable. To address this concern DHS sent a letter to them, dated February 2008, requesting they confirm the details in their previous offers. The letter gave the consortia 30 days to respond because confirmation was not expected to be a difficult or time-consuming task. However, DHS did give the consortia the opportunity to update their offers if they wanted to. DHS's February 2008 letter did not change any of the evaluation criteria or include demands for any in-kind contributions.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE John R. Carter

(Dr. Alexander Garza and Dr. Tara O'Toole)
(Biosurveillance: Smart Investments for Early Warning)

Substantial Investment in the Biowatch Program?

Question: During the President's State of the Union message he highlighted "bio-terrorism." But when I read through the supporting document the next day I noticed he was referring to a plan to stockpile medications for a possible bio-attack. Are we keeping our focus on this most needed detection system? It seems to me we need the earliest possible detection system to alert emergency rooms and citizens, and properly deploy countermeasures and vaccines.

Is the $89 million in the proposed budget enough for the full deployment of bio-watch units next year?

ANSWER: Yes, the President's budget dedicates $173.5 million to support the deployment of BioWatch to ensure the Nation has an early detection system in place to detect the release of biological agents. $89 million within the FY 2011 budget request maintains the Generation-1 and Generation-2 current operational program nationally.

The original $173.5 million request was intended to support the active operational program (Generation-1 and Generation-2), the operational test and evaluation program, and the development into six BioWatch jurisdictions. The Generation-3 program consists of a multi-year deployment strategy over a four year period.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Mark Kirk

Dr. Tara O'Toole, Dr. Alexander Garza
Biosurveillance: Smart Investments for Early Warning

Public Health Surveillance

Question: The Department of Homeland Security's proposed budget contains a significant increase for BioWatch to purchase newer "Gen-3" detectors. However, the recent Institute of Medicine (IOM) report on BioWatch and Public Health Surveillance concludes that the focus should be more on our public health laboratory surveillance network, whose activities "are broader and more flexible than BioWatch, permitting detection of a wider range of infectious diseases and disease resulting from sources of exposure that BioWatch is not designed to detect". Furthermore, the report stated that, "with or without BioWatch, the public health system needs to be capable of monitoring disease trends and accessing information from multiple sources to identify or characterize situations that may signal a public health emergency. At best, BioWatch is only one source of such information."

In light of the IOM report, do you think our priority should be investing in our public health laboratory surveillance network? Isn't the capability of that state and local network integral to the success of BioWatch?

ANSWER: Biowatch is the only federally-managed, locally-operated, nationwide bio-surveillance system designed to detect the intentional release of select aerosolized biological agents. BioWatch is operated by a team comprised of field operators, laboratory technicians, and public health officials from city, county, State, and Federal organizations. During any incident, whether chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear, it will be critical for all public health interests to work together to protect citizens and limit the impact such an event would have on the population and critical infrastructure. The intention behind the BioWatch program is to detect as early as possible the release of aerosolized biological agents in high throughput areas throughout the Nation.

The BioWatch program relies on public health laboratories to process filters, analyze results, and identify trends if a positive release is detected. BioWatch also relies on the public health departments for signal interpretation and response. As the BioWatch program migrates to include autonomous detection (Generation-3), state and local public health partners will continue to have a large role in the program and all associated response activities. OHA supports continued investment in the public health system within the United States.

Question: In January, the Prevention of WMD Proliferation and Terrorism Report Card produced by the Graham-Talent Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction, Proliferation and Terrorism gave the United States a **"C"** for its fragmented domestic and global disease surveillance system. The commission specifically recognized the critical importance of developing more robust disease surveillance, detection and reporting network with timely warning and an effective warning-response.

Can you describe how DHS is working to develop better early warning surveillance to protect the public's health from all threats, not just bioterrorism but also naturally occurring infectious diseases, including those that are not delivered in an aerosolized form? Wouldn't an integrated approach to more quickly detect pathogens in any form be the most ideal?

ANSWER: OHA takes this report seriously and sees great value in the Commission's work. The Obama administration has taken steps to enhance the nation's capabilities. After this Report was published, Assistant Secretary Dr. Garza met with the Executive Director of the WMD Commission to discuss OHA's related efforts and to build a relationship that will allow DHS to use the report card as a catalyst for continuing to improve national capabilities.

The National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC) was authorized in 2007 to enhance the capacity of the Federal government to rapidly identify, characterize, localize, and track biological events of national concern through integration and analysis of data relating to human health, as well as animal, plant, food, and environmental monitoring systems (both national and international). Since it was initiated, NBIC has provided critical biosurveillance information on a number of incidents including the 2009 Salmonella St. Paul event and the 2009-H1N1 pandemic.

NBIC works to identify biological incidents early and alerts senior leaders of emerging threats against the population. It is critical that the Nation has the ability to recognize and track biological events early to prevent or mitigate associated consequences.

Institute of Medicine Recommendations

Question: The recent Institute of Medicine (IOM) report on BioWatch and Public Health Surveillance recommended that "DHS enhance efforts to develop a mechanism for providing a national situational awareness of biological threats and significant disease outbreaks, to better inform rapid decision making and response through cross-jurisdictional data sharing and analysis of data." Specifically, the report called on DHS to facilitate the development of an interoperable, secure, bidirectional, nationwide information-sharing infrastructure and ensure that local and state health officials have ready access to the system.

Can you describe how DHS plans to respond to this recommendation?

ANSWER: DHS supports the sharing of biological threat and disease outbreak information to rapidly inform decision makers. Ultimately, integrating information from all 18 critical infrastructures, analyzing the information for common trends, and reporting findings in a clear and concise manner are the goals of the National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC).

OHA is working to improve coordination and information sharing capabilities through enhanced partnerships with specific states, the private sector, non-governmental agencies, and the international community. Beginning with the $5 million provided to NBIC in FY10 to support a demonstration project with the North Carolina Collaboratory for Bio-Preparedness, we aim to validate integrated information sharing of public health, animal surveillance information, environmental monitoring, and other biosurveillance information. We continue to work with our Federal partners.

In addition to North Carolina, states we hope to formally partner with include Minnesota – a State nationally known for their superior Food Defense capabilities through information analysis – and Washington State. Washington State has demonstrated advanced capability to integrate critical infrastructure analysis into decision making schemes. As we work with state and local partners, we hope to demonstrate the value of situational awareness to prepare and respond to biological incidents.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Ken Calvert

Dr. Alexander Garza, Assistant Secretary, Office of Health Affairs and Chief Medical Officer, DHS
Dr. Tara O'Toole, Undersecretary, Science and Technology, DHS

Biosurveillance: Smart Investments for Early Warning

BioWatch Generation 3

Question: Undersecretary O'Toole and Asst. Secretary Garza, our committee's final language on the BioWatch program made clear our view that while Office of Health Affairs (OHA) should maintain control over management of the program, the Science & Technology (S&T) Directorate should play a greater role in the test and evaluation of the Generation 3 program. Do you believe that OHA and S&T have achieved the requisite level of cooperation? Ms. O'Toole, are you satisfied that S&T has been given the expanded role we sought and that OHA is cooperating with your directorate in fulfilling that role?

ANSWER: The Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate and the Office of Health Affairs (OHA) have been working together for the last few years to provide the Nation with an effective and efficient bio-monitoring system. S&T and OHA established a Test Working Integrated Product Team (WIPT). All Generation-3 test plans produced by the Test WIPT will be approved by Dr. George Ryan, Director, S&T Standards and Test Division, prior to the execution of the test. The S&T Directorate has continued to build on the Public Health Actionable Assay process with OHA, CDC, EPA and DOJ and is working to further coordinate the process with Department of Defense and the U.S. Postal Service.

The S&T Directorate is satisfied that it has been given this critical expanded role and we look forward to continued cooperation with OHA. OHA is working with the S&T Directorate's Office of Test and Evaluation and the Chemical and Biological Division to ensure understanding of end-to-end system efficacy, system sensitivity and robustness to provide the best population coverage along with high confidence system results that are deemed Public Health Actionable.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Ken Calvert

Dr. Alexander Garza, Assistant Secretary, Office of Health Affairs and Chief Medical Officer, DHS
Dr. Tara O'Toole, Undersecretary, Science and Technology, DHS

Biosurveillance: Smart Investments for Early Warning

Technical Questions regarding BioWatch

The Naval Surface Warfare Center, Corona (NSWC, Corona) is located in my congressional district and they have been involved in bio-detection research for the Department of Defense; specifically with sensor technology. The following technical questions are based on their experience in this work. I am happy to provide additional background information to give greater context to the questions.

Question: What traceable standards does DHS propose to use to measure effectiveness both in design and later as part of logistics support to ensure ongoing proper operation and calibration of sensor devices and technology?

ANSWER: There is no traceable standard to measure directly the effectiveness of the future BioWatch Generation-3 early detection capability during the advanced development, deployment, operation and sustainment phases of the program. However, the BioWatch Program will utilize a "reference standard" (currently fielded BioWatch Generation-1 and Generation-2 Systems) during all phases of the Generation-3 Test Program. In addition, each of the Generation-3 Independent Test Agencies will utilize quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) techniques to ensure that the test material is of sufficient quality, purity, and concentration as well as "referee" technologies to ensure that the test challenges are characterized in a controlled laboratory environment. Furthermore, the "reference standard" will be used during the field test and Operational Test and Evaluation phases of the program when testing the Generation-3 candidates in the intended operational environment.

During the deployment, operation and sustainment phases of the Generation-3 Program, embedded diagnostic systems and positive/negative controls in the analytical subsystem will be used to determine if the detection system performs within specifications and ensure proper operation and calibration.

Question: Would these standards be safe and usable outside of a biohazards laboratory?

ANSWER: The "reference standard" is safe and usable outside of a biohazard laboratory and will be used during the field test and Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E) in the BioWatch Jurisdictions. The test material that will be utilized in the controlled laboratory environment during the Generation-3 T&E is not safe for use outside of a certified test facility. This material includes purified DNA from the target organisms, near neighbors, and environmental organisms; live BioWatch threat agents; and "killed" (gamma-irradiated) BioWatch threat agents. Within the BioWatch Program, these test materials will ONLY be used in the appropriate laboratories and chambers.

Question: Has the National Institute of Standards and Technology endorsed and published standards for simulants and pathogens and are their characteristics sufficiently similar to the actual simulants and pathogen such that the same result would be achieved regardless of sensor technology used?

ANSWER: The BioWatch Systems Program Office (SPO) is not aware of any NIST endorsed or published standards for simulants or pathogens that could be used effectively to determine the overall effectiveness of the future BioWatch Generation-3 early detection system once deployed in its intended operational environment. However, the BioWatch Program is planning to use simulants where appropriate during the characterization of the integrated detection system in a controlled laboratory environment. For example, inert material and biosimulants will be used to estimate the ability of the detection system to sample efficiently an aerosol. However, simulants cannot be used to measure the sensitivity and assess the specificity of the detection system since the specificity requirements for the future Generation-3 systems are sufficiently stringent to discriminate between simulants and BioWatch threat agents.

The Generation-3 Independent Test Agencies will utilize QA/QC techniques to ensure that the test material is of sufficient quality, purity, and concentration as well as "referee" technologies to ensure that the test challenges are well characterized.

Question: How is the effectiveness, sensitivity and accuracy of new sensor technology measured without suitable measurement standards?

ANSWER: Effectiveness, sensitivity, and accuracy (or specificity) of the Generation-3 technology will be assessed using an integrated test approach, starting with assay evaluation and characterization of the detection system through OT&E with the previous test events acting as the foundation for the follow-on events. These test events will address the operational requirements outlined in the BioWatch Generation-3 Operational Requirements Document (ORD).

Test events will include:

- **Assay Evaluation** – Will characterize the sensitivity, specificity, and repeatability of the candidate Generation-3 Systems' assays. The challenge material for this test will include purified DNA from several strains of the BioWatch threat agents, near neighbors, and organisms commonly found in the BioWatch environment.
- **Characterization Test** – Will estimate the sensitivity of the candidate Generation-3 Systems and develop a set of Receiver Operator Characteristics (ROC) curves. The Characterization Test will include analysis of the Aerosol Collection Subsystem using inert material and biosimulants, Analytical Subsystem using live BioWatch threat agents, and System Test using aerosolized "killed" (gamma-irradiated) agent.
- **Field Test** – An operational assessment of the candidate Generation-3 Systems in both indoor and outdoor environments in a BioWatch Jurisdiction to determine if they can operate, as intended, with representative users. Another focus of the Field Test will to gather reliability, availability, maintainability, and testability (RAM-T) data.
- **Information Technology Evaluation** – Will determine the degree and success of the information technology applied to the Generation-3 systems as proposed by the selected vendors.
- **Environmental Test** – Will verify that the production versions of the Generation-3 systems can operate in the intended physical environments (indoors and outdoors). This test will consist of operating the Generation-3 systems in an environmental chamber under conditions (i.e., temperature, relative humidity) that represent the physical environment in the BioWatch jurisdictions.

- **Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E)** – Will test the production versions of the Generation-3 systems in outdoor and indoor environments in several BioWatch jurisdictions to determine if the systems can operate, as intended, with representative users.

Question: If measurement standards are created from biological materials (biomass) how does one know whether or not the materials have degraded or changed since they were produced until the time of actual use?

ANSWER: Each of the Generation-3 Independent Test Agencies will utilize QA/QC techniques to ensure that the test material is of sufficient quality, purity, and concentration. The QA/QC techniques will be conducted on a frequent basis (daily or biweekly) to assure the test materials have not degraded. In addition, each Independent Teat Agency will utilize "referee" technologies to ensure that the test challenges are characterized.

Question: Does a standard or measurement exist for sampling methods? Is it sensor specific?

ANSWER: The BioWatch Generation-3 Program will utilize the following measures of performance to characterize the Generation-3 System's aerosol sampling methodology:

- **Sampling Efficiency** is a measure of the percentage of ambient particles that the sampler can place into a sample for analysis
- **Collection Efficiency** is the measure of the percentage of ambient particles trapped or "collected" by the various components of the sampler without regard to its ability to recover those particles into a useful sample for analysis.
- **Concentration Factor** is a measure of the sampler's ability to concentrate the ambient aerosol into a sample

These measures of performance are not specific to a particular type of aerosol collector. The instrumentation and standard operating procedures used by the independent test agency have been used on previous acquisition of biodetection systems and approved by DoD and subsequently approved by DHS.

Question: Have ROC curves been developed for the sensors under consideration? Does each agent have its own sensor or sensor type?

ANSWER: ROC curves will be developed as part of the characterization of the integrated detection system described in response 42d above. Each agent does NOT have its own sensor or sensor type. The Generation-3 requirement is that each Detection System be capable of detecting all the BioWatch threat agents. The analytical portion of the Generation-3 Detection System will be specific and be capable of discriminating between each BioWatch threat agent.

Question: Can the sensor discriminate between a biological pathogen and a benign form of the pathogen? Can the identification unit make this determination? If not, how will the false alarms be handled?

ANSWER: The BioWatch Generation-3 System requirements are sufficiently stringent to require that the Generation-3 systems discriminate between the BioWatch threat agents and near-neighbors. The Generation-3 system's assay will be specific enough to detect the BioWatch threat agents and at the same time not detect near-neighbors. The Generation-3 requirement for false positives is exceptionally stringent due to the high-regret decisions that will be made as a result of a positive signal. In the event of a false positive, the BioWatch jurisdictional concept of operations (ConOps) will be followed.

Question: In an operational test, how is the operating environment simulated given its great variability by time of year and time of day and local activity? Will they include numerous interferents?

ANSWER: Due to the fact that the BioWatch Program cannot release the BioWatch threat agents within the operational environment, the Program will implement integrated test approach, starting with assay evaluation and characterization of the detection system through OT&E with the previous test events acting as the foundation for the follow-on events. During this test approach, the Generation-3 systems will be tested in an environmental chamber to simulate extreme environments over an extended period of time, as well as in the BioWatch jurisdictions during the Field Test and OT&E. During the Field Test and OT&E, the Generation-3 systems will be operated in both indoor and outdoor environments, 24-hours a day, 7-days a week, over an extended period of time covering several seasons.

Interferents will be tested during several of the BioWatch Generation-3 test events. During the Assay Evaluation, the Generation-3 System's assays will be challenged with DNA from near-neighbor and environmental organisms; during the Characterization Test, the system will be challenged with interferent material collected on the filters from the currently fielded BioWatch Generation1/2 system; during the Field Test and OT&E, the systems will be challenged with the interferent material in the actual operational environment over an extended period of time.

Question: If operational testing uses a simulant in a real environment (for example, at a current BioWatch location), is the simulant the result of a traceable standard? If not, how do they know the quality of the simulant at the time it is actually used?

ANSWER: The Field Test and OT&E will NOT use simulants to estimate the overall effectiveness of the Generation-3 early detection system when deployed in its intended operational environment.

Question: If testing uses a benign form of a pathogen as a stimulant, does this mean the unit has sensors for the benign form? If not, then does this mean that the benign form would cause a false alarm? If there is an alarm is triggered, how can the benign form be distinguished between the real pathogen?

ANSWER: Generation-3 testing will NOT use a benign form of a pathogen as a simulant. However, the Generation-3 Test Program will utilize near-neighbors and environmental organisms during the assay evaluation to ensure that the Generation-3 systems are specific enough to discriminate between the BioWatch threat agents and these organisms.

Question: Without suitable, traceable and repeatable standards how can a production unit, which has the same capability as the hand built units, be used for testing in a biohazard lab?

ANSWER: Within the scope of the BioWatch Generation-3 program, pre-production and production units will be challenged with both live and killed BioWatch threat agent in a biohazard laboratory.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 2010.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE: FY2011 BUDGET

WITNESS

MARK SULLIVAN, DIRECTOR OF UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

OPENING STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN DAVID PRICE

Mr. PRICE. Subcommittee will come to order. Good morning everyone. Today we welcome Director Mark Sullivan of the U.S. Secret Service to the Subcommittee to discuss the 2011 budget proposal for the Secret Service which proposes $1.572 billion for the agency in 2011. This amount includes modest increases to fund inflationary salary growth and to continue the recapitalization of the Secret Service's outdated computer system.

The request also includes $17 million for the start-up cost of the 2012 Presidential campaign. It is hard to believe, but indeed that marathon is already in its formative stages, and the Secret Service agents working on the campaign will certainly have an arduous few years ahead of them.

The 2011 request also includes a significant and surprising reduction in Secret Service operations, a $9.6 million cut to the budget for protective operation support personnel. These personnel were initially funded through 2009 emergency appropriation which the Congress passed just after the inauguration to respond to an increased level of threats directed at President Obama.

Since that time, the threat level has waned to a level consistent with past presidents, which is to say that the threats against President Obama are probably more than likely the result of the office he holds rather than personal animus against the man himself. Still, as we are all aware, it only takes one or two deranged or impassioned individuals to create a potentially dangerous situation for Secret Service's protectees. The recent party crashing incident, which fortunately did not result in violence against any of our country's leaders, shows how nothing, not even the assumption that uninvited guests will not show up for a White House function, can be taken for granted in this day and age.

So Mr. Director, we are interested in understanding how an increase that the Secret Service said it needed less than two years ago is now no longer required for the protective mission. Are you confident that not only the absolute volume of threats but also the intensity of those threats make it reasonable to decrease the budget for protective support? Is it wise for the Secret Service to be going into the campaign season with a lower level of support personnel than you thought necessary at the end of the last election?

The other issue of note addressed in the Secret Service budget is the poor state of the agency's information technology system. In a recent analysis by the National Security Agency, Secret Service

IT systems were found to have a reliability rate of less than 65 percent. The study also uncovered security vulnerabilities and a mainframe architecture dating from the 1980s.

In last year's appropriations bill, we started the process of recapitalizing the Secret Service's hardware and software with an appropriation of $34 million. This year's budget seeks $48.6 million more including $15 million for interoperability of radio systems with the White House Communications Agency.

Clearly this is a project that cannot wait if the Secret Service is to provide the highest levels of protection necessary for the 2012 campaign. However, it is astonishing to contemplate that this problem was seemingly ignored or deferred for so long. The budget for every agency at DHS includes a per-employee cost module that is supposed to fund regular capital replacement such as scheduled upgrades in computer infrastructure. So, Mr. Director, we do need to understand more about how the Secret Service allowed these system deficiencies to fester for so long especially in light of other department-wide efforts to improve Homeland Security technology.

Mr. Director, these issues should not overshadow the excellent work done everyday by the agents and officers who work for the Secret Service. We know that these agents literally put their lives on the line to protect our nation's leaders, our financial institutions, and the integrity of our currency. We are grateful for the dedication of your men and women in your agency in serving our country. I also appreciate the good working relationship we have maintained during my tenure as Chairman of the Subcommittee and your agency's responsiveness to various Congressional concerns. It is this type of collaborative relationship that our Committee depends on to make the best investment decisions for our country.

Now let me turn to my colleague and the ranking member of the Subcommittee, Mr. Rogers, for his opening remarks. After that, Mr. Director, we will ask you to summarize your written testimony in a five-minute oral statement and then answer the questions we have about your budget proposal.

[The information follows:]

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

David Price (D-NC), Chairman, Subcommittee on Homeland Security

EMBARGOED UNTIL DELIVERY (*Approx. 10:10 AM*)
Thursday, March 18, 2010

Media Contact: Andrew High
202-225-1784

OPENING STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN DAVID PRICE
FY 2011 U.S. Secret Service Budget
March 18, 2010 / 10:00 am

Today we welcome Director Mark Sullivan to the Subcommittee to discuss the 2011 budget for the U.S. Secret Service, which proposes $1.572 billion for the agency in 2011. This amount includes modest increases to fund inflationary salary growth and to continue the recapitalization of the Secret Service's outdated computer system. The request also includes $17 million for the start-up costs of the 2012 Presidential campaign. It's hard to believe, but indeed that marathon is already in its formative stages, and the Secret Service agents working the campaign will certainly have an arduous few years ahead of them.

The 2011 request also includes a significant and surprising reduction in Secret Service operations – a $9.6 million cut to the budget for protective operation support personnel. These personnel were initially funded through a 2009 emergency appropriation, which the Congress passed just after the inauguration to respond to an increased level of threats directed at President Obama. Since that time, the threat level has waned to a level consistent with past Presidents, which is to say that threats against President Obama are more than likely the result of the office he holds and not personal animus against the man himself. Still, as we are all aware, it only takes one or two deranged and impassioned individuals to create a potentially dangerous situation for Secret Service protectees. The recent "party crashing" incident, which fortunately did not result in violence against any of our country's leaders, shows how nothing, not even the assumption that uninvited guests won't show up for a White House function, can be taken for granted in this day and age.

So, Mr. Director, we are interested in understanding how an increase that the Secret Service said it needed less than two years ago is now not longer required for the protective mission. Are you confident that not only the absolute volume of threats, but also the intensity of those threats, make it reasonable to decrease the budget for protective support? Is it wise for the Secret Service to be going into the campaign season with a lower level of support personnel than you thought necessary at the end of the last election?

The other issue of note addressed in the Secret Service budget is the poor state of the agency's information technology systems. In a recent analysis by the National Security Agency, Secret Service IT systems were found to have a reliability rate of less than 65%. This study also uncovered security vulnerabilities and a mainframe architecture dating from the 1980's. In last year's Appropriations Act, we started the process of recapitalizing the Secret Service's hardware and software with an appropriation of $34 million. This year's budget seeks $48.6 million more, including $15 million for interoperability of radio systems with the White House Communications Agency. Clearly, this is a project that cannot wait if the Secret Service is to provide the highest levels of protection necessary for the 2012 campaigns. However, I am astonished by the extent to which this problem was seemingly ignored or deferred for so long. The budget for every agency at DHS includes a per-employee "cost module" that is supposed to fund regular capital replacement, such as scheduled upgrades in computer infrastructure. Mr. Director, we need to understand more about how the Secret Service allowed these system deficiencies to fester for so long, especially in light of other Department-wide efforts to improve DHS technology.

Director Sullivan, these issues should not overshadow the excellent work done every day by the agents and officers who work for the Secret Service and literally put their lives on the line to protect our nation's leaders, our financial institutions, and the integrity of our currency. We are grateful for their dedication to serving their country. I also appreciate the good working relationship we have maintained during my tenure as Chairman of the Subcommittee, and your agency's responsiveness to various Congressional concerns. It is this type of collaborative relationship that our Committee depends on to make the best investment decisions for the country.

Now, let me turn to my colleague and the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee, Hal Rogers, for his opening remarks. After that, Mr. Director, we will ask you to summarize your written testimony in a five minute statement and then answer the questions we have about your budget proposal.

# # #

OPENING STATEMENT OF RANKING MEMBER HAROLD ROGERS

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Welcome, Mr. Director, for another session at this table. You have been doing this for a good while, and so have we. So we hope to gain good information from you today toward the budget for next year.

Secret Service of course has a long proud history as the nation's oldest Federal law enforcement agency which is why I have found all the discussion about the events at last November's Indian State Dinner rather disturbing.

This incident has been an unfortunate distraction from the Secret Service's distinguished record of safeguarding the nation's financial infrastructure and protecting our national leaders.

With that being said, the incident did bring to light the manner in which people are cleared into the White House for official events. Mr. Director, I firmly believe that no other third party should have any role in determining access to the White House.

Secretary Napolitano testified that she wholeheartedly agreed with me at our recent hearing with her. Today I would like to hear whether the revised access protocols that you have put in place will prevent further slip-ups and sufficiently empower the Secret Service to perform its duties.

With respect to your protection mission, I note that it is already time for you all to begin preparing for the next election. Given the unprecedented crowds that the last election drew and the length of time that the Secret Service was protecting more than two candidates, I am interested in learning how you are integrating the lessons from the last election into your preparations for the upcoming one in 2010.

As always, I want to understand how you plan to strike a reasonable balance between your investigative and your protection missions in the upcoming election.

Mr. Director, we remain aware of the challenges facing Secret Service, and I believe you are well aware of our Subcommittee's expectations. But I want to reiterate to you again, as the chairman has, that you have our trust and our support, and we look forward to your testimony here today. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

OPENING STATEMENT

CONGRESSMAN
Hal Rogers

FIFTH DISTRICT • KENTUCKY

Offices in
Washington, D.C.
Somerset, Prestonsburg,
Hazard

Contact: Stefani Zimmerman
202.225.4601

Opening Statement
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Secret Service FY2011 Budget Hearing

Witness:

Mark Sullivan, Director, United States Secret Service

10:00 AM | Thursday | March 18, 2010 | 2362-B

Thank you Mr. Chairman, and welcome to Director Sullivan.

The Secret Service has a long, proud history as the Nation's oldest Federal law enforcement agency – which is why I have found all of the discussion about the events at last November's Indian State Dinner rather disturbing.

This incident has been an unfortunate distraction from the Secret Service's distinguished record of safeguarding the nation's financial infrastructure and protecting our national leaders.

With that being said, it did bring to light the disjointed manner in which people are cleared into the White House.

Mr. Director, I firmly believe that no other third party should have any role in determining access to the White House – and Secretary Napolitano testified that she wholeheartedly agreed with me at our recent hearing.

Today, I want to hear whether the revised access protocols you'v reportedly put in place will prevent further slip-ups and sufficiently empower the Secret Service to perform its duties

I also want to know what you're doing to address the financial challenges that the Secret Service has recently encountered.

⇒ While I understand that budgeting for unpredictable events like the Presidential campaign is difficult, spending beyond the amount that we've appropriated your agency is never, ever acceptable.

⇒ And, this is especially true for the agency charged with protecting the integrity of our currency.

So, to be perfectly blunt, you can expect strong pressure from me, Director Sullivan, to get your fiscal house in order. This has been an ongoing issue, and it's time that the Secret Service permanently fixed this problem.

With respect to your Protection mission, I note that it's already time for you all to begin preparing for the next election. Given the unprecedented crowds that the last election drew and the length of time that the Secret Service was protecting more than two candidates, I'm interested in learning how you are integrating the lessons from the last election into your preparations for the upcoming election.

And as always, I will want to understand how you plan to strike a reasonable balance between your investigative and protection missions in the upcoming election.

Director Sullivan, we remain aware of the challenges facing the Secret Service; and, I believe you are well aware of our Subcommittee's expectations. You have our trust and support, and I look forward to your testimony.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

###

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Director, please proceed.

STATEMENT OF MARK SULLIVAN

Mr. SULLIVAN. Good morning Chairman Price, ranking Member Rogers and distinguished members of the Subcommittee. It is my privilege to appear before you today to discuss the President's Fiscal Year 2011 budget request for the U.S. Secret Service.

The last year and a half has been an active period for the U.S. Secret Service especially in the areas of protective travel and securing major events. Today, I would note that from January 2009 through January 2010, the President has engaged in 31 international travel stops, a significant increase when compared to the previous administration's first year in office.

During the same period, the Vice-President engaged in 21 international travel stops compared to one international travel stop during the previous Vice-President's first year in office.

In addition to the increased international travel for the President and Vice-President, the U.S. Secret Service was responsible for eight national special security events in Fiscal Year 2009, the most ever designated in a single year.

This included the G–20 held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which was attended by the President and a total of 37 heads of state and government, along with their spouses.

Concurrent to the G–20 in Pittsburgh, the Secret Service also protected 189 heads of state and government and 60 spouses for the 64th U.N. General Assembly, a 40-percent increase over the previous year.

In addition to these protective requirements, the Secret Service was also successful in dismantling a number of transnational criminal groups targeting our Nation's financial institutions. For example, the established partnerships developed throughout 29 electronic crime task forces led to the successful investigation into the network intrusion of the Heartland Payment Systems. This investigation revealed that data from more than 130 million credit card accounts were compromised and transferred to a command and control server operated by a transnational criminal group involved in other ongoing Secret Service investigations. This is the largest identity theft case in U.S. history. Also last year, the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the International Association of Financial Crimes Investigators recognized us for another significant investigation, TJX, which was the largest and most complex case of its type in U.S. history prior to the Heartland Payment Systems case.

The President's Fiscal Year 2011 budget request for the U.S. Secret Service totals roughly $1.58 billion and focuses on four primary areas: funding to provide the necessary training and equipment that will be needed in advance of the 2012 Presidential campaign; funding to enhance protection of the White House complex and other protected sites; funding to sustain critical and investigative operations in the areas of protected intelligence, cyber crimes directed at our Nation's banking and financial institutions and counterfeit suppression; and funding to address IT and communications deficiencies that directly support the protective and investigative mission. I will highlight a few of these initiatives this morning.

Although the 2008 Presidential campaign and transition activities ended just last year, we are already beginning the necessary planning and advanced work for the 2012 campaign. This early preparation is critical because of the time that is required to provide advanced protective training to our employees and DHS partner agencies participating in the campaign's security activities. In addition, we require start-up funds to procure equipment and preposition protective vehicles throughout the country to transport protectees and to purchase technical security equipment to appropriately secure their homes and sites to be visited by the candidates.

Critical to both campaign security and day-to-day operations in the White House complex and other protective sites, the men and women who serve in the uniform division are the first line of defense against outside threats. In recent years, the uniform division has faced ongoing recruiting and retention challenges. This in part is because of current pay structure and its inability to use certain hiring flexibilities such as offering higher starting salaries to applicants who have prior state or law enforcement experience. While legislation to address these issues is currently pending before Congress, the President's budget request provides the Secret Service with the resources needed to meet these ongoing recruitment and retention challenges.

In support of the protective and investigative mission, the U.S. Secret Service must modernize our IT infrastructure and communications system. The Secret Service has been working with the Department for several years to address immediate infrastructure concerns while providing a long-term plan to replace our legacy mainframe IT system with a modern Web-based environment that can meet the demands of today's mission requirements. One example of the need for this modernization effort is the White House Communication Agency interoperability project. Between 2003 and 2008, WHCA made investments to their communication system that created an interoperability gap with the U.S. Secret Service. Thanks to the funding this Committee provided in Fiscal Year 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act, the U.S. Secret Service is one step closer to achieving interoperability and full communications parity with WHCA.

Despite the demands of our mission, the men and women of the U.S. Secret Service remain vigilant and prepared for the challenges that lie ahead. At this moment, we and our partners are engaged in security planning for the nuclear security summit in Washington, D.C. next month which was designated a National Special Security Event by Secretary Napolitano on February 6th, 2010.

We expect domestic and international travel stops to continue at a heightened pace consistent with what we saw during the past year. Further, as the complexity of cyber and other crimes directed at our Nation's banking and financial institutions grows, the U.S. Secret Service will continue to foster relationships with our local, state, federal and international law enforcement partners through our network of electronic crimes task forces and financial crime task forces.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the Committee, this concludes my opening statement. I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

[The information follows:]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD

MARK SULLIVAN
DIRECTOR

ON THE

PRESIDENT'S FY 2011 BUDGET REQUEST

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 18, 2010

INTRODUCTION

Good morning Chairman Price, Ranking Member Rogers, and other distinguished Members of the Committee. It is my privilege to appear before you today to discuss the President's fiscal year (FY) 2011 budget request for the U.S. Secret Service. I would like to begin by thanking you for your tremendous support over the last several years. Given the increased operational requirements we saw late in the 2008 presidential campaign and during the transition, this Committee responded quickly by providing the Secret Service with the funds to make staffing adjustments, enhance protective countermeasures, and address interoperable communications deficiencies with our partner agencies. Those investments have yielded a stronger, more nimble agency at a time when the complexity of our dual mission presents constant challenges.

Since the level of protective travel and number of major events, such as designated National Special Security Events (NSSEs), are often unknown until after our budget request is formalized, the Secret Service uses protective activity from previous years to assist in the development of our budget. Although we look at historical averages and other trends to project the rate of protective travel from year to year, the added uncertainties presented in the transition from one administration to the next can be a particular challenge. For example, in my appearance before the Committee last year, I testified that President Obama and Vice President Biden had publicly announced that they would engage in at least one overseas trip per month during their first year in office. From January 2009 through January 2010, President Obama engaged in 31 international travel stops, a 158 percent increase compared to former President George W. Bush's first year in office. During the same period, Vice President Biden engaged in 21 international travel stops, compared to one international travel stop during former Vice President Cheney's first year in office.

In addition to the increased international travel for the President and Vice President, the Secret Service was responsible for planning, coordinating, and implementing security operations for eight NSSEs in FY 2009, the most ever designated in a single fiscal year. The Presidential Inauguration, which in past years necessitated a single NSSE designation for the ceremony itself, as well as other events in the Washington, DC area, was broadened to five separate designations last year, including a train trip from Philadelphia, PA to Washington, DC, with large rallies in Wilmington, DE and Baltimore, MD, as well as a large concert event at the Lincoln Memorial. At the 64th United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in New York City, the Secret Service prepared security plans and protected 189 heads of state and government and 60 spouses more than a 40 percent increase over the 63rd UNGA. Concurrent with the 64th UNGA, the Secret Service was also responsible for security operations associated with the G-20 held in Pittsburgh, PA, which President Obama attended with of 37 heads of state and government, along with their spouses.

The men and women from the Secret Service's domestic and international field offices spent roughly half of their time supporting these protective efforts in addition to successfully dismantling a number of transnational criminal groups targeting our nation's financial institutions. For example, the established partnerships developed through our Electronic Crimes Task Forces (ECTFs) led to the Secret Service's successful investigation into the network intrusion of Heartland Payment Systems (HPS). This investigation revealed that data from more than 130 million credit card accounts were at risk of being compromised and transferred to a command and control server operated by a transnational criminal group involved in other ongoing Secret Service investigations. An August 2009 indictment alleges that this transnational criminal group used various network intrusion techniques to breach security at HPS, navigate the credit card processing environment, and capture payment transaction data.

In addition to this protective and investigative activity, the Secret Service made additional progress on several large-scale projects in 2009 that were funded with the support of this Committee. The relocation of the Joint Operations Center (JOC) was completed in July 2009 and became operational in November 2009. As of February 2010, major construction of the new White House mail screening facility was 99 percent complete, and is scheduled to be operational following a testing phase of the specialized screening equipment and transition from the current facility. During FY 2009, the Secret Service screened more than three million pieces of mail and other parcels for hazardous materials to ensure the safety of those who live, work, and/or visit the White House Complex—a three-fold increase over the one million pieces screened in FY 2008. Given the increased volume of mail associated with the new administration, the Secret Service must be vigilant about the possible introduction of biological or other hazardous agents entering the White House Complex through the mail system.

FY 2011 BUDGET REQUEST SUMMARY

In alignment with the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR), the Secret Service continues to manage known risks while making the investments necessary to prepare for evolving threats. The QHSR report that was recently transmitted to Congress notes that, "the American way of life depends upon the effective functioning of the Nation's critical infrastructure and key resources, and the protection of key leadership and events."[1] The Secret Service's dual mission to protect our national leaders, visiting heads of state and government, designated NSSEs, as well as to investigate crimes directed towards our nation's banking and financial infrastructure, is critical in this regard.

The FY 2011 budget request for the Secret Service focuses on four primary areas: funding to provide the necessary training and equipment that will be needed in advance of the 2012 presidential campaign; funding to enhance protection of the White House Complex and other protective sites; funding to sustain critical investigative operations in the areas of protective intelligence, cyber crimes directed at our nation's banking and financial institutions, and counterfeit suppression; and funding to address information technology (IT) and communications deficiencies in programs that directly support the protective and investigative mission.

[1] Department of Homeland Security. (2010). *Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Report: A Strategic Framework for a Secure Homeland.*

The budget request totals $1.57 billion, an increase of $89 million (or 6 percent) over the FY 2010 enacted appropriation. Roughly half of this proposed increase represents adjustments to the base totaling $43.2 million which includes the following: $8 million to implement the Uniformed Division Modernization Act; $2.9 million for routine maintenance and replacement of detection equipment for the new White House mail screening facility; $19.5 million to accommodate pay adjustments associated with General Schedule pay increases; second year funding of $198,000 for staffing in support of the Information Integration and Transformation Program; third year funding of $9.7 million for protective mission staffing provided in the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-8); third year funding of $190,000 for international field office staffing; third year funding of $184,000 for staffing associated with cyber crime investigations; third year funding of $1.2 million for the former President George W. Bush post-presidency detail; and third year funding of $1.3 million for staffing associated with the enhanced protection of White House protectees.

Program increases proposed in the budget total $62.6 million and include $14 million for the start-up costs associated with the 2012 presidential campaign, and $36 million for the procurement of equipment and staffing associated with the Information Integration and Transformation Program. The budget also includes $12.6 million to begin the discovery, migration planning, and scheduling activities related to the DHS data center consolidation effort. Finally, as part of the Department's goal to achieve efficiencies, the President's budget proposes decreases totaling $16.8 million which include: $9.6 million for staffing provided in P.L. 111-8; $3.2 million for protective countermeasures; and $4 million for domestic field office operations.

PROTECTIVE OPERATIONS

For protective operations, the FY 2011 budget request provides funding to enhance protection of the White House Complex and other protective sites, and funding to provide the necessary training and equipment that will be needed in advance of the 2012 presidential campaign. This includes $8 million to fully implement the Uniformed Division Modernization Act. Contingent on passage of the authorizing legislation, these funds would provide the Secret Service with the resources needed to meet ongoing recruitment and retention challenges within the agency's Uniformed Division.

The men and women who serve on the Uniformed Division are highly trained professionals responsible for protecting the White House Complex, the Vice President's residence at the U.S. Naval Observatory, as well as providing a dedicated police presence and response to 537 foreign missions located in the Washington, DC area. Uniformed Division personnel assigned to the White House Branch process thousands of staff members, other workers, members of the press, individuals on official business, and tourists at the White House Complex on a daily basis. Through the effective use of fixed posts, foot and bicycle patrols, and police cruisers, these personnel are responsible for security throughout the White House Complex. Uniformed Division personnel assigned to the Counter Sniper Unit, Canine Unit, and the Emergency Response Team also provide critical protective support to ensure the safety of the President, Vice President, and their families.

Uniformed Division Modernization Act

In recent years, the Uniformed Division has faced ongoing recruiting and retention challenges. This is in part because of its current pay structure and its inability to use certain hiring flexibilities, such as offering higher starting salaries to applicants who have prior state or local law enforcement experience. In addition, the administration of pay for Uniformed Division personnel is complicated by the fact that a majority of the governing authorities for Uniformed Division pay issues reside in the District of Columbia Code, rather than in Title 5 of the United States Code.

The Uniformed Division Modernization Act (S. 1510), which is currently pending before Congress, would create a new salary table for Uniformed Division members that establishes consistent rank and step increases, and provides for faster step progression. The pending legislation would also give the Uniformed Division new hiring flexibilities, and move the bulk of the governing authorities for Uniformed Division pay and compensation issues out of the District of Columbia Code and into Title 5 of the United States Code. The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the pending legislation, and that its enactment would be in accordance with the President's program.

2012 Presidential Campaign

In addition to their critical role in securing the White House Complex, Vice President's residence, and other protective sites, Uniformed Division personnel are also responsible for magnetometer operations during NSSEs and presidential campaigns. During the 2008 presidential campaign, magnetometers were used by the Uniformed Division to screen more than 4.2 million people—a 77 percent increase over the previous campaign.

Although the 2008 presidential campaign and related security activities associated with the transition ended just last year, the Secret Service is already beginning the necessary planning and advance work for the 2012 presidential campaign. This early preparation is critical because of the time required to provide advanced protective training to Secret Service employees and DHS partner agencies participating in campaign security activities. In addition, the Secret Service requires start-up funds to procure, outfit, and preposition sufficient protective vehicles to transport the expected number of protectees, and to purchase an adequate amount of technical security equipment to appropriately secure their residences and sites to be visited by the candidates.

For the start-up costs associated with the 2008 presidential campaign, the Secret Service received $18.4 million in FY 2007. This figure was formulated based upon the fact that there would be no incumbent President or Vice President running for office; therefore, the Secret Service would be required to provide protection for the sitting President and Vice President, as well as presidential and vice presidential candidates from each party.

In comparison, the Secret Service received $8.1 million in FY 2003 for start-up costs associated with the 2004 campaign when President Bush and Vice President Cheney ran for re-election. Further, campaign start-up costs for FY 2003 were initially formulated prior to the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.

The $14.0 million requested for the campaign in FY 2011 reflects a decrease in costs when compared to the 2008 start-up based on the expectation that President Obama and Vice President Biden will run for re-election. The $14.0 million also reflects the costs associated with procuring and deploying communications and other electronic equipment, protective vehicles, and advanced technical devices that provide an enhanced security environment for the candidates.

INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS

During presidential campaigns, NSSEs, and routine protective travel, the Secret Service's international and domestic field office staff enables the protective details to conduct their operations efficiently with little lead time. Our field office personnel provide invaluable assistance to the protective details through their well-established, professional relationships with local, state, federal, and international law enforcement partners in their respective districts.

In addition to the critical support the Secret Service's investigative field staff provides to the protective mission, the overall success of our mission is attributed to our roots as a law enforcement agency committed to protecting American consumers and industries from financial fraud. To build on the investigative successes of the past year, the FY 2011 budget request provides funding to sustain our efforts in the areas of protective intelligence, cyber crimes directed at our nation's banking and financial institutions, and counterfeit suppression.

Cyber Crime Investigations

Consistent with recent news reports on cyber crime attacks targeting online financial systems, the Secret Service has seen an increase in network intrusions, hacking attacks, malicious software, and account takeovers leading to significant data breaches affecting every sector of the American economy.

Last year, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the International Association of Financial Crimes Investigators (IAFCI) recognized the Secret Service's work on the TJX Companies, Inc. (TJX) investigation, which was one of the largest and most complex cases of its type in U.S. history. While cyber criminal groups operate in a world without borders, the law enforcement community does not. The transnational, multi-jurisdictional nature of these crimes has increased the time and resources needed for successful investigation and adjudication. These investigations also require seamless coordination between Secret Service domestic and international field offices, headquarters, and our law enforcement partners throughout the world. For example, in the TJX investigation, the Secret Service worked with domestic law enforcement partners as well as those in Estonia, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Ukraine, Spain, Belarus, and Germany.

Counterfeit Suppression

The Secret Service's well-established relationships with our international law enforcement partners would not be possible without our permanent presence in 22 international offices in 18 countries. In addition to the successes we have seen with respect to cyber crime investigations, our international offices have also assisted with the suppression of counterfeit U.S. currency. For example, Project Colombia is a continuation of the Secret Service's efforts to establish and support Vetted Anti-Counterfeiting Forces (VACF) in Colombia. Since its inception in 2001, Project Colombia partners have seized approximately $239 million in counterfeit U.S. currency, arrested more than 600 suspects, suppressed close to 100 counterfeit printing plants, and reduced the amount of Colombia-originated counterfeit passed within the United States by more than 80 percent.

As a collateral effect of our investigative successes in Colombia, the criminal element has been pushed to other parts of South America. For example, from FY 2008 to FY 2009, the Secret Service noted a 156 percent increase in worldwide passing activity of counterfeit U.S. currency emanating from Peru. These counterfeit notes, referred to as the Peruvian Note Family, have emerged as one of the leading domestically passed notes in the last 12 months. In response to the increase in passing activity of the Peruvian Note Family, which was second only to the domestic passing of digital counterfeit in FY 2008, the Secret Service formed a temporary Peruvian Counterfeit Task Force (PCTF) in collaboration and partnership with Peruvian law enforcement officials. Since opening in Lima, Peru on March 15, 2009, the PCTF has yielded 31 arrests, 17 counterfeit plant suppressions, and the seizure of more than $19 million in counterfeit U. S. currency. Due to the overwhelming success of the PCTF, the Secret Service and Peruvian law enforcement officials have agreed to extend operations for an additional six-month period in FY 2010.

INFORMATION INTEGRATION AND TRANSFORMATION PROGRAM

The Secret Service has become increasingly reliant on technology to support its day-to-day operations. In support of the protective and investigative mission, the Secret Service must modernize its IT infrastructure and communications systems. The network and mainframe system used today struggles to meet operational demands, and is incompatible with federal guidelines for information sharing, enterprise architecture, and privacy protection. To address these deficiencies, the Secret Service has been working with the DHS Chief Information Officer (OCIO) for several years to address immediate infrastructure concerns while providing a long-term plan to replace our legacy mainframe IT system with a modern, web-based environment that can meet the demands of today's mission requirements.

One example of the need for this modernization effort is the White House Communications Agency (WHCA) interoperability project. Between 2003 and 2008, WHCA modernized its telecommunications infrastructure by transitioning to Internet Protocol, or IP, for all voice, satellite, video, secure voice, and wireless communications. This modernization effort revolutionized WHCA's overall communications capacity while rendering Secret Service systems and devices incompatible. Thanks to the funding this Committee provided in the FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act, the Secret Service has initiated the upgrade of obsolete systems by integrating Radio over Internet Protocol, Voice over Internet Protocol, Secure Communications Interoperability Protocol, and multi-level secure technologies into the IT and voice infrastructure to achieve interoperability and full communications parity with WHCA. The FY 2011 budget request will enable the Secret Service to continue with these critical upgrades which will improve the security, performance, and reliability of our IT infrastructure and communications capabilities to meet mission requirements.

In addition to the WHCA interoperability project, the FY 2011 budget request also provides funding for the Secret Service to increase the security posture of our internal network, provide more storage to handle data for existing operations, improve information sharing capabilities, allow for the scheduling and tracking of all resources needed to support mission operations, and begin the migration planning and scheduling activities related to the systems and applications that will transition from the Secret Service to DHS Data Centers.

CONCLUSION

The Secret Service was created in 1865 as a bureau of the Treasury Department with a sole mission to suppress the counterfeiting of United States currency. One of the earliest Congressional references to the Secret Service Division was on August 5, 1882 in an act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government. That act provided, "For one chief, three thousand five hundred dollars; one chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one clerk of class four; two clerks of class two; one clerk of class one; one clerk at one thousand dollars; and one attendant at six hundred eighty dollars; in all, twelve thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars." What is striking about this early reference is not only the amount of money provided, but the focus on the people. As I have said on many occasions, the strength of the Secret Service has been, and always will be, its people.

Despite the challenges the agency has faced over the last two years, the diverse men and women of the Secret Service remain vigilant and prepared for what lies ahead. At this moment, the Secret Service and its partners are currently engaged in security planning for the Nuclear Security Summit in Washington, DC next month, which was designated an NSSE by Secretary Napolitano on February 6, 2010. Later this year, we anticipate that the President, Vice President, and other protectees will be traveling concurrently to attend Congressional and gubernatorial campaign events around the country, and expect international travel stops to continue at a pace consistent with what we saw during the past year.

Further, as the complexity of cyber and other crimes directed at our nation's banking and financial institutions grows, the Secret Service will continue to foster relationships with local, state, and federal law enforcement partners through our network of ECTFs and Financial Crimes Task Forces (FCTFs). We will also continue to provide the necessary computer-based training to enhance the investigative skills of our special agent workforce through the Electronic Crimes Special Agent Program (ECSAP). Finally, since one of the main obstacles encountered by special agents investigating transnational crimes are jurisdictional limitations, the Secret Service will continue to build partnerships with our international law enforcement counterparts in the coming year to further our efforts to disrupt criminal groups abroad from targeting our nation's critical financial infrastructure.

In closing, I would like to thank you again for the opportunity to be here today. I look forward to working with the Committee as you consider the President's FY 2011 budget request and would be happy to answer any questions you may have at this time.

2012 CAMPAIGN BUDGET

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Director. Let me move directly to your budget request for $14 million in new funding for the start-up cost of the 2012 Presidential campaign.

This is significantly more than the $8.1 million in start-up costs for the 2004 campaign which was the last time a sitting president ran for election. Even after adjusting for eight years of inflation, this represents a 41 percent increase in costs.

Why has the first year planning cost to prepare for the 2012 campaign grown so much more than the rate of inflation since we last had this circumstance? Is the Secret Service planning a more robust effort for the upcoming Presidential campaign than in the past, or are there other circumstances that account for this? We assume that the protection budget correlates roughly to the workload, so why would Secret Service request such a large increase for the Presidential campaign but at the same time be reducing its budget for the regular protective mission? How does this balance out?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Thank you, Chairman. As you mentioned, the budget for the 2004 campaign was $8 million. I believe the budget for the 2008 campaign was about $19 million for the first year; and for this campaign, it is $14 million.

When we look at the cost associated with the 2012 campaign compared to the 2004 campaign, there are a couple of areas where there has been a significant increase. Again, I am not sure how you would—you know, what we are using to compare the inflation with back to 2004, but the cost we see that has increased is the cost of vehicles.

For the campaign, the vehicles that we get are a very important part of our protective methodology. We have to buy these vehicles this coming year.

These vehicles need to be armored. They need to have ballistic glass installed. They need to be equipped with radios and other types of equipment for the campaign, and then they need to be pre-positioned around the country. But the cost of these vehicles compared to 2004 has increased, about twice the cost that they were back in 2004.

Additionally, we have to buy radios and other types of technical equipment. Again, we look at the cost compared to 2004. This cost has increased about twice as much as well.

I will tell you that one area where we have found efficiencies is in-training. I believe we are about a $1.5 million-and-a-half under where we were back in 2004 for training.

Back during 2004, we used to do our training—we would have all of our people come to the Rowley Training Center to do training, and that would involve, you know, the travel cost. That would involve per diem. That would involve the lodging cost of all these people coming to DC, not to mention the fact of taking them out of their district for a longer period of time.

What we found in the 2008 campaign, that it was more cost effective and, from a mission perspective, better to have our people trained in the field, so now we are having the trainers go to our people in the field. So we did realize a cost savings by conducting that type of training.

But again, I would say that two areas where we really have seen an increase would be in the cost of our vehicles and the equipment for the vehicles, as well as the radios and the other types of technology.

INTENSITY OF THREATS AGAINST PROTECTEES

Mr. PRICE. Well, to turn to the manpower and womanpower question, the FTE question and the way this request dovetails with the reductions you are proposing for the regular protective mission, let me see if we cannot shed a little light on that.

I mentioned in my opening statement, we understand that the number of threats made against the President have dropped, however, during the 2008 Presidential campaign, the intensity of threats against then candidate Obama lead to the assignment of a Secret Service security detail earlier than for any other candidate in history. Of course, we are all aware that it takes only one particularly obsessed individual to present a real threat.

There has been a rise recently of lone-gunmen style attacks at Fort Hood, IRS offices in Austin, the Pentagon. So we do need to realize it is not only the number of threats but the fervor with which they are conveyed that indicate the level of risk that our leaders face.

So to the extent you can express this in open session, can you tell us if the threats against the President or any of your other protectees include the hallmarks of any particular intensity that the Secret Service has not seen before? Have you seen any change in the intensity of threats against the President since the inauguration?

Then if you could help us understand how changes in volume or intensity of threats translate into Secret Service manpower and personnel requirements?

Do more threats require additional field investigations? Does Secret Service increase the protective forces directly when the Agency observes particularly aggressive threats?

And then the underlying question, at the same time that you are asking for these increases anticipating the 2012 campaign, how does that dovetail with the decreases, the manpower decreases in particular, that you are looking at for the regular protective mission?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Chairman, you have brought up some great points, and I will try to answer them, but if I leave any of them out, be sure to remind me which ones I left out. You know, as far as the threats go, it is something that we pay a lot of attention to.

As you know, we have one program area that is just dedicated to protective intelligence, and I believe that we are very aggressive with it, working with all of our partners there that provide us the best information that they have. We are a big consumer of information, and that is a big part of our protective methodology based upon that information we receive.

However, we also know that we cannot just rely on the known information. There is a lot of unknown information there. So for that reason, I do not believe that there is an employee on our job who does not wake up in the morning or go to bed at night not thinking that there is someone out there looking to harm any one of the individuals that we protect everyday.

So the threat information is important to how we do our mission, but we still know that everyday there is somebody out there looking to harm those people that we protect. And you are right, it could be a lone gunman. It could be an organized group, and we have to look at every single one of those possibilities.

As far as the threat level, as I have talked about before, during the Presidential campaign, the threat level we saw rose right about the time of the election. I would say that that was the highest it had been prior to that and since that.

As we approached the inauguration, we saw those numbers begin to decline, and over the past year, little over a year, I would say that the number of threats we are seeing against this president are at the same level they were for the previous, the last two, administrations at this point in their administration.

It pretty much goes back to, I believe what you said during your opening statement, that it is more about the office than anything, these threats that we are seeing.

Now, going back to the hiring, you know, back two years ago we made a case because of heightened threats that we needed to bring more people into our organization, into the agent ranks, and into our administrative, professional, and technical ranks.

Thanks to you, and you Mr. Rogers, we are able to get in the $100 million Omnibus bill. We got the opportunity to hire 150 agents and I believe it was about 204 administrative professional and technical.

These people were to go to permanent protection details. The priority was for them to go to permanent protection assignments and go out into the field to do some of the other protective duties that we need to be done in our network of field offices.

Ultimately, the out-year funding for that was cut by about nine and a half million dollars, and we had to really take a hard look at our hiring goals here. And we had to make sure, one thing that all of us wanted to make sure, what I wanted to make sure of was that whatever people we did bring on that we would be able to bring them on and equip them and have the necessary funding in the out years to make sure that these were hires that we could maintain.

With this loss of nine and a half million dollars, we had to modify our hiring goals, and we reduced it to 125 agents to be brought on, and I believe it was 146 or so administrative, professional and technical, probably about 138, somewhere around there.

So far this year, we have hired all 125 of the agents. I will tell you that every one of those agents has started in a field office. Those people are backfilling more seasoned agents who have been now transferred to a permanent protective detail.

So I can assure you that those priorities when it comes to our permanent protection have been addressed by the 125 that we have hired, and again, they were backfilled by these new hires.

We have hired 75 of the administrative, professional and technical positions, those priority positions we needed to fill for fiscal year 2009 and now during fiscal year 2010, we are looking to hire about another 40 or so of the administrative, professional and technical.

So did we get exactly what we are looking for in the original Omnibus? We did not; however, have we been able to prioritize and put those people to the best use where they need to be and does that make us whole and does it get it to where we are looking to be?

I believe at this point in looking at the constrained budget environment that we are operating in, I believe that we have been able to make this work, and I believe that—and as I have told you before—protecting the President is our number one priority, and we are not going to compromise on that. I believe that we have the assets in place to do that.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Mr. Rogers.

2008 CAMPAIGN COST OVERRUNS

Mr. ROGERS. Well, in the 2008 election, the Secret Service spent a little over 5 million beyond the amount they were appropriated for in 2009, and your present request for fiscal '11 for the protective mission of the Secret Service, you are requesting $792 million with $18 million of that specifically called out for preparations for the 2012 campaign.

You missed the mark in 2008 by 5 million. What can you extrapolate from that about 2012, if anything?

Mr. SULLIVAN. As we have talked about before, Congressman, you know, it is very difficult to predict these type of events, and I believe we talked about this four years ago as well.

One of the challenges we had last year was the number of protection days we ended up having, you know, and that the campaign did start earlier than we had originally anticipated.

Also, at the end of the campaign or at the inauguration, we had a total of I think four or five NSSEs right around the inauguration, and that did add to the cost of the campaign. We did have to go back and look for reprogramming.

But what we did learn is that they are—well, what it did reaffirm to us is that these campaigns are very unpredictable. And the crowd sizes that we did see did drive how we had to conduct our protection.

We put, I think, nearly 5 million people through metal detectors during that campaign which I think is at least two times the amount we had had put in during the 2004 campaign.

So we do want to make sure with this campaign coming up that we do—I do not believe that there will be as many candidates, but again, that remains to be seen.

This last campaign was the first time I believe in 50 years that we did not have an incumbent running for office, so we had candidates from both political parties.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, as you say, you are unlikely to have the number of candidates in 2012 as we had in 2008, and as we all know, that remains to be seen at this point. But you do anticipate fewer protectees in the campaign in 2012 than 2008?

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is what we are expecting. Yes, sir.

WHITE HOUSE STATE DINNER INCIDENT

Mr. ROGERS. Let me quickly jump tracks now to the White House access that I mentioned in my opening remarks. It seems to me that we do not have clear lines of responsibility about clearing who gets into the White House. I hope I am mistaken on that, and you can correct me if I am.

But the State Department has a hand in it. The White House social secretary's staff has a hand in it. Obviously the Secret Service, perhaps others, but these people who crashed the party, so to speak, a while back at the Indian state dinner raise this issue, and I think they did us a favor, frankly, because I think we need to clarify this. Perhaps it has been done or already has been in effect.

What can you tell us? Should not the Secret Service be the person, agency, that clear people into the White House grounds?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Congressman, I see it as a partnership, and it is a very critical partnership. Just to give you a little bit of background on the procedure, what will happen when there is an event at the White House, these people are invited by the White House to come to the White House. They will give us a list of the people who have been invited and who have accepted, and we will do name checks on these individuals. So again, it is a very important part of the partnership.

From that, the invitation list is generated, and in the system that we have in place is that—we and the White House staff will work together as partners at each checkpoint to ensure that those individuals who have been invited do get in.

If somebody is not on that list, again us working with the White House staff will determine if, in fact, they should be on the list. If they should be on the list and they have not been name checked, we will name check them and then those people will be allowed to enter the White House.

As far as with the State Department, we have a very healthy and long-standing relationship with the State Department. We have a long-standing partnership with them.

On this particular night, we did not have the list. We have since modified that so that we and the State Department are working off the same list, and we are checking that list together. And this was at an area that was a remote location from the White House.

But again, it is my opinion that the best way for this to work is for us to do it as a partnership, both of us being there together, both of us with the list and checking the list off together.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, the State Department is not in charge of protecting the White House from unlawful intrusions, nor is the social secretary.

They may be involved in making up the invitation list of who should be invited and see that they are invited, but when it comes to gaining entry into the White House grounds, I firmly believe it is the Secret Service, period. Am I wrong in that?

Mr. SULLIVAN. No, as far as somebody getting into the White House who should not come into the White House, I mean, that is our priority. That is our job to do that.

However, as far as the list, as far as checking that list and making sure the people that need to get in are getting in, I do believe that it does have to be a partnership, whether it be with the White House staff or with the State Department, just to ensure that those right people are getting in.

Mr. ROGERS. How did these people get in past the checkpoint? They were not on the list, right?

Mr. SULLIVAN. They were not on the list. As I have said from the beginning, Congressman, you know, this was a mistake in judgment. This was an error. They should not have been allowed to go by the initial checkpoint.

We had protocols and policies in place for that evening that if anybody showed up at that gate and their name was not on the list that we were to call for assistance to help us verify whether or not those individuals should be able to get in.

Mr. ROGERS. And what happened when they showed up and they were not on the list? What happened then?

Mr. SULLIVAN. They were allowed to proceed through that gate.

Mr. ROGERS. By whom?

Mr. SULLIVAN. By us.

Mr. ROGERS. How come?

Mr. SULLIVAN. As I told you, sir, it was a mistake. They should not have been allowed to go through.

Mr. ROGERS. Has anybody been reprimanded for that?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Currently, we have put those people on administrative leave to testify before—we are in the middle of a criminal investigation, so at this point, sir, I would rather not go into anything deeper than that as far as where we are with the administrative action.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, I know just from a personal reference, Mr. Chairman, members of Congress are invited to the White House for a Christmas party. Obviously a large number of members, 435 House members and 100 senators, staff, and cabinet members and the like, quite a crowd of people.

But I noticed in going through the process of getting in, we were met on the street outside the White House by some young staffers from somebody with a list in their hand, and they would check you off and you would go four or five steps, and another young person would—who represented whom, I do not know.

And they would have a list. They would check you off, and you got checked off four or five times by young staffers for whom I do not know. Finally, you get to the gate, and people—I assume Secret Service people—then check you off an official list.

But who are these other people that check you off five or six times?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Sir, I am not sure——

Mr. ROGERS. Are they assigned to social secretary or who?

Mr. SULLIVAN [continuing]. Again, sir, I believe working with our partners at the White House, that would be White House staff and our people working together.

You know, we do not want anyone to get into the White House who should not get into the White House, and we have looked at—you know, we put 100,000 people through the White House every month. 100,000 people go through the White House every month. Thousands of pass holders are at the White House that we expedite through there. You know, I believe our men and women do a terrific job.

What happened back in November none of us want to see that happen again. That is why I go back to the partnership with the White House or with the State Department. We believe it is very important to us to work as a partnership and make sure that the people that are invited get in and those people that are not invited do not get in.

And those people that you are referring to, and I am not sure of the number of times, but those are the White House staff people and our people working together to ensure that the right people are getting into the White House.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, I have to tell you, going to that Christmas party, it was a confusing process and helter skelter. It was not what it has been in the past, and it is probably beyond the Secret Service's capability to solve, but it is not a clean clear check with all of those other people there. I do not blame you for them, but the process needs to be cleaned up some.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You know, sir, that process going back to November, we have taken a hard look at that, and we have worked very hard with that. Again with all due respect, I believe that that being so close to the incident back in November, I think everybody was trying to do the best job they can to make sure that we did get the right people in there and, again, to make sure that the wrong people did not get in there.

Mr. ROGERS. Let me just put it this way, I feel completely checked.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is good to know, sir.

Mr. PRICE. I think we all felt completely checked at the Christmas party, and I also think we understood at some level that this was reaction to the earlier incident and perhaps did not assume that the multiple layers, as the ranking member says, is somewhat apparently redundant list checking that was going on did not assume that that was necessarily the permanent state of affairs.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, by the time I got through that check out—those checked lines, those tiered lines of checkouts—I was too tired to go to the party then.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Ruppersberger.

OVERTIME AND RETIREMENT PAY

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I want to say that I think your organization does a great job. You have well-trained men and women. You remind me of the offensive line of a football team. You only are noticed when something goes wrong, and when things do not go wrong, that is when you are doing your job.

I want to get into the issue of the overtime pay. You mentioned that you have a lot more resources and more man hours especially in the last election with the type of campaign that it was. Also it just gives you a lot of overtime, and yet a lot of people because of certain Federal cap laws cannot be paid for some of their overtime.

I know that in some areas there is some air traffic controllers there is a waiver on overtime. I think anybody in the Department of Defense in theater there is overtime.

Have you looked into this? Where are you as it relates to that issue of a waiver for overtime in unusual circumstances for your men and women?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Right. Yes. You know—to go over the overtime cap. I have the ability to go to the overtime and ask her for a waiver.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Have you received those waivers?

Mr. SULLIVAN. We have not had to do that. This is the first year I believe that we have the—the cap is going to be on starting, I think, in fiscal year 2010 if I have that correct, but we have not had to go looking for a wavier.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Okay, even with all the overtime, the man hours that you used in this last election?

Mr. SULLIVAN. We did not, as far as I know. No.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Okay, well, my understanding was you had an issue there.

Secondly, I know you are not a party of the Intelligence community, but I know that you are in Estonia now because of financial crimes and issues such as that. Do you work seamlessly with the Intelligence community, both military and straight Intelligence?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, Congressman. They are one of our best partners, as I mentioned earlier. We are a big consumer of intelligence and information, and I can tell you that all of our partners in the Intelligence community could not be more forthcoming, and we have a great relationship with them.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Okay, well, that is good. I think Intelligence is probably one of the main issues that you deal with everyday to do your job.

Mr. SULLIVAN. As a matter of fact, just to remind you, you know, we are very active in the JTTFs, in the FBI, JTTFs, and those are, again, very critical to our operations.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Okay. The last thing, retirement issue. For no fault of their own, I think, you know, about 200 Secret Service agents were put into the wrong retirement system 20 years ago, and they have lost thousands of dollars of retirement which they should be entitled to because everyone else in the agency has dealt with that.

Senator Lieberman and I are trying to work on this issue to see if it can be resolved. Do you know anything about that at this point?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I do. I am familiar with that.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Okay. Can you discuss it, and do you have any recommendations or suggestions?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sure. First of all, I am very grateful to you for your support. These are agents who came on the job in 1984, 1985 and 1986 who have since risen into many of the senior leadership positions of our organization.

As it has been reported to me, many of these people were recruited back during 1982, 1983 when the old retirement system was in force, and they were told that they would be in that—it has been told to me they were told that they would be in that retirement plan.

I am also told that when they came on the job, whether it was 1984, '85, and '86, they were lead to believe that they would be in that retirement plan. I believe with the 2012 campaign coming on I do look at this as a retention issue.

These are people that are highly marketable. They are people that could leave because of this current plan just does not lend itself to tracking them to stay.

These are people who have told me they would like to remain on the job and that this bill would, I think, so a long way to maintaining these employees within the U.S. Secret Service. So any help you could provide with that, we would appreciate.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Okay. Thank you.

SECRET SERVICE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Director, let me turn to the question of information technology, another major item in your budget. The budget requests $48.6 million for information technology investments.

Recent reports have highlighted how some Secret Service systems such as the primary mainframe on which many critical applications run date from the 1980s.

However, the Secret Service budget, like all budgets at DHS, includes certain per-employee cost allowances for various overhead and capital expenses. It does raise the question why the Secret Service has allowed its IT infrastructure to become so outdated particularly when we year after year—I think without exception—have granted the full budget request for Secret Service, and that request is supposed to cover the cost of regular system recapitalization. It is supposed to be built into the budget.

Then, of course, the question that this proposal raises, what kind of program are you putting in place to ensure that the base Secret Service budgets are appropriately aligned with the information technology developments you simply must make now and in the future?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Chairman, one of the priorities for me right after I became director was our IT infrastructure, and I had asked—this is going back to 2007 or late 2006, I had asked for a top-to-bottom, bottom-to-top review of our IT infrastructure and wanted a report on what the state of our IT infrastructure was.

The report I got back—that if you were looking for a 1980s state-of-the-art IT infrastructure compatible with the U.S. Treasury Department, you know, we were your guys.

The bottom line was that we were—we confirmed what you just said is that we had an IT infrastructure that was degrading and that was in need of repair.

So I requested that we do an as-is—and again, let me—give me a full briefing on the as-is, and I also asked that we have an outside entity come in and do a review, and ultimately that was the NSA who came in and did a blue team.

As you had mentioned earlier, we found that we had about a 68 percent reliability and that our IT people were having to come up with, you know, work-arounds to get our IT infrastructure to just maintain.

It was that point that we began working with you, and I would like to thank you, Chairman, and you Mr. Rogers, for all your help because both of you have been extremely helpful with this. And because of your help, I believe that we are well on our way to fixing our IT infrastructure.

We have worked with the Department. We worked with the, you know, the DHS CIO. I think that we have come up with a very good plan. It is a five-year plan to get our IT infrastructure up to where it needs to be.

Currently right now we are stabilizing our IT infrastructure, and we have addressed many of the deficiencies that were pointed out by the NSA report. Now we are analyzing and working with the Department, working with the CIO to make sure that this is the best and most effective investment that we can and to make sure that 10 or 15 years from now we do not find ourselves in the same position.

You know, this is something that is going to require maintenance. It is something that is going to continue to maintain attention. I believe we have a good plan, and I think that the trick here is going to be for us to maintain that plan and continue to keep the Department and you advised of the direction we are going in.

Mr. PRICE. I appreciate your commitment to the plan going forward, and I perhaps should underscore what you just said about sticking to the plan.

The question I am raising has to do with whether you may need some help in doing that from the way your budget is framed because there has been a lag, a serious lag, in investment in IT infrastructure despite a budget process that is supposed to guarantee that there is money available for this kind of work right along without it being specifically designated in a single line item.

As you know, your information technology budget is included within a broader account within the broader salaries and expenses account. That does allow you some flexibility to use these funds for other activities as competing priorities might emerge.

So my assumption is that the past history demonstrates some taking advantage of this flexibility, perhaps for what seem to be good reasons at the time. But given the poor condition of the Agency's information technology infrastructure, it leads one to question whether maybe that flexibility over time has served us well.

How can we make sure that the funds appropriated last year and requested for 2011 will not be redirected to other priorities?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir, there is not too many priorities for us that are any more important than this IT infrastructure. You know, and I can tell you that I am committed to it. Senior staff is committed to it. All of our employees are committed to it. The people that we have working on this project are committed to it. This is a really important initiative within our organization.

You know, what happened going back 10 or 15 years ago, quite frankly, I cannot address. All I can address is moving forward here and make my commitment to you that we are going to make sure that we keep you informed of the direction we are going in, make sure we continue to work with the Department.

I can tell you that we have got 100 percent support and backing from the Department. We have made a presentation to them. They have signed off on it. There is a report, I believe, that went from the CIO up to your Committee. I think it spells out what our plan is and what our commitment is.

I would be more than happy to continue to come up here and provide you with progress of where we are or have our IT people come up here and talk to your staff about where we are with it.

But I really do appreciate your support on it.

REPLACEMENT CYCLE FOR SECRET SERVICE VEHICLES AND SMALL ARMS

Mr. PRICE. Well, and we appreciate that commitment, and we will follow your progress closely.

Finally, let me just ask if there is perhaps more problems where this one came from, so to speak, whether when you acknowledge that the Secret Service has been unable to keep its information technology up to date, are there other analogous problems, for example, with the vehicle fleet, with weapon systems?

What is the replacement cycle for Secret Service vehicles and sidearms, and can we be assured that we are on top of the game here?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir, you know with vehicles it is something that is very important to our mission. We pay attention to that, both the vehicles that we put our protectees in and the vehicles that we put our employees in. I believe this committee has been very fair with us as far as the funding for these vehicles, and I can assure you that we are fine with vehicles.

As far as weapons, we are continually looking at the type of weapons that our people carry. Right now we have two separate evaluations ongoing regarding shoulder weapons that our people use.

I, just as a matter of fact, had a meeting last week with several of our people that I would refer to as experts in the field of weapons, and I can assure you that we want to make sure that our people have the best equipment.

As I said, our people and our mission are our priorities, and I want to make sure that our people are able to carry out their mission. You know, when we look at efficiencies within our organization, when we look at ways to cut back on overtime, we look for those discretionary areas.

However, when we look at making those efficiencies, we are adamant that it will not come at the expense of our mission. We do not look to compromise when it comes to buying equipment. We do not look to compromise when it comes to buying vehicles. We do not compromise when it comes to anything that is going to directly support our operational mission.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Mr. Rogers.

SECRET SERVICE FINANCIAL CRIMES INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. ROGERS. Well, of course protection is one of the big missions of the Secret Service, but there is another big aspect of what you do and that is financial crimes investigations.

After all, this is the oldest law enforcement agency in the government, formed to—and the treasury department—to look out for counterfeiting and financial crimes.

And I do not want us to forget that big heavy responsibility that you have in that respect, especially in these troubled economic times where the temptations for people to engage in huge financial crimes, the temptations are greater now than perhaps ever. Ever.

I notice in the last year you uncovered a very large financial crime operation. Can you describe what I am talking about? Are you familiar with what I am talking about?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir. There is a couple of them. There was the—there were two identity theft cases that we worked, both of them at the time were the biggest identity theft case in the history of this country. These were data intrusions where individuals were able to get into financial systems and were able to extract identities and credit card account numbers.

The one you are referring to is the Heartland Payment Systems where 130 million credit card account numbers were compromised with potential of billions of dollars in fraud. This was a transnational investigation. I believe it included two Russians and one American who were involved in this particular case.

But it does go to show that these are borderless crimes. They are transnational. And that is why your support on our foreign office initiative is so important because these are not investigations that are just local. These are international in scope.

But I will tell you that these cases—or because of the support all of you have shown for our electronic crime and financial crime task forces—you know, we have 29 electronic crime task forces, 28 domestically. We just opened up our first one in Rome last year, and we have 38 financial crime task forces.

It is through this partnership we have with our—we have about 2,000 State, local, and other Federal law enforcement partners. We have about 300 partners from academia, and we have about 3,000 business and financial partners.

We are able to take advantage of this partnership, and because of that partnership and because of our terrific men and women, we are able to work investigations like the one that we are talking about right now, the Heartland Payment Systems.

Mr. ROGERS. There was another one I think you——

Mr. SULLIVAN. There was another one right before that, the TJX investigation. That involved nine defendants, again transnational. That one I believe involved about 40 million identities and credit card account numbers that were compromised.

Again, this was a transnational investigation, many of these individuals over in Eastern Europe. Again, it is because of the support that we get from this Committee with our electronic crime task forces that this came to fruition. But this was a terrific investigation.

As a matter of fact, one of the defendants—I believe we found $1 million buried in his back yard, and because of these type of investigations what we have seen is, you know, our risk numbers are up by about eight percent from last year, and our asset forfeiture is up by about 35 percent.

So I do believe that—and also because of what our people are doing, we are able to prevent further fraud.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, that scheme I am told involved 11 individuals from four different countries who hacked into the computer networks of nine major retailers and obtained more than 40 million credit card numbers and debit card numbers. Is that accurate?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. Can you tell us the dollar amount of the crime that was involved?

Mr. SULLIVAN. You know, if you took those 40 thousand account numbers and you just put a minimum of $500 on each account——

Mr. ROGERS. Forty thousand or 40 million?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Forty million. Thank you. If you took those 40 million accounts that were compromised and you just put a minimum of $500 on every account, the potential fraud here we are talking is I believe about $20 billion.

Mr. ROGERS. Twenty billion?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Twenty billion. Right now I would—I do not know what the actual fraud is on that. I do not think that we have been able to get a final number on that, but I will tell you that it is estimated that it is a couple hundred million dollars or several hundred million dollars. I do not have an exact figure on that. I can get you that.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, are you seeing a higher level of sophistication around the globe recently in the efforts to defraud banks and other financial institutions?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I am. You know, in this particular case, what these defendants did—the way they were able to hack in it is called war driving where they drive around in their vehicle and using a lap top, you know, they hack into vulnerable systems that these companies had, and it is very, very advanced.

That is again why our electronic crimes special agent program is so important. You know, we have about 1,200 agents who are trained up in electronic crimes, whether it has to do with basic, or intrusion, or forensic capabilities, but these are very smart people out there. They are very talented people out there, and our people have to be more talented and better equipped.

Mr. ROGERS. And are the economic times a contributing factor to the increase?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I believe they are. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, then why are you proposing to cut $4 million, the domestic field operations component of the investigations mission?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Again, sir, I go back to the constrained economic environment that we are in. But first of all, let me just tell you that that cut will not involve cutting any field office. It will not involve us cutting any program we have going on. It will not involve us roofing any of our people. To the people out in the field, they should not notice this at all.

What we have done—and we have done this across the board with every program area—we have asked our people to take a hard look at all of our discretionary spending.

So the areas that we are looking at here would be for contractual services. It would be for—took a hard look at the number of vehicles we are going to purchase. As I had mentioned earlier, we take a hard look at our vehicles. We felt we had a pretty healthy vehicle fleet.

We are going to take a look at the supplies, and we are going to look at every discretionary pot of money that we have out there, but it is not going to impact our operational entities at all or equities.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, I think I differ with you on that. But more importantly, I have been told that leadership of the Department, not you, but above your head is reviewing the possibility of severely cutting back the investigative mission next year, next year, in 2012 with the aim of only allowing certain aspects to continue on.

I am told that the counterfeit and identity theft work might, from your perspective, die on the vine. So I look at this $4 Million cut this year as a possible omen of bad things to come in the future. Can you straighten me out?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir. No, I can tell you from conversations I have had with the Secretary and with the Deputy Secretary, they fully support our investigative agenda and that I do not anticipate any cut like that, I believe, with our identity theft and with all our investigations. I fully anticipate them to move forward in the direction they are going right now.

As a matter of fact, right now the Department is involved in a bottom-up review. We have had some very healthy conversation regarding our investigative mission, and from those conversations I have had with the Department regarding our investigative mission, I find them to be in full support of it.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, I for one will try to make sure that you are supported in that. I find it hard to believe that parsing off aspects of the investigation role that you have especially in these economic times that we are in and with the increase in financial crimes globally, and especially here, I do not want to see us degrade your agents' capabilities, and skills, and quantity to thwart those financial crimes even more complicated as we go along.

So I would like for you to keep us abreast of any even thoughts about cutting the investigative operation.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I appreciate that, sir. You know, one of the things you and I have talked about before is the ratio, and during the campaign, we were able to with our people in the field——

Mr. ROGERS. The ratio between investigations——

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROGERS [continuing]. And protection?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir. And for the campaign, we are at 50/50 during the campaign year. And for this past year, we are at about 57 percent investigations and about 43 percent protection which, as you know, is an increase.

So please let me assure you that it is a really important component of what we do. I think the duality of our mission makes us the organization we are.

I believe we are better at protection because of what we learn as investigators, and I believe when we go back to investigations we are better at that because of what we learn in protection.

So I think we are the organization we are because of that duality of mission. It is something that we are committed to maintaining, and I will tell you that from my conversations, just to reinforce with the Department, it is my belief I have 100-percent support from them on that as well.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, I am glad to hear that. Well, the protection aspect of what you do is the most visible, and the most glamorous, and attracts the most attention.

But the investigations work that you are also charged with doing is terribly important to the economic well-being of the country and, indeed, the world. Thank you.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Thank you, sir. I appreciate it.

ANTI-COUNTERFEITING INVESTIGATIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Mr. PRICE. And in that same vein, let me ask you a final question about another aspect of your investigations work, namely your anti-counterfeiting work.

As the ranking member says, the protective work is far better known. Most Americans probably have no idea that your original function was focused on counterfeit currency from the very first days of the Agency.

You have leveraged in recent years a relatively small development in overseas operations to significantly reduce production of counterfeit U.S. currency, particularly in Colombia, and I want to focus on the South American connection here for a minute.

Previously, the criminals operating in that country made it the world's number one producer of counterfeit. Colombia now ranks third, still not great but certainly better.

Unfortunately, a number of those counterfeiters have simply relocated itself to Peru which has the dubious distinction now of being the foremost source of phony U.S. currency production.

So I would appreciate an update this morning on what the Secret Service is doing to address counterfeit currency that is being produced in Peru. Have you been able to leverage your good relationship with the Colombian government or replicate that kind of relationship in dealing with Peru?

Have you considered establishing a permanent field office in Lima or elsewhere in Peru, and has DHS or the State Department offered any resistance to the notion of expanding Secret Service operations in Peru or elsewhere in South America?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Thank you, Chairman.

Well, Colombia I think is a great story. And again, it goes back to the support we have received from this committee, but I do think it shows that when we put our people—when you put boots on the ground working with our foreign partners how much we can achieve.

And over the last several years, we have developed a terrific working relationship with the Colombians, and we have made some great strides. We have made some big seizures.

You know, when you look at the types of counterfeiting, there is two different types, as you know. There is the offset of the more traditional type of printing, and then there is the inkjet or computerized generated—computer generated type of printing.

We do not see too much domestically of the offset printing, but foreign wise, we see an awful lot of it, and the majority of that comes from Colombia. And because of the great work of our people down there, we really have been able to arrest a lot of people, and we have been able to make significant seizures down there.

I did not know that they had gone from first to third, and now Peru is climbing. I guess we could get ourselves in trouble here because we are forcing people out of Colombia and moving them into another South American country.

But I think we have another success story going here in Peru. We have Project Peru. Our people went down there, I believe, early last summer, and that so far has yielded about 31 or 32 arrests and about $20 million in seizures. So again, it shows that when our people are there on the ground working with our foreign partners, it does work to everybody's advantage.

As far as establishing a field office or an office down in Peru, you know, for any foreign office initiative, we want to be very strategic. We want to do all of our homework. We normally TDY people first to see, you know, exactly what the potential is and what benefit we are going to get out of that.

I can tell you that we have not made a determination yet on Peru. I will tell you that if we do make one, your Committee will be one of the first ones we talk to.

We will discuss this with the Department as well. You know, the Department currently is conducting a complete review of their foreign office allocation and their strategy. We are working with them, and I provided them with our foreign office strategy two weeks ago, as a matter of fact.

But if we do believe that Peru or any other location is the best place for us to have an office, we will do the appropriate background information. We will present it to you in a written form along with the Department and to the State Department.

Mr. PRICE. But you are saying this is still under review?

Mr. SULLIVAN. It is still under review.

Mr. PRICE. By you or by the Department, or by both?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Right now by us. Right now, you know, we are taking a hard look at it. Right now it does appear to be a very successful initiative, and we will take a look at it and we will compare that to other locations that we are considering as well and we will make a determination, you know, what our priorities are and where we think we are best situated to perform our mission.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Mr. Rogers.

DESIGN OF U.S. CURRENCY

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I will be brief because time is running out here, but I was just thinking the new money that is, I guess, fairly new, is it not?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, Sir.

Mr. ROGERS. How old is this new $20 bill?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I would say the last two or three years.

Mr. ROGERS. Two or three years?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Again, that continues to be updated. I am not exactly sure.

Mr. ROGERS. Yes. I am not trying to trick you.

Mr. SULLIVAN. It does not take much.

Mr. ROGERS. But we——

Mr. SULLIVAN. If you want to give it, we can take a closer look.

Mr. ROGERS. We have gone to great lengths, have we not, in redesigning most of our paper money in recent years?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir. As a matter of fact, I think we are going to be unveiling the new hundred next month or so.

Mr. ROGERS. Since we have the new money that has all sorts of new imprints, and paper, and secret things, and so on, have you noticed that counterfeiting is going down or up after that took place?

Mr. SULLIVAN. You know, again, as I mentioned earlier, domestically I do see the offset counterfeiting significantly down. We continue to see, you know, with the quality of these inkjet printers now, we do continue—as with all of the investigations, we see this computerized equipment does make counterfeiting a lot easier for people.

You know, counterfeiting goes up and down. It does ebb and flow. I do think the countermeasures are working. I just do not—I cannot give you a definitive percentage of, you know, where it has gone.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, is it worth redesigning the money? Does it pay to do that?

Mr. SULLIVAN. You know, I think it is. You know, when you look at it, I think there is about $883 billion in genuine currency out there. The percentage of that money that is counterfeit is, you know, like a fraction of one percent, like, two hundredths of one percent.

Again, I go back to prevention. I think anything that we can do to discourage or prevent people from counterfeiting or any measure we can take, I think is a benefit, so I do think the redesign of the counterfeit is a benefit.

And again, I do think it does show with the offset printing, I think it does show that that really has decreased.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I will conclude just by thanking the director and all of the folks under your command out there who risk their lives every minute of the day protecting our government officials, and routing out financial crime, and all of the things that the Secret Service does.

So we owe you a debt and all of the folks that you represent. We thank you for your service.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Thank you, Congressman. I appreciate it.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Director, we do thank you for your appearance here today and for the good work you and the men and women under your direction do.

We are going to need to confer with you in the weeks ahead as we assemble our appropriations bill, and we look forward to that continued collaboration.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Thank you, Chairman.

Mr. PRICE. With that, the Subcommittee is adjourned.

United States
House of Representatives
Committee on Appropriations

Hearing before the
House Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security

United States Secret Service: FY2011 Budget Hearing

Questions for the Record

March 18, 2010

Table of Contents for Questions for the Record

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE DAVID PRICE

Director Mark Sullivan
U.S. Secret Service

Hiring

Question: Please list the number, by office and pay grade level, of all USSS employees hired non-competitively in fiscal year 2009 and explain why each non-competitive hire was necessary.

ANSWER: The Secret Service used direct hire authority (DHA) to fill one vacancy in Fiscal Year (FY) 2009—for the position of General Schedule (GS)-15 Medical Officer (series 0602). This was done because of a severe shortage of qualified candidates, as well as a critical need. More specifically, few qualified medical doctors are interested in a non-practicing position that is occupational health-oriented. The Secret Service only has one such position: the Medical Officer. This position is solely responsible for determining if applicants and incumbents for all gun-carrying positions within the Secret Service are medically qualified.

The selectee was hired on January 5, 2009.

The Secret Service has excepted service hiring authority for filling special agent, Uniformed Division officer and certain other vacancies. These positions are filled through a competitive process that differs from the standard competitive civil service procedures. All vacancies not filled under Secret Service excepted service authorities are filled through standard competitive civil service procedures.

Contracts

Question: Please provide for the record the number of noncompetitive contracts USSS has entered into in fiscal year 2009, what is anticipated in 2010 and 2011. Include for each contract an explanation as to why a non-competitive contract was chosen. As part of this response, please clearly delineate other transactional agreements and those purchases made from the GSA approved listings.

ANSWER: The following chart provides information on the 11 noncompetitive contracts the Secret Service entered into in FY 2009. Information for FY 2010 and FY 2011 follow this chart.

FY 2009 Sole Source Contract Awards*

Vendor	Services/ Supplies	Obligated Amount	Total Contract Value With Options or Option Years	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Justification for Other Than Full and Open Competition

Vendor	Services/ Supplies	Obligated Amount	Total Contract Value With Options or Option Years	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Justification for Other Than Full and Open Competition
MTA Bridges and Tunnels – City of New York	Tolls – Bridges & Tunnels	$330,000	$330,000	10/22/2008	09/30/2009	Authority: 41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1) - Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirement.
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	Public Transportation Incentive Program	$1,350,000	$1,350,000	10/31/2008	09/30/2009	Authority: 41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1) - Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirement.
American Science & Engineering	X-Ray Machine Repair	$121,100	$649,377	12/15/2008	12/14/2013	Authority: 41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1) - Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirement.
City of Hoover, AL	Utilities for Training Facility	$132,000	$132,000	10/01/2008	09/30/2009	Authority: 41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1) - Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirement.
Jack I Bender & Sons	Overtime Utilities and Cleaning Services	$253,330	$253,330	10/01/2008	09/30/2009	Authority: 41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1) - Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirement.
Cogent Systems	Maintenance Automated Fingerprint Machines	$33,982	$179,483	10/01/2008	09/30/2013	Authority: 41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1) - Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirement.
Bancroft Homes	Site Alterations	$100,000	$100,000	5/22/2009	6/20/2009	Authority: 41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1) - Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirement.

Vendor	Services/ Supplies	Obligated Amount	Total Contract Value With Options or Option Years	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Justification for Other Than Full and Open Competition
Jobin Yvon, Inc.	Lab Equipment Upgrade and Maintenance	$160,130	$160,130	9/24/2009	11/24/2009	Authority: 41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1) - Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirement.
Harris Corporation	Communications Equipment	$500,128	$500,128	12/29/2009	12/29/2010	Authority: 41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1) - Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirement.
Melwood Horticultural	Groundskeeping Services	$475,552	$2,767,514	12/30/2008	09/30/2013	Authority: 41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1). Authorized by Statute.
General Motors Corporation	Automobile Parts and Miscellaneous Items	$50,000	$900,000	09/30/2009	09/29/2010	Authority: 41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1) - Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirement.

*Listing does not include contracts that are classified or law enforcement sensitive.

The following chart shows the five anticipated sole source contracts for FY 2010.

Anticipated FY 2010 Sole Source Contract Awards*

Potential Vendors (if known)	Services/ Supplies	Projected/ Estimated Amount	Total Contract Value With Options or Option Years	Projected Award Date	Contract End Date	Justification for Other Than Full and Open Competition
Baltimore Gas & Electric *mandatory source	Utility Services/Lighting Services	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	July 2010	July 2011	Authority: 41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1) - Only one responsible source and no other supplies will satisfy agency requirement.
8(a) directed award	Certification and Accreditation Services	$660,000	$3,300,000	July 2010	September 2014	Authority: 41 U.S.C. 253(c)(5) – Statutory exception includes the small disadvantaged business 8(a) set-aside program.

Potential Vendors (if known)	Services/ Supplies	Projected/ Estimated Amount	Total Contract Value With Options or Option Years	Projected Award Date	Contract End Date	Justification for Other Than Full and Open Competition
8(a) Set-Aside Program or HUBZone Program	Services of an Information Assurance Subject Matter Expert	$200,000	$1,000,000	June 2010	September 2014	Authority: 41 U.S.C. 253(c)(5) – Statutory exception includes the small disadvantaged business 8(a) set-aside program and HUBZone program.
TBD	Business Process Management Services (follow-on requirement to provide maintenance support services)	$200,000	$600,000	July 2010	July 2012	Authority: 41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1) - Only one responsible source and no other supplies will satisfy agency requirement
TBD	Maintenance and Support of X-ray Equipment (support is proprietary to manufacturer)	$150,000	$640,000	May 2010	September 2012	Authority: 41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1) - Only one responsible source and no other supplies will satisfy agency requirement

*Listing does not include contracts that are classified or law enforcement sensitive.

Although limited information is available at this time, the following chart shows the two anticipated sole source contracts for FY 2011.

Anticipated FY 2011 Sole Source Contract Awards*

Potential Vendors (if known)	Services/ Supplies	Obligated Amount	Total Contract Value With Options or Option Years	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Justification for Other Than Full and Open Competition
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	Public Transportation Incentive Program	$1,350,000 est.	$1,350,000 est.	10/31/2010	09/30/2011	Authority: 41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1) - Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirement.
MTA Bridges and Tunnels – City of New York	Tolls – Bridges and Tunnels	$330,000 est.	$330,000 est.	10/01/2010	09/30/2011	Authority: 41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1) - Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirement.

*Listing does not include contracts that are classified or law enforcement sensitive.

Question: In total, what volume of USSS contract awards are made competitively? Please answer in dollar amount and percentage.

ANSWER: During FY 2009, excluding actions not available for competition, the Secret Service awarded 61 percent of contracting dollars competitively, amounting to $72,880,838.

Question: Submit, through the most recent month available, a list of all Sole Source Contracts entered into by USSS. Organize by contractor, purpose, appropriation account, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and reason for sole-source.

ANSWER: The following chart provides information on all FY 2010 sole source contracts entered into by the Secret Service.

FY 2010 Sole Source Contract Awards To Date*

Vendor	Purpose/ Appropriation	Obligated Amount	Total Contract Value With Options or Option Years	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Justification for Other Than Full and Open Competition
MTA Bridges and Tunnels	Tolls – Bridges and Tunnels/ 2010 Salaries and Expenses	$363,000	$363,000	11/13/2009	09/30/2010	Authority: 41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1) - Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirement.
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	Public Transportation Incentive Program/2010 Salaries and Expenses	$1,350,000	$1,350,000	10/01/2009	9/30/2010	Authority: 41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1) - Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirement.
Safariland	Body Armor/ 2010 Salaries and Expenses	$166,326	$166,326	2/16/2010	9/30/2010	Authority: 41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1) - Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirement.
Sig Arms, Inc.	Pistols/Salaries and Expenses – No Year (2009 Omnibus)	$174,492	$174,492	2/16/2010	5/17/2010	Authority: 41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1) - Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirement.
City of Hoover, AL	Utilities for Training Facility/ 2010 Salaries and Expenses, Reimbursable Agreement	$144,000	$780,000	10/01/2009	09/30/2014	Authority: 41 U.S.C. 253(c)(1) - Only one responsible source and no other supplies or services will satisfy agency requirement.

*Listing does not include contracts that are classified or law enforcement sensitive.

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all contracts over $1 million in total value executed by USSS in 2009. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and contract type (e.g., firmed fixed price, etc.).

ANSWER: The following chart provides information on all contracts over $1 million in total value executed by the Secret Service in FY 2009.

FY 2009 Contract Awards Exceeding $1 Million in Total Value*

Vendor	Services/ Supplies	Obligated Amount	Total Contract Value With Options or Option Years	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Contract Type
Colonial Parking	Parking Lots and Garages	$457,337.43	$2,597,300.07	11/01/2008	09/30/2013	Fixed Price
Central Parking System, Inc.	Parking Lots and Garages	$340,615.00	$1,941,804.40	11/01/2008	09/30/2013	Fixed Price
Washington Metro Area Transit Authority	Public Transportation Incentive Program	$1,350,000	$1,350,000	10/07/2008	09/30/2009	Fixed Price
Systems Tech Support, Inc.	Technical Assistance	$208,000	$1,126,000	10/01/2008	09/30/2011	Labor hour
Bishop & Associates	Support Services	$518,691	$4,723,715	07/09/2009	09/30/2011	Fixed Price
Premier Global Production Company	Equipment Lease and Purchase	$1,512,000	$1,512,000	12/16/2008	01/21/2009	Fixed Price
Hemco Corporation	Analytical Laboratory Instruments	$1,041,671	$1,041,671	04/28/2009	07/01/2009	Fixed Price
Bound Tree Medical Tree LLC	Medical equipment and supplies	$83,393	$2,926,887	04/02/2009	09/30/2013	Fixed Price
Electra-Gard Inc.	Security Service Systems	$25,232	$1,250,000	06/01/2009	05/31/2014	Fixed Price
Melwood Horticultural Training Center	Landscaping Services	$475,552	$2,765,130	12/30/2008	09/30/2013	Fixed Price

*Listing does not include contracts that are classified or law enforcement sensitive

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all USSS contracts, grants and other transactions where work is performed outside of the United States. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, and contract end date.

ANSWER: No USSS contracts, grants and other transactions involve work that is performed outside of the United States.

<u>Reception and Representation</u>

Question: How does USSS plans to utilize its reception and representation expenses in 2011? To date, how much has been spent in 2010 and what is the plan for the remainder of the fiscal year? Please provide details on each expenditure.

ANSWER: The funds for FY 2011 will be used to provide meals and refreshments for official receptions, courtesy visits, meetings with law enforcement officials and liaison with various executives and other entities.

To date, reception and representation expenses for 2010 total $13,581.02; a chart providing details for those expenses follows. Expenses for the remainder of 2010 will continue to be used to provide meals and refreshments for official receptions, courtesy visits, meetings with law enforcement officials and liaison with various executives and other entities.

10/07/09	EEO and Civil Rights Directors Meeting Refreshments	$82.94
10/20/09	Business Executives for National Security Luncheon	$49.61
10/21/09	Business Executives for National Security Luncheon	$361.00
10/21/09	Canadian Security and Intelligence Service Luncheon	$83.54
11/04/09	Combined Federal Campaign Rep Luncheon	$179.76
11/16/09	Refreshments for Combined Federal Campaign Reps	$213.10
12/04/09	USSS Recruiting Luncheon	$227.50
12/09/09	Presidential Protective Division/Vice Presidential Division Luncheon	$685.47
01/13/10	Refreshments for Melwood/Emcor Employees	$70.64
01/06/10	Protective Review Committee Review Breakfast Meeting	$152.50
01/06/10	Protective Review Committee Review Luncheon Meeting	$282.50
01/28/10	Protective Review Committee Review Breakfast/Luncheon Meeting	$145.00
01/29/10	Protective Review Committee Review Breakfast/Luncheon Meeting	$145.00
01/29/10	Protective Review Committee Review Miscellaneous Refreshments (1/28–29/10)	$92.73
02/17/10	Refreshments for Miami Univ Mass Communications Students	$31.90
02/22/10	Irongate Breakfast Meeting	$152.35
various	Director's Holiday Reception	$9819.74
03/10/10	Refreshments for Courtesy Visit with Miami University GRN Students	$55.06
03/29/10	Protective Review Committee Review Meeting Refreshments (Group A)	$164.26
03/29/10	Protective Review Committee Review Meeting (Group B)	$185.19
04/12/10	Lunches for Nuclear Security Summit Joint Information Center Partners	$156.36
04/12/10	Breakfast/Miscellaneous Refreshments for Nuclear Security Summit Joint Information Center Partners	$244.87

Staffing and Overtime

Question: Update the charts of on-board staff and staff attrition rates as of the end of FY 2009, as previously shown on pages 574 and 575 of part 4 of the 2010 Subcommittee hearing record. For attritions, show how many individuals left USSS for other Federal jobs and how many left Federal services entirely.

ANSWER: Please see the following tables.

On-Board Staffing – End of Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	SA	UD	APT/MCS	PT	Total
2002	3087	1062	1630	167	5946
2003	3139	1182	1735	188	6244
2004	3167	1371	1790	91	6419
2005	3250	1380	1794	96	6520

Fiscal Year	SA	UD	APT/MCS	PT	Total
2006	3273	1333	1794	106	6506
2007	3365	1315	1787	125	6591
2008	3384	1290	1791	110	6575
2009	3476	1344	1816	138	6774

Attrition Rates – End of Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	SA	UD*	APT/MCS	PT	Total	Agency-Wide Rate (%)
2002	245	277	139	83	744	11.3
2003	157	183	116	81	537	7.1
2004	203	142	109	112	566	6.6
2005	143	183	113	94	533	5.9
2006	133	202	137	44	516	6.3
2007	153	159	162	42	516	6.8
2008	145	171	155	38	509	6.7
2009	122	136	105	38	401**	5.0

* These figures include internal transfers.

** For total attritions in FY 2009, 157 transferred to other federal jobs, 92 left federal service entirely, 42 were internal UD transfers and the remaining 72 (excluding part-time employees) represent all other separations including terminations and retirements.

Question: Provide a table for the record, ordered by total overtime payments and organized by general schedule job classification (e.g., 1811) and GS pay rate (e.g., GS-15) that shows base salary, locality payments, LEAP payments, scheduled overtime payments, administratively uncontrollable overtime payments, FLSA payments, and annual hours worked, for all non-SES Secret Service employees paid more than $35,000 in overtime payments for fiscal year 2009.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

#	Code	Post of Duty at the End of Calendar 2009	Pay Plan	Grade	Step	Series	Base Salary (Regular Time + All Leave)	LEAP or AUO	Total of SOT, Night Differential, Sunday & Holiday Pay Less "Max-Out" Earnings from Previous Years	Aggregate Compensation	FLSA Earnings	Total of Regular Hours, Scheduled Overtime Hours, Holiday Hours Worked, Paid Hours of Compensatory Time, and LEAP/AUO Hours
1	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	12	0083	$ 86,085.61	$ -	$ 78,691.21	$ 165,077.31	$ 6,089.49	3049.25
2	UDF	UD - Foreign Missions Branch	LE	04	11	0083	$ 98,772.18	$ -	$ 70,861.48	$ 169,633.66	$ 6,525.01	2748.25
3	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	12	0083	$ 90,729.04	$ -	$ 69,607.62	$ 160,825.82	$ 6,711.58	2566.75
4	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	12	0083	$ 86,085.60	$ -	$ 69,315.53	$ 155,401.13	$ 5,556.17	2855
5	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	10	0083	$ 77,979.23	$ -	$ 66,208.42	$ 144,646.72	$ 6,611.33	2635.25
6	UDW	UD - White House	LE	04	12	0083	$ 105,124.73	$ -	$ 65,510.35	$ 170,635.08	$ 6,204.27	2430.5
7	UDW	UD - White House	LE	04	11	0083	$ 98,772.04	$ -	$ 63,379.07	$ 162,151.11	$ 6,237.43	2551
8	UDW	UD - White House	LE	04	07	0083	$ 87,393.71	$ -	$ 62,973.71	$ 150,856.58	$ 8,047.04	2659
9	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	06	0083	$ 67,414.03	$ -	$ 62,514.90	$ 129,928.93	$ 5,685.59	2869.5
10	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	11	0083	$ 83,054.40	$ -	$ 62,084.46	$ 145,138.86	$ 7,323.41	2546
11	UDF	UD - Foreign Missions Branch	LE	04	13	0083	$ 108,065.67	$ -	$ 60,232.03	$ 168,297.70	$ 7,321.81	2175.5
12	SSD	UD - Rowley Training Center	LE	04	11	0083	$ 98,568.82	$ -	$ 59,815.21	$ 158,663.55	$ 8,113.87	2415.75
13	UDE	UD - Emergency Response Team	LE	01	10	0083	$ 83,179.11	$ -	$ 58,619.00	$ 142,257.18	$ 6,280.29	2592.5
14	UDW	UD - White House	LE	04	11	0083	$ 98,772.03	$ -	$ 57,193.18	$ 157,571.94	$ 5,756.72	2529
15	UDC	UD - Counter Sniper	LE	01	12	0083	$ 93,950.32	$ -	$ 56,598.79	$ 150,549.11	$ 4,872.48	2583
16	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	11	0083	$ 89,701.60	$ -	$ 55,667.20	$ 145,368.80	$ 6,505.61	2297
17	UDK	UD - Canine Section	LE	04	10	0083	$ 98,108.80	$ -	$ 55,613.13	$ 154,793.08	$ 23,532.35	2463.75
18	UDE	UD - Emergency Response Team	LE	04	08	0083	$ 93,323.14	$ -	$ 55,218.44	$ 148,541.58	$ 21,075.51	2492.75
19	UDF	UD - Foreign Missions Branch	LE	05	12	0083	$ 109,942.34	$ -	$ 55,060.48	$ 165,854.66	$ 27,662.66	2664
20	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	13	0083	$ 88,639.10	$ -	$ 54,949.64	$ 144,077.90	$ 6,644.30	2417
21	UDF	UD - Foreign Missions Branch	LE	04	10	0083	$ 93,248.79	$ -	$ 54,914.73	$ 148,163.52	$ 5,833.34	2532
22	UDW	UD - White House	LE	04	10	0083	$ 93,608.07	$ -	$ 54,572.39	$ 149,328.11	$ 5,115.65	2479.5
23	UDC	UD - Counter Sniper	LE	01	09	0083	$ 78,756.57	$ -	$ 53,192.38	$ 132,918.38	$ 5,140.63	2795.75
24	UDC	UD - Counter Sniper	LE	01	07	0083	$ 79,688.97	$ -	$ 52,299.00	$ 132,798.19	$ 4,043.95	2656.5
25	UDC	UD - Counter Sniper	LE	01	10	0083	$ 84,461.00	$ -	$ 52,165.08	$ 137,176.96	$ 4,315.39	2504
26	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	09	0083	$ 76,413.11	$ -	$ 51,756.65	$ 128,667.08	$ 5,401.38	2806.5
27	UDF	UD - Foreign Missions Branch	LE	01	05	0083	$ 63,723.62	$ -	$ 51,535.22	$ 116,406.50	$ 5,041.93	2726
28	UDK	UD - Canine Section	LE	01	11	0083	$ 91,090.42	$ -	$ 51,406.49	$ 142,496.91	$ 21,035.72	2523
29	UDF	UD - Foreign Missions Branch	LE	01	05	0083	$ 64,459.92	$ -	$ 51,036.23	$ 116,643.82	$ 3,706.39	2684.5
30	UDE	UD - Emergency Response Team	LE	01	06	0083	$ 70,999.35	$ -	$ 50,821.11	$ 121,820.46	$ 5,379.08	2682
31	UDV	UD - Naval Observatory	LE	01	07	0083	$ 70,579.28	$ -	$ 50,474.14	$ 121,053.42	$ 5,554.17	2586.5
32	UDK	UD - Canine Section	LE	01	06	0083	$ 67,716.01	$ -	$ 50,223.16	$ 118,474.75	$ 18,299.87	2807
33	UDV	UD - Naval Observatory	LE	01	11	0083	$ 86,894.40	$ -	$ 50,195.76	$ 137,090.16	$ 5,624.79	2535
34	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	07	0083	$ 68,161.07	$ -	$ 50,177.62	$ 118,667.69	$ 5,795.72	2685
35	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	14	0083	$ 92,000.32	$ -	$ 50,158.40	$ 142,158.72	$ 4,407.56	2501

#	Code	Post of Duty at the End of Calendar 2009	Pay Plan	Grade	Step	Series	Base Salary (Regular Time + All Leave)	LEAP or AUO	Total of SOT, Night Differential, Sunday & Holiday Pay Less "Max-Out" Earnings from Previous Years	Aggregate Compensation	FLSA Earnings	Total of Regular Hours, Scheduled Overtime Hours, Holiday Hours Worked, Paid Hours of Compensatory Time, and LEAP/AUO Hours
36	UND	UD - Intelligence Division Assignment	LE	04	11	0083	$ 102,197.05	$ -	$ 50,128.82	$ 154,810.95	$ 6,492.67	2299.25
37	UDW	UD - White House	LE	04	12	0083	$ 102,363.90	$ -	$ 49,936.83	$ 152,912.82	$ 5,455.33	2420.75
38	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	04	0083	$ 61,593.05	$ -	$ 49,538.88	$ 111,131.93	$ 3,573.51	2577.5
39	UDE	UD - Emergency Response Team	LE	01	07	0083	$ 65,289.60	$ -	$ 49,381.65	$ 114,671.25	$ 4,575.76	2781
40	SOD	UD - SOB Hammer Unit	LE	04	08	0083	$ 91,214.35	$ -	$ 49,309.77	$ 141,289.23	$ 4,891.76	2505
41	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	05	0083	$ 64,459.86	$ -	$ 49,228.02	$ 113,687.88	$ 3,498.00	2717.5
42	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	07	0083	$ 70,391.04	$ -	$ 48,963.46	$ 119,354.50	$ 2,897.08	2497.75
43	UDW	UD - White House	LE	04	11	0083	$ 99,533.23	$ -	$ 48,201.46	$ 148,346.78	$ 7,714.42	2074.75
44	UDK	UD - Canine Section	LE	01	11	0083	$ 88,037.60	$ -	$ 48,198.23	$ 136,235.83	$ 23,337.96	2659
45	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	11	0083	$ 86,894.40	$ -	$ 48,085.20	$ 134,979.60	$ 3,008.92	2422.5
46	UDV	UD - Naval Observatory	LE	01	09	0083	$ 78,458.25	$ -	$ 47,897.92	$ 126,356.17	$ 5,185.00	2397
47	UDV	UD - Naval Observatory	LE	01	11	0083	$ 89,134.40	$ -	$ 47,877.59	$ 137,011.99	$ 5,077.91	2241
48	UDF	UD - Foreign Missions Branch	LE	01	11	0083	$ 85,774.40	$ -	$ 47,756.42	$ 133,530.82	$ 3,883.15	2268
49	UDF	UD - Foreign Missions Branch	LE	01	11	0083	$ 83,694.40	$ -	$ 47,324.32	$ 133,161.03	$ 4,196.00	2347
50	UDE	UD - Emergency Response Team	LE	04	06	0083	$ 86,008.96	$ -	$ 47,166.42	$ 134,093.50	$ 17,525.54	2443
51	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	14	0083	$ 63,156.08	$ -	$ 47,150.82	$ 110,306.90	$ 3,107.98	1875.25
52	UDV	UD - Naval Observatory	LE	01	12	0083	$ 88,739.04	$ -	$ 47,145.67	$ 135,884.71	$ 4,032.62	2217
53	UDC	UD - Counter Sniper	LE	04	12	0083	$ 112,690.38	$ -	$ 46,929.72	$ 160,385.21	$ 5,411.85	2112
54	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	11	0083	$ 83,374.40	$ -	$ 46,910.18	$ 130,284.58	$ 6,438.29	2243.5
55	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	02	0083	$ 55,127.22	$ -	$ 46,815.61	$ 102,536.74	$ 4,605.14	2689
56	UDK	UD - Canine Section	LE	01	09	0083	$ 80,395.88	$ -	$ 46,799.82	$ 127,807.79	$ 21,792.27	2505.5
57	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	04	0083	$ 61,363.70	$ -	$ 46,710.24	$ 108,839.05	$ 2,340.96	2752.5
58	UDE	UD - Emergency Response Team	LE	01	06	0083	$ 71,259.33	$ -	$ 46,207.09	$ 117,466.42	$ 2,802.70	2622.25
59	UDV	UD - Naval Observatory	LE	01	11	0083	$ 84,014.40	$ -	$ 46,107.39	$ 130,121.79	$ 5,981.43	2355
60	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	11	0083	$ 85,934.40	$ -	$ 45,964.00	$ 132,395.72	$ 3,580.02	2119.75
61	UDE	UD - Emergency Response Team	LE	01	05	0083	$ 69,104.30	$ -	$ 45,889.91	$ 115,453.28	$ 14,701.78	2563.5
62	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	11	0083	$ 83,054.40	$ -	$ 45,679.82	$ 129,193.29	$ 6,072.83	2222
63	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	06	0083	$ 64,786.22	$ -	$ 45,369.89	$ 110,156.11	$ 3,895.69	2448
64	UDF	UD - Foreign Missions Branch	LE	01	10	0083	$ 78,788.00	$ -	$ 44,702.08	$ 123,490.08	$ 2,611.98	2012.5
65	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	05	0083	$ 62,146.22	$ -	$ 44,676.11	$ 106,822.33	$ 4,488.20	2604
66	UDC	UD - Counter Sniper	LE	01	06	0083	$ 76,685.85	$ -	$ 44,617.64	$ 121,854.37	$ 4,023.24	2332
67	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	05	0083	$ 63,723.23	$ -	$ 44,609.35	$ 108,332.58	$ 4,106.67	2499
68	UDK	UD - Canine Section	LE	01	11	0083	$ 88,037.60	$ -	$ 44,564.02	$ 133,213.71	$ 20,602.75	2384.5
69	UDK	UD - Canine Section	LE	04	10	0083	$ 100,738.39	$ -	$ 44,505.80	$ 146,315.34	$ 23,078.76	2457.5
70	UDF	UD - Crime Scene Search	LE	01	11	0083	$ 89,055.20	$ -	$ 44,461.60	$ 134,128.89	$ 6,853.80	2079.5

#	Code	Post of Duty at the End of Calendar 2009	Pay Plan	Grade	Step	Series	Base Salary (Regular Time + All Leave)	LEAP or AUO	Total of SOT, Night Differential, Sunday & Holiday Pay Less "Max-Out" Earnings from Previous Years	Aggregate Compensation	FLSA Earnings	Total of Regular Hours, Scheduled Overtime Hours, Holiday Hours Worked, Paid Hours of Compensatory Time, and LEAP/AUO Hours
71	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	07	0083	$ 70,479.19	$ -	$ 44,392.71	$ 114,871.90	$ 3,017.78	2585
72	UDK	UD - Canine Section	LE	01	08	0083	$ 77,382.52	$ -	$ 44,336.58	$ 122,331.19	$ 17,211.13	2414.5
73	UDV	UD - Naval Observatory	LE	01	11	0083	$ 87,534.40	$ -	$ 44,269.15	$ 132,951.21	$ 6,463.67	2041.5
74	UDE	UD - Emergency Response Team	LE	04	11	0083	$ 105,092.75	$ -	$ 44,201.30	$ 150,212.17	$ 6,187.39	2286
75	UDW	UD - White House	LE	05	11	0083	$ 104,099.98	$ -	$ 44,083.52	$ 149,301.59	$ 23,051.89	2431
76	UDC	UD - Counter Sniper	LE	01	06	0083	$ 72,861.40	$ -	$ 44,006.54	$ 117,724.86	$ 3,436.41	2400.5
77	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	05	0083	$ 61,952.84	$ -	$ 43,898.24	$ 105,851.08	$ 5,130.54	2749.5
78	UDK	UD - Canine Section	LE	01	11	0083	$ 89,055.20	$ -	$ 43,803.36	$ 133,508.91	$ 19,629.05	2408.5
79	SSD	UD - Rowley Training Center	LE	04	11	0083	$ 95,163.99	$ -	$ 43,782.92	$ 139,226.43	$ 6,016.84	2240
80	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	12	0083	$ 86,637.76	$ -	$ 43,666.55	$ 130,839.89	$ 5,326.75	2261
81	UDC	UD - Counter Sniper	LE	01	05	0083	$ 67,543.19	$ -	$ 43,534.84	$ 111,078.03	$ 3,546.28	2566.25
82	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	09	0083	$ 75,828.75	$ -	$ 43,228.32	$ 119,516.14	$ 4,415.86	2603
83	UDK	UD - Canine Section	LE	01	11	0083	$ 88,037.63	$ -	$ 43,105.99	$ 131,793.97	$ 23,566.84	2428.5
84	UDC	UD - Counter Sniper	LE	01	06	0083	$ 72,028.79	$ -	$ 43,100.42	$ 115,680.09	$ 2,631.08	2214
85	UDF	UD - Foreign Missions Branch	LE	04	13	0083	$ 106,772.43	$ -	$ 43,093.93	$ 151,921.61	$ 5,410.89	2156
86	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	03	0083	$ 56,432.03	$ -	$ 42,938.29	$ 99,370.32	$ 3,842.97	2591
87	UDC	UD - Counter Sniper	LE	01	10	0083	$ 54,765.39	$ -	$ 42,826.12	$ 98,142.39	$ 2,774.77	1672.25
88	UDW	UD - White House	LE	04	07	0083	$ 84,013.61	$ -	$ 42,764.24	$ 127,669.46	$ 3,796.85	2102.75
89	UDF	UD - Foreign Missions Branch	LE	01	09	0083	$ 82,840.65	$ -	$ 42,717.68	$ 125,558.33	$ 1,228.19	2147.25
90	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	11	0083	$ 82,734.40	$ -	$ 42,648.60	$ 125,383.00	$ 3,411.35	2409
91	UDV	UD - Naval Observatory	LE	01	07	0083	$ 71,474.49	$ -	$ 42,643.43	$ 114,117.92	$ 4,598.17	2375.5
92	UDC	UD - Counter Sniper	LE	01	05	0083	$ 68,323.88	$ -	$ 42,592.52	$ 111,072.54	$ 3,251.90	2567.5
93	UDE	UD - Emergency Response Team	LE	01	04	0083	$ 61,589.10	$ -	$ 42,528.36	$ 104,576.53	$ 4,046.58	2547
94	UDE	UD - Emergency Response Team	LE	04	09	0083	$ 92,364.58	$ -	$ 42,466.23	$ 135,704.57	$ 5,896.29	2171.5
95	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	14	0083	$ 91,296.80	$ -	$ 42,363.82	$ 134,079.91	$ 5,289.95	2306.5
96	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	11	0083	$ 81,237.60	$ -	$ 42,331.85	$ 123,952.01	$ 4,543.26	2445
97	UDK	UD - Canine Section	LE	01	06	0083	$ 69,617.05	$ -	$ 42,327.45	$ 111,944.50	$ 18,673.98	2447
98	UDF	UD - Foreign Missions Branch	LE	04	11	0083	$ 99,395.20	$ -	$ 42,293.86	$ 142,301.15	$ 4,864.61	2144
99	UDC	UD - Counter Sniper	LE	01	06	0083	$ 69,616.74	$ -	$ 42,214.45	$ 112,382.07	$ 3,082.66	2527
100	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	11	0083	$ 87,214.40	$ -	$ 41,997.89	$ 129,212.29	$ 3,936.05	2192.5
101	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	05	0083	$ 65,103.72	$ -	$ 41,931.86	$ 107,035.58	$ 1,948.01	2186
102	UDW	UD - White House	LE	05	09	0083	$ 96,234.17	$ -	$ 41,841.38	$ 139,193.64	$ 18,307.08	2473.5
103	UDF	UD - Foreign Missions Branch	LE	01	08	0083	$ 73,212.01	$ -	$ 41,682.83	$ 115,583.44	$ 3,865.51	2401
104	UDC	UD - Counter Sniper	LE	01	06	0083	$ 72,092.08	$ -	$ 41,659.97	$ 113,752.05	$ 3,112.97	2481
105	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	10	0083	$ 77,150.40	$ -	$ 41,621.09	$ 118,771.49	$ 5,466.54	2221

#	Code	Post of Duty at the End of Calendar 2009	Pay Plan	Grade	Step	Series	Base Salary (Regular Time + All Leave)	LEAP or AUO	Total of SOT, Night Differential, Sunday & Holiday Pay Less "Max-Out" Earnings from Previous Years	Aggregate Compensation	FLSA Earnings	Total of Regular Hours, Scheduled Overtime Hours, Holiday Hours Worked, Paid Hours of Compensatory Time, and LEAP/AUO Hours
106	UDC	UD - Counter Sniper	LE	01	07	0083	$ 74,790.24	$ -	$ 41,512.78	$ 116,456.05	$ 3,391.65	2531
107	UDE	UD - Emergency Response Team	LE	01	12	0083	$ 91,255.04	$ -	$ 41,398.98	$ 133,113.09	$ 18,809.83	2237
108	UDV	UD - Naval Observatory	LE	01	13	0083	$ 86,282.39	$ -	$ 41,181.98	$ 128,827.05	$ 5,922.78	2435.5
109	UDV	UD - Naval Observatory	LE	01	11	0083	$ 82,308.00	$ -	$ 41,091.88	$ 123,399.88	$ 2,419.25	2337.75
110	UDE	UD - Emergency Response Team	LE	01	06	0083	$ 73,971.57	$ -	$ 40,893.81	$ 114,865.38	$ 4,224.63	2379
111	UDE	UD - Emergency Response Team	LE	01	07	0083	$ 63,528.80	$ -	$ 40,891.33	$ 104,717.09	$ 6,352.10	2532
112	UDE	UD - Emergency Response Team	LE	01	08	0083	$ 67,880.00	$ -	$ 40,885.30	$ 109,210.74	$ 3,721.37	2651.25
113	UDE	UD - Emergency Response Team	LE	01	07	0083	$ 73,305.56	$ -	$ 40,865.55	$ 114,630.18	$ 4,940.87	2578
114	UDE	UD - Emergency Response Team	LE	01	08	0083	$ 79,088.43	$ -	$ 40,737.23	$ 119,825.66	$ 4,523.31	2489
115	SOD	UD - SOB Hammer Unit	LE	04	11	0083	$ 107,513.00	$ -	$ 40,400.96	$ 148,679.07	$ 5,287.26	2173
116	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	09	0083	$ 75,828.69	$ -	$ 40,322.64	$ 116,151.33	$ 4,417.62	2200.5
117	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	08	0083	$ 72,929.89	$ -	$ 40,209.56	$ 113,139.45	$ 3,351.10	2431
118	UDE	UD - Emergency Response Team	LE	01	05	0083	$ 64,983.26	$ -	$ 40,200.29	$ 105,336.58	$ 17,045.73	2533.5
119	UDF	UD - Foreign Missions Branch	LE	01	11	0083	$ 81,294.40	$ -	$ 40,140.71	$ 121,435.11	$ 2,567.29	2058.25
120	UDF	UD - Foreign Missions Branch	LE	01	06	0083	$ 73,416.43	$ -	$ 40,139.03	$ 114,167.55	$ 6,802.81	2495
121	UDC	UD - Counter Sniper	LE	01	10	0083	$ 88,736.23	$ -	$ 40,109.85	$ 129,396.96	$ 4,383.64	2239.75
122	UDC	UD - Counter Sniper	LE	01	06	0083	$ 70,999.16	$ -	$ 39,918.38	$ 110,917.54	$ 3,403.50	2375
123	UDE	UD - Emergency Response Team	LE	01	09	0083	$ 79,645.48	$ -	$ 39,837.74	$ 119,942.29	$ 3,620.72	2292
124	UDE	UD - Emergency Response Team	LE	01	05	0083	$ 67,543.30	$ -	$ 39,787.99	$ 107,790.36	$ 3,191.94	2308.5
125	UDC	UD - Counter Sniper	LE	01	07	0083	$ 74,976.92	$ -	$ 39,690.76	$ 115,218.56	$ 3,165.04	2531.25
126	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	11	0083	$ 83,374.40	$ -	$ 39,615.24	$ 122,989.64	$ 3,055.95	2323
127	UDC	UD - Counter Sniper	LE	01	05	0083	$ 70,666.02	$ -	$ 39,528.07	$ 110,744.97	$ 5,757.55	2418.5
128	UDC	UD - Counter Sniper	LE	01	06	0083	$ 72,028.75	$ -	$ 39,472.25	$ 111,667.51	$ 4,702.84	2349
129	UDV	UD - Naval Observatory	LE	01	05	0083	$ 64,459.76	$ -	$ 39,397.27	$ 103,857.03	$ 3,185.41	2493
130	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	05	0083	$ 65,653.55	$ -	$ 39,326.82	$ 105,515.95	$ 3,411.76	2286
131	SSD	UD - Rowley Training Center	LE	04	08	0083	$ 89,027.67	$ -	$ 39,265.14	$ 128,598.85	$ 5,272.31	2210.25
132	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	06	0083	$ 68,166.39	$ -	$ 39,207.89	$ 107,756.84	$ 4,206.42	2370
133	UDC	UD - Counter Sniper	LE	04	11	0083	$ 105,092.90	$ -	$ 39,197.60	$ 145,208.64	$ 4,620.96	2128
134	UDK	UD - Canine Section	LE	04	11	0083	$ 104,689.45	$ -	$ 39,194.00	$ 145,196.62	$ 26,203.72	2182
135	UDE	UD - Emergency Response Team	LE	01	05	0083	$ 67,543.11	$ -	$ 39,156.64	$ 107,311.84	$ 16,299.70	2499.5
136	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	06	0083	$ 80,632.00	$ -	$ 39,147.34	$ 120,029.11	$ 2,989.64	2280.5
137	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	12	0083	$ 86,748.95	$ -	$ 39,066.21	$ 126,427.25	$ 3,720.59	2413
138	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	06	0083	$ 65,943.46	$ -	$ 38,871.08	$ 104,814.54	$ 2,853.24	2617.75
139	UDV	UD - Naval Observatory	LE	01	07	0083	$ 73,944.01	$ -	$ 38,858.13	$ 113,949.80	$ 4,400.98	2463.5
140	UND	UD - Recruitment Program Assignment	LE	01	05	0083	$ 66,961.60	$ -	$ 38,840.76	$ 106,720.48	$ 3,793.71	2631

#	Code	Post of Duty at the End of Calendar 2009	Pay Plan	Grade	Step	Series	Base Salary (Regular Time + All Leave)	LEAP or AUO	Total of SOT, Night Differential, Sunday & Holiday Pay Less "Max-Out" Earnings from Previous Years	Aggregate Compensation	FLSA Earnings	Total of Regular Hours, Scheduled Overtime Hours, Holiday Hours Worked, Paid Hours of Compensatory Time, and LEAP/AUO Hours
141	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	05	0083	$ 61,420.88	$ 1,132.80	$ 38,689.14	$ 101,701.89	$ 2,702.53	2465
142	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	05	0083	$ 63,723.21	$ -	$ 38,536.87	$ 102,260.08	$ 4,019.62	2433.5
143	UDC	UD - Counter Sniper	LE	01	09	0083	$ 80,705.62	$ -	$ 38,425.74	$ 119,988.28	$ 4,490.25	2395.5
144	VPD	Vice Presidential Protective Division	GL	09	09	1802	$ 65,197.60	$ 14,164.00	$ 38,387.48	$ 117,975.16	$ 14,127.43	3178
145	UDW	UD - White House	LE	04	11	0083	$ 98,772.00	$ -	$ 38,382.76	$ 137,843.35	$ 4,547.59	2220
146	SSD	UD - Rowley Training Center	LE	04	12	0083	$ 103,152.79	$ -	$ 38,268.62	$ 141,700.93	$ 5,574.71	2163
147	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	05	0083	$ 67,104.59	$ -	$ 38,080.87	$ 105,185.46	$ 1,783.26	2253
148	UDF	UD - Foreign Missions Branch	LE	01	11	0083	$ 85,934.40	$ -	$ 37,983.79	$ 123,918.19	$ 4,299.47	2115.5
149	UDK	UD - Canine Section	LE	01	06	0083	$ 72,029.17	$ -	$ 37,965.51	$ 110,606.77	$ 17,306.83	2362
150	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	05	0083	$ 66,423.92	$ -	$ 37,960.03	$ 104,996.04	$ 3,970.29	2528
151	TSD	Technical Security Division	GS	13	04	0080	$ 94,364.80	$ 22,680.00	$ 37,896.99	$ 156,472.01	$ 34,787.22	3112.75
152	UDW	UD - White House	LE	04	10	0083	$ 97,200.68	$ -	$ 37,734.84	$ 134,935.52	$ 3,142.44	2024.5
153	UDE	UD - Emergency Response Team	LE	01	05	0083	$ 65,668.11	$ -	$ 37,707.62	$ 103,987.83	$ 15,452.79	2470.5
154	UDF	UD - Foreign Missions Branch	LE	01	07	0083	$ 69,813.42	$ -	$ 37,608.36	$ 107,880.85	$ 1,886.97	2108.5
155	UDF	UD - Foreign Missions Branch	LE	04	11	0083	$ 104,959.74	$ -	$ 37,587.88	$ 143,871.78	$ 4,079.55	2218.5
156	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	04	0083	$ 58,828.10	$ -	$ 37,458.62	$ 96,286.72	$ 3,060.35	2556
157	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	02	0083	$ 53,496.15	$ -	$ 37,418.36	$ 90,914.51	$ 3,183.59	2517.5
158	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	08	0083	$ 73,212.00	$ -	$ 37,405.99	$ 111,383.10	$ 2,746.69	2421
159	UDW	UD - White House	LE	04	07	0083	$ 81,473.87	$ -	$ 37,402.54	$ 118,876.41	$ 3,194.71	2106.5
160	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	03	0083	$ 55,776.16	$ -	$ 37,388.75	$ 93,164.91	$ 4,428.49	2556.5
161	UDE	UD - Emergency Response Team	LE	01	05	0083	$ 58,953.60	$ -	$ 37,295.47	$ 96,249.07	$ 3,688.72	2605.5
162	UDE	UD - Emergency Response Team	LE	01	09	0083	$ 80,395.99	$ -	$ 37,242.88	$ 118,097.94	$ 9,496.94	2227.5
163	UDW	UD - White House	LE	04	09	0083	$ 90,347.59	$ -	$ 37,090.19	$ 127,437.78	$ 4,338.02	2027.5
164	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	05	0083	$ 64,950.80	$ -	$ 36,989.03	$ 102,551.92	$ 2,766.85	2468
165	UDW	UD - White House	LE	04	09	0083	$ 90,692.92	$ -	$ 36,987.23	$ 127,680.15	$ 4,961.13	2158.5
166	SOD	UD - SOB Hammer Unit	LE	04	12	0083	$ 113,108.47	$ -	$ 36,818.07	$ 150,974.76	$ 7,991.17	1956
167	UDC	UD - Counter Sniper	LE	01	05	0083	$ 65,911.15	$ -	$ 36,742.03	$ 102,653.18	$ 2,811.29	2473
168	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	12	0083	$ 96,529.20	$ -	$ 36,662.18	$ 133,191.38	$ 5,506.93	1919
169	UDK	UD - Canine Section	LE	01	09	0083	$ 80,395.88	$ -	$ 36,528.53	$ 117,459.99	$ 17,852.51	2406.5
170	UDK	UD - Canine Section	LE	01	12	0083	$ 93,661.45	$ -	$ 36,291.30	$ 129,952.75	$ 18,367.64	2044
171	UDW	UD - White House	LE	04	12	0083	$ 107,096.80	$ -	$ 36,289.08	$ 143,768.44	$ 2,047.09	1954.5
172	UDF	UD - Foreign Missions Branch	LE	01	11	0083	$ 83,605.60	$ -	$ 36,278.53	$ 121,031.80	$ 5,640.73	2091
173	UDK	UD - Canine Section	LE	01	09	0083	$ 80,395.75	$ -	$ 36,276.36	$ 116,919.92	$ 20,284.35	2298.5
174	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	05	0083	$ 61,228.74	$ -	$ 36,156.06	$ 98,532.47	$ 2,532.22	2524
175	UDF	UD - Foreign Missions Branch	LE	01	05	0083	$ 61,474.21	$ -	$ 36,104.71	$ 98,114.50	$ 5,378.12	2232.5

#	Code	Post of Duty at the End of Calendar 2009	Pay Plan	Grade	Step	Series	Base Salary (Regular Time + All Leave)	LEAP or AUO	Total of SOT, Night Differential, Sunday & Holiday Pay Less "Max-Out" Earnings from Previous Years	Aggregate Compensation	FLSA Earnings	Total of Regular Hours, Scheduled Overtime Hours, Holiday Hours Worked, Paid Hours of Compensatory Time, and LEAP/AUO Hours
176	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	04	0083	$ 59,528.81	$ -	$ 35,942.74	$ 96,213.94	$ 3,274.77	2522.5
177	UDF	UD - Foreign Missions Branch	LE	01	06	0083	$ 70,839.43	$ -	$ 35,919.16	$ 107,294.17	$ 3,382.08	2229.5
178	UDF	UD - Foreign Missions Branch	LE	01	10	0083	$ 82,719.20	$ -	$ 35,905.92	$ 119,390.23	$ 3,639.65	1999
179	UDE	UD - Emergency Response Team	LE	01	06	0083	$ 59,255.99	$ -	$ 35,846.18	$ 95,102.17	$ 4,185.43	2518
180	UDK	UD - Canine Section	LE	01	11	0083	$ 85,425.54	$ -	$ 35,756.64	$ 121,832.53	$ 16,317.84	2304
181	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	06	0083	$ 70,722.64	$ -	$ 35,673.97	$ 106,396.61	$ 4,016.10	2307
182	UDW	UD - White House	LE	04	10	0083	$ 93,607.99	$ -	$ 35,644.47	$ 129,711.53	$ 6,430.44	2029.5
183	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	05	0083	$ 62,261.70	$ -	$ 35,642.27	$ 98,439.55	$ 2,479.21	2373
184	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	04	0083	$ 59,987.54	$ -	$ 35,465.32	$ 95,452.86	$ 2,860.62	2484
185	UDK	UD - Canine Section	LE	01	07	0083	$ 73,943.90	$ -	$ 35,361.07	$ 109,304.97	$ 17,174.20	2481
186	UDF	UD - Foreign Missions Branch	LE	01	11	0083	$ 85,614.40	$ -	$ 35,284.36	$ 120,898.76	$ 3,932.58	1900.5
187	UDW	UD - White House	LE	04	06	0083	$ 69,769.04	$ -	$ 35,207.62	$ 105,741.77	$ 2,327.52	2369.5
188	UDC	UD - Counter Sniper	LE	01	09	0083	$ 80,395.87	$ -	$ 35,091.88	$ 116,038.63	$ 3,227.36	2192.25
189	UDW	UD - White House	LE	01	05	0083	$ 63,402.97	$ -	$ 35,076.74	$ 98,479.71	$ 2,443.58	2365.5
190	UDW	UD - White House	LE	04	12	0083	$ 102,758.24	$ -	$ 35,034.42	$ 137,932.43	$ 3,186.26	2030.75
191	PPD	Presidential Protective Division	GS	11	05	1802	$ 61,496.80	$ -	$ 35,024.23	$ 96,521.03	$ -	2712.75

Bonuses

Question: Please provide a table showing how much is requested in the 2011 budget for bonuses for USSS SES employees and USSS non-SES employees.

ANSWER: A specific funding level for Secret Service Senior Executive Service (SES) and non-SES employee bonuses is not set in the FY 2011 budget; however, 1 percent of base pay has been the desired benchmark historically.

Question: Please list all USSS SES bonuses provided in 2009 by position, office, and bonus amount.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Post of Duty at the End of Calendar Year 2009	Title	Pay Plan	Series	Total of All Cash Awards and Bonuses for Calendar Year 2009
Office of the Director	Director	ES	1811	$51,079.20
Office of the Deputy Director	Deputy Director	ES	1811	$50,000.00
Office of Protective Research	Assistant Director	ES	1811	$33,930.00
Philadelphia Field Office	Special Agent in Charge	ES	1811	$32,867.40
Dignitary Protective Division	Special Agent in Charge	ES	1811	$30,655.10
Presidential Protective Division	Special Agent in Charge	ES	1811	$29,964.77
Criminal Investigative Division	Special Agent in Charge	ES	1811	$29,951.74
Office of Protective Operations	Deputy Assistant Director	ES	1811	$25,936.88
Office of Protective Operations	Assistant Director	ES	1811	$25,919.00
Office of Professional Responsibility	Assistant Director	ES	1811	$25,382.00
Office of Protective Operations	Deputy Assistant Director	ES	1811	$24,429.88
Rome Field Office	Special Agent in Charge	ES	1811	$23,632.25
Office of Government Liaison and Public Affairs	Assistant Director	ES	1811	$20,866.66
Office of the Director	Chief of Staff	ES	1811	$20,767.00
Office of Investigations	Assistant Director	ES	1811	$20,374.00
Office of Administration	Assistant Director	ES	1811	$20,342.00
Office of Human Resources and Training	Assistant Director	ES	1811	$20,286.00
Office of Protective Research	Deputy Assistant Director	ES	1811	$20,188.00
Technical Security Division	Special Agent in Charge	ES	1811	$19,720.00
Vice Presidential Protective Division	Deputy Special Agent in Charge	ES	1811	$16,885.99
Dallas Field Office	Special Agent in Charge	ES	1811	$16,486.00
New York Field Office	Special Agent in Charge	ES	1811	$16,299.00
Office of the Chief Counsel	Chief Counsel	ES	0905	$16,273.00
Office of Investigations	Deputy Assistant Director	ES	1811	$16,124.00
Office of Investigations	Deputy Assistant Director	ES	1811	$16,124.00
Houston Field Office	Special Agent in Charge	ES	1811	$16,123.00
Miami Field Office	Special Agent in Charge	ES	1811	$15,817.00

Post of Duty at the End of Calendar Year 2009	Title	Pay Plan	Series	Total of All Cash Awards and Bonuses for Calendar Year 2009
Vice Presidential Protective Division	Special Agent in Charge	ES	1811	$15,590.50
Atlanta Field Office	Special Agent in Charge	ES	1811	$15,373.86
Special Operations Division	Special Agent in Charge	ES	1811	$15,355.77
Presidential Protective Division	Deputy Special Agent in Charge	ES	1811	$13,692.96
Los Angeles Field Office	Special Agent in Charge	ES	1811	$11,578.78
Office of Government Liaison and Public Affairs	Deputy Assistant Director	ES	0905	$11,147.66
Office of Investigations	Deputy Assistant Director	ES	1811	$10,000.00
Office of Protective Research	Deputy Assistant Director	ES	1811	$10,000.00
Office of Human Resources and Training	Deputy Assistant Director	ES	1811	$10,000.00
Washington Field Office	Special Agent in Charge	ES	1811	$10,000.00
San Francisco Field Office	Special Agent in Charge	ES	1811	$10,000.00
Office of Administration	Chief Financial Officer	ES	0505	$10,000.00
Chicago Field Office	Special Agent in Charge	ES	1811	$10,000.00
Office of Protective Research	Chief Information Officer	ES	0301	$10,000.00
Honolulu Field Office	Special Agent in Charge	ES	1811	$10,000.00
Office of Government Liaison and Public Affairs	Special Agent in Charge	ES	1811	$ 9,533.40
Protective Intelligence and Assessment Division	Special Agent in Charge	ES	1811	$ 8,385.74
Office of the Chief Counsel	Deputy Chief Counsel	ES	0905	$ 7,115.53
James J. Rowley Training Center	Special Agent in Charge	ES	1811	$ 6,988.12
Office of the Director	Chief Management Officer	ES	0301	$ 6,988.12
Office of Administration	Deputy Assistant Director	ES	1811	$ 6,988.12
Office of Human Resources and Training	Deputy Assistant Director	ES	1811	$ 6,988.12

Question: Please list by office and pay grade level the number of USSS non-SES employees who received a bonus or quality step increase (qsi) in 2009, the total bonus/qsi expenditures for the particular office and pay grade, and the total number of employees in the office and pay grade.

ANSWER: In addition to the following information, Law Enforcement Sensitive (LES) information will be provided under separate cover.

Quality Step Increases (QSIs) Awarded to USSS Employees in Calendar Year 2009

#	Code	Effective Date	Pay Plan	Series	Grade	Step	Official Position Title	# of Affected Pay Periods in 2009	Step Amount	2009 Cost
1	TSD	1/18/2009	GS	0301	11	07	Administrative Staff Specialist	22	$ 2,032.00	$ 1,719.38
2	AOD	3/1/2009	GS	1176	13	06	Building Management Specialist	19	$ 2,898.00	$ 2,117.77

3	DPD	3/29/2009	GS	1802	12	08	Supv Protective Support Technician	17	$ 2,437.00	$ 1,593.42
4	CLT	4/26/2009	GS	0341	12	08	Administrative Officer	16	$ 2,254.00	$ 1,387.08
5	NWK	4/26/2009	GS	1802	5	02	Investigative Assistant	16	$ 1,153.00	$ 709.54
6	RAL	4/26/2009	GS	1802	8	08	Senior Investigative Assistant	16	$ 1,450.00	$ 892.31
7	NYC	5/10/2009	GS	1801	11	09	Counterfeit Management Specialist	15	$ 2,112.00	$ 1,218.46
8	CLT	5/24/2009	GS	0301	11	08	Supervisory Administrative	14	$ 1,880.00	$ 1,012.31
9	SCD	6/21/2009	GS	0671	12	05	Health System Specialist	12	$ 2,436.00	$ 1,124.31
10	PAR	7/5/2009	GS	0341	11	09	Administrative Officer	11	$ 1,651.00	$ 698.50
11	ADM	8/30/2009	GS	0201	14	05	Supervisory Human Resources	8	$ 2,898.00	$ 891.69
12	PER	8/30/2009	GS	2210	13	05	Information Technology Specialist	8	$ 3,424.00	$ 1,053.54
13	PER	8/30/2009	GS	0201	14	03	Human Resources Specialist	8	$ 3,425.00	$ 1,053.85
14	VPD	8/30/2009	GS	0560	9	09	Budget Analyst	8	$ 1,681.00	$ 517.23
15	ERB	9/13/2009	GS	0201	14	08	Supervisory Human Resources	7	$ 3,424.00	$ 921.85
15	HOU	9/27/2009	GS	0335	9	09	Computer Assistant	6	$ 1,751.00	$ 404.08
Total										**$ 17,315.31**

Unobligated Balances

Question: Please provide unobligated balances within USSS, by appropriation account, and when you anticipate that they will be expended.

ANSWER: The following chart provides information on the unobligated balances and planned obligation dates as of March 31, 2010.

Account	Unobligated Authority	Planned Obligation Date
Salaries and Expenses	$741,347,471	30-Sep-2010
Salaries and Expenses, Protective Travel (9/10)	-	NA
Salaries and Expenses, Protective Travel (10/11)	$18,000,000	30-Sep-2010
Salaries and Expenses, No-Year	$73,833,829	30-Sep-2010
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses	$11,544,188	30-Sep-2010
DC Annuity, Mandatory Permanent Indefinite Appropriation	$120,065,489	30-Sep-2010
TOTAL	**$964,790,977**	

Travel

Question: Please provide for the record a table that shows all funds expended on USSS employees for travel in 2009, organized by destination. Include for each trip the number of employee-days worked and separate out airfare, hotel, per diem costs and other miscellaneous costs. Include a brief description of each trip's purpose.

ANSWER: The information requested on funds expended for Secret Service travel in 2009 will be provided under separate cover.

USSS Field Offices

Question: Provide for the record a list of USSS domestic field offices as of September 30, 2009. Does USSS plan to add any domestic field offices in 2010 or 2011?

ANSWER: The following is a list of Secret Service domestic offices as of September 30, 2009. Information for FY 2010 and FY 2011 follow the list.

FO – Field Office
RO – Resident Office
RA – Resident Agency
D – Domicile

Alabama
Birmingham FO
Huntsville D
Montgomery RO
Mobile RO
Alaska
Anchorage RA
Arizona
Phoenix FO
Tucson RO
Arkansas
Little Rock FO
Northwest Arkansas D
California
Fresno RO
Los Angeles FO
Riverside RO
Sacramento RO
San Diego FO
San Francisco FO
San Jose RO
Santa Ana RO
Ventura RO
Colorado
Denver FO
Connecticut
New Haven RO
Delaware
Wilmington RO
Florida
Ft. Myers RO
Jacksonville FO
Miami FO
Orlando FO

Pensacola D
Tallahassee RO
Tampa FO
West Palm Beach RO
Georgia
Albany RO
Atlanta FO
Augusta D
Columbus D
Macon D
Savannah RO
Hawaii
Honolulu FO
Idaho
Boise RA
Illinois
Champaign-Urbana D
Chicago FO
Fairview Heights D
Peoria D
Quad Cities D
Springfield RO
Indiana
Evansville D
Indianapolis FO
South Bend D
Iowa
Des Moines RA
Kansas
Wichita RA
Kentucky
Lexington RO
Louisville FO
Louisiana
Baton Rouge RO
New Orleans FO
Shreveport D
Maine
Portland RO
Maryland
Baltimore FO
Eastern Shore D
Frederick D
Massachusetts
Boston FO
Michigan
Detroit FO

Grand Rapids RO
Saginaw RO
Minnesota
Minneapolis FO
Mississippi
Gulfport D
Jackson RO
Oxford D
Missouri
Kansas City FO
Springfield RA
St. Louis FO
Cape Girardeau D
Montana
Missoula D
Billings RA
Nebraska
Omaha RO
Nevada
Las Vegas FO
Reno RO
New Hampshire
Manchester RO
New Jersey
Atlantic City RO
Newark FO
Trenton RO
New Mexico
Albuquerque RO
New York
Albany RO
Buffalo FO
JFK RO
Melville RO
New York FO
Plattsburgh D
Rochester RA
Syracuse RO
White Plains RO
North Carolina
Charlotte FO
Greensboro RO
Raleigh RO
Wilmington RO
North Dakota
Fargo D
Ohio

Akron RO
Cincinnati FO
Cleveland FO
Columbus RO
Dayton RO
Toledo RO
Oklahoma
Muskogee D
Oklahoma City FO
Tulsa RO
Oregon
Portland RO
Pennsylvania
Erie D
Harrisburg RA
Philadelphia FO
Pittsburgh FO
Scranton RO
Rhode Island
Providence RO
South Carolina
Charleston RO
Columbia FO
Greenville RO
South Dakota
Sioux Falls RA
Tennessee
Chattanooga RO
Greeneville D
Knoxville RO
Memphis FO
Nashville FO
Texas
Austin RO
Dallas FO
El Paso RO
Houston FO
Lubbock RO
McAllen RO
Midland D
San Antonio FO
Tyler RA
Waco RO
Utah
Salt Lake City RO
Vermont
Burlington RA

Virginia
Norfolk RO
Richmond FO
Roanoke RA
Washington
Seattle FO
Spokane RO
Washington, D.C.
Washington FO
West Virginia
Charleston RO
Wisconsin
Madison RA
Milwaukee RO
Wyoming
Cheyenne D
U.S. Territories
Guam RO
San Juan, Puerto Rico RO

All domestic protective, investigative and administrative operations involving the Secret Service are coordinated through one of the 142 domestic offices located around the country. Domestic field offices establish and maintain professional relationships with local law enforcement, academia and the private sector to enhance Secret Service's ability to conduct its protective and investigative missions.

The Secret Service will continue to assess the need for future domestic field offices on the basis of the agency's protective and investigative needs. At this time, there are no plans to add any domestic field offices in FY 2010 or FY 2011.

Question: Provide for the record a list of USSS overseas field offices as of September 30, 2009. Does USSS plan to add any overseas field offices in 2010 or 2011?

ANSWER: The following is a list of Secret Service overseas offices as of September 30, 2009. Information for FY 2010 and FY 2011 follow the list.

FO – Field Office
RO – Resident Office
RA – Resident Agency
D – Domicile

Amman, Jordan (RO)
Bangkok, Thailand (RO)
Bogota, Colombia (RO)
Brasilia, Brazil (RO)
Bucharest, Romania RO
EUROPOL
Frankfurt, Germany (RO)

Hong Kong, China (RO)
INTERPOL
London, England (RO)
Madrid, Spain (RO)
Mexico City, Mexico (RO)
Montreal, Quebec (D)
Moscow, Russia (RO)
Ottawa, Ontario (FO)
Paris, France (FO)
Pretoria, South Africa (RO)
Rome, Italy (FO)
Sofia, Bulgaria (RO)
Sydney, Australia (RO)
Toronto, Ontario (RO)
Vancouver, British Columbia (RO)

The main obstacles encountered by special agents investigating transnational crimes are jurisdictional limitations. Currently, the Secret Service's ability to arrest and prosecute criminals operating outside the United States is extremely limited. For example, most of the suspects identified in recent cyber investigations reside in countries with no Mutual Legal Authority Treaties or extradition treaties with the United States. This often results in offenders being released either without prosecution or with minimal sentences, allowing them to return to their criminal activities. The highly specialized work of the Secret Service, in both the protective and investigative arenas, requires high levels of liaison and partnership with our international law enforcement counterparts. The professional relationships that have been established in those countries are often the crucial element to the successful prosecution of suspects abroad.

The Secret Service currently operates 22 overseas offices in 18 countries throughout the world. Following congressional approval last year, the Secret Service plans to officially open the Tallinn, Estonia, office in August 2010. In addition, the Secret Service has been working for close to 10 years to establish a permanent office in Beijing, China, to enhance cooperation between Chinese law enforcement officials and the Secret Service. The National Security Decision Directive 38 for the Beijing office was approved by the State Department in 2001; however, the Secret Service has been waiting for final approval from Chinese officials for the permanent staffing of one special agent in that location.

The Secret Service is proud of its overseas achievements, particularly the Service's efforts to combat counterfeiting in South America. From FY 2008 to FY 2009, the Secret Service noted a 156 percent increase in worldwide passing activity of counterfeit U.S. currency emanating from Peru. These counterfeit notes, referred to as the Peruvian Note Family, have emerged as one of the leading domestically passed notes in the last 12 months. In response to the increase in passing activity of the Peruvian Note Family, which was second only to the domestic passing of digital counterfeit notes in FY 2008, the Secret Service formed a temporary Peruvian Counterfeit Task Force (PCTF) in collaboration and partnership with Peruvian law enforcement officials. Since opening in Lima, Peru, on March 15, 2009, the PCTF has yielded 31 arrests, 17 counterfeit plant suppressions and the seizure of more than $19 million in counterfeit United States currency. Because of the overwhelming success of the PCTF, the Secret Service and Peruvian law enforcement officials have agreed to extend operations for an additional six-month period in FY 2010. At this time, there is no official plan to open any additional overseas offices. The Secret Service will continue to closely monitor counterfeit activity in Lima, Peru. The Secret Service will work with the Department in evaluating the merits of opening any other permanent offices.

USSS Investigations

Question: Provide a chart showing the number of USSS agents, by location, trained at each of the Electronics Crime Special Agent Program (ECSAP) levels II and III as of January 1, 2010.

ANSWER: The following list depicts the ECSAP-trained special agents at the Computer Forensic (CF) – Level III and the Network Intrusion (NITRO) – Level II. The list reflects agents that are currently active in the program.

FO – Field Office
RO – Resident Office
RA – Resident Agency

OFFICE	CF Agents	NITRO Agents
Atlanta FO	4	3
Baltimore FO	2	4
Birmingham FO	2	3
Birmingham/Jackson RO	1	0
Birmingham/Montgomery RA	1	1
Boston FO	3	3
Boston/Portland, ME RO	1	0
Boston/Providence RO	1	0
Boston/Burlington RA	1	0
Buffalo FO	1	2
Buffalo/Albany RO	0	1
Buffalo/Rochester RA	1	0
Buffalo/Syracuse RO	0	1
Chicago FO	5	9
Chicago/Milwaukee RO	1	1
Criminal Investigative Division	10	4
CID/NCFI	1	1
CID/CERT	1	0
Cincinnati FO	1	1
Cincinnati/Dayton RO	1	0
Cleveland FO	3	1
Cleveland/Akron RO	1	0
Cleveland/Toledo RO	0	1
Charlotte FO	4	2
Charlotte/Raleigh RO	1	1
Charlotte/Wilmington NC RO	1	0
Columbia SC FO	2	2
Dallas FO	2	10
Dallas/Lubbock RA	0	1
Dallas/Waco RO	1	0
Denver FO	0	1
Denver/Salt Lake City RO	1	0
Detroit FO	3	4

OFFICE	CF Agents	NITRO Agents
Honolulu FO	1	1
Honolulu/Guam RO	0	1
Houston FO	5	3
Houston/Austin RO	0	1
Indianapolis FO	1	1
Jacksonville FO	2	1
Kansas City FO	1	0
Kansas City/Omaha RO	0	1
Kansas City/Springfield MO RA	0	1
Las Vegas FO	3	1
Las Vegas/Reno RO	1	0
Los Angeles FO	7	6
Los Angeles/Riverside RO	0	2
Los Angeles/Santa Ana RO	1	0
Los Angeles/Ventura RO	1	1
Little Rock FO	1	2
Louisville FO	2	3
Louisville/Lexington RO	0	1
Memphis FO	2	3
Miami FO	3	10
Miami FO/San Juan RO	1	0
Minneapolis FO	2	2
New Orleans FO	1	2
New Orleans/Baton Rouge RO	1	0
Nashville FO	1	1
Newark FO	1	3
New York FO	6	14
New York/JFK RO	0	2
New York/Melville RO	1	1
New York/New Haven RO	1	1
Oklahoma FO	3	2
Oklahoma/Tulsa RO	1	0
Orlando FO	4	3
Paris FO	1	0
Paris/Frankfurt RO	1	1
Philadelphia FO	4	7
Philadelphia/Scranton RO	1	0
Philadelphia/Wilmington RO	0	1
Phoenix FO	1	1
Phoenix/Albuquerque RO	1	1
Pittsburgh FO	1	1
Richmond FO	2	1
Richmond/Norfolk RO	0	1
Rome/Bucharest	0	1
Reagan Protective Detail	1	0
San Antonio FO	2	1

OFFICE	CF Agents	NITRO Agents
San Antonio/El Paso RO	1	0
San Antonio/McAllen RO	1	0
San Diego FO	2	0
Seattle FO	2	1
Seattle/Portland RO	1	1
Seattle/Spokane RO	1	0
San Francisco FO	3	3
San Francisco/Sacramento RO	1	0
San Francisco/San José RO	0	1
St. Louis FO	2	2
Tampa Bay FO	1	1
Washington FO	8	7
TOTAL	**149**	**159**

Question: Provide a chart showing arrests by field office by category of investigation for fiscal year 2009. Use the same categories as provided in on pages 561 – 564 of part 4 of the 2010 Subcommittee hearing record.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

FY 2009 Arrests by Category for Each Field Office

Office	Counterfeit	Financial Crimes	Protective Intelligence	All Other	Total
AKRON RO	14	5	0	0	19
ALBANY GA RO	29	11	0	2	42
ALBANY NY RO	14	22	0	1	37
ALBUQUERQUE RO	24	50	0	0	74
AMMAN RO	9	8	0	0	17
ANCHORAGE RA	0	0	0	1	1
ATLANTA FO	142	225	2	2	371
ATLANTIC CITY	24	1	0	1	26
AUSTIN RO	23	11	3	0	37
BALTIMORE FO	46	27	0	6	79
BANGKOK RO	37	19	0	0	56
BATON ROUGE RO	22	37	0	0	59
BILLINGS RA	2	5	0	1	8
BIRMINGHAM FO	11	36	1	2	50
BOGOTA RO	61	0	0	0	61
BOISE RA	10	6	0	0	16
BOSTON FO	73	73	3	1	150
BRASILIA BZ RO	0	133	0	0	133
BUCHAREST RO	19	159	0	0	178
BUFFALO FO	21	34	0	1	56
BURLINGTON RA	8	3	0	0	11
CHARLESTON SC	11	29	2	0	42
CHARLESTON WV	5	11	0	1	17

Office	Counterfeit	Financial Crimes	Protective Intelligence	All Other	Total
CHARLOTTE FO	65	63	6	0	134
CHATTANOOGA RO	13	22	0	0	35
CHICAGO FO	21	136	0	6	163
CINCINNATI FO	24	54	1	0	79
CLEVELAND FO	19	35	0	2	56
COLUMBIA FO	27	106	1	1	135
COLUMBUS RO	20	41	2	0	63
DALLAS FO	68	134	0	4	206
DAYTON RO	10	40	0	2	52
DENVER FO	10	6	1	1	18
DES MOINES RA	7	16	0	0	23
DETROIT FO	23	48	1	2	74
EL PASO RO	15	12	0	0	27
FRANKFURT RO	7	26	0	0	33
FRESNO RO	16	7	0	0	23
FT. MYERS RO	13	18	0	0	31
GRAND RAPIDS RO	19	9	0	0	28
GREENSBORO RO	6	18	1	0	25
GREENVILLE RO	28	99	0	0	127
GUAM RO	8	6	0	1	15
HARRISBURG RA	8	9	1	0	18
HONG KONG RO	25	0	0	0	25
HONOLULU FO	15	16	0	0	31
HOUSTON FO	99	136	0	2	237
INDIANAPOLIS FO	13	17	1	0	31
INTERPOL	0	0	0	0	0
JACKSON RO	13	20	1	0	34
JACKSONVILLE FO	25	100	1	1	127
JFK RO	9	18	0	0	27
KANSAS CITY FO	16	50	1	0	67
KNOXVILLE RO	3	4	0	0	7
LAS VEGAS FO	27	51	1	1	80
LEXINGTON RO	33	26	1	2	62
LITTLE ROCK FO	47	56	1	3	107
LONDON RO	26	32	0	0	58
LOS ANGELES FO	39	87	3	4	133
LOUISVILLE FO	60	96	1	2	159
LUBBOCK RO	12	34	4	3	53
MADISON RA	3	1	0	0	4
MADRID RO	10	67	0	0	77
MANCHESTER RO	33	27	0	0	60
MCALLEN RO	7	11	0	0	18
MELVILLE RO	24	40	0	2	66
MEMPHIS FO	30	62	2	4	98
MEXICO CITY RO	0	0	0	0	0

Office	Counterfeit	Financial Crimes	Protective Intelligence	All Other	Total
MIAMI FO	99	316	1	8	424
MILWAUKEE RO	5	12	0	0	17
MINNEAPOLIS FO	7	26	3	0	36
MOBILE RO	2	45	0	0	47
MONTGOMERY RO	4	24	0	0	28
MONTREAL D	0	0	0	0	0
MOSCOW RO	1	4	0	0	5
NASHVILLE FO	28	44	3	1	76
NEW HAVEN RO	31	62	0	1	94
NEW ORLEANS FO	12	38	1	2	53
NEW YORK FO	34	316	0	3	353
NEWARK FO	68	102	0	0	170
NORFOLK RO	5	14	1	0	20
OKLAHOMA CITY	38	69	1	5	113
OMAHA RO	15	47	0	0	62
ORLANDO FO	26	53	0	1	80
OTTAWA FO	14	19	0	1	34
PARIS FO	15	82	0	0	97
PHILADELPHIA FO	49	109	0	3	161
PHOENIX FO	33	22	1	0	56
PITTSBURGH FO	16	57	0	0	73
PORTLAND ME RO	15	4	1	5	25
PORTLAND OR RO	12	13	1	0	26
PRETORIA RO	55	17	0	0	72
PROVIDENCE RO	12	26	0	11	49
RALEIGH RO	16	26	0	0	42
RENO RO	6	27	0	0	33
RICHMOND FO	29	27	0	4	60
RIVERSIDE RO	25	15	0	0	40
ROANOKE RA	11	15	3	1	30
ROCHESTER RA	2	17	0	0	19
ROME FO	59	37	0	0	96
SACRAMENTO RO	12	20	1	0	33
SAGINAW RO	13	23	2	0	38
SALT LAKE CITY	7	14	0	0	21
SAN ANTONIO FO	56	90	2	0	148
SAN DIEGO FO	41	108	1	0	150
SAN FRANCISCO	34	74	0	0	108
SAN JOSE RO	11	8	0	0	19
SAN JUAN RO	20	100	0	5	125
SANTA ANA RO	46	28	1	0	75
SAVANNAH RO	11	84	1	0	96
SCRANTON RO	2	20	4	0	26
SEATTLE FO	15	36	0	0	51
SIOUX FALLS RA	13	0	0	0	13

Office	Counterfeit	Financial Crimes	Protective Intelligence	All Other	Total
SOFIA BU RO	12	74	0	0	86
SPOKANE RO	13	12	0	0	25
SPRINGFIELD IL	21	9	1	4	35
SPRINGFIELD MO	9	7	0	0	16
ST. LOUIS FO	24	70	0	0	94
SYDNEY RO	0	11	0	0	11
SYRACUSE RO	3	9	0	1	13
TALLAHASSEE RO	15	43	0	0	58
TAMPA FO	30	92	3	0	125
THE HAGUE RO (EUROPOL)	0	0	0	0	0
TOLEDO RO	11	30	0	1	42
TORONTO RO	2	8	0	0	10
TRENTON RO	17	28	1	0	46
TUCSON RO	13	2	1	0	16
TULSA RO	12	8	0	0	20
TYLER RA	6	3	0	10	19
VANCOUVER RO	8	9	0	0	17
VENTURA RO	34	14	0	0	48
WACO RO	12	21	0	1	34
WASHINGTON FO	13	158	24	5	200
WEST PALM BEACH	9	41	0	0	50
WHITE PLAINS RO	32	80	0	0	112
WICHITA RA	7	14	2	0	23
WILMINGTON DE	2	6	0	0	8
WILMINGTON NC	15	8	2	0	25
Grand Total	**2946**	**5808**	**104**	**135**	**8993**

Question: Provide a chart showing counterfeit seizures by field office in 2009.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

FO – Field Office
RO – Resident Office
RA – Resident Agency

COUNTERFEIT NOTES SEIZED
FY 2009

OFFICE	Number of Notes	Dollar Amount
Atlanta FO	3,080	$291,330
Albany (GA) RO	24	$480
Savannah RO	862	$19,000
Baltimore FO	1,217	$41,873
Birmingham FO	857	$30,749
Jackson RO	721	$33,080

OFFICE	**Number of Notes**	**Dollar Amount**
Mobile RO	147	$6,274
Montgomery RO	743	$25,629
Boston FO	1,274	$37,032
Manchester RO	407	$14,955
Portland (ME) RO	193	$14,100
Providence RO	57	$1,905
Burlington RA	372	$6,401
Buffalo FO	403	$17,098
Albany (NY) RO	327	$11,980
Syracuse RO	1	$100
Rochester RA	226	$7,174
Charlotte FO	959	$62,639
Greensboro RO	741	$34,451
Raleigh RO	2,242	$123,998
Wilmington (NC) RO	359	$22,090
Chicago FO	4,083	$289,797
Milwaukee RO	1,182	$42,837
Springfield (IL) RO	140	$11,200
Madison RA	394	$16,294
Cincinnati FO	508	$14,925
Columbus RO	402	$11,151
Dayton RO	961	$49,696
Cleveland FO	977	$26,850
Akron RO	191	$8,625
Toledo RO	70	$2,450
Columbia FO	413	$22,590
Charleston (SC) RO	464	$18,330
Greenville RO	392	$8,261
Dallas FO	1,638	$60,895
Waco RO	484	$25,753
Lubbock RA	24	$1,440
Tyler RA	967	$47,070
Denver FO	369	$21,635
Salt Lake City RO	482	$10,571
Boise RA	172	$17,060
Detroit FO	2,255	$133,520
Grand Rapids RO	900	$23,705
Saginaw RO	36	$720
Honolulu FO	7,100	$708,480
Bangkok RO	7,663	$766,300
Guam RO	133	$7,237
Hong Kong RO	5	$500
Sydney RO	3	$300
Houston FO	4,029	$441,553

OFFICE	Number of Notes	Dollar Amount
Austin RO	498	$19,947
Indianapolis FO	266	$11,030
Jacksonville FO	844	$50,676
Tallahassee RO	476	$11,536
Kansas City FO	1,415	$40,923
Omaha RO	566	$24,501
Des Moines RA	158	$12,325
Springfield (MO) RA	66	$1,605
Wichita RA	319	$6,716
Las Vegas FO	171	$9,010
Reno RO	220	$8,420
Los Angeles FO	3,590	$280,139
Riverside RO	323	$18,376
Santa Ana RO	263	$14,691
Ventura RO	968	$50,980
Little Rock FO	610	$39,770
Louisville FO	973	$41,841
Lexington RO	389	$21,809
Memphis FO	905	$47,680
Miami FO	195,815	$15,713,007
Bogota RO	119,629	$10,330,430
Brasilia RO	15	$1,500
San Juan RO	9,038	$879,480
West Palm Beach RO	2,062	$58,825
Minneapolis FO	1,192	$68,893
Sioux Falls RA	224	$13,955
Nashville FO	764	$52,885
Chattanooga RO	56	$1,890
Knoxville RO	64	$4,810
Newark FO	1,372	$105,860
Trenton RO	104	$10,070
New Orleans FO	786	$1,075,275
Baton Rouge RO	710	$29,939
New York FO	7,892	$369,527
JFK RO	3,906	$389,140
Melville RO	981	$84,445
New Haven RO	484	$46,045
White Plains RO	237	$18,150
Oklahoma City FO	1,275	$34,115
Tulsa RO	184	$8,570
Orlando FO	446	$27,857
Ottawa FO	1	$50
Montreal RO	0	$0
Toronto RO	0	$0

OFFICE	Number of Notes	Dollar Amount
Vancouver RO	1	$100
Paris FO	9,797	$978,200
EUROPOL/The Hague	0	$0
INTERPOL	0	$0
London RO	310	$31,000
Madrid RO	89,843	$8,965,900
Moscow RO	794	$79,400
Frankfurt RO	4	$310
Philadelphia FO	550	$23,645
Atlantic City RO	263	$13,060
Scranton RO	117	$2,504
Wilmington (DE) RO	1	$5
Harrisburg RA	1,111	$104,047
Phoenix FO	3,248	$185,828
Albuquerque RO	1,189	$46,278
Tucson RO	1,832	$91,654
Pittsburgh FO	962	$41,123
Charleston (WV) RO	90	$9,000
Richmond FO	2,078	$83,090
Norfolk RO	38	$11,097
Roanoke RA	354	$8,620
Rome FO	595,533	$59,553,200
Amman RO	1,437	$143,700
Bucharest RO	0	$0
Pretoria RO	36,080	$3,604,100
Sofia (Bulgaria) RO	1,282	$81,620
San Antonio FO	3,167	$158,358
El Paso RO	179	$10,220
McAllen RO	1,539	$89,464
Mexico City RO	2	$70
San Diego FO	1,452	$103,425
San Francisco FO	5,391	$226,241
Fresno RO	3,029	$161,344
Sacramento RO	1,047	$57,202
San Jose RO	3,271	$111,428
Seattle FO	570	$13,206
Portland (OR) RO	516	$10,250
Spokane RO	917	$38,410
Anchorage RA	78	$3,415
Billings RA	13	$690
St. Louis FO	47	$4,450
Tampa FO	7,239	$262,794
Fort Myers RO	103	$5,100
Washington FO	168	$5,270

OFFICE	Number of Notes	Dollar Amount
SERVICE WIDE TOTALS	**1,187,548**	**$108,947,594**

****Seizures held by foreign governments are not reflected in totals.**

Question: Provide a chart showing joint investigations completed in 2009 by field office.

ANSWER: The following chart provides information on on-going joint investigations, and joint investigations completed in FY 2009 by field office:

OFFICE	CASE TYPE	AGENCY
AKRON RO	Financial Crimes	IRS, ICE, FBI, USPIS
ALBUQUERQUE RO	Financial Crimes	USPIS, ICE, SSA-OIG, VA-OIG, ATF, FBI
	Electronic Crimes	FBI
ATLANTA FO	Counterfeit	CBP, ICE
	Financial Crimes	USPIS, ICE, FBI, SSA-OIG, TIGTA, ATF, IRS
	Mortgage Fraud	FBI, HUD-OIG
AUSTIN RO	Financial Crimes	IRS, HUD-OIG, USPIS, ATF, FBI
BALTIMORE FO	Mortgage Fraud	FBI, USPIS, HUD, IRS, SSA VA, FDIC, HHS-OIG
	Electronic Crimes	FBI, ATF
	Financial Crimes	SSA-OIG, Treas-OIG, VA-OIG, USPIS, NCIS, FBI
BILLINGS RA	Mortgage Fraud	FBI, IRS
	Counterfeit	FBI
	Financial Crimes	IRS, FBI, ICE
BIRMINGHAM FO	Financial Crimes	USPIS, SSA-OIG, FDA, FBI, FDIC, IRS
	Electronic Crimes	FBI
BOISE RA	Counterfeit	FBI, ICE
	Electronic Crimes	ICE
	Financial Crimes	ICE, USPIS, IRS, USDA
BOSTON FO	Mortgage Fraud	FBI, USPIS, HUD-OIG, VA DOL, IRS-CID, FDIC
	Financial Crimes	USPIS, SSA, FBI, ICE, VA-OIG, OPM-OIG
	Electronic Crimes	IRS, ICE, DEA, FBI, ATF
	Counterfeit	ATF, DEA
BUFFALO FO	Financial Crimes	VA, DSS, ICE, IRS, USPIS, FBI, DEA
	Counterfeit	DEA, ICE, SSA-OIG, ATF
BURLINGTON RA	Counterfeit	USPIS
	Financial Crimes	IRS, FBI, USPIS, SSA-OIG
CHARLESTON (SC) RO	Counterfeit	ATF, ICE
		DEA, USPIS, USMS, ICE, DSS, IRS, NCIS
CHARLOTTE FO	Electronic Crimes	DEA, ICE, ATF, FBI
	Financial Crimes	FBI, USPIS, SSA-OIG, IRS, USMS
	Mortgage Fraud	IRS

OFFICE	CASE TYPE	AGENCY
CHATTANOOGA RO	Mortgage Fraud Financial Crimes Counterfeit	FBI IRS, USPIS, VA-OIG, ATF, USMS ATF
CHICAGO FO	Mortgage Fraud Electronic Crimes Counterfeit Financial Crimes	FBI, HUD-OIG, ATF, ICE, USPIS ICE, CBP, USCG, ATF, FBI, RRB, HHS, FDA, DEA, FBI ICE, FBI, USPIS, ATF, USDA HUD, USMS, SSA-OIG, VA, IRS, DOL, DSS
CINCINNATI FO	Mortgage Fraud	FBI, IRS, USPIS
CLEVELAND FO	Financial Crimes	USPIS, SSA-OIG, DHS-OIG, HUD-OIG, IRS, FBI, ICE
COLUMBIA FO	Mortgage Fraud Electronic Crimes Financial Crimes	FBI, HUD-OIG, SSA USMS USPIS, IRS, FBI, USA-CID
COLUMBUS RO	Financial Crimes	USPIS, ATF, DEA, ICE, USMS, SSA-OIG, ICE
DALLAS FO	Mortgage Fraud Financial Crimes Electronic Crimes Counterfeit	FBI, IRS, HUD-OIG, USPIS ICE, SSA-OIG, IRS, VA-OIG, DSS, DOL-OIG, NCIS, FBI DEA, USMS, TIGTA, IRS, FBI, ICE, VA-OIG DEA, ATF
DAYTON RO	Counterfeit	DEA USPIS, SSA-OIG, DSS, IRS, ICE, SSA, FinCEN, US PROB, BOP, US Treas, USMS
DENVER FO	Mortgage Fraud Counterfeit Financial Crimes	FBI, USPIS, IRS-CID ICE, USPIS USPIS, FBI, ICE, OPM-OIG, ATF, SSA
DES MOINES RA	Financial Crimes Electronic Crimes	FBI FBI
DETROIT FO	Mortgage Fraud Financial Crimes	HUD-OIG, FBI, USPIS, DEA FDIC, DEA, FBI, TIGTA, SBA-OIG
EL PASO RO	Counterfeit Financial Crimes	DEA ICE, USPIS, FBI, IRS
FRESNO RO	Mortgage Fraud Financial Crimes	FBI, USDA-OIG, SSA, DEA, DOL, USPIS, HUD-OIG, IRS SSA-OIG, USPIS
FT MYERS RO	Mortgage Fraud Financial Crimes	FBI, HUD-OIG USPIS, IRS, HUD-OIG, FBI, ICE
GRAND RAPIDS RO	Mortgage Fraud Financial Crimes	FBI, HUD-OIG USPIS, IRS
HARRISBURG RA	Financial Crimes	IRS, VA-OIG
HONOLULU FO	Counterfeit Financial Crimes	ATF, NCIS USPIS, ICE, FBI, DEA, ATF, USA-CID, SSA-OIG, IRS, AFOSI

OFFICE	CASE TYPE	AGENCY
HOUSTON FO	Mortgage Fraud	FBI, IRS-CID
	Electronic Crimes	USMS, USPIS
	Counterfeit	ATF, CBP, ICE
	Financial Crimes	USPIS, FBI, HHS-OIG, IRS
INDIANAPOLIS FO	Financial Crimes	ICE, IRS, USPIS
JACKSON RO	Counterfeit	USPIS, DEA
		SSA, FBI, DCIS, NASA-OIG, IRS, ICE, VA-OIG, FEMA, USPIS, AFOSI, DEA
JACKSONVILLE FO	Financial Crimes	USPIS, HHS-OIG, FEMA-OIG, DOT-OIG, IRS, ICE, ATF, FBI, USCGIS, CBP, DAE, US PROB
	Mortgage Fraud	FBI, HUD-OIG, DEA
KANSAS CITY FO	Mortgage Fraud	IRS, HUD-OIG, FDIC
	Financial Crimes	IRS, HUD, ICE, GSA-OIG
	Electronic Crimes	FBI, USPIS
KNOXVILLE RO	Mortgage Fraud	IRS
	Financial Crimes	IRS, ICE, FBI, USPIS, ATF, DEA
LAS VEGAS FO	Mortgage Fraud	FBI, USPIS, HUD-OIG, IRS-CID
LEXINGTON RO	Financial Crimes	ICE, ATF, FBI, USPIS, HUD-OIG
		ATF
	Counterfeit	
LOS ANGELES FO	Electronic Crimes	FBI, ICE, EPA, ATF, NASA, IRS, DSS, DEA, USPIS, DoJ
	Counterfeit	FBI, ICE
	Financial Crimes	HHS-OIG, USDA-OIG, FBI, USPIS, SSA-OIG, VA-OIG, OPM-OIG, ATF, IRS
	Mortgage Fraud	HUD-OIG
LOUISVILLE FO	Mortgage Fraud	HUD-OIG, IRS, FBI, USPIS
	Electronic Crimes	ICE, IRS-CID, USPIS, HUD, VA-OIG, DEA, ATF, USMS, DOL, TIGTA, SSA, USDA-OIG, USA-CID, Treas-OIG, DCIS, US PROB, FinCEN
	Counterfeit	ATF
	Financial Crimes	USPIS, ICE, IRS, VA-OIG, DEA, ATF, USMS, DOL-OIG, Treas-OIG, SSA-OIG, USDA-OIG, USA-CID, DCIS, US PROB, OPM-OIG, IRS, FinCEN, NCMEC
LUBBOCK RA	Financial Crimes	ICE, USPIS
	Counterfeit	USPIS
MANCHESTER RO	Mortgage Fraud	FBI, HUD-OIG, IRS-CID, USPIS
		IRS, SSA, FBI
	Financial Crimes	ATF
	Counterfeit	
MCALLEN RO	Counterfeit	CBP
	Financial Crimes	CBP, ICE, USPIS
MELVILLE RO	Mortgage Fraud	HUD-OIG, USPIS, VA-OIG, FDIC, FBI

OFFICE	CASE TYPE	AGENCY
MEMPHIS FO	Mortgage Fraud	FBI, DEA, USPIS
	Electronic Crimes	FBI
		FBI, IRS, USPIS, OPM-OIG, SSA-OIG, HHS-OIG, ICE, CBP, ATF
MEXICO CITY RO	Counterfeit	DEA
	Financial Crimes	USPIS
MIAMI FO	Mortgage Fraud	FBI, USPIS, HUD-OIG
	Financial Crimes	USPIS, FBI, ICE, SSA-OIG, FDA, ATF, DSS, DCIS, VA-OIG, TIGTA, HUD, IRS, EDU-OIG, USMS, BIA
	Electronic Crimes	FBI, ATF, DEA, ICE, EPA, USPIS
MINNEAPOLIS FO	Mortgage Fraud	FBI, IRS, HUD-OIG
	Financial Crimes	USPIS, IRS-CID, FBI, SSA-OIG
MOBILE RO	Financial Crimes	FBI, USPIS
MONTGOMERY RO	Counterfeit	US PROB, USMS, USPIS
	Financial Crimes	USPIS, DHS-OIG, US PROB, IRS, USMS, SSA
NASHVILLE FO	Mortgage Fraud	FBI, USPIS, IRS-CID, HUD-OIG
		IRS, FBI, VA-OIG, HHS-OIG
	Financial Crimes	FBI, USPIS, IRS, FDIC, ICE, DOE-OIG, CBP
NEW HAVEN RO	Financial Crimes	DSS, USPIS
NEW YORK FO	Mortgage Fraud	FBI, FDIC, HUD-OIG, ICE, USPIS, SEC, SSA-OIG
	Electronic Crimes	USPIS, ATF, DEA, FBI, USMS, ICE
	Financial Crimes	USPIS, FBI, SSA-OIG, IRS, USMS, HHS-OIG, DSS, ICE
		DHS-OIG, TIGTA, VA-OIG
NEWARK FO	Mortgage Fraud	FBI, USPIS, HUD-OIG, IRS
	Counterfeit	ICE, DEA, FBI
	Financial Crimes	USPIS, ICE, IRS, SSA-OIG, TIGTA, FBI, DSS, HUD, USA-CID, DoJ
NORFOLK RO	Mortgage Fraud	FBI, HUD
	Financial Crimes	ICE, FBI, USPIS, DSS, DOL-OIG, SSA, ATF
OKLAHOMA CITY FO	Financial Crimes	IRS, USPIS
OMAHA RO	Financial Crimes	ICE, USPIS, FBI
ORLANDO FO	Mortgage Fraud	IRS-CID, USPIS
	Financial Crimes	IRS, FBI, ICE, USPIS
	Electronic Crimes	CBP, DEA, FinCEN, FTC, ICE, IRS, SEC, USPIS
OTTAWA FO	Financial Crimes	FBI, USPIS, ICE
PHILADELPHIA FO	Mortgage Fraud	HUD-OIG, IRS, USPIS, FBI
	Electronic Crimes	ICE
	Financial Crimes	AFOSI, FBI, USPIS, SSA, OPM-OIG, VA-OIG, IRS, USDA

OFFICE	CASE TYPE	AGENCY
PITTSBURGH FO	Mortgage Fraud	FBI, HUD-OIG, IRS-CID, USPIS
		FBI, USPIS, US PROB, ICE
	Electronic Crimes	USPIS, ICE, SSA
		USPIS, IRS, ICE, SSA-OIG,
	Financial Crimes	FBI
	Counterfeit	
PORTLAND (OR) RO	Counterfeit	ICE
	Financial Crimes	IRS-CID, SSA-OIG, USPIS, ICE
RENO RO	Financial Crimes	USPIS
RICHMOND FO	Mortgage Fraud	USPIS, IRS, FBI, HUD
	Counterfeit	ATF
	Electronic Crimes	ATF
	Financial Crimes	USPIS, FBI, IRS, SSA, ICE, DSS,, HUD-OIG, VA-OIG, OPM-OIG
RIVERSIDE RO	Financial Crimes	IRS-CID, OPM-OIG, SSA, USPIS, ICE, DSS, FDA, USMS, VA, SSA, FinCEN, FBI, TIGTA
ROANOKE RO	Financial Crimes	IRS, SSA-OIG, HUD-OIG, USDA-OIG, VA-OIG
ROME FO	Counterfeit	FBI, ICE, NCIS, DSS, DEA, USA-CID, AFOSI
	Financial Crimes	USPIS, FBI, NCIS, DSS, ICE, SSA, USA-CID
SACRAMENTO RO	Financial Crimes	ATF, IRS, FBI, ICE, USPIS, OPM-OIG, SSA-OIG
SAN DIEGO FO	Counterfeit	ICE, CBP, DEA, ATF
	Financial Crimes	USPIS, SSA-OIG, FBI
SAN ANTONIO FO	Financial Crimes	ICE, USPIS, DEA, SSA-OIG
	Counterfeit	ICE
SAN FRANCISCO	Electronic Crimes	FBI, NASA, ATF, DEA, USPIS, ICE
SAN JUAN RO	Mortgage Fraud	FBI, IRS, USPIS, HUD-OIG, VA-OIG
	Financial Crimes	ICE, USPIS, FBI, IRS
SAVANNAH RO	Financial Crimes	FBI, SSA-OIG, USPIS
SEATTLE FO	Mortgage Fraud	SSA-OIG, ICE
	Counterfeit	FBI
	Financial Crimes	USPIS, IRS, FBI, USMS
SPOKANE RO	Counterfeit	ATF, FBI, US PROB, ICE
	Financial Crimes	USPIS, IRS, ICE, DSS, FBI, SSA
SPRINGFIELD RA	Mortgage Fraud	IRS
		IRS, USPIS
ST LOUIS FO	Mortgage Fraud	FDIC, USPIS, FBI, IRS, HUD-OIG
	Electronic Crimes	USPIS
SYRACUSE RO	Financial Crimes	USPIS, IRS, SSA-OIG, FBI, USMS, US PROB, ICE
TALLAHASSEE RO	Financial Crimes	USPIS, SSA-OIG, ATF, ICE, FBI, NSA

OFFICE	CASE TYPE	AGENCY
TAMPA FO	Mortgage Fraud	HUD-OIG, ICE, FBI
	Financial Crimes	FBI, ICE, FDIC, DEA, USPIS, USDA-OIG
TOLEDO RO	Financial Crimes	USPIS, DEA, IRS
TORONTO RO	Financial Crimes	FBI, USPIS, ICE
TRENTON RO	Financial Crimes	IRS, SSA-OIG, USPIS, USDA, FBI, ICE, DoD
TUCSON RO	Counterfeit	ICE, ATF, DEA, CBP, IRS, USMS, USPIS, VA-OIG
	Mortgage Fraud	FBI
	Financial Crimes	USPIS, ICE, FBI, IRS, TIGTA
TULSA RO	Financial Crimes	USPIS
WASHINGTON FO	Mortgage Fraud	IRS-CID, USPIS, SSA
	Financial Crimes	DoD, HHS, DSS, ICE, IRS-CID, USPIS, HUD-OIG
	Electronic Crimes	USPIS
WEST PALM BEACH RO	Counterfeit	FBI
	Mortgage Fraud	FBI, USPIS
	Financial Crimes	USPIS, USMS, DEA, FBI, DSS, TIGTA, VA-OIG, ICE
WHITE PLAINS RO	Counterfeit	ATF
	Financial Crimes	ICE, USPIS, SSA, IRS, USMS
WILMINGTON (DE) RO	Financial Crimes	USPIS, FBI

2012 Campaign

Question: Provide a detailed budget that shows how much of the request will be used for purchasing vehicles to support the 2012 Presidential campaign. Include a chart that shows, by vehicle type, the quantity purchased, the base price, and associated customization costs for each vehicle.

ANSWER: The information requested on purchasing vehicles to support the 2012 Presidential campaign will be provided under separate cover because it contains LES information.

E Street Barricades

Question: Provide an update on the work USSS is doing to replace the unsightly E-Street barricades and tents at 15th Street, 17th Street, and along the south perimeter of the White House grounds. What is the USSS plan and schedule for improving the aesthetics of this national monument?

ANSWER: Beginning in March 2008 and continuously thereafter, the Secret Service has sponsored and participated in 17 meetings with the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC), the National Park Service (NPS) and other partners to initiate a developmental process that will result in a permanent plan for E Street (between 15th and 17th Streets NW) to safely secure the south side of the White House Complex while simultaneously improving the appearance of this area and enhancing the visitor/pedestrian experience when visiting this historic site. This developmental process, which will involve a multitude of equity holders and the public in a transparent process conducted by NPS, the Secret Service and NCPC collaboratively, includes:

- A National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance process, which will undertake an evaluation of the environmental effects of any proposed plan for this historic site
- A national competition involving renowned designers and landscape architects, which will develop a series of concept solutions for E Street
- The ultimate development and selection of a detailed final design for E Street
- The implementation of a final design via a construction project

This developmental process is expected to commence after final approval of Secret Service's many partners, hopefully in the summer of 2010. As noted in briefings provided to the Committee, the Secret Service evaluated interim aesthetic enhancements to existing security structures along the south perimeter of the White House but determined that these temporary changes would be both cost prohibitive and would delay the progress being made on developing a publicly approved permanent solution.

As already noted, the Secret Service is fully committed to replacing the existing temporary security structures with a permanent, secure solution that is both aesthetically pleasing and consistent with the unique architectural and historical considerations that define the White House Complex environment. The Secret Service, NPS and NCPC are jointly partnering to plan and initiate a developmental process that will result in the replacement of the existing inadequate and unattractive security and traffic management infrastructure along E Street with a permanent, publicly vetted design that:

- Ensures effective security for the White House Complex and the south grounds
- Minimizes conflicts between official traffic entering and exiting the south grounds of the White House Complex and surrounding urban traffic
- Creates an attractive and secure environment for visitors to approach and view the southern perspective of the White House and the surrounding cityscape that is not dominated by security infrastructure
- Maintains and enhances the historic integrity of the White House and surrounding environs

Although many variables still may impact any final schedule for and completion of this developmental process, the following represents a best guess estimate of remaining efforts and those efforts' timelines:

- Develop and enter a contract with a nationally renowned consultant to assist with requirements and design competition planning by NPS, USSS and NCPC (Awarded in September 2009; ongoing)
- Develop and enter a contract with a consultant to facilitate the upcoming NEPA process (award August 2010)
- Complete the NEPA process (September 2010 – March 2011) to include:
  - Public scoping meeting (September 2010)
  - Design competition (October 2010 – December 2010)
  - NEPA determination (March 2011)
- Develop and advance a detailed, publicly vetted, final design (April 2011 – September 2011)
- Identify a funding stream for construction of the final plan (October 2011 – March 2012)
- Procure/Solicit a construction contract (TBD)
- Award/Implement the construction contract (TBD)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 2010.

COAST GUARD: FY2011 BUDGET

WITNESS

ADMIRAL THAD W. ALLEN, COMMANDANT, U.S. COAST GUARD

OPENING STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN DAVID PRICE

Mr. PRICE. The Subcommittee will come to order.

Good morning, everyone.

We are pleased to welcome Admiral Thad Allen, the Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard, before the subcommittee for his final hearing on the Coast Guard's budget. As I am sure all of us know, the Commandant's term comes to a conclusion this May after four dedicated and distinguished years of service, for which we want to thank him and express our admiration.

Admiral Allen, as the 23rd Commandant of the Coast Guard, you have led the Coast Guard through a transitional period. During your tenure, you have implemented major reforms to the Coast Guard's organizational structural. You have fought for additional personnel, for assets to close resource gaps, and for management reforms to help make the Coast Guard more transparent and accountable on several fronts.

We observed with appreciation the critical lifesaving role of the men and women under your command played following the recent earthquake in Haiti. We also recognize the Coast Guard's more traditional contributions, such as its search and rescue efforts, its ongoing work of keeping our ports secure, our mariners safe, and smugglers of illegal immigrants and drugs at bay. We thank you for managing these critical efforts on behalf of the American people.

Today, you are going to have to answer some tough questions from this Subcommittee about the Coast Guard's budget, about critical planning documents that are due, and about a leaked internal memo from your designated successor regarding the budget process. These are questions that must be answered if we are to make fully informed judgments on the Coast Guard's budget going forward. And so we welcome the chance to talk with you about these and other matters here today.

The work of budgeting and appropriating taxpayer resources is a regular exercise in setting priorities and making often difficult tradeoffs among competing priorities, especially in a year in which the President is laudably seeking fiscal sustainability. Nowhere is the difficulty of making those tradeoffs more apparent than in your budget.

Your fiscal 2011 budget proposes significant amount reductions in manpower, and it calls for accelerating the decommissioning of older ships and planes while slowing the acquisition of new ones to replace them. It does this without an adequate capital investment plan or a legislatively mandated comprehensive review of the Deepwater recapitalization effort. Now, this is information we are going to need to give us confidence in the Administration's choices for the Coast Guard in 2011 and beyond.

You are clearly aware of the problem this presents since you alluded to it in your annual State of the Coast Guard address, saying, and I am quoting you here, "Our acquisition baselines lack credibility when they are not supported by a 5-year capital investment plan provided to the Congress in a timely manner or are overtaken and rendered ineffective by annual adjustments that change basic business plans."

Now, we know the blame for this does not fall entirely on your shoulders, but, as Commandant, we do want to ask you and we hope you can answer these questions today:

Are the Coast Guard, the Department, and the administration in agreement on a coherent plan for recapitalizing and funding the Coast Guard?

Why have the Coast Guard and DHS failed to include a revised Deepwater baseline in the budget review for the coming fiscal year, which has been mandated annually in law since fiscal year 2006?

Was Admiral Papp's assertion accurate that the Coast Guard was forced to make asset reduction decisions without full appreciation of the impact of those reductions to operational performance in the fiscal year 2011 budget?

And, taken as a whole, what does this budget proposal mean for the future of Coast Guard recapitalization and reform?

Drawing on this Subcommittee's recent hearing on major acquisition projects in which we examined the past and present of Deepwater, I am also interested in your explanation of the Coast Guard's strategy to ensure good money will never again go after bad, that the Coast Guard is in the driver's seat when it comes to acquisition decisions, and that we have the requisite number of professional civil servants to manage major governmental contracts.

Admiral, we hold the men and women of the Coast Guard in the highest regard on this Subcommittee. We understand the great value of the work they do day-in and day-out. That is why we have asked you to come before us today, to provide answers to these tough questions, to critically compare the 2011 budget to the Coast Guard's mission needs, and to give us your unvarnished views on how the Department and the Coast Guard can best make progress against the budgetary headwinds that are, in fact, likely to continue for some time to come.

As is the Subcommittee's custom, your full written statement will be entered in the record. I ask you to limit your oral remarks to 5 minutes.

Before we begin, I want to turn to our distinguished ranking member for his comments.

[The information follows:]

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

David Price (D-NC), Chairman, Subcommittee on Homeland Security

EMBARGOED UNTIL DELIVERY (*Approx. 10:10 AM*)
Wednesday, March17, 2010

Media Contact: Andrew High
202-225-1784

OPENING STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN DAVID PRICE
FY 2011 U.S. Coast Guard Budget
March 17, 2010 / 10:00 am

We are pleased to welcome Admiral Thad Allen, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard before this Subcommittee for his final hearing on the Coast Guard's budget. As most of you know, the Commandant's term comes to a conclusion this May, after four dedicated and distinguished years of service.

Admiral Allen, as the 23rd Commandant of the Coast Guard, you have led the Coast Guard through a transitional period. During your tenure, you have implemented major reforms to the Coast Guard's organizational structure. You've fought for additional personnel, for assets to close resource gaps, and for management reforms to help make the Coast Guard more transparent and accountable on several fronts. We observed with appreciation the critical, life-saving role that the men and women under your command played following the recent earthquake in Haiti. We also recognize the Coast Guard's more traditional contributions – such as its search and rescue efforts, and its ongoing work of keeping our ports secure, our mariners safe, and smugglers of illegal immigrants and drugs at bay. We thank you for managing these critical efforts on behalf of the American people.

Even so, today you will have to answer some tough questions from this Subcommittee about the Coast Guard's budget, about critical planning documents that are due, and about a leaked internal memo from your designated successor regarding the budget process. These are questions that must be answered if we are to make fully-informed judgments on the Coast Guard's budget going forward.

The work of budgeting and appropriating taxpayer resources is a regular exercise in setting priorities and making often-difficult tradeoffs among competing priorities, especially in a year in which the President is laudably seeking fiscal sustainability. Nowhere is the difficulty of making those tradeoffs more apparent than in your budget.

Your fiscal year 2011 budget proposes significant reductions in manpower, and it calls for accelerating the decommissioning of older ships and planes while slowing the acquisition of new ones to replace them. It does this without an adequate capital investment plan or a legislatively mandated comprehensive review of the Deepwater recapitalization effort. This is information we need to give us confidence in the Administration's choices for the Coast Guard in 2011 and beyond.

You are clearly aware of the problem this presents, since you alluded to it in your annual State of the Coast Guard address, saying: "our acquisition baselines lack credibility when they are not supported by a five year capital investment plan provided to Congress in a timely manner, or overtaken and rendered ineffective by annual adjustments that change basic business plans."

The blame for this does not fall entirely on your shoulders – but as Commandant, it falls to you to answer these questions today:

- Are the Coast Guard, the Department, and the Administration in agreement on a coherent plan for recapitalizing and funding the Coast Guard?
- Why have the Coast Guard and DHS failed to include a revised Deepwater baseline in the budget request for the coming fiscal year – which has been mandated annually in law since fiscal year 2006?
- Was Admiral Papp's assertion accurate that the Coast Guard was "forced to make asset reduction decisions without full appreciation of the impact of those reductions to operational performance" in the fiscal year 2011 budget?
- Taken as a whole, what does this budget proposal mean for the future of Coast Guard recapitalization and reform?

Drawing on this Subcommittee's recent hearing on major acquisition projects in which we examined the past and present of Deepwater, I'm also interested in your explanation of the Coast Guard's strategy to ensure good money will never again go after bad, that the Coast Guard is in the driver's seat when it comes to acquisition decisions, and that we have the requisite number of professional civil servants to manage major government contracts.

Admiral Allen, we hold the men and women of the Coast Guard in the highest regard on this Subcommittee and see great value in the work they do day-in and day-out. That is why we have asked you to come before us today – to provide answers to these tough questions, to critically compare the 2011 budget to the Coast Guard's mission needs, and to give us your unvarnished views on how the Department and the Coast Guard can best make progress against the budgetary headwinds that are likely to continue for some time to come.

As is the Subcommittee's custom, your full written statement will be entered into the record. I ask you to limit your oral remarks to a five-minute presentation. Before we begin, let me recognize the distinguished Ranking Member, Hal Rogers, for any comments he may wish to make.

# # #

OPENING STATEMENT OF RANKING MEMBER HAROLD ROGERS

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And welcome, Admiral and your staff, again to this room.

Admiral, there are some budgets you defend, and there are some budgets that are simply indefensible. And I think you know where I stand between those two. I think this one is indefensible.

It cuts more than 1,100 active-duty billets; it decommissions or deactivates 19 operational components; it cuts acquisitions by more than $155 million, 10.1 percent; it fails to comply with congressional reporting mandates in the law; and includes no moneys to replace key assets recently lost in the line of duty. And that is notwithstanding the helicopter that sadly crashed just 2 weeks ago.

The administration claims substantial cuts to Coast Guard operations are necessary to, quote, "make room for investments in new acquisitions." However, the moneys that are cut from Coast Guard would be going, under this budget, to hire more bureaucrats in DHS headquarters, taking people from the front line and moving them to the safety of a headquarters office.

But, as I just pointed out, the budget is proposing a sizable decrease in Coast Guard acquisitions while also pushing the funding and delivery of many critical investments to future years. What this means in real terms for fiscal 2011 and perhaps a few years following is that fewer drugs will be seized, fewer drug smugglers will be interdicted, fewer migrants will be saved, fewer ports and miles of coastline will be protected.

In the wake of another terrorist attack, in the midst of a murderous drug war, and after our country once again called upon the Coast Guard to respond to an urgent humanitarian crisis in Haiti, this budget proposal for fiscal year 2011 simply does not add up.

And I find myself as confused as I am concerned. While I wholeheartedly support the need for increased fiscal discipline by DHS, I do not believe severely cutting operational capabilities at the expense of increases for DHS headquarters functions and wasteful funds for terror trials makes any real sense. To make matters worse, we have yet to receive the revised Deepwater plan, as required by law, L-A-W, law.

So, while I am not sure we will ever be able to truly understand what the administration is thinking with this proposal, we can at least shed some light on the implications of this budget. After all, Deepwater was supposed to be a program that aligned the phase-out of antiquated assets with the deployment of modern tools in such a way that the Coast Guard would only grow stronger. And I was around at the inception of Deepwater, before there was a Department of Homeland Security, and I remain confused.

But as we continue to ask the Coast Guard to do more and more, the sea of threats and challenges only seems to grow greater and greater. And that means it is high time to get the Coast Guard budget right. We have to find a way to provide our frontline personnel the tools they need to withstand the storm while going into harm's way, and do so in a way that doesn't break the bank or jeopardize our Nation's security.

This need for perseverance in the face of mounting challenges is perhaps best summed up in the Breton Fisherman's Prayer, which

President Kennedy prominently displayed on his desk. It humbly reminds us, quote, "Oh, Lord, thy sea is so big, but my ship is so small," end quote. I would hope this administration would heed this perspective of Kennedy and really think hard about the ramifications of trading operations for bureaucracy and political righteousness.

Admiral Allen, after almost 4 years at the helm of our Nation's oldest continuous sea-going service and a total of 38 years of public service, I can't believe that the fiscal year 2011 budget is the one you wanted to go out on, as you retire in just about 2 months' time. And we know that these words that we are speaking this morning are aimed not at you but over your head. And we have the utmost confidence in your leadership and capabilities.

We are deeply grateful for your years of service, whether it is the countless lives you have saved or the numerous drug smugglers you have interdicted or the legacy of leadership from 9/11 and Hurricane Katrina that you are leaving behind in the hallmark of your service. Your contributions to the safety and security of this great Nation are worthy of our highest recognition and appreciation.

You have come a long way, and you reached the highest apex. And we appreciate your devoted service to your country, which you dearly love. And while I am still confused how a landlubber from the Arizona desert rose to become the Commandant of the Coast Guard, it is a tribute to the talent that you possess in a big way. And I, for one, am very sorry to see you sail off into the sunset, but I have a feeling we will see more of you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[The information follows:]

OPENING STATEMENT

CONGRESSMAN
Hal Rogers

FIFTH DISTRICT • KENTUCKY

Offices in
Washington, D.C.
Somerset, Prestonsburg,
Hazard

Contact: Stefani Zimmerman
202.225.4601

Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Opening Statement:

Coast Guard FY11 Budget

Witness:
Admiral Thad Allen, Commandant

10:00 AM | Wednesday | March 17, 2010 | 2362-A RHOB

Thank you, Mr. Chairman and welcome to Admiral Allen.

Admiral, there are some budgets you defend; and there are some that are simply indefensible. As proposed, the Coast Guard's FY11 budget:

⇒ Cuts more than 1,100 active duty billets;

⇒ Decommissions or deactivates 19 operational components;

⇒ Cuts acquisitions by more than $155 million or 10.1%;

⇒ Fails to comply with Congressional reporting mandates; and

⇒ Includes no funds to replace key assets recently lost in the line of duty – and that's notwithstanding the helicopter that sadly crashed just two weeks ago.

The Administration claims substantial cuts to Coast Guard operations are necessary to "make room" for investments in new acquisitions.

But, as I just pointed out, the budget is proposing a sizable decrease in Coast Guard acquisitions, while also pushing the funding and delivery of many critical investments to future years.

⇒ What this means, in real terms for FY11 and perhaps a few years following, is that fewer drugs will be seized, fewer drug smugglers will be interdicted, fewer migrants will be saved, and fewer ports and miles of coastline will be protected.

In the wake of another terrorist attack, in the midst of a murderous drug war, and after our country once again called upon the Coast Guard to respond to an urgent humanitarian crisis in Haiti, this budget proposal for FY11 simply does not add up.

I find myself as confused as I am concerned.

While I wholeheartedly support the need for increased fiscal discipline by DHS, I do not believe severely cutting operational capabilities at the expense of increases for DHS's headquarters functions and wasteful funds for terror trials makes any real sense.

To make matters worse, we have yet to receive the revised Deepwater plan as required by law. So, while I'm not sure we'll ever be able to truly understand what the Administration is thinking with this proposal, we can at least shed some light on the implications of this budget.

After all, Deepwater was supposed to be a program that aligned the phase out of antiquated assets with the deployment of modern tools in such a way that the Coast Guard would only grow stronger.

But, as we continue to ask the Coast Guard to do more and more, the sea of threats and challenges only seems to grow greater and greater. And, that means it's high time to get the Coast Guard's budget right.

- ⇒ We have to find a way to provide our frontline personnel the tools they need to withstand the storm while going into harm's way.
- ⇒ And, do so in a way that doesn't break the bank or jeopardize our Nation's security.

This need for perseverance in the face of mounting challenges is perhaps best summed up in the Breton's Fisherman Prayer which President Kennedy prominently displayed on his desk. It humbly reminds us, "O Lord, thy sea is so big, but my ship is so small."

I'd hope this Administration would heed this perspective of Kennedy and really think hard about the ramifications of trading operations for bureaucracy and political righteousness.

Admiral Allen, after almost four years at the helm of our Nation's oldest continuous seagoing service, and a total of 38 years of public service, I cannot believe that the FY11 budget is the one you wanted to go out on as you retire in just about two months time.

But, let me at least offer my most sincere gratitude for your noteworthy service.

⇒ Whether it's the countless lives you helped save, the numerous drug smugglers you interdicted, or the legacy of leadership from 9/11 and Hurricane Katrina you are leaving behind, your contributions to the safety and security of this great Nation are worthy of our highest recognition and appreciation.

And, while I'm still confused how a landlubber from the Arizona desert rose to become the Commandant of the Coast Guard, I, for one, am truly sorry to see you sail off into the sunset.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

###

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.
Admiral, please proceed.

STATEMENT OF ADMIRAL THAD W. ALLEN

Admiral ALLEN. Thank you.

Chairman Price, Mr. Rogers, distinguished members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to testify this morning. And I do have a written statement that will be submitted for the record.

I would like to thank the Committee and especially Chairman Price and Mr. Rogers for their support over the years—Mr. Rogers, when you were the chairman. You are right; we do go back many, many years. And I want to thank you both very much for the leadership, mentorship, guidance and friendship, and the other Committee members as well, Judge Carter and Representative Kirk.

As you noted, Chairman, on the 12th of February, I delivered my fourth and final State of the Coast Guard address. I described our current state as ready and resilient. That doesn't mean it is perfect, but it is ready and resilient.

This was clearly demonstrated following the devastating earthquake in Haiti. One hour after the earthquake struck, three Coast Guard cutters had orders to proceed. Arriving on the scene the following morning, our units controlled aircraft movements until the tower was operational. We conducted damage assessments, provided medical care and even delivered a baby on the flight deck of a cutter. Our aircraft began to evacuate American citizens and the most critically injured Haitians.

As the recovery operations ramped up, we deployed a reserve port security unit to safeguard the harbor and partnered with the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide an incident management team to support the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Ambassador. We continue to monitor departures from Haiti for any indication of mass migration.

The Coast Guard was first on scene because our operational forces and command and control structure are agile and flexible. That is our operational model. We are multi-mission military, and we are a whole of government agency. It is unique, and it enables us to provide tremendous value to the American people and the global maritime community.

Our multi-mission nature can be hard to explain, but consider these benefits. As we initially surged into Haiti, other Coast Guard assets were breaking ice in the Great Lakes and in New England, medically evacuating a heart attack victim 270 miles off San Diego, conducting fishing vessel safety patrols in the Bering Sea and detaining 12 foreign vessels around the country for violating International Maritime Organization regulations.

The genius of our organization is our operational model that emphasizes on-scene initiative and allows our field commanders to move resources where they are needed the most, and we manage risk every day. Management of risk is going to become a recurring theme in some of my answers here today, and I think it is important that we understand that.

The operational model of the Coast Guard is based on allocating resources to the highest need. And whether we are in a growing budget environment, steady environment or declining environment; that risk management model is key to the way we conduct Coast Guard operations.

To be able to sustain our performance, we must provide our people with the capability to safely and effectively execute the mission. And, as we discuss the Fiscal Year 2011 budget, it is important to acknowledge that we are operating in a fiscal environment that is constrained. In his State of the Union speech, the President said families across the country are tightening their belts. The Federal Government should do the same. Obviously, that sentiment is reflected in our 2011 budget.

In our discussions with the Secretary, we had to make difficult tradeoffs between balancing our current operational capacity with the need for new cutters, aircraft, boats and sensors. We made a conscious decision to invest in our future within the levels provided.

This budget contains nearly $1.4 billion to acquire new assets, while removing aging cutters and aircraft from service that are too costly to maintain. It also includes $13.9 million for housing units. And we have appreciated the First Lady's support of our people and our families in the Coast Guard.

To allow for recapitalization within a top fixed line, we are consolidating activities that will result in the reduction of 773 positions. This includes regionalizing our Marine Safety and Security Teams, which is the most efficient use of these vital resources. We will have less capacity in 2011 than we did in 2010. However, we will use our existing resources to prosecute all of our missions by allocating them to the highest-priority needs, just as we have always done. We will have to manage risk.

Recapitalizing our fleet is my top priority. It has to be because our future readiness is at stake. Of the 12 cutters that initially responded to Haiti, 10 suffered severe mission-affecting casualties. Each passing year erodes our operating capability, putting our people at risk and endangering our ability to execute our statutory responsibility.

I would add, however, that the Haiti earthquake was the first real test of our modernized support system and some of the reforms that we have been putting in place over the last 3 to 4 years, and it was highly successful. By providing product line support for the forward-deploying personnel and the assets throughout the chain of command, we were able to sustain our Haiti relief efforts while still executing other missions and dealing with the casualties that I just noted.

To fully implement modernization—and this is more of an authorizing committee issue—I am asking the Congress to pass legislation that will give us an authorization bill in the House and the Senate this year, so I can have one during my tour.

The real goal for modernization was to make the service a learning organization. The results are evident in our reformed acquisition procedures. A contract for the Fast Response Cutter was lauded by the U.S. Government Accountability Office for its thoroughness. And next month, we will hold a keel-laying ceremony for our first Fast Response Cutter.

The lessons from the Bertholf were rolled into Waesche, which will be commissioned on the 7th of May. Waesche achieved the authority to operate classified systems 1 year earlier and had 50 percent fewer trial cards after acceptance than Bertholf. These are signs of progress, but obviously there is more work to be done.

I understand the Subcommittee's frustration with the timeliness of acquisition-related reports. And while you said you are aiming over my head, sir, we are all accountable. I am accountable as the Commandant, as part of that system, and I understand that accountability.

We are working at best speed to rectify the situation. We delivered the 2009 Deepwater expenditure report at the beginning of March. And our 2010 Deepwater Implementation Plan is under Coast Guard review, and I anticipate delivery in the near future. We will continue to work with your staffs to meet Committee reporting requirements. It is our responsibility to provide you this information so you can do your job.

So, yes, the state of the Coast Guard is ready and resilient, but our fleet is fragile and approaching the limits of supportability due to its age. We must recapitalize our fleet to continue delivering superior service to the Nation. Our guardians deserve the best because that is what they provide us.

After the first day of rescue operations in Haiti, a young petty officer e-mailed his mother: "Today I have been truly more thankful to be an American. As a country, we will stand together and put aside different opinions on health care, war and the economy to help those in need." It was well said by a very young petty officer in the Coast Guard, and it is my duty to ensure our guardians remain strong, resilient and semper paratus.

So I ask for your support. And, again, I am more than happy to have a discussion about providing the proper information and managing risk with the resources we have.

And thank you for having me here, Chairman.

[The information follows:]

U. S. Department of Homeland Security
United States Coast Guard

Commandant
United States Coast Guard

2100 Second Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20593-0001
Staff Symbol: CG-821
Phone: (202) 372-3500
FAX: (202) 372-2311

TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL THAD W. ALLEN
COMMANDANT, U.S. COAST GUARD

COAST GUARD FISCAL YEAR 2011 BUDGET REQUEST

BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

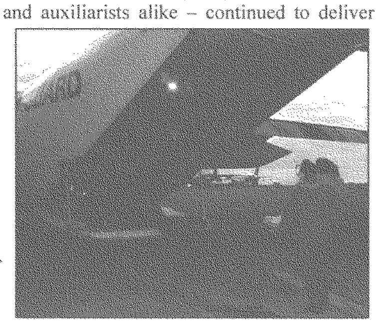
MARCH 17, 2010

INTRODUCTION

Good morning Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the Committee. Thank you for the enduring support you have shown to the men and women of the United States Coast Guard.

I am here today to discuss the Coast Guard's Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 Budget Request. Before I discuss the details of the request, I would like to take this opportunity to explain how I view the principles of Coast Guard operations, our most recent actions in Haiti, and the current budget environment.

For over two centuries the U.S. Coast Guard has safeguarded the nation's maritime interests at home and around the globe. The Coast Guard saves those in peril and protects the nation's maritime transportation system, resources, and environment. Over the past year, Coast Guard men and women – active duty, reserve, civilian and auxiliarists alike – continued to deliver premier service to the public. They performed superbly in the heartland, in our ports, and while deployed at sea and around the globe. They saved over four thousand lives and worked closely with interagency partners to ensure resilience to natural disasters at home and abroad.



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

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

The Coast Guard's ability to conduct surge operations and leverage partnerships in response to nationally significant safety, security, or environmental threats is critical to disaster recovery and exemplifies the resiliency of the Coast Guard and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

At a time when "whole of government" approaches are critical to achieving national objectives across a broad spectrum of strategic challenges, it must be recognized that the Coast Guard provides a unique and invaluable contribution to maritime safety and security. There is no finer example of the ability of the service to respond to all threats and hazards than our recent response to the earthquake in Haiti. The first Coast Guard asset was on scene in Port-au-Prince less than 18 hours after the earthquake. Coast Guard units were the first on scene and have been working around the clock with our interagency partners to provide humanitarian assistance, evacuate U.S. citizens, and help the most seriously wounded. As Commandant, I could not be more proud of our response efforts in Haiti. Our actions were guided by the Principles of Coast Guard Operations contained in Coast Guard Publication One, U.S. Coast Guard: America's Maritime Guardian. All six principles were evident during our efforts in Haiti:

- Clear Objective: The first cutters and aircraft that arrived in Haiti knew what needed to be done and reconciled their unit's competencies with the opportunities.
- Effective Presence: We were already in position to respond quickly to Haiti and our continued presence in the ports and oceans make us critical first responders.
- Unity of Effort: We are bureaucratically multi-lingual which helped us quickly integrate our operations within DHS as well as with U.S. Agency for International Development, Department of Defense, and other interagency partners.
- On-Scene Initiative: We expect our people to take action without having to wait for orders. That is part of our very make up and what separates us from other entities.
- Flexibility: By our nature, we are multi-mission and this greatly enhances our value to the Nation and the global maritime community.
- Managed Risk: We allocate the right mix of units and people, as well as leveraging all partnerships, to achieve desired effects.
- Restraint: We are sensitive to the broader context of our operations. We understand how our operations impact the public we serve.

The principles are as relevant today as they were in 1790, and will guide our implementation of the initiatives proposed in the FY 2011 budget.

FY 2011 REQUEST

The FY 2011 budget presents the most efficient and effective use our resources. We applied strong fiscal discipline to make sure that in 2011 we will be investing our resources in what works, cutting down on redundancy, eliminating spending on ineffective programs and making improvements across the board. We took as our highest priority the continued acquisition of new cutters, aircraft, and infrastructure. This commitment is vital to our ability to protect, defend, and save well into the 21st century.

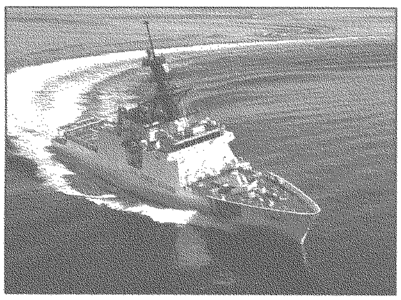
The Coast Guard's FY 2011 budget request focuses resources on our top budget priority - continued recapitalization of aging assets and infrastructure. In addition to recapitalization, the FY 2011 budget includes pay and standard personnel costs associated with the military workforce, training, operating funds for new assets, and unit and depot level maintenance. Highlights from our request are included in Appendix I.

Recapitalizing to Preserve Future Capability

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

The FY 2011 budget continues funding for recapitalization of aging assets (e.g. cutters, aircraft, boats, Command, Control, Communication, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance, and infrastructure. I cannot emphasize enough that recapitalization is critical to preserving future surface, air, and shore asset capability; this is an essential investment for the Coast Guard. What the Coast Guard builds today will help secure the nation's borders, rescue those in peril, preserve our maritime resources and vitality, and protect the environment for decades to come.

The FY 2011 budget continues the disposition of legacy assets where new surface and air assets are coming online. Additionally, savings from targeted reallocations of operational capacity, efficiencies, and consolidation initiatives are redirected to support continued recapitalization of aging assets and infrastructure. These capacity shifts could create short-term impacts on Coast Guard service delivery if recapitalization schedules are not met, however, operational commanders will always allocate resources to meet the nation's highest order maritime safety, security, and stewardship needs. As such, monitoring performance and adapting through risk management will be a key strategic aim for the Coast Guard in FY 2011. In general, long-term Coast Guard performance ultimately depends on the pace and stability of future recapitalization, which in turn depends on our ability to manage the cost, schedule and quality of our acquisition programs.



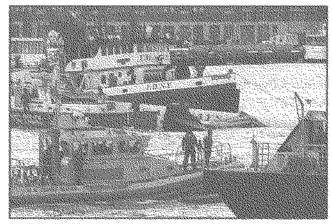
Coast Guard Cutter WAESCHE (WMSL 751), the second NSC, will be operational in FY 2011. The Coast Guard's HECs will be replaced by more capable NSCs. The FY 2011 request includes funding for the production of the fifth NSC.

Preservation of the Coast Guard's maritime capability through the recapitalization of surface and air assets is a strategic imperative for DHS and the Coast Guard. The FY 2011 budget continues major cutter recapitalization by funding production of the fifth National Security Cutter (NSC), refurbishment of another 270-ft Medium Endurance Cutter, design of the Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC), and construction of four more Fast Response Cutters (FRCs).. Another FY 2011 recapitalization priority is the HC-144A Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) which will replace the HU-25 Falcon, approaching the end of its service life.

At the requested funding level of $1.4 billion, we will maintain a robust and stable capital investment funding profile, which is my highest priority for the Coast Guard. I appreciate Congress' continuing efforts to coordinate closely with the Coast Guard to support our acquisition reform initiatives.

Delivering Value to the Nation

In FY 2011, the Coast Guard will continue to provide exceptional service to the nation. The FY 2011 budget provides $87 million more for the operating expenses of Coast Guard, including personnel pay and allowances, training and recruiting, operating funds for newly acquired assets delivered through Coast Guard recapitalization programs, and unit and depot level maintenance. Further, the budget annualizes new funding provided by Congress in FY 2010 for marine safety, financial management oversight, armed helicopters, Biometrics at Sea, the Seahawk Charleston Interagency Operations Center, counternarcotics enforcement, and new watchstanders. It also enhances deployable law enforcement capacity to mitigate emergent terrorism and border security risks.



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

Workforce Optimization

In FY 2011, the Coast Guard will sustain previous enhancements to the acquisition, financial management, and marine safety workforces, and it will continue to promote a diverse and competent workforce that can adapt to employ new and improved assets to meet evolving mission demands.

Maintaining the welfare of our workforce remains one of my top priorities. The FY 2011 budget supports our need to improve military housing. The Coast Guard currently owns 4,020 military housing units, the average age of which is over 40 years. Many of the Coast Guard's housing assets require recapitalization due to safety and habitability issues. The budget funds the recapitalization, improvement, and acquisition of 18 military family housing units in critical areas where we struggle to provide suitable and affordable housing for our members.

Through strong efforts and a commitment to the workforce, the Coast Guard will continue to foster an environment in which every individual has opportunity to prosper. In 2009, the Coast Guard launched its Diversity Strategic Plan. This plan builds upon the significant progress we have achieved to date and provides direction for our collective efforts to make the Coast Guard a leader in diversity development and a model for the nation.

Savings and Decommissionings

The safety and security of the American people are our highest priorities, and the Coast Guard will continue to meet national search and rescue standards across the country. The Coast Guard will leverage available efficiencies to maximize service delivery and provide the nation with the highest possible return on investment. Proposed efficiency highlights include small boat logistics management improvements, contract in sourcing, headquarters management efficiencies, and the consolidation of intelligence fusion centers under a single operational command. The FY 2011 budget also includes the decommissioning of legacy assets, the restructuring of deployable forces, and the realignment of helicopter capacity to the Great Lakes region. Four HECs, which have been in service since Vietnam, are being recapitalized with newer, more capable NSCs. A new regionalized construct for Maritime Safety and Security Teams (MSSTs) will enable the

Coast Guard to rapidly deploy teams of skilled professionals to ports and operating areas across the country based on risk and threats as needed. Rotary wing realignment reallocates existing highly capable aircraft to the Ninth Coast Guard District where they will be more operationally effective in executing assigned missions, thus allowing the closure of two seasonal Air Facilities.

Modernization of Business Practices

Coast Guard Modernization is the centerpiece of an overarching strategy to transform our legacy command and control structures, support systems, and business processes into an adaptive, change-centric, learning organization. This transition from a geographically based structure to a functionally aligned organization enables the Coast Guard to optimize sustained mission execution and support, and increase alignment within DHS and with our fellow Armed Forces. By positioning ourselves to be more flexible, agile, and change-centric, we will improve our service to the nation and enhance every Guardian's ability to protect, defend, and save.

Our recent experience and support of Haiti response and relief operations is instructive. As I have noted in the past, the Coast Guard operates one of the oldest fleets in the world. Of the 12 major cutters assigned to Haiti relief operations, 10 cutters, or 83 percent, suffered severe mission affecting casualties, two were forced to return to port for emergency repairs, and one proceeded to an emergency dry dock. We also had to divert air resources away from evacuation efforts to deliver repair parts. This process was coordinated flawlessly through our new logistics structure, including the creation of a forward-deployed logistics structure at Guantanamo Bay. The response was a triumph for our modernized mission support organization. It also underscores the condition of our fleet and the responsible actions we are taking to decommission those assets with liabilities that outweigh their service value.

We are creating a better Coast Guard through modernization, and the recent positive endorsement our efforts received from the National Academy of Public Administration reinforces the need to continue moving forward. As I enter my final months of service as Commandant, I ask for your support to provide the Coast Guard with authority to carry out the remainder of our modernization efforts.

CONCLUSION

Regarding our ongoing efforts in Haiti, many have questioned how the Coast Guard can do so much so quickly, and I simply reply: "This is what we do." Our Guardians are committed to protecting, defending, and saving without having to be told to do so. Along with all Americans, I am truly inspired by the Coast Guard men and women operating in theater, backfilling for deployed units, or providing the necessary support to make it all possible. As always, our Guardians are here to protect and ready to rescue at a moment's notice. That is who we are and why we serve.

I look forward to working with the Committee as we move together to achieve our shared goals of a stronger, more capable and effective Coast Guard across all of our safety, security and stewardship missions. Again, thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today. I am pleased to answer your questions.

Appendix I - FISCAL YEAR 2011 BUDGET REQUEST

The FY 2011 President's Budget continues funding for recapitalization of aging assets (e.g., cutters, aircraft, boats, and command, control, computer, communications, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (C4ISR) and infrastructure. Recapitalization is vital to preserving future surface, air, and shore asset capability, and is an essential investment for the nation. In addition to recapitalization, the FY 2011 President's Budget includes pay and standard personnel costs associated with the military workforce, training, operating funds for new assets, and unit and depot maintenance.

FISCAL YEAR 2011 INITIATIVES AND ENHANCEMENTS

Recapitalize Operating Assets and Sustain Infrastructure

Surface Assets
$856.0M, 0 FTE

The budget provides $856.0M for surface asset recapitalization or enhancement initiatives: production of National Security Cutter (NSC) #5; continued analysis and design of the Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC); production of Fast Response Cutters (FRC) #9 - #12; production of Cutter Small Boats -- one Long Range Interceptor and one Short Range Prosecutor; and operational enhancement of three Medium Endurance Cutters at the Coast Guard Yard through the Mission Effectiveness Project.

Air Assets
$101.0M, 0 FTE

The budget provides $101.0M for the following air asset recapitalization or enhancement initiatives: production of HC-144A Maritime Patrol Aircraft #15; HH-60 engine sustainment and avionics, wiring and sensor upgrades for eight aircraft; HC-130H avionics and sensor development and testing, and the acquisition of components for two center wing box replacements; and HC-C130J fleet introduction.

Asset Recapitalization – Other
$155.5M, 0 FTE

The budget provides $155.5M for the following equipment and services: continued development of logistics capability and facility upgrades at shore sites where new assets will be homeported; and design and development of C4ISR-integrated hardware and software systems for surface and air assets.

Response Boat Medium (RBM)
$42.0M, 0 FTE

The budget provides $42M to order 10 boats to replace the aging 41-foot utility boat and other non-standard boats with an asset more capable of meeting the Coast Guard's multi-mission requirements.

Rescue 21
$36.0M, 0 FTE

The budget provides $36.0M to complete deployment at Sectors Detroit, Mich; Los Angeles/Long Beach, Calif.; Honolulu, Hawaii; San Juan, P.R.; Guam; and Buffalo, N.Y.; and continue deployment at Sectors Lake Michigan and Sault Sainte Marie, Mich.; Ohio River Valley, Ky.; Upper Mississippi River, Mo.; and Lower Mississippi River, Tenn. The Rescue 21 system is the Coast Guard's primary communications, command, and control system for all inland and coastal missions.

Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation (ATON) Recap Projects
$69.2M, 0 FTE

The budget provides $69.2M to recapitalize shore infrastructure for safe, functional, and modern shore facilities that effectively support Coast Guard assets and personnel. FY 2011 funding supports:

- Survey and Design – Planning and engineering of out-year shore projects.
- Minor Shore Projects – Completion of minor shore construction projects that are less complex but enable the Coast Guard to respond to critical operational and life safety issues associated with degraded shore facilities.
- ATON Infrastructure – Improvements to short-range aids and infrastructure.
- Chase Hall Barracks – Continued renovations to the Coast Guard Academy's Chase Hall by modernizing and improving habitability of the cadet barracks.
- Newport, R.I. Pier – Improving an existing pier face to provide over 800+ linear feet of moorings for Coast Guard Cutters Juniper, Willow, and Ida Lewis, and creates the necessary pierside support facilities.
- Aviation Technical Training Center – Building upon efforts funded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) to rehabilitate Thrun Hall at the Aviation Technical Training Center in Elizabeth City, N.C.

Housing
$14.0M, 0 FTE

The budget provides $14.0M for the construction, renovation, and improvement of Coast Guard military family housing. The Coast Guard currently owns 4,020 military housing units, the average age of which is over 40 years. Funding is critical to improving Coast Guard-owned housing facilities, enhancing the quality of life of the military workforce and their families, and reducing the overall shore infrastructure maintenance backlog.

Military Workforce
$86.2M, 0 FTE

The budget provides $86.2M to maintain parity of military pay, allowances, and health care with the Department of Defense. As a branch of the Armed Forces of the United States, the Coast Guard is subject to the provisions of the National Defense Authorization Act, which includes pay and personnel benefits for the military workforce. The Coast Guard's multi-mission military workforce is unique within DHS. This request includes funding for basic allowance for housing, childcare benefits for Coast Guard members, permanent change of station costs, and military health care costs.

Shore Facilities
$4.3M, 0 FTE

The budget provides $4.3M for the operation and maintenance of acquisition, construction and improvement shore facility projects scheduled for completion prior to FY 2011. Funding is required for daily operating costs for energy, utility services, grounds maintenance, routine repairs, and housekeeping. These costs also include the operation and maintenance of the ATON's day/night/sound/electronic signal, power system, and support structure.

Response Boat-Medium (RB-M) Maintenance
$2.0M, +5 FTE

The budget provides $2.0M for FY 2011 operations and maintenance costs associated with delivery of 18 RB-Ms. This request also includes electrical support personnel and associated personal protective equipment to support the platform's increased capability.

Rescue 21 Follow-on
$7.1M, +1 FTE

The budget provides $7.1M for follow-on funding to operate Rescue 21, the Coast Guard's primary system for performing the functional tasks of command, control, and communications in the inland and coastal zones for Coast Guard operations including search and rescue and maritime security missions. This funding will support five distinct cost categories that sustain Rescue 21: equipment operation and maintenance, circuit connectivity, property and power, training, and technology refresh.

Rescue Swimmer Training Facility (RSTF)
$1.9M, +7 FTE

The budget provides $1.9M for the operation and maintenance of the RSTF, its Modular Egress Training Simulator, and recurring training costs. The RSTF will directly support Aviation Survival Technician (rescue swimmer) training and qualification standards, as well as egress certification and recertification for air crews and some small boat crews.

Surface and Air Asset Follow-on
$62.5M, +173 FTE

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

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

FISCAL YEAR 2011 EFFICIENCIES, REALLOCATIONS, AND DECOMMISSIONINGS

The FY 2011 President's Budget includes efficiencies, consolidation initiatives, decommissionings, and operational restructuring. Savings associated with targeted efficiencies and consolidation initiatives have been redirected to support operations and maintenance and recapitalization priorities.

Maritime Safety and Security Teams
-$18.2M, -196 FTE

In FY 2011, Maritime Safety and Security Teams (MSSTs) Anchorage, Kings Bay, New Orleans, New York, and San Francisco will be decommissioned. The seven remaining MSSTs will provide the same geographic coverage by deploying regionally to mitigate the highest prevailing port security risks in the nation's critical ports.

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

As part of this initiative, the Coast Guard will reinvest partial MSST savings in the Law Enforcement Detachment (LEDET) program to address increased demand for LEDET services in support of Coast Guard missions. The FY 2011 investment increases the roster of all 17 existing LEDETS from 11 to 12 members per team, and creates one new 12-person LEDET. LEDETs are high return-on-investment national assets that augment defense operations in support of combatant commanders and counter drug operations in the Caribbean and Eastern Pacific.

High Endurance Cutters
-$28.2M, -383 FTE

In FY 2011, the Coast Guard will decommission four High Endurance Cutters (HEC): RUSH, JARVIS, CHASE, and HAMILTON. The average age of the HEC fleet is 42 years. A disproportionate share of the depot level maintenance budget is being used to sustain these aging assets. With two NSCs anticipated to be operational by 2011, the Coast Guard is positioned to begin decommissioning these legacy assets.

Medium Endurance Cutter

-$2.8M, -43 FTE

In FY 2011, the Coast Guard will retire the Medium Endurance Cutter Acushnet. Acushnet is well past its useful service life and has unique systems that are costly and difficult to sustain.

HU-25 Aircraft

-$7.7M, -32 FTE

In FY 2011, Coast Guard will decommission four HU-25 fixed winged aircraft. Three aircraft will be immediately replaced by the new HC-144A aircraft. The fourth HU-25 will be retired from service at Coast Guard Air Station (A/S) Cape Cod, Mass., reducing aircraft allowance at this station from four to three until a replacement HC-144A arrives. Three aircraft provide the minimum manning required to maintain 24/7 Search and Rescue capability.

Rotary Wing Capacity

-$5.5M, -34 FTE

In FY 2011, the Coast Guard will realign rotary wing capacity to provide four medium-range HH-60 helicopters to the Great Lakes region. To facilitate this delivery of enhanced multi-mission capability, two HH-60 helicopters from Operations Bahamas Turks & Caicos, and two HH-60s from Maritime Security Response Team (MSRT) in Chesapeake, Va. will be permanently relocated to Coast Guard Air Station Traverse City, Mich. Upon arrival of the four HH-60s, five HH-65 helicopters presently stationed at Air Station Traverse City will be removed from active service.

The HH-60 helicopter has the added capability over the HH-65 to operate in extreme cold weather conditions, including icing, which persist in the Air Station Traverse City area of responsibility approximately five months per year. In addition, the HH-60 helicopter has double the flight time endurance of the HH-65 providing additional operational range for search and rescue (SAR) missions and security patrols in the Great Lakes region and along the northern maritime border. Enhancing the operational capability of Air Station Traverse City helicopters will also enable the closure of two seasonal Coast Guard Air Facilities at Muskegon, Mich. and Waukegan, Ill. while still meeting SAR program response requirements.

Admiral Thad W. Allen
Commandant
United States Coast Guard

Admiral Thad W. Allen assumed the duties of the 23rd Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard on May 25th, 2006. As such, he leads the largest component of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), comprised of about 42,000 men and women on Active Duty, 7,000 civilians, 8,000 Reservists and 34,000 volunteer Auxiliarists.

The Coast Guard is America's oldest continuous seagoing service and is a Federal law enforcement agency as well as a branch of the armed forces. The Coast Guard serves the American people by saving lives and property at sea; ensuring the safety of thousands of professional mariners and millions of recreational and commercial vessels; protecting our ports and maritime infrastructure from terrorism, securing our borders, maintaining aids to navigation, responding to natural disasters, defending our Nation, conducting humanitarian operations, protecting our marine environment, and keeping shipping routes open and clear of hazards. The Coast Guard is "Semper Paratus" – Always Ready to respond to All Hazards – All Threats.

In his thirty eight years of service, Admiral Allen has held operational command both at sea and ashore, conducting missions to support the maritime safety, security and environmental stewardship interests of the Nation. As a Flag Officer, he served as the Principal Federal Official for response and recovery operations for Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, while also serving as the Coast Guard Chief of Staff. He was responsible for leading Coast Guard forces as Commander of the Atlantic Area and U.S. Maritime Defense Zone Atlantic. Prior to that he commanded the Seventh Coast Guard District, where he directed all operations in the Southeastern United States and Caribbean. He served aboard cutters Androscoggin and Gallatin and commanded the Citrus. He wore a dual hat as Commanding Officer of Group Long Island Sound and Captain of the Port, and he commanded Group Atlantic City and Long-Range Aids to Navigation (LORAN) Station Lampang, Thailand. Today, Admiral Allen is leading the Coast Guard through significant modernization to better organize, train, equip, and deploy our men and women to meet the challenges of the 21st Century.

Admiral Allen graduated from the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in 1971, and holds a Master of Public Administration degree from the George Washington University, and received their Alumni Achievement Award in 2006. He also holds a Master of Science degree from the Sloan School of Management of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is a Fellow of the National Academy of Public Administration, and is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. In 2007, Admiral Allen was awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Science from the National Graduate School.

He is a native of Tucson, Arizona and the son of retired Coast Guard Chief Damage Controlman Clyde and Mrs. Wilma Allen. Admiral Allen and his wife, Pam, have three children and two grandchildren.

DEVELOPMENT OF FY2011 COAST GUARD BUDGET

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Admiral.

Well, Admiral, let me get to some of the questions I raised in my opening statement, which I think we all want to address.

Without focusing on the leaking or not leaking of a budget memo, I want to talk about what was said in that memo—a remarkable charge, really, that cuts in the proposed fiscal year 2011 budget for the Coast Guard were made without consideration of their long-term operational impact.

Now, a statement of that sort sheds light, I think, on the dilemma we all face. Congress faces the same dilemma that you do in putting a budget together. We are being asked to make informed decisions on the fiscal 2011 request without information we need to understand how the budget squares with the Coast Guard's long-term plan. Namely, we are missing the comprehensive review of Deepwater and detailed capital investment plan for the next 5 years to make our assessments from.

The requirement for the comprehensive review of Deepwater has been carried in every law every year since fiscal 2006 in bipartisan bills passed by Congresses controlled by both parties and signed by Presidents of both parties. The capital investment plan requirement has been around even longer.

So, Admiral, was the Coast Guard budget request for 2011 put together with cuts that were made without consideration of the long-term operational impacts? Is that your judgment, as well?

If those long-term impacts were adequately considered, then the Coast Guard must have had forward-looking planning documents outlining where you plan to go on capital investment, like the new Deepwater baseline or capital investment plan.

And then for this Committee, in the absence of these documents, how can we move forward on this budget request with any degree of confidence that we are doing the right thing? Why do we not have the basic information from the Department that we need?

And let me stress, this isn't merely or even mainly a question about documents and deadlines. What I am interested in here is the substance of the issues we have to decide on, the substance of these budget recommendations, the obligation we all have to square up the budget with operational needs and operational requirements. And as I said in my opening statement, it does raise questions about the attentiveness to the Coast Guard's needs, the attentiveness to your and your team's recommendations at the upper levels of the budget process at DHS and OMB.

So, yes, we want and need and must have these planning documents in order to make our decisions, but what is at stake here really is not just missed deadlines but the substance, the merits of the proposal before us and the information we are going to need to do an intelligent job of writing the budget.

Admiral ALLEN. Thank you for the question, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to talk about two things, if I could, in responding to your comments and your question. Number one, I would like to talk about the context of the 2011 budget and then the process by which information is provided to you. I think they are both very important, and I think that is where you are driving at.

In developing the 2011 budget, if you start with the assumption that you are going to be fiscally constrained and you are starting with a top line that is fixed, that creates certain assumptions that you have to deal with because you are trying to find cost savings in that immediate year.

If you were looking at a long-term fiscally constrained budget and you knew it was going to be there for 2 or 3 years, you would do very thoughtful analysis on tradeoffs, how you would assess risk. If you are trying to achieve reductions in a single year, you have to find money that is available where you can find the cost reductions, and that is what you have to deal with because you can't immediately generate a lot of cost savings in the first year.

And if you going to get those kind of cost savings to meet a top line that is constrained, you have to go to force structure. That is people, operating money and operating units. That is the only way you can get those kind of cost savings in the short term. It is kind of like applying the brakes very quickly rather than slowly. You expend energy with what you have to meet that line.

Given the top line that we were provided, I made very, very tough choices and tradeoffs within that context in conversations with the Department. And the basic assumption I had was, if that is the top line, I cannot stop recapitalizing the Coast Guard. Even though it is significantly lower than the prior-year enacted level, $1.4 billion keeps critical acquisition programs going.

But to do that, we had to take a reduction in operating capability to sustain the $1.4 billion reduction within the top line provided. And, as the Commandant, in discussion with the Department, I thought it was better to take a near-term reduction in operational capability rather than mortgage our future and have a hollow force that would collapse on itself in several years if we did not recapitalize these cutters.

So that was the context that I approached the budget. I don't want to attribute any motives to Admiral Papp. He can speak on his own on this. But if you are going for what savings are available to meet a top line in any particular year, you are basically identifying the costs that could be reduced in that particular year, and that does not allow the long-term analysis implications of those reductions. They are the ones that are available, so you take them to meet the top line.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

Now, regarding process, sir, I have been working capital investment plans since I was a Commander in the Coast Guard. The best way to allow you to do your job is to have all the information in the budget when it arrives with the congressional justifications for you to act on our appropriations. You should have every right to expect that. We should be able to produce it for you. And while I don't own the entire process, I have a part of it, and I am accountable with everyone else in government to give that to you. We are moving at best speed on that. You should not be put in a position to make decisions without having the proper information, and we are moving as fast as we can.

One of the problems is having a 5-year plan fully fleshed out and developed every year that helps you develop the budget. And it is really problematic when, because of external pressures, that gets reinvented every year. It changes our acquisition baseline, it changes our acquisition strategies, it adds costs and it requires us to kind of rewicker all of our project plans every year.

It should come up with a budget, it should be there, and you should have it, sir.

Mr. PRICE. What can we expect, and when can we expect it?

Particularly the 5-year capital investment plans provided by the Coast Guard in years past have been useful in illuminating the way forward on future investments until last year. The single page provided in this year's budget request clearly doesn't satisfy the legal or practical requirements.

What has happened here? And what kind of fuller document can we expect in the near term?

Admiral ALLEN. We are working right now—in fact, I have had discussions with both the Deputy Secretary and the Secretary to actually work in parallel with the other parts of the administration that have to review these reports so we can cut down on the cycle time.

One of the problems is, until the one-page capital investment plan that you got was actually published, we had no baseline numbers from which to start to develop that report, and that is what is being done now. If you look at the number of line items and the amount of work that has to be done to flesh out those plans, even based on the simplistic one-pager that was submitted to you, it takes time to do that. What we are trying to do is remove time from that cycle by working in parallel with the Department right now, and that is exactly what we are doing, sir.

EFFECT OF FY2011 COAST GUARD BUDGET CUTS

Mr. PRICE. I am going to turn to my colleagues for questions, but we understand the thrust of your effort here in terms of the operations reductions and the kinds of immediate savings that gives you, in light of these overall constraints.

We, of course, as a Committee, are going to want to look at the overall constraints, as well as the specific proposals you have made to meet those constraints. So we will have a chance later this morning to go through some of these, especially the personnel reductions, the FTE reductions, and sort out those that have widespread agreement and a solid rationale in your view and those that really should give us more heartburn.

Let me turn, though, to Mr. Rogers first.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, I don't buy it. I just don't buy it. The people above you say that the reason for these cuts of personnel and equipment is to make room, they say, for acquisitions, but they then in the budget don't provide for the acquisitions, the NSC deliveries, the MPA.

I understand your frustrations and difficulties that you have in trying—you are the middleman between the Budget Office at the White House and us. So I fully appreciate the delicate place where you are.

But I don't appreciate the OMB and the White House trying to flimflam this Congress on your budget request, leaving you dangling in the wind. It is unfair to you, it is disrespectful of the Coast

Guard, you and your staff and the men and women of the Guard, and equally disrespectful of the intelligence of this Subcommittee.

Making room, they say, for acquisitions. Funds for many of your major assets in this budget are reduced, prolonged, or nonexistent. Long lead materials for the National Security Cutter number six are pushed to fiscal 2012. That will likely stretch out NSC deliveries. Funds for the MPA are reduced substantially, such that you are only buying one airplane, no funding for spare parts, no funding for unmanned aerial systems or asset replacements.

So when they say they are making room for acquisitions and then don't make acquisitions, it tells me that they wanted the money to go to DHS headquarters to fund bureaucrats and taking people off the front lines of seizing drugs and saving people's lives and protecting our coastline, cutting your personnel by, what, 1,100 or so.

Well, we appreciate the report that we got last week. We have been demanding these expenditure plans for Deepwater, the annual Deepwater plan. Well, we got one last week—for fiscal 2009. We have no idea what you are planning for in 2010, much less the budget request that you are making for 2011.

So I am mad, frustrated, disappointed, not at the Admiral and not at the Coast Guard, but at the people at DHS who are dictating the emasculation of the Coast Guard. Yes, I said that, and I mean it: the emasculation of the Coast Guard.

You would be cut 1,112 active-duty billets. You would decommission and deactivate a total of 19 operational components—deactivate and decommission. Your acquisitions are cut by over 10 percent, $155 million. It takes away moneys for key investments like unmanned aerial systems, which we have been discussing with you for almost your whole career. No moneys to replace key assets like the C–130 that was recently lost in the line of duty and, of course, the helicopter that sadly crashed just 2 weeks ago.

So, Admiral, there are not many questions that I have that you can answer, to be frank with you. We need to have the OMB here testifying, and the Secretary, about why she is slashing funding for Coast Guard.

Deepwater was supposed to be a plan that would align the phaseout of antiquated assets with the acquisition of modern ships, aircraft, communications systems, and the like in such a way that the Coast Guard would only grow stronger as we go along. But this budget appears to be stretching out the time in between decommissionings and deactivations and the deployment of new assets. So it appears that for fiscal 2011 and maybe a few years beyond, the Coast Guard will be less capable.

Admiral, is there any way that you can correct what I consider to be these gross misapplications of Federal funds, taxpayers' dollars, to put it back to work to defend the American people on our coasts?

Admiral ALLEN. Sir, I would tell you this. Given the budget discussions and the levels that were provided to us, I will tell you this. I am accountable, as the Commandant of the Coast Guard, for the decisions made within our budget at the levels provided regarding units decommissioned and acquisitions to carry on.

One of the obligations and duties I have as the Commandant is to make the tough choices with the resources that are provided to me. And while the budget is lower than it was in 2010 and everybody would like more money, I am accountable for the decisions that were made within that level. And, therefore, I can explain the tradeoffs and the decisions made within the levels that were provided. And that is my responsibility as the Commandant, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, the key phrase you just said was "with the assets given to you." You will make do with what you get. I am arguing about what you get, not how you necessarily have allocated those funds. If you don't have the money, you can't spend it. You can't even recommend how we spend it. They have hogtied you, and I regret that and bemoan it.

Well, 2 years ago, you told us that people are the most critical asset the Coast Guard has, and you made an impassioned pitch to increase active-duty positions. We responded, increasing funds for watch-standers and counter-drug personnel. In fact, through an increase in counter-drug funding last year that you pushed for, the Congress refuted the Administration's proposed cuts to Coast Guard billets for fiscal 2010. But these fiscal 2011 cuts are something much, much different. These are huge cuts.

I understand the new assets like the National Security Cutter will need fewer people to operate, but since the budget is prolonging the funding and delivery of those newer assets, it appears as though you are being required to downsize the force as opposed to simply transferring personnel from aging assets to newer ones. Is that right?

Admiral ALLEN. We are removing older cutters from service, yes, sir, before the replacements will be there.

That is done for two reasons. Number one, they are old and getting more difficult to sustain. The maintenance costs are being driven up. And, again, it is a tradeoff between current capability and recapitalization, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. But you are still stuck with the older assets because the newer assets aren't available and the older assets require more personnel. Right or wrong?

Admiral ALLEN. The ones that are in service, yes, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir. And yet you are still being required to reduce your personnel.

Admiral ALLEN. Well, we are reducing the personnel associated with the cutters that are being decommissioned, as well as the Marine Safety and Security Teams, yes, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, Mr. Chairman, I have a lot of other questions, but I will yield.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Mr. Ruppersberger.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Sure. Well, first thing, Admiral, I think you are retiring, what, in May?

Admiral ALLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. And you have had a great service, been a great leader, and you have done a lot for the Coast Guard. So what some of us are saying about this has nothing to do with you. You are being a good leader. You are told by your commander, this is what you have, and you have to make the best of it.

But, you know, the Homeland Security, we do their budget. I am getting really concerned that they have too much on their plate. They have 22 different agencies. They have missions all over the place, from what you do to cybersecurity. And sometimes when you have too much and you don't focus and prioritize, you can't do anything real well.

I believe the Coast Guard is one of the best agencies that I have worked with since I have been a Member of Congress. And I really think the men and women who work there are outstanding. They do the best with what they have.

I agree with everything Mr. Rogers said, except for the one word, "emasculation," or whatever that is. But I agree with what he said. The Coast Guard, what you have on your plate—and I want to go over this so that we can get it on the record.

DRUG INTERDICTION

The first thing, you have responsibility for drug interdiction. Drug interdiction is serious. There is a lot of cocaine, and there is a lot coming in, either through air and through water. And a lot of what you do is the interdiction and to really go after the smugglers, is that correct?

Admiral ALLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. All right. Now, do you have certain goals?

Admiral ALLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Okay. What are those goals?

Admiral ALLEN. Sir, over the next couple of years, we are moving to try to approach a 40 percent removal rate of cocaine flowing from the Southern Hemisphere into the United States.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Okay. And what did you remove in the last couple of years or within the last year?

Admiral ALLEN. Sir, in the last accounting year, we removed approximately 362,000 pounds of cocaine, or more than 150 tons. Our drug removal rate was 15 percent. The target was 15.7 percent. That is going to be moving up to 40 percent over the next few years.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. All right. And let's talk about that.

Admiral ALLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Based on the cuts that are before us today, do you believe that you will be able to reach that 40 percent?

We talk a lot about terrorism, we talk about a lot about a lot of issues. But if you really look at the bottom line and some of the negative things that affect our citizens, it is drugs. And it is something that we have really taken our eye off the ball for a long time. We need to maybe put our eye back on it, and you are doing a great job.

If you can answer the question, with these cuts, will you be able to make that 40 percent target?

Admiral ALLEN. Well, what is going to happen, sir, I mentioned earlier. The way we allocate our resources in a particular year is based on projections on migrant threats, drug threats and everything else. And certainly a lot of these assets for counter-drugs are actually shifted to Joint Interagency Task Force South, which does the detection and monitoring.

We will have to make decisions on how to allocate these resources with fewer cutter days in 2011. It will have to be a tradeoff between not only the drug mission but the fisheries mission, other things we do offshore with those cutters that have sustainability. If we have fewer cutter days down there, there will be a lower removal rate, and we may or may not meet those objectives. But we will have to manage the force with what we have.

To give you a good example, during the recent operations in Haiti, we actually took a cutter from the West Coast, brought it through the Canal, to be able to provide command and control in and around Haiti, and basically lost a high-endurance cutter operating off Colombia for about a month. That is indicative of the type of choices we will have to make in 2011, sir.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. But getting back to my question, your goal for 2014 is 40 percent. Based on the cuts that are before us today, do you feel you will be able to reach that 40 percent?

Admiral ALLEN. It will be a challenge.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. It will be a challenge. Basically I would assume by that that it is going to be awfully difficult. You can't take away your manpower, but also your resources. Let's talk about that.

I have been to your headquarters and seen some of the things that you do in drug interdiction. How about either your ships or airplanes or UAVs? That is a very significant part of dealing with drug interdiction, is that not correct?

Admiral ALLEN. Yes, sir, it is not just cutters, as you know. It is maritime patrol aircraft and sensors, intelligence and coordination with other agencies.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. And what does this budget that is before us today, what does this do as far as those resources are concerned?

Admiral ALLEN. Well, the budget just focuses on the Coast Guard contribution toward that. I would add, if you are looking at the drug interdiction overall operation, it also includes maritime control aircrafts from Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Navy assets. Our allies operate with us in foreign countries down there; our partner nations do, as well, in addition to the increasing value in——

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I only have another minute. But getting to the bottom line, what I am trying to get you to say—if you don't say it, I will try to say it—is if you don't have the resources, if you don't have the continued resources of your ships, of your airplanes or the technology that you use to find these smugglers of the drugs that are coming in, mostly from Colombia to Mexico, then it is very difficult for you to do the job, is that not correct?

Admiral ALLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Okay. So do you feel this budget today, by taking away those resources and those cuts, will have an impact on your ability to do the job that you have set a goal for, which is 40 percent in 2014?

Admiral ALLEN. It will force us to make tradeoffs, and part of those tradeoffs could be drug interdiction, yes, sir.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Okay. Well, I think that we——

Admiral ALLEN. I don't want to presuppose the decisions made in the following year, but we will have to make tradeoffs.

INTELLIGENCE

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. I think the Chairman understands this and I know the Ranking Member, and I think we really need to work as Americans on this issue to try to turn this around. Because it just doesn't make a lot of sense here because of what is at stake, our national security.

The only other question—you are more involved now in intelligence. Can you tell me just a little bit—and I only have, like, about 30 seconds—about your cooperation and how you are working with the intelligence agencies? Because intelligence is one of the best defenses for what you are doing here.

Admiral ALLEN. Yes, sir. Actually, we have been able to have higher seizure rates with fewer assets because we are using better intelligence.

As you know, the Coast Guard is a member of the intelligence community now. We have a service cryptographic element. We are involved not only here in the Western Hemisphere in drug interdiction but in support of military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, as well, sir.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Right. I understand that. And you are putting in SCIFs in a lot of your operations?

Admiral ALLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Thank you. I have to go to another hearing. I am sorry. But we will be working hard, hopefully, with the Chairman and Ranking Member, to make sure that we hopefully can relook at this whole issue about where we are going with the Coast Guard. You do a great job, and so do all of your men and women that work there.

Admiral ALLEN. Thank you, sir.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Mr. Carter.

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

First, Admiral, it has been my honor to work with you since I have been on this Subcommittee, and I am going to miss your guidance in the Coast Guard. I think you have been a great shining light for the Coast Guard. But I will see you in Texas, okay? And that will be good.

This is just amazing, what is going on here today. I mean, within the last 10 days, we have had a major firefight on the Texas border within a hundred yards of where American citizens live where two State Department people were killed. And this is because the cartels have decided that they would all settle along our border and fight over who is going to run the show.

Meanwhile, their supply is coming up from Colombia with those submersibles and the other things that I have seen in your operations when I visited your headquarters—all of which, in my opinion, are at risk. Our ability to interdict and stop that supply chain is going to be severely set back by the proposed cuts of the Obama administration. I am just shocked by this.

If you go back to Katrina and you say, "What good things came out of Katrina in the Homeland Security Department?" there is only one place you can look. It is the United States Coast Guard. Everything else Homeland Security did failed. And that is pretty much the story you have heard in Homeland Security. The one agency that has always been above and beyond the call of duty and always exceeded at their mission has been the Coast Guard.

Last summer, we got the opportunity to go up to see your operations in Alaska. And we now have ships that are sailing through what we used to call the Northwest Passage, cruise ships. And we realize the lack of resources means if one of those cruise ships on the other side, the northeast side I think it is, of Alaska were to have a horrible accident, your response, because of the lack of clippers available to get there, it is scary what could happen in the Northwest Passage from lack of resources from the Coast Guard.

This is what I heard last summer. And now I am hearing we are cutting back a thousand personnel and a one-third reduction of the Coast Guard's assets. This is crazy. This is insane.

And I am kind of going back to what the former questioner, Mr. Ruppersberger, said about this drug war. But part of stopping this fight on the Texas border is stopping the supply coming in. And I believe it is your statement that we are going to be lacking in being able to fight that war down there.

Admiral ALLEN. Well, sir, I was directing it at Coast Guard assets and the tradeoffs we will have to make. As you know, it is a multi-agency, multinational effort down there. And, frankly, regarding the southwest border, the border I worry about is the southern border of Mexico.

If we can take down multi-ton loads before they get to the southern border of Mexico, before they disaggregate into smaller loads and become almost impossible to stop at the border, the best place to stop that and interdict that flow is before it gets to Mexico. That is the reason there is such a concentrated effort between not only the Coast Guard, Customs and Border Protection and Immigration and Customs Enforcement, our Department of Defense counterparts and our multinational partners down there.

And, again, we will allocate resources in the future on the basis of what is appropriated and on the basis of risk. But we do understand in the Coast Guard that the biggest bang for the buck for this country is stopping those drugs before they get to Mexico, sir.

ICE BREAKERS

Mr. CARTER. And, just shifting from far south to far north, up in the Alaska region, we understand that the Russian trawlers are more and more infringing upon what we would at least call American waters north of Alaska. And we have very limited resources to keep a ship within that area. And, under international law, there is a potential for claiming portions of the North Pole region under a theory of international law that says whoever has the most presence has the most claim. We learned some of that when we were in Alaska.

Now, cutting out, when we are already lacking the resources to keep a ship consistently in that region—and the Coast Guard is really our only, as I understand it, our only presence that we have up there, and the Canadians are not helping as much as we are—there is a potential for a loss of some resources up there that could be major.

Would you like to comment on that, the lack of these resources?

Admiral ALLEN. Yes, sir. I would discriminate the operating platforms we need to effectively operate up there and what is actually in the budget in terms of reductions. If you are going to operate north of the Bering Straits, you need an ice-strengthened vessel. And——

Mr. CARTER. And we have two old ice-cutters, right?

Admiral ALLEN. We have three total ice-breakers in the inventory right now. The Polar Sea and the Healy are operational. The Polar Star, which I announced in Seattle, WA, last week, we are going to move into Todd Shipyard, and it will be reactivated. It will be available in 2013.

Those three vessels are the only vessels the United States has that are capable of operating in ice-diminished or fast ice for the purpose of response, regardless of what the issue is, whether it is an oil spill or response to a cruise ship issue. Those are the only three vessels in the U.S. Inventory that are capable of doing that.

My intent as the Commandant is not to lose the readiness of those three vessels while we have a discussion about how to replace the two oldest ones, the Polar Sea and the Polar Star. So my efforts have been directed at maintaining the Polar Star's readiness and getting it ready for service in 2013, sir. But they are critical to the United States presence in the Arctic.

Mr. CARTER. Well, Admiral, I have never figured out why we would punish good performance and reward poor performance, but somehow common sense doesn't seem to prevail sometimes in the government. I, for one, am opposed to these cuts and will do what I can in my small part to hopefully have discussions to keep our Coast Guard ready.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Mr. Kirk.

CLOSURE OF GREAT LAKES SEASONAL AIRSTATIONS

Mr. KIRK. Thank you.

I obviously have said to the Admiral before that I would not be alive but for the Coast Guard. And so I speak as one of those few Americans that actually are here because of the appropriations of the committees in the past and the work of the Coast Guard.

I am concerned. We currently have one HH–65C at AIRFAC Waukegan and one at AIRFAC Muskegon. These two AIRFACs during the summer have saved 23 and 27 Americans, a total of 50 so far, in their deployments. That includes the dramatic rescue in 2008 of the Fin Seeker, which was seven Americans saved. You gave the President's Award to Lieutenant Williams, Lieutenant Loeb, Petty Officer Petre, and Petty Officer Bemis for their heroism in that rescue.

The budget has a proposal to order the Coast Guard to retreat from southern Lake Michigan and move assets to Traverse City. That would add an additional hour's flight time to a rescue in southern Lake Michigan. As you know, the average water temperature in Lake Michigan is 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Your charts show that a swimmer would be alive for 28 minutes if the flight time was from Waukegan or Muskegon, but that person would have been dead for half an hour if they fly from Traverse City.

Now, this Committee has approved, between fiscal year 2004 and fiscal year 2007, $3.5 million for helo engines for these five HH–65Cs. If decommissioned, that would mean we will have wasted $17.5 million of taxpayer moneys to decommission this. I understand, due to a recent casualty of an H–60 coming back from Vancouver, that the plan for redeployment may no longer be feasible.

Now, I think I will be speaking for Gwen Moore, Melissa Bean, Jan Schakowsky, Danny Davis, Bobby Rush, Peter Visclosky, Joe Donnelly, Jesse Jackson, as well as Petri, Upton, myself, Ryan, Sensenbrenner, Hoekstra, and Senators Feingold, Kohl, Durbin, Burris, Bayh, Lugar, Stabenow, and Levin, in saying that the plan to leave a prompt rescue capability in southern Lake Michigan may no longer be feasible.

But can you comment, after this casualty, whether this plan can be done anymore?

Admiral ALLEN. Yes, sir. It is going to become problematic.

As you know, the original premise was to put more capable helicopters into Traverse City that could cover all of the Lake Michigan area and the other areas up there year-round. Now, one of the problems is, challenges we have right now, Waukegan and Muskegon are seasonal detachments. In the winter, when we can't get to the water because it is frozen and we can't use our small boats, having the larger helicopters at Traverse City does make sense in the long run.

Now, regardless of the merits and the demerits of Traverse City versus Waukegan and Muskegon, the sources of those H–60 helicopters for Traverse City were going to be two from Elizabeth City and two from Clearwater. One of the aircraft that would be scheduled to go to Traverse City was the one that was involved in the accident in Utah.

That aircraft is being pulled off the mountain and brought into Elizabeth City. We don't know whether it is repairable or not. Even if it is repairable, the time it is going to take to get that aircraft back into service is going to make any execution problematic in 2011, sir.

Mr. KIRK. Yeah.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. You will have a lot of very happy Republicans and Democrats all along southern Lake Michigan if we can make sure that this reemployment doesn't happen. Having a helicopter show up a half an hour late just to pick up the body doesn't make a lot of sense. And so I appreciate you and look forward to working with you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

We had votes called, but—oh, Mrs. Lowey is here. Mrs. Lowey.

MARITIME SAFETY AND SECURITY TEAMS

Mrs. LOWEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I am delighted, even though there are votes, I am delighted to see you again and thank you for your service prior to your retirement. I send best regards from my daughter to you, as well. And I really do appreciate the open, honest exchanges we have had on this Committee. So thank you again, and good luck to you.

Let me just ask one question, because I am deeply concerned with the proposal to transfer the Maritime Safety and Security units currently based in New York City to Boston. These personnel provide both harbor and port security, assist local first responders during major events, respond to specific threats along the New York waterways.

And your written testimony does discuss deployment of these teams based on risk and threat. So, given the constant threat, unfortunately, faced in the New York region and the presence of numerous waterways and water-accessible landmarks, how can you justify eliminating a key anti-terror unit in our most targeted region?

And what is the estimated response time for a team from Boston to reach lower Manhattan or the Indian Point Energy Center on the Hudson River?

Admiral ALLEN. Thank you for the question, ma'am.

As we discussed earlier with the Committee Members, given the funding levels provided and the need to recapitalize the Coast Guard, we had to make some tough choices on force structure, which is the only place you can go to meet the top line funding levels we were provided.

To make that happen, five Maritime Safety and Security Teams from around the country are being disestablished and will be covered regionally by other entities. So it is not a transfer from New York to Boston. The budget proposes that the function basically would just be eliminated and would be covered from Boston. I just want to be clear on that.

Mrs. LOWEY. And also you said "covered by other entities." What entity would take the place in New York?

Admiral ALLEN. Ma'am, when we took a look at these teams, we looked at the current footprint in the local area. Separate from the Maritime Safety and Security Team in New York, there are about 700 Coast Guard personnel in New York. It is our largest command in the country and our largest concentration of Coast Guard people. And so, we looked at the geography, the amount of Coast Guard resources that were already there and how to best manage risk with the reduction. We would move to a regional response. These are deployable specialized forces. These are not the assets that do search and rescue that are there every day working in the harbor; many times they are deployed some other place in the country.

And so, what we would do, with the seven remaining teams, is come up with regional coverage for the rest of the country, and it would include the areas where the teams would be removed. In one case, the team being removed from New York would be covered. The next two closest would be either Boston or the Tidewater area, ma'am.

Mrs. LOWEY. So you feel the 700 Coast Guard that remain, they could do the job of the Maritime Safety and Security units?

Admiral ALLEN. They basically have slightly different missions, ma'am. The folks that are there right now are doing the everyday search and rescue, aids to navigation, boarding the ships and everything that the Coast Guard normally does in a harbor.

The Marine Safety and Security Teams can do that locally, but they also deploy in places like Guantanamo Bay, Cuba and the Middle East, in response to hurricanes, tsunamis or whatever. That is what they are there to do. So they don't always work in New York Harbor. They happen to be based there.

So the current level of operations for search and rescue and other activities in New York will be undiminished, but a deployable unit in New York that could be available for surge will not be there, ma'am.

Mrs. LOWEY. So I guess—and what do I have, a minute left. I am still trying to understand whether the important role of the safety and security unit will be performed, some of the 700 will be trained to do just that, or will New York, if, God forbid, there is another emergency, have to depend upon the Boston unit to rush down?

Admiral ALLEN. I understand, ma'am. Immediate search capability in the harbor will be covered by the existing 700 that will remain there, yes, ma'am.

Mrs. LOWEY. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you very much.

PERSONNEL CUTS

We are rushing off to a vote. Mr. Rogers tells me he has no further questions, so I would like to wrap this up.

But I do want to ask you to drill down a bit in these personnel cuts. And perhaps you can furnish some of this for the record. Because I want to know about the near-term impact, and I also want to know about what the plan looks like eventually for personnel levels and the implications of that for mission capabilities.

As virtually every Member has mentioned here today, the Coast Guard budget proposes significant cuts in its military ranks in fiscal year 2011. Now, about 100 of these are because military positions are becoming civilian positions. I don't think there is much dispute over that. It follows the recommendations by GAO and others.

However, the bulk of these personnel cuts are accounted for by asset decommissionings. It is my understanding that 850 FTEs or 426 positions will be lost through the decommissioning of four high-endurance cutters and one medium-endurance cutter. Now, these are not necessarily total losses because the four high-endurance cutters are going to be replaced with the two National Security Cutters that are apparently ready to go. But that is an area of controversy. I think there is less controversy over the decommissioning of the ACUSHNET, a medium-endurance cutter.

Now, 200 more FTEs, as Mrs. Lowey has been stressing, are lost from planned decommissioning of five Maritime Safety and Security Teams, MSSTs. Additionally, to be factored into this is the personnel requirements of the replacement cutters. The high-endurance cutters, the ones that are being decommissioned, require 166 crew members compared to 108 on the National Security Cutter, the NSC. There are some other offsetting factors, having to do with time away from the home port and the rotation of the crews and so forth.

How does all of this net out? That is really what I am asking you. What kind of workforce plan have you developed for the recapitalized fleet, both what we will have available in 2011 and what we will have available long term?

And just to throw one additional element into the mix, our understanding in some briefings prior to these hearings, Coast Guard personnel indicated—and I am quoting here—that they could best mitigate immediate capacity gaps to a restoration of fiscal 2011 proposed active-duty workforce reductions. In other words, the implication was that, in looking at the capacity gaps, that the focus should not be so much on the decommissionings as much as on, for example, the MSST reductions.

Help us sort this out, the best you can give us in the way of an oral response here. And then I think we will want for the record a more precise sorting out of these personnel reductions, where they come from, what their implications are, what kind of replacement vessels are required, what are anticipated, what their requirements are. But the bottom line, as I said initially, is on mission capabilities.

Admiral ALLEN. Yes, sir.

As far as mission impact, we will be removing 42 percent of our deployable specialized force capability with the decommissioning of the Maritime Safety and Security Teams. So that is a 40 percent reduction in our ability to surge and deploy. These are the forces that go where you need them. As I mentioned earlier, they are not particularly anchored to where they are. And that could be for a Katrina, Haiti or whatever. That is a 42 percent reduction.

There will be a loss of about 5,000 ship hours in 2011 compared to 2010. And that will have to be managed by our operational commanders with the remaining ship days they have left, and they are going to apply that to the highest risk.

Regarding the workforce, we have two challenges. Number one is to actually get down to where we can support with appropriated funding the pay for the number of people that are in the 2011 budget with the workforce we already have. And that is a reduction, as you noted, of more than 1,000 people. We also have the added problem of a drop in our attrition from a projected 12.2 percent 2 years ago to less than 7.5 percent. So we have people that are staying in the Coast Guard.

We have a challenge of how to pay for the workforce we have in addition to the reductions that will be coming up next year and how to manage the workforce to get it down to those levels. And that is a significant challenge, sir.

Mr. PRICE. All right. We clearly need to sort this out. We need to know in a very straightforward way the implications for mission capabilities of the decommissionings—which, of course, some of the personnel reductions are a function of—together with, the new ships coming on-line and the MSST reductions, which, on the face of it, do appear to be quite substantial. We understand you are anticipating some redeployment of those forces——

Admiral ALLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. PRICE [continuing]. There, too, which could mitigate some of the impact. But the bottom line for us is the mission capability, and we need to know that for next year. But we also want to know where this is heading. Perhaps you can provide all this for the record. Where is this heading? We know what you are proposing for next year. What is the picture going to look like 2, 3 years out, both with respect to the ships that out there, the personnel that are out there, and the capabilities that we have?

Admiral ALLEN. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

The 2011–2015 Capital Investment Plan provided with the Fiscal Year 2011 President's Budget Request shows the current funding projections for major surface, air, and C4ISR acquisitions over the next five years. The Capital Investment Plan and Deepwater Implementation Plan reflect service priorities to assure we achieve the capabilities defined for our recapitalization goals. In summary, it shows 2.8% growth in capital investments during FY 2011–2015.

As new acquisitions come online, Coast Guard will continue the current practice of requesting follow-on funding under the Operating Expenses account to add new billets associated with crews and shoreside support for the new assets. Coast Guard will also continue to eliminate billets associated with legacy assets as they are decommissioned. Because new assets must be operational before legacy assets are decommissioned and because new personnel must be trained before they begin operation of the new asset, there will be periods of overlap where Coast Guard must maintain both new and legacy billets. Thus, until the bulk of the Deepwater program is behind us, comparisons of apparent increases (e.g., FY 2009) or decreases (FY 2011) in FTP levels to the prior year will not accurately reflect changes in Coast Guard's capacity or capability. The Coast Guard's performance measure results and future targets are the best available indicators we currently have to evaluate trends in capabilities.

Mr. PRICE. Thanks very much.

Mr. Rogers.

Mr. ROGERS. Thanks for your service, Admiral.

Admiral ALLEN. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you very much.

The subcommittee is adjourned.

United States House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations

Hearing before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

United States Coast Guard: FY2011 Budget Hearing

Questions for the Record

March 17, 2010

Table of Contents for Questions for the Record

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

Chairman David Price

Admiral Thad Allen, Commandant
Coast Guard FY 2011 Budget
March 17, 2010

Slowing Acquisitions of Key Assets

Question: Don't the slow pace of acquisition of the Maritime Patrol Aircraft and the lack of a funding request for long-lead materials for the next National Security Cutter exacerbate the mission gaps we have discussed each of the last two years?

ANSWER: Acquiring one Maritime Patrol Aircraft per year for the next several years will slow progress in closing the surveillance gap for fixed-wing resources, but will allow Coast Guard to maintain SAR standards. Funding LLTM and production in the same year does not necessarily delay the NSC program.

Question: Why has the Coast Guard not requested funds to replace the C-130 and MH-60 assets lost in recent crashes?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard is working with the Administration in evaluating options and alternatives to mitigate the losses.

Question: How does the recent MH-60 crash affect the proposed plans for movement and decommissioning of helicopters and closures of seasonal air facilities?

ANSWER: With the loss of the MH-60 that was planned for re-location to Michigan, the FY 2011 proposal to re-allocate only wing assets became challenging because Air Station Traverse City requires four H-60 aircrafts.

The Coast Guard is currently working with the Administration to evaluate options with regard to the proposed FY 2011 rotary wing budget proposal.

Polar Operations

Question: Given the need to maintain access to the polar regions of the globe for a variety of national security and economic reasons, as well as for scientific purposes, how does the existing funding mechanism for icebreaking missions impact the Coast Guard's efforts to develop and maintain its polar capabilities?

ANSWER: The current non-expenditure funding approach in FY 2010 is no more than a technical change to the execution of funds. In FY 2011 the Administration is requesting that funds be appropriated to the National Science Foundation and executed as a reimbursable to Coast Guard.

Question: According to the fiscal year 2011 budget justification, Coast Guard is in the process of assessing how best to meet current and future needs of other US Government agencies, industries, and communities that rely on Coast Guard ice operations. When will the Coast Guard complete this work? Once it is complete, what are the general types of action items we can expect from the assessment?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard is nearing completion of a contracted, independent mission analysis for the high latitudes and the contractor's report is expected to be completed this summer.

The High Latitude Mission Analysis Report (MAR) studies current and anticipated future Coast Guard missions in the High Latitudes. The MAR will be one of several studies currently underway or planned that will contribute to interagency reviews of Arctic policy.

Performance Measures

The Coast Guard says it sets performance measures that are ambitious, yet realistic, out-year targets built from reliable baselines. However, in reviewing the budget request, the Coast Guard openly states that they have lowered the primary FY2011 performance target for the living marine resources mission as a result of "operational reductions" due to vessel decommissionings.

Question: Doesn't changing performance measures based on resource availability (as it did in the case of the Living Marine Resources mission) throw the validity of the Coast Guard's performance measures into question as a means of assessing if whether the organization needs more resources?

ANSWER: The Department of Homeland Security's Performance Management Guidance provides that performance measure targets should be established based on the level of performance in light of current operations, environmental factors, and funding levels. Targets should be ambitious, but realistically consider asset trends and changes impacting the capability to achieve performance targets. Such considerations include numbers of physically tangible assets (e.g., radiation monitors, vessels, aircraft, patrol vehicles, etc.); increased capabilities of newer assets and the gaining of efficiencies through retirement of older, less reliable ones; enhanced interaction with interagency, State, local and private sector stakeholders, and other intangibles such as laws, regulations, diplomatic efforts, and public awareness.

Independent Life Cycle Cost Estimates

The Deepwater Expenditure Plan for FY 2009 was to include independent cost estimates for individual Deepwater components. The independent cost estimate for the Deepwater C4ISR system shows a tenfold difference between the May 2007 lifecycle cost estimate and the independent lifecycle cost estimate – clearly a comparison between "apples" and "oranges."

Question: Given the extended delay in receiving this report, why did the Department not capitalize on the time available to present these cost estimates in a way that allowed analytic comparisons?

ANSWER: The development of Independent Cost Estimates (ICEs) is a complex undertaking using a variety of inputs, assumptions, and calculations. The Coast Guard's interaction with other government agencies, primarily with the Navy, as well as the expansion of the knowledge and expertise of the Coast Guard's acquisition workforce since assuming the Lead Systems Integrator role, has resulted in the production of higher quality cost estimates. Although the cost estimates are now of a higher quality, the increased complexity of the ICEs make it difficult to compare them to previous estimates.

At the time of the development of the 2009 Deepwater Expenditure Plan, ICEs were not complete for all projects. ICEs for the Maritime Patrol Aircraft, HH-65 multi-mission cutter helicopter, Fast Response Cutter, and National Security Cutter have been completed; as have cost estimates for non-Deepwater projects, such as the Response Boat-Medium and the Nationwide Automatic Identification System. ICEs for the Offshore Patrol Cutter and HH-60 medium range recovery helicopter are on-going.

FY 2009 DHS Financial Systems Audit

Question: The Coast Guard lags behind the other DHS components in terms of strengthening its internal financial controls. In the recently received fiscal year 2009 DHS financial statement audit, the Inspector General found that of fiscal year 2008's 31 Notices of Finding and Recommendation (NFR) identified as problems for the Coast Guard, only four were closed. Just as was the case last year, no other DHS component had as many NFRs, and despite the assurances we received last year about progress, the closure rate for these issues remains marginal. How does the Coast Guard explain the lack of progress?

ANSWER: For FY 2009 Coast Guard addressed its remediation audit weaknesses and representation of financial statement data under the revised Financial Strategy for Transformation and Audit Readiness (FSTAR). The FSTAR, developed in collaboration with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of the Chief Financial Officer and submitted to the Subcommittee on November 28, 2008, is a comprehensive approach to assess the most prominent risks or vulnerabilities and target individual elements (line items) of the financial statements for remediation, representation, documentation, and proper assertion in accordance with financial reporting and auditing standards. Using this approach the Coast Guard is making every attempt to eliminate material weaknesses and to address the areas needed to allow the DHS to obtain an opinion on the Department's Consolidated Balance Sheet as soon as possible.

As noted by the DHS Inspector General in his January 7, 2009 letter to the Subcommittee "Because the FSTAR is more detailed than previous attempts, it provides a useful tool for management to monitor progress toward remediation from departmental levels down to the sub-category or task level." And, "The complex issues involved in the material weakness areas will require multiple steps to fully remediate the weaknesses and the process may take several years."

The DHS Inspector General also noted that there are many Information Technology (IT) areas which cannot be resolved in the current financial system's state until the Coast Guard implements the Department's new financial system. Taking these limitations into account, the Coast Guard focused on correcting errors in reporting financial data that were not dependent on the financial system, and was able to support the accuracy of 55 percent of the value of the assets and liabilities on the Balance Sheet, up from six percent in 2008. This was due primarily to the successful remediation and representation of Actuarial Pension Liabilities (over $28 billion) one year ahead of schedule. For FY 2010 the deliberate FSTAR approach to address the elements of the Balance Sheet that have the greatest impact on the Department's audit readiness is expected to present over 80 percent of the value of assets and liabilities.

With respect to the Notices of Findings and Recommendations (NFRs) the Coast Guard made significant and substantive progress in FY 2009 to improve its internal controls over financial reporting. Coast Guard cleared 11 out of 22 previously issued IT NFRs, and four out of 32 Financial NFRs; in addition to closing these NFRs the Coast Guard decreased the number and severity of the findings on many other NFRs having appropriately addressed the principle conditions which resulted in prior year findings. This progress allowed KPMG to increase the scope of their IT audit last year and take a deeper dive into our systems; while this resulted in nine new IT NFRs, the new NFRs were less severe than the ones that were cleared.

Overseas Contingency Operations

In fiscal year 2009 and 2010, the Congress funded Coast Guard overseas contingency operations directly, providing the appropriation to DHS rather than handling it as a transfer from the Department of Defense. The Administration has continued to fund it as a transfer.

Question: What is the Administration's logic in continuing to fund Coast Guard overseas contingency operations as a transfer?

ANSWER: The Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) is being executed by DoD thus they need the flexibility to shift funding in the event they no longer require the Coast Guard's assistance or have higher priority needs. USCG and Navy have a good working relationship, so this is not a problem for USCG execution.

Question: Is the 2010 funding sufficient to cover all the costs of the Coast Guard's overseas contingency operations?

ANSWER: Yes. In FY 2010, funding is sufficient for Coast Guard support of Overseas Contingency Operations.

Questions: What planning has been done for Coast Guard assets in terms of how they will be affected by or included in the U.S. military withdrawal? Are there any additional plans going forward for the Coast Guard's vessels supporting operations in Iraq? Has it been determined if those will vessels be turned over to the Iraqi government once the U.S. withdraws?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard has committed to keep all current assets in place through the end of 2011.

Beyond 2011, the Coast Guard is in discussions with CENTCOM to determine the future of Coast Guard forces currently deployed to the region in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF).

There are no additional plans for the Coast Guard patrol boats supporting Iraq at this time. CENTCOM has notified the Coast Guard that it will submit a Request For Forces (RFF) specifying the required level of support in the region for the next phase of operations. The Coast Guard will continue to work with DoD to support future Combatant Commander needs.

There has been no indication of an intent to turn over Coast Guard vessels currently deployed to CENTCOM to the Iraqi government.

Backup to GPS

Question: What is the status of efforts to identify and support a national backup for GPS for Position, Timing and Navigation functions, now that the U.S. LORAN signal has been terminated?

ANSWER: DHS continues to look across the critical infrastructure and key resource sectors identified in the National Infrastructure Protection Plan to determine if a single, domestic system or multiple systems are needed as a Global Positioning System (GPS) backup for critical infrastructure applications requiring positioning, navigation, and precise timing. If a domestic national system to back up GPS is identified as being necessary, DHS will analyze potential backup options through an analysis of alternatives.

Cost Growth

In GAO's July 2009 report, they stated that costs for Deepwater program were likely to exceed the $24.2 billion baseline established for the program in 2007 by $2.7 billion dollars. Now this committee understands that additional cost estimates and baselines for several Deepwater assets have been released.

Question: Has there been growth in addition to that $2.7 billion?

ANSWER: Approval of asset-based Acquisition Program Baselines (APB) for HC-130J Missionization, HC-130H Conversion/Sustainment, Maritime Patrol Aircraft, HH-65 Conversion, National Security Cutter, and the Fast Response Cutter Projects increased the former Deepwater baseline to $27.4 billion. The development and approval of asset-based APBs for the Offshore Patrol Cutter, Unmanned Aircraft System, Cutter Boats, and Coast Guard Logistics Information Management System Projects has the potential to change this cost in the future.

Question: It would appear from the budget request that anticipated costs for the Fast Response Cutter (FRC) have risen by over $700 million, is that true?

ANSWER: Yes. Prior cost estimates for FRC were based on project allocations from the IDS APB version 1.1 dated May 15, 2007. The individual FRC Acquisition Program Baseline (APB) approved on August 25, 2009 included a revised cost estimate that was based on the actual contract costs from the September 26, 2008 award to Bollinger Shipyard, Lockport, LA. The revised APB combines previously separate cost amounts for the FRC-A and the FRC-B from the Integrated Deepwater Systems APB (May 15, 2007) into one APB reflecting the Coast Guard's requirement for 58 FRCs and a Total Acquisition Cost of $3,928 billion.

Question: Have cost estimates or baselines for C4ISR been updated and do they show anticipated cost growth?

ANSWER: The Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) Project's Acquisition Program Baseline (APB), originally included in the Integrated Deepwater Systems APB (May 15, 2007), is under review as a standalone APB.

Question: How do you explain the continued cost growth, especially in light of the Coast Guard taking the role of systems integrator?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard continues to transition projects from the Integrated Deepwater System Acquisition Program Baseline (APB) to asset-specific APBs. We are getting improved visibility into the projects via the APBs, revised life cycle cost estimates, and government independent cost estimates. Managing at the asset level is foundational to improving visibility and oversight, which results in better understanding of cost and ability to control cost growth.

Question: In recent testimony, Department officials have stated that the budget request sacrifices current operational capability to fund acquisitions. Which acquisitions specifically have been beneficiaries of this approach?

ANSWER: The President's FY 2011 Budget focuses resources on the USCG's top priority – continued recapitalization of aging assets and infrastructure. The President's Budget funds the acquisition of 10 Response Boat-Medium boats (#106-115), one Maritime Patrol Aircraft (#15), avionics and sensor upgrades on eight HH-60 medium range recovery helicopters, one National Security Cutter (#5), four Fast Response Cutters (#9-12), and continued pre-acquisition activities on the Offshore Patrol Cutter Project. The continuation of these critical acquisition projects will ensure the timely replacement of the Coast Guard's aging air and surface assets. The Coast Guard's ability to manage maritime risk in the long-term depends upon the pace and stability of these recapitalization efforts.

Question: Has the Coast Guard considered trading off capabilities or quantities within Deepwater assets to reduce the cost increases?

ANSWER: Asset and system capabilities and quantities are based upon the identification of mission needs articulated through the requirements generation process. Capability ranges for key performance parameters are identified during the requirements generation process to permit acquisition trade-offs and ensure affordability. Mission need is considered continuously throughout the acquisition process to ensure the appropriate level of capability is acquired at affordable cost.

In 2008, the Coast Guard completed an Alternatives Analysis (AA) of the Integrated Deepwater System. The AA was completed in accordance with the Coast Guard Major Systems Acquisition Manual and consistent with best acquisition practices established by DHS and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The AA revalidated the Deepwater Force Mix.

USCG as Systems Integrator

Question: Now that the Coast Guard has assumed the role of systems integrator, what steps has it taken to improve acquisition outcomes?

ANSWER: The following specific actions have been taken and institutionalized:

- Align closely with DHS and facilitate its oversight role of Coast Guard acquisition programs;
- Follow a well defined and disciplined major systems acquisition process as defined within and required by the Coast Guard Major System Acquisition Manual;
- Establish and maintain a direct Coast Guard relationship with the contractor rather than contracting through a separate lead systems integrator;
- Develop detailed technical requirements and firmly adhere to those requirements throughout the proposal design evaluation process and construction;
- Stabilize requirements and reduce and/or eliminate High-Risk items;
- Increase oversight with sufficient on-site government staff at production facilities;
- Increase the involvement of the Coast Guard Technical Authorities throughout the acquisition and delivery process;
- Utilize independent reviews (e.g., independent cost estimates and design assessments); and

- Leverage Navy and other government partnerships.

Question: How does the Coast Guard leverage services provided by other third parties, such as the Navy or other government agencies, to enhance acquisition management and oversight?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard actively collaborates with third parties, including the U.S. Navy to leverage their expertise in analysis, testing, and the evaluation of asset/system capabilities. By using other government agencies, as well as other independent organizations, the Coast Guard is able to benefit from the lessons learned of these organizations while still preserving the inherent responsibility to manage cost, schedule, and performance.

Independent third parties serve an important role in acquisition projects by supporting activities such as cost estimation, engineering analysis, testing, alternative analysis, requirements development, and design work. While Coast Guard Technical Authorities and Sponsors routinely use third parties, final certification necessarily remains a Coast Guard responsibility to ensure assets and systems meet unique Coast Guard requirements. This maintains Coast Guard accountability – as the operating agency – for the safety, operation, and effectiveness of each asset and system acquired.

Question: Has the Coast Guard changed its contracting approach, especially for assets already in production like the Maritime Patrol Aircraft and the National Security Cutter, as a result of becoming system integrator?

ANSWER: Yes, with the assumption of Lead Systems Integrator (LSI) responsibilities for Deepwater, the Coast Guard is pursuing new acquisition strategies for projects as it continues to break from its contractual relationship with Integrated Coast Guard Systems (ICGS). National Security Cutters #4 – 8 and Maritime Patrol Aircraft #12 - 36 will be acquired outside of the original Integrated Deepwater Systems contract with ICGS.

Question: Has the Coast Guard revisited and revalidated the requirements for the Deepwater assets?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard conducted a Performance Gap Analysis (PGA) as part of a Post-9/11 assessment of its mission demand. The PGA validated the Coast Guard baseline requirements and identified 11 enhancements reflected in the 2004/2005 Mission Need Statement. In the summer of 2007, the Coast Guard commenced an Alternatives Analysis (AA) of the Integrated Deepwater System. This was the first independent review of the overall Deepwater system of assets since the 2002 contract award, and therefore was deemed appropriate and timely given the changes since program inception.

In 2008, the AA was completed in accordance with the Coast Guard Major Systems Acquisition Manual and consistent with best acquisition practices established by the DHS and the OMB. The AA revalidated the Deepwater Force Mix.

Question: Has this revalidation affected any of the assets currently in production—such as the National Security Cutter, Maritime Patrol Aircraft, Fast Response Cutter, or Long Range Surveillance aircraft?

ANSWER: No projects with assets in production have been affected by any of the requirement revalidation efforts described above.

Question: How has the Coast Guard's approach to C4ISR, perhaps the key acquisition that enables Deepwater to achieve its goals, changed since becoming systems integrator?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard's approach to C4ISR has changed since assuming the responsibilities of Lead Systems Integrator (LSI). First and foremost, C4ISR has been established as a Coast Guard Major Systems Acquisition Manual -compliant project, meaning it is subject to the same rigor as all other DHS Level III acquisition projects. Additionally, there is an increased emphasis on open architecture design, which enables the Coast Guard to organically manage the various parts of the design, such as communications, navigation, and command and control, thereby reducing acquisition costs through increased competition.

The Coast Guard has increased management controls and government staffing to enable better oversight of contracted work. This increased oversight in addition to improved management through regular interactions with the Coast Guard's Assistant Commandant for Command, Control, Communications, Intelligence, and Technology as the Technical Authority, has improved cost, schedule, and performance management of the project.

Question: Have requirements for these capabilities been re-validated?

ANSWER: The requirements for C4ISR were revalidated by the sponsor in May 2009 and again in December 2009. As the C4ISR project follows the Major Systems Acquisition Process, the requirements will be reviewed for each design segment to ensure alignment with Mission Needs.

In previous testimonies and reports the Coast Guard stated that it would be conducting a "fleet mix analysis" to determine whether the mix and number of assets it expected to procure in the Deepwater program would meet its needs.

Question: Can you update us on the status of this analysis and its possible impacts to the Deepwater program?

ANSWER: The contractor has delivered the draft report and the Coast Guard is evaluating its final disposition. In general, the draft results are similar to previous studies.

Question: The Offshore Patrol Cutter is the next big acquisition the Coast Guard will embark upon. How will you ensure that this acquisition does not experience the same issues that plagued the National Security Cutter and Fast Response Cutter?

ANSWER: The Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC) acquisition will follow the rigorous process defined by the Coast Guard's Major Systems Acquisition Manual and the oversight and policies established in the DHS Acquisition Directive 102-01. As such, the Coast Guard will ensure the OPC's requirements are identified firmly up front, an appropriate level of competition is present in design and production, and a detailed asset level Acquisition Program Baseline is developed to establish cost, schedule and performance thresholds for the project.

Question: Has the Coast Guard performed any cost analysis or estimates that compare expected costs to the roughly $8 billion baseline established for this cutter?

ANSWER: The Offshore Patrol Cutter project is in the Analyze/Select Phase of the acquisition process. The project's schedule is being finalized, pending approval of both the operational requirements and acquisition strategy. This will begin a sequence of activities that includes conducting cost analysis/cost estimates. The life cycle cost analysis/estimates and Acquisition Program Baseline are planned to be completed in 2011.

National Security Cutter

Allegations have been made to the Subcommittee that USCG BERTHOLF has experienced problems with its foreign-manufactured main propulsion diesel engines, requiring costly repairs and potentially removing the BERTHOLF from service for several months.

Question: Are these allegations accurate?

ANSWER: USCGC BERTHOLF experienced a casualty to the Number One main propulsion diesel engine due to a valve failure in one of the engine's cylinders. The repairs were completed in February 2010 during the USCGC BERTHOLF's maintenance availability, and did not cause any operational impact.

Question: Please describe for the record the performance of the BERTHOLF's main engines, including any scheduled or unscheduled maintenance that would require removing the ship from service.

ANSWER: It has been nearly two years since CGC BERTHOLF was delivered to the Coast Guard. CGC BERTHOLF's main engines have met or exceeded all performance requirements in the contract as demonstrated during acceptance trials, transit to Alameda and during its patrol.

CGC BERTHOLF experienced a casualty to the Number One main propulsion diesel engine due to a valve failure in one of the engine's cylinders. The repairs (to the engine's cylinders and replacement of the turbochargers) were done during the scheduled maintenance availability, completed in February 2010, and did not cause any operational impact.

Question: Have there been any issues with the availability of foreign- or domestically-produced parts that have significantly reduced the operational availability Coast Guard ships or planes in the last five years?

ANSWER: One of the biggest mission degraders for the legacy cutter fleet is the availability of spare parts, some which require long lead time to procure and/or that must be specially manufactured. The inability to efficiently replace obsolete and outdated systems and restock mission critical parts has continued to drive down operation availability. This problem has been experienced with both foreign and domestic parts.

Question: How does potential availability (or unavailability) of foreign-made parts enter into Coast Guard procurement decisions?

ANSWER: All available information is appropriately assessed when making procurement decisions. The goal of the Coast Guard in any acquisition is to acquire the best value for the Government ensuring full and open competition to the maximum extent possible in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulations.

Acquisition Workforce

Question: In July 2009, GAO reported that the acquisition directorate had a 16 percent gap in the number of positions appropriated versus positions staffed. Has this gap decreased or increased since that time?

ANSWER: Between the end of FY 2008 and the end of FY 2009, the Acquisition Directorate had decreased the vacancy rate from 17.4 to 10.9 percent.

At the end of FY 2009, the Coast Guard Acquisition Directorate had the following vacancy rates:

Positions			Vacant			Percentage Vacant		
CIV	MIL	Total	CIV	MIL	Total	CIV	MIL	Total
493	349	842	56	36	92	11.4	10.3	10.9

In FY 2010, new Acquisition, Construction, and Improvement full time positions were requested in the President's Budget and appropriated by Congress. These new positions increased the total number of Acquisition Directorate positions, resulting in an associated increase in vacancy rates. Active recruitment is underway across the disciplines and at all levels to fill these new positions.

Current Acquisition Directorate vacancy information as of April 30, 2010:

Positions			Vacant			Percentage Vacant		
CIV	MIL	Total	CIV	MIL	Total	CIV	MIL	Total
552	389	941	114	79	193	20.7	20.3	20.5

Question: Given the existing gap how confident are you that the additional positions appropriated in fiscal 2010 and requested for this fiscal year can be filled in a timely fashion?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard is confident it will be able to fill the acquisition positions appropriated in FY 2010 in a timely manner. The challenge the Coast Guard faces in growing and maintaining its acquisition workforce, is the same challenge experienced throughout the Federal Government, with many agencies competing for a limited number of qualified acquisition professionals.

The Coast Guard has made significant strides in hiring recently. Between FY 2008 and FY 2009, the Coast Guard Acquisition Directorate hired 131 new acquisition professionals, which dramatically decreased the vacancy rate from 17.4 to 10.9 percent. To continue this trend, the Acquisition Directorate is implementing recruitment and retention initiatives and working closely with the Coast Guard Personnel Office to monitor recruitment, hiring, retention, and turnover performance indicators. Additionally, the Coast Guard is monitoring hiring strategies utilized by other agencies, including the Department of Defense.

Question: What steps are being taken to make sure the right people with the right training are hired to work in the acquisitions directorate?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard places a tremendous emphasis on ensuring the quality of its acquisition workforce through rigorous recruitment, professional development, and retention initiatives. Recruitment efforts include:

- Leveraging Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Centralized Recruiting Programs to extend the reach and visibility of Coast Guard Acquisitions into the market, and attract skilled and experienced acquisition professionals;
- Utilizing the DHS Career Entry-Level Opportunity (CEO) Program and DHS Acquisition Professional Career Program (APCP) to hire recent college graduates in career ladder positions;
- Hiring retired or retirement-eligible contracting personnel to fill critical 1,102 positions via reemployed annuitant authority; and

- Hiring retired Coast Guard warrant officers and storekeepers to work in contracting through the Contracting Career Opportunity Program (CCOP).

In addition to recruitment, the Coast Guard focuses on training and certification programs for current employees. These efforts include:

- Establishing a partnership with the Naval Postgraduate School Advanced Acquisition Program (NPSAAP), which provides training to Coast Guard Program/Project Managers (PM) at multiple sites using video teleconferencing technology, to satisfy the academic requirements for PM Level III certification;
- Creating a pilot PM Mentoring Program to provide NPSAAP students with additional support and professional growth opportunities through collaboration with experienced PMs;
- Coordinating closely with the Defense Acquisition University, the Federal Acquisition Institute, and other organizations to provide acquisition training;
- Conducting professional development seminar programs for the acquisition workforce to provide timely information on acquisition-related topics and to facilitate continuing education credit for skill currency requirements for certified acquisition personnel; and
- Tracking workforce certification training data.

As a result of these training initiatives, the Coast Guard has achieved 100 percent compliance with DHS certification requirements for its Level I and II investment programs.

Marine Debris

Question: How much did the Coast Guard spend on enforcement of MARPOL Annex V and removal of marine debris in fiscal year 2008 and 2009? What are the projections for fiscal year 2010, and was is in the President's budget for fiscal year 2011?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard performs marine debris and MARPOL Annex V activities as part of the execution of the following statutory missions: Marine Safety, Aids to Navigation, Marine Environmental Protection, and Living Marine Resources. The Coast Guard is not appropriated funding nor does it track expenses specific to marine debris or MARPOL Annex V activities. Budget authority for mission-programs contributing in-part to marine debris activities are shown below:

Coast Guard Mission-Program	FY 2008 Enacted ($000)	FY 2009 Enacted ($000)	FY 2010 Enacted ($000)	FY 2011 Request ($000)
Marine Safety	$593,925	$644,721	$649,711	$650,054
Aids to Navigation	$1,189,362	$1,199,783	$1,215,310	$1,219,873
Living Marine Resources	$744,493	$816,252	$893,391	$915,947
Marine Environmental Protection	$180,481	$174,410	$202,241	$198,711

Question: How are these enforcement activities split among Coast Guard districts?

ANSWER: Every Coast Guard District has commercial ports and terminals that are subject to providing adequate MARPOL Annex V reception facilities. The scope of reception facilities ranges from large commercial facilities down to small marinas. Although smaller operators, such as marinas, are not required to be issued a Certificate of Adequacy, they are required to provide MARPOL Annex V waste reception services, such as garbage dumpsters. Thus, enforcement activities occur at every District but will vary between Districts based on reception facility populations.

Question: How does the Coast Guard cooperate with NOAA in addressing marine debris issues? Is there a common strategy between Coast Guard and NOAA to implement the Marine Debris Research, Prevention and Reduction Act of 2006?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard actively participates in the MARPOL Annex V Interagency Workgroup (IWG) as a co-chair with the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The IWG supports the efforts of the International Maritime Organization's Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC). Other IWG participants include the Environmental Protection Agency, Department of State, and U.S. Navy. The IWG has discussed efforts related to reducing garbage as sources of marine debris. Over the past year, substantial IWG effort was applied to bringing the Wider Caribbean Region Special Area into effect. This area, which is largely comprised of the Gulf of Mexico, will be subject to stringent garbage dumping prohibitions commencing May 1, 2011 (as agreed upon at MEPC's last session in March 2010).

Other examples of Coast Guard/NOAA cooperation include:

- Supporting NOAA and other marine debris removal partners in the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument (PMNM). In 2008 and 2009, Coast Guard buoy tenders and crews from District 14 made three dedicated trips to retrieve derelict fishing gear in the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument chain; recovering more than 60 tons of derelict fishing nets and other refuse from the coral reefs in the PMNM; and
- On an informal basis, Coast Guard District 17 provides assistance to NOAA by carrying ghostnet tracking buoys aboard Coast Guard vessels conducting High Seas Driftnet Enforcement patrols. The goal is to attach buoys to derelict nets encountered during patrols. The information collected from the buoys allow researchers to track the particular nets to facilitate future removal and improve debris transport models. Improved net tracking will assist in the removal of derelict nets before they impact sensitive habitat or busy traffic lanes.

In keeping with the different authorities and capabilities of the respective organizations, the Coast Guard agency-specific responsibilities under the Act relate largely to 33 U.S.C. § 1953; while National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) are discussed in 33 U.S.C. § 1952. Accordingly, the agencies' respective strategies to implement those sections are tailored to their specific responsibilities.

Consistent with 33 U.S.C. § 1954, the Coast Guard and NOAA jointly defined marine debris for the purposes of the Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act (33 U.S.C. 1951–1958 (2006)) only, as any persistent solid material that is manufactured or processed and directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally, disposed of or abandoned into the marine environment or the Great Lakes. The Coast Guard has worked closely with NOAA in the NOAA-chaired Interagency Marine Debris Coordinating Committee to implement the other interagency aspects of 33 U.S.C. § 1954.

Past GAO Recommendations

Question: In their July 2009 report GAO stated that the Fast Response Cutter and C4ISR were not compliant with the Coast Guard's acquisition guidance even though they were approaching the award of significant contracts. How has this issue been addressed?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) and Fast Response Cutter (FRC) projects have provided Department of Homeland Security (DHS) with all of the required acquisition documentation for their current phase in the acquisition lifecycle framework.

Prior to the award of the C4ISR Discrete Segment 2 (DS 2) option, the C4ISR project provided for the necessary documentation to the DHS. The Department reviewed the C4ISR project status and concurred with execution of DS 2 contract option. At the same time, DHS required updates to the Operational Requirements Document (ORD), Acquisition Program Baseline, Integrated Logistics Support Plan (ILSP), Project SE Tailoring Plan, and Test and Evaluation Master Plan.

Prior to the award of the first FRC low rate initial production (LRIP) option, the FRC project provided DHS with all of the required documentation for review. DHS reviewed FRC project status at Acquisition Decision Event-2C (LRIP) on December 4, 2009, and approved the LRIP contract award. The ADE-2C Acquisition Decision Memo was issued on February 26, 2010 documenting this approval, delegating approval authority for the remaining LRIP options to the Under Secretary for Management and establishing exit criteria for the Full Rate Production/Deployment decision (ADE-3). The FRC project ORD was formally approved by DHS on March 18, 2010 and the project is working with DHS for final approval of the ILSP.

Question: What is the status of bringing all of the Deepwater assets into compliance with Coast Guard acquisition regulations?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard continues to manage all acquisition projects in accordance with its Major Systems Acquisition Manual (MSAM) and maintains its plan for ensuring all projects are in compliance with the MSAM for their next Acquisition Decision Event.

Question: In their report last July, GAO stated that the Coast Guard's acquisition guidance did not align with the Department on the issue of independent operational test and verification of assets. Has this issue been corrected?

ANSWER: A draft version of Commandant Instruction Manual 5000.10 Major Systems Acquisition Manual (MSAM) Version 3.0 has been written and will be entering the Coast Guard concurrent clearance process in May 2010, with final Coast Guard approval expected by July 2010. The draft MSAM Version 3.0 aligns with the DHS Test and Evaluation (T&E) Policy. The Coast Guard has already implemented the new DHS T&E requirements for an independent Operational Test Authority, which has been approved by DHS. DHS has also approved the approach for both the Test and Evaluation Master Plan and Operational Test Plan.

Management

Question: Please list all Coast Guard SES bonuses provided in 2009 by position, office and bonus amount, using the same format as you provided similar data last year.

ANSWER: Listed in the following table are all Coast Guard SES bonuses provided in FY 2009 drawn from the payroll system.

Organization	Position Title	Bonus Amount[1]

Organization	Position Title	Bonus Amount[1]
Headquarters	Director for Civil Rights	$33,191
Headquarters	Deputy Chief, Counsel	$60,270
Headquarters	Deputy Director of Acquisition Program	$12,000
Headquarters	Director of National and International Affairs	$15,000
Headquarters	Senior Procurement Executive and Head Contracting Activity	$20,000
Headquarters	Director of Assessment, Integration and Risk Management	$8,000
Headquarters	Director, C4IT Infrastructure Operation	$8,000
Headquarters	Assistant Commandant for Intelligence	$20,000
Headquarters	Deputy Director of Personnel Management	$12,000
Headquarters	Deputy Assistant Commandant for Engineering and Logistics	$15,000
Headquarters	Deputy Chief Financial Officer	$12,000
Headquarters	Deputy Assistant Commandant for Acquisitions and Director of Acquisitions	$20,000
TOTALS:		**$235,461**

[1] Includes Presidential rank awards

Question: Please list by office and pay grade level the number of non-SES Coast Guard employees who received a bonus or quality step increase (qsi) in 2009, the total bonus/qsi expenditures for the particular office and pay grade, and the total number of employees in the office and pay grade, using the same format as last year.

ANSWER: On the following pages are Non-Senior Executive Service (SES) total awards paid; Non-SES total number of employees on board as of pay period ending September 26, 2009; and Non-SES Quality Step Increase certified for payment in Fiscal Year 2009

FY2009 CIVILIAN NON-SES TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES - BY ORGANIZATION/PAY PLAN/GRADE

As of Pay period ending 9/26/2009

Num of EMPL		PAY PLAN					
ORGANAZATION	GRADE	AD	AL	GM	GS	WAGE GRADE	Grand Total
CG NMLBS CAPE DISAPPOI	11				1		1
CG NMLBS CAPE DISAPPOI Total					**1**		**1**
ACADEMY	00	84					84
	03					9	9
	04				8	2	10
	05				11	5	16
	06				13	3	16
	07				15	4	19
	08				1	8	9
	09				19	18	37
	10				1	16	17
	11				17		17
	12				15		15
	13			1	5		6
	14				1		1
	15					1	1
ACADEMY Total		**84**		**1**	**106**	**66**	**257**
ARSC	02				1		1
	03				1	3	4
	04				1		1
	05				3	3	6
	06				3	13	16
	07				37	12	49
	08				3	17	20
	09				36	26	62
	10				1	154	155
	11				32	43	75
	12				80	9	89
	13				22	1	23
	14				10		10
	15					4	4
ARSC Total					**230**	**285**	**515**
ATC MOBILE	05				6		6
	06				1	1	2
	07				6	1	7
	08				1	2	3
	09				2		2
	11				6		6
	12				8		8
	13				3		3

FY2009 CIVILIAN NON-SES TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES - BY ORGANIZATION/PAY PLAN/GRADE

As of Pay period ending 9/26/2009

Num of EMPL		PAY PLAN					
ORGANAZATION	GRADE	AD	AL	GM	GS	WAGE GRADE	Grand Total
ATC MOBILE Total					33	4	37
C2CEN	03				1		1
	04				1		1
	07				1		1
	09				3		3
	11				8		8
	12				26		26
	13				18		18
	14				1		1
C2CEN Total					59		59
CG AVTTCEN	07				1		1
	09				3		3
	11				3		3
	13				1		1
CG AVTTCEN Total					8		8
CG HEARING OFFICE	06				1		1
	11				1		1
CG HEARING OFFICE Total					2		2
CG ICC	08				1		1
	09				1		1
	12				4		4
	13				9		9
	14				1		1
CG ICC Total					16		16
CG INSTITUTE	07				2		2
	09				6		6
	12				3		3
	13				1		1
CG INSTITUTE Total					12		12
CG LSU WILDWOOD	03					2	2
	09				1		1
	11				3		3
	12				1		1
	13				2		2
CG LSU WILDWOOD Total					7	2	9
CG NTL STRIKE FRC CTR	07				2		2
	08				1		1
	09				1		1
	11				6		6
	12				4		4

FY2009 CIVILIAN NON-SES TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES - BY ORGANIZATION/PAY PLAN/GRADE

As of Pay period ending 9/26/2009

Num of EMPL		PAY PLAN					
ORGANAZATION	GRADE	AD	AL	GM	GS	WAGE GRADE	Grand Total
CG NTL STRIKE FRC CTR	13				9		9
	14				3		3
CG NTL STRIKE FRC CTR Total					**26**		**26**
CG TRNG QUOTA MGT CEN	07				4		4
CG TRNG QUOTA MGT CEN Total					**4**		**4**
CG UDC	03					3	3
	04				1		1
	05				4	16	20
	07				2		2
	08				1		1
	09				1		1
	11				2		2
CG UDC Total					**11**	**19**	**30**
CG YARD	01					9	9
	03				3	19	22
	05				7	42	49
	06				1	4	5
	07				5	11	16
	08				2	81	83
	09				9	32	41
	10				2	164	166
	11				15	53	68
	12				25	13	38
	13				12	2	14
	14				4		4
	15				1	4	5
	18					4	4
CG YARD Total					**86**	**438**	**524**
CGD1	04				5		5
	05				17		17
	06				9	1	10
	07				21	1	22
	08				1	10	11
	09				16	16	32
	10					26	26
	11				47	2	49
	12				46		46
	13			2	28	1	31
	14				4	1	5
CGD1 Total				**2**	**194**	**58**	**254**

FY2009 CIVILIAN NON-SES TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES - BY ORGANIZATION/PAY PLAN/GRADE

As of Pay period ending 9/26/2009

Num of EMPL		PAY PLAN						
ORGANAZATION	GRADE		AD	AL	GM	GS	WAGE GRADE	Grand Total
CGD11	05					3		3
	06					2		2
	07					16		16
	08					2	3	5
	09					4		4
	10						2	2
	11					30		30
	12					31		31
	13				1	20		21
CGD11 Total					**1**	**108**	**5**	**114**
CGD13	04					2		2
	05					1		1
	06					4		4
	07					18		18
	08						3	3
	09					12	2	14
	10						2	2
	11					31		31
	12					28		28
	13					19		19
	14					1		1
CGD13 Total						**116**	**7**	**123**
CGD14	05					3		3
	06					1		1
	07					10		10
	09					6	1	7
	11					3		3
	12					22		22
	13					10		10
		1						1
CGD14 Total		**1**				**55**	**1**	**57**
CGD17	05					1	1	2
	06					2		2
	07					8		8
	08						1	1
	09					8		8
	10						2	2
	11					14		14
	12					29		29
	13					11		11

FY2009 CIVILIAN NON-SES TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES - BY ORGANIZATION/PAY PLAN/GRADE

As of Pay period ending 9/26/2009

Num of EMPL		PAY PLAN					
ORGANAZATION	GRADE	AD	AL	GM	GS	WAGE GRADE	Grand Total
CGD17 Total					**73**	**4**	**77**
CGD5	04				2		2
	06				1		1
	07				9		9
	08				1		1
	09				12		12
	10					3	3
	11				18		18
	12				22		22
	13				9		9
	14				2		2
CGD5 Total					**76**	**3**	**79**
CGD7	04				3	4	7
	05				14	3	17
	06				12	2	14
	07				32	3	35
	08				3	12	15
	09				21	12	33
	10					28	28
	11				32		32
	12				52		52
	13				22		22
	14				2		2
CGD7 Total					**193**	**64**	**257**
CGD8	02					4	4
	05				8		8
	06				14	1	15
	07				40		40
	08					2	2
	09				8	1	9
	10				1	10	11
	11				80	2	82
	12				94		94
	13			1	34	1	36
	14				3		3
CGD8 Total				**1**	**282**	**21**	**304**
CGD9	02					6	6
	04				1	1	2
	05				3		3
	06				3		3

FY2009 CIVILIAN NON-SES TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES - BY ORGANIZATION/PAY PLAN/GRADE

As of Pay period ending 9/26/2009

Num of EMPL		PAY PLAN					
ORGANAZATION	GRADE	AD	AL	GM	GS	WAGE GRADE	Grand Total
CGD9	07				13	1	14
	08				4	2	6
	09				5		5
	10					4	4
	11				24		24
	12				37		37
	13				16		16
	14				1		1
CGD9 Total					107	14	121
CGIS	06				1		1
	07				9		9
	12				18		18
	13				57		57
	14				9		9
CGIS Total					94		94
CGPC	03				1		1
	04				1		1
	05				2		2
	06				3		3
	07				23		23
	08				3		3
	09				4		4
	11				5		5
	12				6		6
	13				6		6
CGPC Total					54		54
ELC	04				6		6
	05				4	1	5
	06				17	26	43
	07				19		19
	08				2	6	8
	09				40	1	41
	10				4	3	7
	11				64		64
	12				70		70
	13			1	54		55
	14			2	22		24
	15				3		3
ELC Total				3	305	37	345
FINCEN	03				5		5

FY2009 CIVILIAN NON-SES TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES - BY ORGANIZATION/PAY PLAN/GRADE

As of Pay period ending 9/26/2009

Num of EMPL		PAY PLAN					
ORGANAZATION	GRADE	AD	AL	GM	GS	WAGE GRADE	Grand Total
FINCEN	05				11		11
	06				11		11
	07				126		126
	08				36		36
	09				19		19
	11				36		36
	12				78		78
	13				17		17
	14				9		9
	15				4		4
FINCEN Total					**352**		**352**
HEADQUARTERS	00	3					3
	01		1		1		2
	03		5		5		10
	04				12		12
	05				26		26
	06				16		16
	07				34		34
	08				64		64
	09				79		79
	10				12		12
	11				59		59
	12				155		155
	13			10	456		466
	14			12	405		417
	15			7	154		161
HEADQUARTERS Total		**3**	**6**	**29**	**1,478**		**1,516**
LANTAREA	03				1		1
	04				3		3
	05				2		2
	06				5		5
	07				9		9
	08				5	2	7
	09				10		10
	11				13		13
	12				34		34
	13				32		32
	14				8		8
	15				1		1
LANTAREA Total					123	2	125

FY2009 CIVILIAN NON-SES TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES - BY ORGANIZATION/PAY PLAN/GRADE

As of Pay period ending 9/26/2009

Num of EMPL		PAY PLAN					
ORGANAZATION	GRADE	AD	AL	GM	GS	WAGE GRADE	Grand Total
MLC ATLANTIC	03				1	3	4
	04				15	6	21
	05				41	7	48
	06				42	10	52
	07				79	11	90
	08				13	34	47
	09				72	29	101
	10				1	164	165
	11				119	37	156
	12				240	8	248
	13			6	80	4	90
	14			6	12	2	20
	15				3	1	4
MLC ATLANTIC Total				**12**	**718**	**316**	**1,046**
MLC PACIFIC	02					1	1
	03				3	1	4
	04				26		26
	05				20	10	30
	06				21	3	24
	07				77	13	90
	08				23	7	30
	09				64	19	83
	10				4	46	50
	11				91	3	94
	12				156	2	158
	13			7	57	1	65
	14			1	14	1	16
	15				2		2
MLC PACIFIC Total				**8**	**558**	**107**	**673**
NAVCEN	08				1		1
	09				2		2
	11				1		1
	12				2		2
	13				6		6
	14				3		3
NAVCEN Total					**15**		**15**
NMC	03				1		1
	04				1		1
	05				31		31
	06				14		14

FY2009 CIVILIAN NON-SES TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES - BY ORGANIZATION/PAY PLAN/GRADE

As of Pay period ending 9/26/2009

Num of EMPL		PAY PLAN					
ORGANAZATION	GRADE	AD	AL	GM	GS	WAGE GRADE	Grand Total
NMC	07				37		37
	08				13		13
	09				49		49
	11				34		34
	12				30		30
	13			3	27		30
	14				12		12
	15				4		4
NMC Total				**3**	**253**		**256**
NPFC	03				1		1
	04				2		2
	05				2		2
	06				1		1
	07				2		2
	08				1		1
	09				3		3
	11				3		3
	12				5		5
	13			1	35		36
	14				16		16
	15				9		9
NPFC Total				**1**	**80**		**81**
OSC	04				1		1
	06				1		1
	08				1		1
	09				1		1
	12				1		1
	13				23		23
	14				7		7
	15				2		2
OSC Total					37		37
PACAREA	04				1		1
	05				1		1
	06				1		1
	07				1		1
	08				3	1	4
	09				1		1
	10					2	2
	11				4		4
	12				21		21

FY2009 CIVILIAN NON-SES TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES - BY ORGANIZATION/PAY PLAN/GRADE

As of Pay period ending 9/26/2009

Num of EMPL		PAY PLAN					
ORGANAZATION	GRADE	AD	AL	GM	GS	WAGE GRADE	Grand Total
PACAREA	13				20		20
	14				6		6
	15				1		1
PACAREA Total					**60**	**3**	**63**
PSC	04				1		1
	05				9		9
	06				56		56
	07				36		36
	08				7		7
	09				13		13
	11				17		17
	12				32		32
	13			1	7		8
	14				4		4
	15				1		1
PSC Total				**1**	**183**		**184**
R D CENTER	03				1		1
	06				2		2
	07				1		1
	08				1		1
	09				3		3
	11				4		4
	12				19		19
	13				30		30
	14			1	11		12
	15				2		2
R D CENTER Total				**1**	**74**		**75**
SPECIAL MISSIONS TRAINING CT	11				2		2
	12				4		4
	13				4		4
SPECIAL MISSIONS TRAINING CTR Total					**10**		**10**
TISCOM	07				1		1
	08				1		1
	11				2		2
	12				6		6
	13				19		19
	14			1	13		14
	15				4		4
TISCOM Total				**1**	**46**		**47**
TRACEN CAPE MAY	03					4	4

FY2009 CIVILIAN NON-SES TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES - BY ORGANIZATION/PAY PLAN/GRADE

As of Pay period ending 9/26/2009

Num of EMPL		PAY PLAN						
ORGANAZATION	GRADE		AD	AL	GM	GS	WAGE GRADE	Grand Total
TRACEN CAPE MAY	05					10	4	14
	06					3	1	4
	07					13		13
	08					3	4	7
	09					14	3	17
	10						12	12
	11					8	1	9
	12					6		6
	13					2		2
TRACEN CAPE MAY Total						**59**	**29**	**88**
TRACEN PET	04					4	2	6
	05					10		10
	06					5	1	6
	07					10		10
	08					3	1	4
	09					4	4	8
	10					1	5	6
	11					9		9
	12					5		5
	13				1	2		3
	14					1		1
TRACEN PET Total					**1**	**54**	**13**	**68**
TRACEN YKTN	02					2		2
	05					9		9
	06					5		5
	07					8		8
	08					2		2
	09					27		27
	11					27		27
	12					29		29
	13					7		7
	14					1		1
TRACEN YKTN Total						**117**		**117**
Grand Total		**1**	**87**	**6**	**65**	**6,475**	**1,498**	**8,132**

FY 2009 CIVILIAN NON-SES TOTAL BONUSES EXPENDITURE - BY ORGANIZATION PLAN/GRADE

		PAY PLAN Data									
		AD		GM		GS		WAGE GRADE		Total Num of EMPL	Total AMOUNT
ORGANIZATION	GRADE	Num of EMPL	AMOUNT	Num of EMPL	AMOUNT	Num of EMPL	AMOUNT	Num of EMPL	AMOUNT		
ACADEMY	00	24	$ 42,217.00							24	$ 42,217.00
	03							7	$ 4,600.00	7	$ 4,600.00
	04					1	$ 700.00	2	$ 1,675.00	3	$ 2,375.00
	05					11	$ 9,300.00	4	$ 4,450.00	15	$ 13,750.00
	06					13	$ 15,250.00	3	$ 3,500.00	16	$ 18,750.00
	07					13	$ 13,250.00	5	$ 5,350.00	18	$ 18,600.00
	08							6	$ 5,125.00	6	$ 5,125.00
	09					17	$ 20,725.00	15	$ 17,025.00	32	$ 37,750.00
	10					1	$ 500.00	12	$ 12,575.00	13	$ 13,075.00
	11					12	$ 17,000.00			12	$ 17,000.00
	12					15	$ 15,600.00			15	$ 15,600.00
	13			1	$ 1,175.00	4	$ 4,025.00			5	$ 5,200.00
	14					1	$ 1,175.00			1	$ 1,175.00
	15							1	$ 1,175.00	1	$ 1,175.00
ACADEMY Total		**24**	**$ 42,217.00**	**1**	**$ 1,175.00**	**88**	**$ 97,525.00**	**55**	**$ 55,475.00**	**168**	**$ 196,392.00**
ARSC	04					1	$ 1,000.00			1	$ 1,000.00
	05					1	$ 250.00	2	$ 600.00	3	$ 850.00
	06					2	$ 1,450.00	12	$ 12,500.00	14	$ 13,950.00
	07					30	$ 36,000.00	12	$ 6,850.00	42	$ 42,850.00
	08					3	$ 5,000.00	10	$ 12,100.00	13	$ 17,100.00
	09					23	$ 25,400.00	19	$ 17,250.00	42	$ 42,650.00
	10							108	$ 111,250.00	108	$ 111,250.00
	11					24	$ 27,850.00	32	$ 35,300.00	56	$ 63,150.00
	12					62	$ 68,400.00	10	$ 10,900.00	72	$ 79,300.00
	13					18	$ 25,600.00	1	$ 1,250.00	19	$ 26,850.00
	14					10	$ 39,200.00			10	$ 39,200.00
	15							4	$ 5,350.00	4	$ 5,350.00
ARSC Total						**174**	**$ 230,150.00**	**210**	**$ 213,350.00**	**384**	**$ 443,500.00**
ATC MOBILE	05					4	$ 2,649.00			4	$ 2,649.00
	06					1	$ 793.00	1	$ 793.00	2	$ 1,586.00
	07					5	$ 4,325.00	1	$ 865.00	6	$ 5,190.00
	08					1	$ 937.00	2	$ 1,874.00	3	$ 2,811.00
	09					1	$ 1,008.00			1	$ 1,008.00
	11					6	$ 6,912.00			6	$ 6,912.00
	12					7	$ 6,948.00			7	$ 6,948.00
	13					3	$ 8,996.00			3	$ 8,996.00
ATC MOBILE Total						**28**	**$ 32,568.00**	**4**	**$ 3,532.00**	**32**	**$ 36,100.00**
C2CEN	07					1	$ 820.00			1	$ 820.00
	09					4	$ 3,720.00			4	$ 3,720.00
	11					7	$ 8,350.00			7	$ 8,350.00
	12					22	$ 27,200.00			22	$ 27,200.00
	13					14	$ 20,590.00			14	$ 20,590.00
	14					1	$ 1,400.00			1	$ 1,400.00
C2CEN Total						**49**	**$ 62,080.00**			**49**	**$ 62,080.00**
CG HEARING OFFICE	06					1	$ 2,530.00			1	$ 2,530.00
	09					1	$ 2,280.00			1	$ 2,280.00
	11					1	$ 2,280.00			1	$ 2,280.00
CG HEARING OFFICE Total						**3**	**$ 7,090.00**			**3**	**$ 7,090.00**
CG ICC	08					1	$ 550.00			1	$ 550.00
	09					1	$ 510.00			1	$ 510.00
	12					4	$ 2,980.00			4	$ 2,980.00
	13					7	$ 16,580.00			7	$ 16,580.00
	15					1	$ 4,980.00			1	$ 4,980.00
CG ICC Total						**14**	**$ 25,600.00**			**14**	**$ 25,600.00**
CG INSTITUTE	07					2	$ 3,354.00			2	$ 3,354.00
	09					5	$ 7,135.00			5	$ 7,135.00
	12					3	$ 4,067.00			3	$ 4,067.00
	13					1	$ 1,427.00			1	$ 1,427.00
CG INSTITUTE Total						**11**	**$ 15,983.00**			**11**	**$ 15,983.00**

FY 2009 CIVILIAN NON-SES TOTAL BONUSES EXPENDITURE - BY ORGANIZATION PLAN/GRADE

PAY PLAN Data

ORGANIZATION	GRADE	AD Num of EMPL	AD AMOUNT	GM Num of EMPL	GM AMOUNT	GS Num of EMPL	GS AMOUNT
CG LSU WILDWOOD	09					1	$ 1,140.00
	11					3	$ 3,420.00
	13					2	$ 3,170.00
CG LSU WILDWOOD Total						**6**	**$ 7,730.00**
CG NTL STRIKE FRC CTR	05					2	$ 500.00
	07					1	$ 2,409.00
	08					1	$ 3,250.00
	09					1	$ 2,409.00
	11					4	$ 6,572.00
	12					4	$ 9,949.00
	13					9	$ 25,305.00
	14					2	$ 9,820.00
CG NTL STRIKE FRC CTR Total						**24**	**$ 60,214.00**
CG TRNG QUOTA MGT CEN	06					4	$ 5,708.00
CG TRNG QUOTA MGT CEN Total						**4**	**$ 5,708.00**
CG UDC	05					2	$ 2,854.00
	07					2	$ 2,854.00
	08					1	$ 1,427.00
	11					2	$ 2,140.00
CG UDC Total						**7**	**$ 9,275.00**
CG YARD	03					2	$ 2,820.00
	04					1	$ 1,160.00
	05					4	$ 4,080.00
	06					1	$ 1,610.00
	07					7	$ 6,740.00
	08					2	$ 2,770.00
	09					6	$ 5,840.00
	10					2	$ 1,460.00
	11					17	$ 18,940.00
	12					26	$ 31,190.00
	13					12	$ 14,560.00
	14					4	$ 4,640.00
	15					1	$ 1,160.00
	18						
CG YARD Total						**85**	**$ 96,970.00**
CGD1	04					1	$ 775.00
	05					12	$ 13,543.00
	06					9	$ 8,939.00
	07					22	$ 26,382.00
	08					1	$ 1,275.00
	09					13	$ 15,214.00
	10						
	11					35	$ 45,075.00
	12					33	$ 44,675.00
	13			2	$ 2,550.00	22	$ 26,263.00
	14					4	$ 5,100.00
CGD1 Total				**2**	**$ 2,550.00**	**152**	**$ 187,241.00**
CGD11	05					3	$ 2,314.00
	06					3	$ 4,614.00
	07					10	$ 17,864.00
	08					1	$ 914.00
	09					3	$ 6,550.00
	10						
	11					20	$ 34,670.00
	12					23	$ 42,635.00
	13			1	$ 1,850.00	14	$ 24,700.00
CGD11 Total				**1**	**$ 1,850.00**	**77**	**$ 134,261.00**
CGD13	04					2	$ 2,650.00
	06					4	$ 3,071.00

ORGANIZATION	GRADE	WAGE GRADE Num of EMPL	WAGE GRADE AMOUNT	Total Num of EMPL	Total AMOUNT
CG LSU WILDWOOD	09			1	$ 1,140.00
	11			3	$ 3,420.00
	13			2	$ 3,170.00
CG LSU WILDWOOD Total				**6**	**$ 7,730.00**
CG NTL STRIKE FRC CTR	05			2	$ 500.00
	07			1	$ 2,409.00
	08			1	$ 3,250.00
	09			1	$ 2,409.00
	11			4	$ 6,572.00
	12			4	$ 9,949.00
	13			9	$ 25,305.00
	14			2	$ 9,820.00
CG NTL STRIKE FRC CTR Total				**24**	**$ 60,214.00**
CG TRNG QUOTA MGT CEN	06			4	$ 5,708.00
CG TRNG QUOTA MGT CEN Total				**4**	**$ 5,708.00**
CG UDC	05	14	$ 19,978.00	16	$ 22,832.00
	07			2	$ 2,854.00
	08			1	$ 1,427.00
	11			2	$ 2,140.00
CG UDC Total		**14**	**$ 19,978.00**	**21**	**$ 29,253.00**
CG YARD	03	12	$ 8,910.00	14	$ 11,730.00
	04			1	$ 1,160.00
	05	40	$ 32,180.00	44	$ 36,260.00
	06	5	$ 5,800.00	6	$ 7,410.00
	07	8	$ 5,840.00	15	$ 12,580.00
	08	85	$ 78,750.00	87	$ 81,520.00
	09	29	$ 24,430.00	35	$ 30,270.00
	10	168	$ 169,081.80	170	$ 170,541.80
	11	55	$ 63,520.00	72	$ 82,460.00
	12	14	$ 16,975.38	40	$ 48,165.38
	13	2	$ 2,370.00	14	$ 16,930.00
	14			4	$ 4,640.00
	15	4	$ 3,930.00	5	$ 5,090.00
	18	4	$ 3,780.00	4	$ 3,780.00
CG YARD Total		**426**	**$ 415,567.18**	**511**	**$ 512,537.18**
CGD1	04			1	$ 775.00
	05			12	$ 13,543.00
	06	1	$ 1,275.00	10	$ 10,214.00
	07			22	$ 26,382.00
	08	9	$ 11,225.00	10	$ 12,500.00
	09	14	$ 16,100.00	27	$ 31,314.00
	10	19	$ 24,605.00	19	$ 24,605.00
	11	2	$ 2,550.00	37	$ 47,625.00
	12			33	$ 44,675.00
	13			24	$ 28,813.00
	14	1	$ 1,275.00	5	$ 6,375.00
CGD1 Total		**46**	**$ 57,030.00**	**200**	**$ 246,821.00**
CGD11	05			3	$ 2,314.00
	06			3	$ 4,614.00
	07			10	$ 17,864.00
	08	1	$ 1,850.00	2	$ 2,764.00
	09			3	$ 6,550.00
	10	2	$ 3,700.00	2	$ 3,700.00
	11			20	$ 34,670.00
	12			23	$ 42,635.00
	13			15	$ 26,550.00
CGD11 Total		**3**	**$ 5,550.00**	**81**	**$ 141,661.00**
CGD13	04			2	$ 2,650.00
	06			4	$ 3,071.00

FY 2009 CIVILIAN NON-SES TOTAL BONUSES EXPENDITURE - BY ORGANIZATION PLAN/GRADE

Page

		PAY PLAN Data									
		AD		GM		GS		WAGE GRADE		Total Num of EMPL	Total AMOUNT
ORGANIZATION	GRADE	Num of EMPL	AMOUNT	Num of EMPL	AMOUNT	Num of EMPL	AMOUNT	Num of EMPL	AMOUNT		
CGD13	07					14	$ 17,478.00			14	$ 17,478.00
	08							3	$ 3,900.00	3	$ 3,900.00
	09					9	$ 12,300.00	2	$ 2,650.00	11	$ 14,950.00
	10							1	$ 1,350.00	1	$ 1,350.00
	11					29	$ 36,450.00			29	$ 36,450.00
	12					24	$ 33,050.00			24	$ 33,050.00
	13					16	$ 21,000.00			16	$ 21,000.00
	14					1	$ 1,450.00			1	$ 1,450.00
CGD13 Total						**99**	**$ 127,449.00**	**6**	**$ 7,900.00**	**105**	**$ 135,349.00**
CGD14	05					1	$ 1,200.00			1	$ 1,200.00
	06					1	$ 1,200.00			1	$ 1,200.00
	07					7	$ 8,650.00			7	$ 8,650.00
	09					5	$ 6,000.00	1	$ 1,200.00	6	$ 7,200.00
	11					8	$ 7,450.00			8	$ 7,450.00
	12					16	$ 19,200.00			16	$ 19,200.00
	13					9	$ 11,300.00			9	$ 11,300.00
CGD14 Total						**45**	**$ 55,000.00**	**1**	**$ 1,200.00**	**46**	**$ 56,200.00**
CGD17	05					1	$ 300.00	1	$ 300.00	2	$ 600.00
	06					2	$ 2,640.00			2	$ 2,640.00
	07					5	$ 6,600.00			5	$ 6,600.00
	08							1	$ 300.00	1	$ 300.00
	09					7	$ 7,260.00			7	$ 7,260.00
	10							2	$ 2,640.00	2	$ 2,640.00
	11					8	$ 9,020.00			8	$ 9,020.00
	12					23	$ 27,075.00			23	$ 27,075.00
	13					9	$ 14,560.00			9	$ 14,560.00
CGD17 Total						**55**	**$ 67,455.00**	**4**	**$ 3,240.00**	**59**	**$ 70,695.00**
CGD5	05					1	$ 999.00			1	$ 999.00
	06					1	$ 1,290.00			1	$ 1,290.00
	07					8	$ 8,944.00			8	$ 8,944.00
	08					1	$ 1,040.00			1	$ 1,040.00
	09					14	$ 15,310.00			14	$ 15,310.00
	10							3	$ 5,245.00	3	$ 5,245.00
	11					19	$ 22,910.00			19	$ 22,910.00
	12					16	$ 16,305.00			16	$ 16,305.00
	13					4	$ 4,570.00			4	$ 4,570.00
	14					2	$ 2,090.00			2	$ 2,090.00
CGD5 Total						**66**	**$ 73,458.00**	**3**	**$ 5,245.00**	**69**	**$ 78,703.00**
CGD7	04					3	$ 3,444.00			3	$ 3,444.00
	05					7	$ 9,802.00	2	$ 2,296.00	9	$ 12,098.00
	06					10	$ 12,109.00	3	$ 3,444.00	13	$ 15,553.00
	07					22	$ 26,255.00	2	$ 2,296.00	24	$ 28,551.00
	08					3	$ 3,064.00	11	$ 12,230.00	14	$ 15,294.00
	09					21	$ 20,243.00	11	$ 12,134.00	32	$ 32,377.00
	10							27	$ 31,203.00	27	$ 31,203.00
	11					26	$ 33,394.00			28	$ 33,394.00
	12					39	$ 44,976.00			39	$ 44,976.00
	13					19	$ 24,962.00			19	$ 24,952.00
	14					2	$ 3,648.00			2	$ 3,648.00
CGD7 Total						**154**	**$ 181,897.00**	**56**	**$ 63,603.00**	**210**	**$ 245,500.00**
CGD8	02							4	$ 1,264.00	4	$ 1,264.00
	05					4	$ 3,026.00			4	$ 3,026.00
	06					10	$ 8,558.00	1	$ 888.00	11	$ 9,446.00
	07					30	$ 27,294.00			30	$ 27,294.00
	09					5	$ 5,074.00			5	$ 5,074.00
	10					1	$ 1,333.00	10	$ 15,328.00	11	$ 16,661.00
	11					64	$ 82,863.00	2	$ 2,554.00	66	$ 85,417.00
	12					67	$ 102,545.00			67	$ 102,545.00
	13			1	$ 250.00	24	$ 43,338.00	1	$ 2,888.00	26	$ 46,476.00

FY 2009 CIVILIAN NON-SES TOTAL BONUSES EXPENDITURE - BY ORGANIZATION PLAN/GRADE

Page

		PAY PLAN Data									
		AD		GM		GS		WAGE GRADE		Total Num of EMPL	Total AMOUNT
ORGANIZATION	GRADE	Num of EMPL	AMOUNT	Num of EMPL	AMOUNT	Num of EMPL	AMOUNT	Num of EMPL	AMOUNT		
CGD8	14					3	$ 6,830.00			3	$ 6,830.00
CGD8 Total				**1**	**$ 250.00**	**208**	**$ 280,861.00**	**18**	**$ 22,922.00**	**227**	**$ 304,033.00**
CGD9	02							3	$ 2,664.00	3	$ 2,664.00
	05					1	$ 914.00			1	$ 914.00
	06					2	$ 1,508.00			2	$ 1,508.00
	07					13	$ 12,067.00	1	$ 948.00	14	$ 13,015.00
	08					4	$ 3,831.00	2	$ 2,471.00	6	$ 6,302.00
	09					4	$ 5,146.00			4	$ 5,146.00
	10							3	$ 3,575.00	3	$ 3,575.00
	11					21	$ 24,014.00			21	$ 24,014.00
	12					23	$ 33,275.00			23	$ 33,275.00
	13					14	$ 35,153.00			14	$ 35,153.00
	14					1	$ 2,674.00			1	$ 2,674.00
CGD9 Total						**83**	**$ 118,582.00**	**9**	**$ 9,658.00**	**92**	**$ 128,240.00**
CGIS	06					1	$ 1,000.00			1	$ 1,000.00
	07					8	$ 5,972.00			8	$ 5,972.00
	12					18	$ 25,503.00			18	$ 25,503.00
	13					45	$ 78,137.00			45	$ 78,137.00
	14					8	$ 26,500.00			8	$ 26,500.00
CGIS Total						**80**	**$ 137,112.00**			**80**	**$ 137,112.00**
CGPC	04					1	$ 1,150.00			1	$ 1,150.00
	05					2	$ 1,475.00			2	$ 1,475.00
	06					3	$ 3,950.00			3	$ 3,950.00
	07					21	$ 29,907.00			21	$ 29,907.00
	08					3	$ 4,180.00			3	$ 4,180.00
	09					3	$ 3,625.00			3	$ 3,625.00
	11					3	$ 4,504.00			3	$ 4,504.00
	12					4	$ 5,417.00			4	$ 5,417.00
	13					4	$ 5,931.00			4	$ 5,931.00
CGPC Total						**44**	**$ 60,139.00**			**44**	**$ 60,139.00**
ELC	04					1	$ 1,260.00			1	$ 1,260.00
	05					3	$ 2,920.00	1	$ 2,440.00	4	$ 5,360.00
	06					15	$ 19,240.00	21	$ 29,640.00	36	$ 48,880.00
	07					14	$ 17,880.00			14	$ 17,880.00
	08					2	$ 3,020.00	6	$ 9,740.00	8	$ 12,760.00
	09					27	$ 39,970.00	1	$ 1,260.00	28	$ 41,230.00
	10					3	$ 4,030.00	2	$ 2,520.00	5	$ 6,550.00
	11					53	$ 73,940.00			53	$ 73,940.00
	12					65	$ 86,460.00			65	$ 86,460.00
	13			1	$ 2,690.00	46	$ 81,920.00			47	$ 84,610.00
	14			2	$ 4,880.00	21	$ 37,165.00			23	$ 42,045.00
	15			1	$ 5,940.00	2	$ 4,880.00			3	$ 10,820.00
ELC Total				**4**	**$ 13,510.00**	**252**	**$ 372,685.00**	**31**	**$ 45,600.00**	**287**	**$ 431,795.00**
FINCEN	05					6	$ 5,633.00			6	$ 5,633.00
	06					3	$ 2,950.00			3	$ 2,950.00
	07					68	$ 72,500.00			68	$ 72,500.00
	08					24	$ 31,375.00			24	$ 31,375.00
	09					13	$ 18,150.00			13	$ 18,150.00
	11					27	$ 39,750.00			27	$ 39,750.00
	12					68	$ 121,183.00			68	$ 121,183.00
	13					14	$ 34,500.00			14	$ 34,500.00
	14					6	$ 18,400.00			6	$ 18,400.00
	15					4	$ 14,800.00			4	$ 14,800.00
FINCEN Total						**233**	**$ 359,241.00**			**233**	**$ 359,241.00**
HEADQUARTERS	02					1	$ 250.00			1	$ 250.00
	03					3	$ 750.00			3	$ 750.00
	04					3	$ 2,889.00			3	$ 2,889.00
	05					9	$ 8,978.00			9	$ 8,978.00
	06					5	$ 9,537.00			5	$ 9,537.00

FY 2009 CIVILIAN NON-SES TOTAL BONUSES EXPENDITURE - BY ORGANIZATION PLAN/GRADE

		PAY PLAN Data									
		AD		GM		GS		WAGE GRADE		Total Num of EMPL	Total AMOUNT
ORGANIZATION	GRADE	Num of EMPL	AMOUNT	Num of EMPL	AMOUNT	Num of EMPL	AMOUNT	Num of EMPL	AMOUNT		
HEADQUARTERS	07					24	$ 35,822.00			24	$ 35,822.00
	08					38	$ 63,275.00			38	$ 63,275.00
	09					56	$ 81,740.00			56	$ 81,740.00
	10					12	$ 22,086.00			12	$ 22,086.00
	11					42	$ 89,085.00			42	$ 89,085.00
	12					101	$ 184,919.00			10'	$ 184,919.00
	13			9	$ 18,880.00	327	$ 693,219.00			336	$ 712,099.00
	14			10	$ 23,638.00	317	$ 806,564.00			327	$ 830,202.00
	15			6	$ 29,012.00	119	$ 396,362.00			125	$ 425,374.00
HEADQUARTERS Total				**25**	**$ 71,530.00**	**1,057**	**$ 2,395,476.00**			**1,082**	**$ 2,467,006.00**
LANTAREA	04					2	$ 1,249.00			2	$ 1,249.00
	06					3	$ 3,059.00			3	$ 3,059.00
	07					6	$ 5,980.00			6	$ 5,980.00
	08					5	$ 6,915.00	1	$ 975.00	6	$ 7,890.00
	09					9	$ 10,140.00			9	$ 10,140.00
	11					14	$ 18,595.00			14	$ 18,595.00
	12					27	$ 41,355.00			27	$ 41,355.00
	13					29	$ 45,210.00			29	$ 45,210.00
	14					8	$ 14,350.00			8	$ 14,350.00
	15					1	$ 2,450.00			1	$ 2,450.00
LANTAREA Total						**104**	**$ 149,303.00**	**1**	**$ 975.00**	**105**	**$ 150,278.00**
MLC ATLANTIC	03					1	$ 1,499.00	1	$ 200.00	2	$ 1,699.00
	04					8	$ 6,694.00			8	$ 6,694.00
	05					21	$ 17,725.00	6	$ 5,871.00	27	$ 23,596.00
	06					44	$ 43,745.00	9	$ 10,793.00	53	$ 54,538.00
	07					79	$ 87,002.00	11	$ 11,441.00	90	$ 98,443.00
	08					13	$ 15,797.00	29	$ 31,726.00	42	$ 47,523.00
	09					69	$ 76,197.00	26	$ 29,303.00	95	$ 105,500.00
	10					1	$ 750.00	157	$ 171,473.00	158	$ 172,223.00
	11					108	$ 116,656.00	34	$ 41,594.00	142	$ 158,250.00
	12					228	$ 253,797.00	8	$ 11,455.00	236	$ 265,252.00
	13			6	$ 5,434.00	73	$ 92,515.00	4	$ 6,146.00	83	$ 104,095.00
	14			6	$ 12,044.00	10	$ 13,971.00	2	$ 2,248.00	18	$ 28,263.00
	15					1	$ 999.00	1	$ 999.00	2	$ 1,998.00
MLC ATLANTIC Total				**12**	**$ 17,478.00**	**656**	**$ 727,347.00**	**288**	**$ 323,249.00**	**956**	**$ 1,068,074.00**
MLC PACIFIC	02							1	$ 1,387.00	·	$ 1,387.00
	04					11	$ 14,083.00			11	$ 14,083.00
	05					11	$ 16,337.00	7	$ 10,209.00	18	$ 26,546.00
	06					15	$ 23,395.00	1	$ 1,387.00	16	$ 24,782.00
	07					47	$ 65,256.00	10	$ 16,858.00	57	$ 82,114.00
	08					16	$ 25,334.00	5	$ 6,935.00	21	$ 32,269.00
	09					52	$ 74,414.00	14	$ 21,906.00	66	$ 96,320.00
	10					2	$ 1,637.00	41	$ 66,108.00	43	$ 67,745.00
	11					73	$ 111,368.00	3	$ 4,161.00	76	$ 115,529.00
	12					103	$ 169,842.00	2	$ 3,274.00	105	$ 173,116.00
	13			6	$ 9,347.00	48	$ 91,549.00	1	$ 2,775.00	55	$ 103,671.00
	14			1	$ 1,387.00	12	$ 24,889.00	1	$ 2,775.00	14	$ 29,051.00
	15					3	$ 8,398.00			3	$ 8,398.00
MLC PACIFIC Total				**7**	**$ 10,734.00**	**393**	**$ 626,502.00**	**86**	**$ 137,775.00**	**486**	**$ 775,011.00**
NMC	05					21	$ 23,373.00			21	$ 23,373.00
	06					14	$ 12,448.00			14	$ 12,448.00
	07					33	$ 27,390.00			33	$ 27,390.00
	08					14	$ 12,771.00			14	$ 12,771.00
	09					32	$ 35,969.00			32	$ 35,969.00
	11					27	$ 29,721.00			27	$ 29,721.00
	12					29	$ 42,450.00			29	$ 42,450.00
	13			3	$ 5,700.00	19	$ 31,148.00			22	$ 36,848.00
	14					11	$ 19,504.00			11	$ 19,504.00
	15					4	$ 8,855.00			4	$ 8,855.00

FY 2009 CIVILIAN NON-SES TOTAL BONUSES EXPENDITURE - BY ORGANIZATION PLAN/GRADE

		PAY PLAN Data									
		AD		GM		GS		WAGE GRADE		Total Num of EMPL	Total AMOUNT
ORGANIZATION	GRADE	Num of EMPL	AMOUNT	Num of EMPL	AMOUNT	Num of EMPL	AMOUNT	Num of EMPL	AMOUNT		
NMC Total				**3**	**$ 5,700.00**	**204**	**$ 243,629.00**			**207**	**$ 249,329.00**
NPFC	03					1	$ 400.00			1	$ 400.00
	04					2	$ 500.00			2	$ 500.00
	05					1	$ 850.00			1	$ 850.00
	07					1	$ 475.00			1	$ 475.00
	08					1	$ 1,000.00			1	$ 1,000.00
	09					2	$ 2,050.00			2	$ 2,050.00
	11					3	$ 2,650.00			3	$ 2,650.00
	12					6	$ 6,400.00			6	$ 6,400.00
	13			1	$ 2,100.00	34	$ 66,800.00			35	$ 68,900.00
	14					14	$ 30,850.00			14	$ 30,850.00
	15					8	$ 21,975.00			8	$ 21,975.00
NPFC Total				**1**	**$ 2,100.00**	**73**	**$ 133,950.00**			**74**	**$ 136,050.00**
OSC	06					1	$ 1,050.00			1	$ 1,050.00
	08					1	$ 1,450.00			1	$ 1,450.00
	09					1	$ 1,700.00			1	$ 1,700.00
	11					1	$ 1,550.00			1	$ 1,550.00
	13					21	$ 37,140.00			21	$ 37,140.00
	14					7	$ 13,250.00			7	$ 13,250.00
	15					2	$ 4,300.00			2	$ 4,300.00
OSC Total						**34**	**$ 60,440.00**			**34**	**$ 60,440.00**
PACAREA	04					1	$ 800.00			1	$ 800.00
	05					1	$ 700.00			1	$ 700.00
	06					1	$ 700.00			1	$ 700.00
	07					1	$ 800.00			1	$ 800.00
	08					4	$ 7,450.00	1	$ 1,800.00	5	$ 9,250.00
	09					1	$ 800.00			1	$ 800.00
	10							2	$ 3,600.00	2	$ 3,600.00
	11					2	$ 2,600.00			2	$ 2,600.00
	12					18	$ 31,100.00			18	$ 31,100.00
	13					18	$ 29,600.00			18	$ 29,600.00
	14					6	$ 11,550.00			6	$ 11,550.00
	15					1	$ 1,800.00			1	$ 1,800.00
PACAREA Total						**54**	**$ 87,900.00**	**3**	**$ 5,400.00**	**57**	**$ 93,300.00**
PSC	04					1	$ 1,375.00			1	$ 1,375.00
	05					1	$ 660.00			1	$ 660.00
	06					24	$ 21,741.50			24	$ 21,741.50
	07					27	$ 39,250.00			27	$ 39,250.00
	08					6	$ 6,685.00			6	$ 6,685.00
	09					11	$ 12,765.00			11	$ 12,765.00
	11					13	$ 24,997.00			13	$ 24,997.00
	12					21	$ 32,057.00			21	$ 32,057.00
	13			1	$ 2,307.00	6	$ 12,342.00			7	$ 14,649.00
	14					4	$ 8,228.00			4	$ 8,228.00
	15					1	$ 2,057.00			1	$ 2,057.00
PSC Total				**1**	**$ 2,307.00**	**115**	**$ 162,157.50**			**116**	**$ 164,464.50**
R D CENTER	07					1	$ 985.00			1	$ 985.00
	08					1	$ 2,955.00			1	$ 2,955.00
	09					1	$ 1,000.00			1	$ 1,000.00
	11					2	$ 785.00			2	$ 785.00
	12					11	$ 26,840.00			11	$ 26,840.00
	13					23	$ 58,260.00			23	$ 58,260.00
	14			1	$ 2,955.00	11	$ 27,580.00			12	$ 30,535.00
	15					2	$ 5,910.00			2	$ 5,910.00
R D CENTER Total				**1**	**$ 2,955.00**	**52**	**$ 124,315.00**			**53**	**$ 127,270.00**
TISCOM	07					1	$ 1,475.00			1	$ 1,475.00
	08					1	$ 1,545.00			1	$ 1,545.00
	11					2	$ 3,512.00			2	$ 3,512.00
	12					5	$ 19,077.00			5	$ 19,077.00

FY 2009 CIVILIAN NON-SES TOTAL BONUSES EXPENDITURE - BY ORGANIZATION PLAN/GRADE

Page

		PAY PLAN Data AD		GM		GS		WAGE GRADE		Total Num of EMPL	Total AMOUNT
ORGANIZATION	GRADE	Num of EMPL	AMOUNT	Num of EMPL	AMOUNT	Num of EMPL	AMOUNT	Num of EMPL	AMOUNT		
TISCOM	13					17	$ 33,499.00			17	$ 33,499.00
	14			1	$ 1,967.00	14	$ 27,539.00			15	$ 29,506.00
	15					4	$ 8,136.00			4	$ 8,136.00
TISCOM Total				1	$ 1,967.00	44	$ 94,782.00			45	$ 96,749.00
TRACEN CAPE MAY	03							1	$ 1,116.00	1	$ 1,116.00
	05					5	$ 5,830.00	2	$ 2,232.00	7	$ 8,062.00
	06					3	$ 3,659.00	1	$ 1,116.00	4	$ 4,775.00
	07					11	$ 11,910.00			11	$ 11,910.00
	08					4	$ 5,848.00	3	$ 3,348.00	7	$ 9,196.00
	09					13	$ 13,892.00	1	$ 1,366.00	14	$ 15,258.00
	10							9	$ 11,544.00	9	$ 11,544.00
	11					7	$ 7,446.00			7	$ 7,446.00
	12					6	$ 6,696.00			6	$ 6,606.00
	13					3	$ 3,348.00			3	$ 3,348.00
TRACEN CAPE MAY Total						52	$ 58,629.00	17	$ 20,722.00	69	$ 79,351.00
TRACEN PET	04					1	$ 1,200.00			1	$ 1,200.00
	05					5	$ 5,685.00			5	$ 5,685.00
	06					6	$ 6,250.00	1	$ 636.00	7	$ 6,885.00
	07					10	$ 9,275.00			10	$ 9,275.00
	08					3	$ 2,570.00	1	$ 1,200.00	4	$ 3,770.00
	09					5	$ 6,435.00	5	$ 8,560.00	10	$ 14,995.00
	10					1	$ 635.00	3	$ 3,285.00	4	$ 3,920.00
	11					9	$ 10,485.00			9	$ 10,485.00
	12					5	$ 5,685.00			5	$ 5,585.00
	13			1	$ 635.00	2	$ 4,400.00			3	$ 5,035.00
	14					1	$ 1,200.00			1	$ 1,200.00
TRACEN PET Total				1	$ 635.00	48	$ 63,820.00	10	$ 13,680.00	59	$ 68,135.00
TRACEN YKTN	05					3	$ 750.00			3	$ 750.00
	06					5	$ 7,675.00			5	$ 7,675.00
	07					4	$ 3,262.00			4	$ 3,252.00
	08					2	$ 2,050.00			2	$ 2,050.00
	09					24	$ 22,225.00			24	$ 22,225.00
	11					26	$ 33,454.00			26	$ 33,454.00
	12					29	$ 41,079.00			29	$ 41,079.00
	13					6	$ 7,602.00			6	$ 7,602.00
	14					1	$ 3,025.00			1	$ 3,025.00
TRACEN YKTN Total						100	$ 121,112.00			100	$ 121,112.00
CG AVTTCEN	07					1	$ 1,427.00			1	$ 1,427.00
	09					1	$ 1,427.00			1	$ 1,427.00
	11					3	$ 4,281.00			3	$ 4,281.00
	13					1	$ 1,427.00			1	$ 1,427.00
CG AVTTCEN Total						6	$ 8,562.00			6	$ 8,562.00
NAVCEN	08					1	$ 1,247.00			1	$ 1,247.00
	09					1	$ 1,377.00			1	$ 1,377.00
	12					2	$ 3,996.00			2	$ 3,996.00
	13					5	$ 11,880.00			5	$ 11,880.00
	14					3	$ 8,421.00			3	$ 8,421.00
NAVCEN Total						12	$ 26,921.00			12	$ 26,921.00
SPECIAL MISSIONS TRAININ	11					1	$ 1,427.00			1	$ 1,427.00
	12					1	$ 1,427.00			1	$ 1,427.00
	13					1	$ 1,427.00			1	$ 1,427.00
SPECIAL MISSIONS TRAINING CTR Total						3	$ 4,281.00			3	$ 4,281.00
Grand Total		24	$ 42,217.00	61	$ 134,741.00	5,046	$ 7,885,400.50	1,291	$ 1,431,651.18	6,424	$ 9,494,009.68

Question: Please provide a table showing how much is requested in the 2011 budget for bonuses for Coast Guard military officers, SES employees, and non-SES employees.

ANSWER: The information for Coast Guard military officers, Senior Executive Service (SES) employees, and non-SES employees is shown in the following table:

	FY 2011 Requested Amounts
Non-SES Employees	$9,443,719
SES Employees	$204,139
Military Officer	$595,000
Total	**$10,242,858**

Question: Please provide for the record a table that shows all funds expended by Coast Guard and all uses of Coast Guard aircraft, if fully reimbursed, for travel of political employees for travel in 2009. Include name of individual traveling (including ALL non-Coast Guard personnel), location(s) visited, total cost, and purpose of the travel.

ANSWER: Please see attached document for the use of Coast Guard aircraft in FY 2009.

Question: Please list the number, by office and pay grade level, of all Coast Guard employees hired non-competitively in fiscal year 2008.

ANSWER: Following is the number, by office and pay grade level, of all Coast Guard employees hired non-competitively in FY 2008. The total is 845 (725 General Schedule (GS), 97 Federal Wage System (FWS), and 23 Administratively Determined (AD).

Some examples of a non-competitive hire include: Veterans Employment Opportunity Act (VEOA), Veterans Recruitment Appointment (VRA), transfers eligible from other Federal agencies, reinstatement candidates, Federal Career Intern Program, etc.

CG COMMAND	AD Pay Plan (No grades)
PACIFIC AREA, ALAMEDA, CA	1
ACADEMY, NEW LONDON, CT	21
RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CTR, GR	1
AD TOTAL	**23**

CG COMMAND	FEDERAL WAGE SYSTEM GRADES												FWS TOT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	
1ST CG DISTRICT, BOSTON, MA						1		1	1	1			4
7TH CG DISTRICT, MIAMI, FL				1	2		2		1	1			7
8TH CG DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS,		2											2

CG COMMAND	FEDERAL WAGE SYSTEM GRADES												FWS TOT
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	
9TH CG DISTRICT, CLEVELAND, OH										1			1
UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION CTR, WOOD					6								6
MLC ATLANTIC, NORFOLK, VA			3	5	1	2		4	2	8	1		26
MLC PACIFIC, ALAMEDA, CA			1		3				1			1	6
ENGINEERING LOGISTICS CENTER,						5				1			6
ALC, ELIZABETH CITY, NC						2			1	9	1		13
ACADEMY, NEW LONDON, CT					1					1			2
TRAINING CENTER, CAPE MAY, NJ					1					1			2
YARD, BALTIMORE, MD	3		15					1		1	2		22
FWS TOTAL	**3**	**2**	**19**	**6**	**14**	**10**	**2**	**6**	**6**	**24**	**4**	**1**	**97**

CG COMMAND	GENERAL SCHEDULE GRADES														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	GS TOT
1ST CG DISTRICT, BOSTON, MA				2	1				3	1	5				12

CG COMMAND	GENERAL SCHEDULE GRADES														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	GS TOT
5TH CG DISTRICT, PORTSMOUTH VA					2			1	2						5
7TH CG DISTRICT, MIAMI, FL					3	2	5		2	3	4	2	1		22
8TH CG DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS,					5	2	3		2	8	4	1			25
9TH CG DISTRICT, CLEVELAND, OH							2		3	6	1				12
11TH CG DISTRICT, ALAMEDA, CA			2	1	3		3		1	3	2				15
13TH CG DISTRICT, SEATTLE, WA				1	2				1	6	1	1			12
14TH CG DISTRICT, HONOLULU, HI					1		3	1		2	2				9
17TH CG DISTRICT, JUNEAU, AK					1	1	1		3	1	3	1			11
ATLANTIC AREA, PORTSMOUTH, VA			1	1			3	1		1	1	1			9
PACIFIC AREA, ALAMEDA, CA					1		2	1		1	6	2			13
CG CMD & CTRL ENGR CTR, PORTSM			2							1					3
MLC ATLANTIC, NORFOLK, VA			2	11	17	9	6		4	10	18	6	1		84

CG COMMAND	GENERAL SCHEDULE GRADES														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	GS TOT
MLC PACIFIC, ALAMEDA, CA	1	2	10	20	8	7	10	1	3	8	15	3	2		90
FINANCE CENTER, CHESAPEAKE, VA				1	9	4	6			6		2	2	1	31
ENGINEERING LOGISTICS CENTER,				1	3	10	3		3	6	1	2			29
NATIONAL MARITIME CTR, MARTINS			1	1	1					1	1			1	6
NVDC, FALLING WATERS, WV					1										1
ALC, ELIZABETH CITY, NC			1		1		5		4	3	3				17
CG INVSTG SVC, WASH, DC			1				1				8	3			13
OPS SYSTEMS CTR, MARTINSBUR						1						2			3
TELECOM & INFO SYS CMD, ALEXAN											1	2			3
NAV CEN, ALEX, VA											1	2			3
PSC, TOPEKA, KS					4	4	1		3	2					14
INTELLIGENCE COORD CENT												1			1
NATL STRIKE FORCE, ELIZ CITY, NC					2										2

CG COMMAND	GENERAL SCHEDULE GRADES														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	GS TOT
ACADEMY, NEW LONDON, CT			6	14	1	2	1				1				25
CG HEARING OFFICE, ARLINGTON,						1									1
USCG INSTITUTE, OKLAHOMA CITY,									1						1
NAT POLLUTION FUNDS CTR, ARLIN		1	1		1						1			1	5
TRAINING CENTER, PETALUMA, CA				1											1
TRAINING CENTER, YORKTOWN, VA	2				1		1		1	3	2				10
AVIATION TRAINING CENTER, MOBI					2					2	2				6
TRAINING CENTER, CAPE MAY, NJ				1					1	2					4
CG PERSONNEL COMMAND, ARLINGTO						1	5				1				7
YARD, BALTIMORE, MD		1	1	1			1			1					5
RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CTR, GR				1							1				2
HQTRS, WASHINGTON, DC	2	6	16	15	20	5	11	3	17	5	22	55	27	9	213
GS TOTAL	**5**	**10**	**44**	**72**	**90**	**49**	**73**	**8**	**54**	**82**	**107**	**86**	**33**	**12**	**725**

GRADES	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Grand Total
GRADE TOTAL	23	8	12	63	78	104	59	75	14	60	24	86	107	87	33	12	845

Question: Please list the total cost of all military bonuses, by type, obligated in fiscal year 2009.

ANSWER: $53,591,633 was expended in FY 2009 on Enlistment, Reenlistment, and Career Status Bonuses.

ENLISTMENT BONUS		$8,967,543
Prior Service	$194,600	
Non-Prior Service	$1,719,712	
Enlistment Bonus for College Credit	$3,368,862	
Critical Skills Training Bonus	$3,684,369	
REENLISTMENT BONUS		$38,655,293
CAREER STATUS BONUS		$5,968,797
TOTAL		**$53,591,633**

Question: Provide the total amount requested for the Coast Guard legislative affairs office in fiscal year 2011.

ANSWER: The total amount requested for Coast Guard Legislative Affairs activities is $2,162,721. This amount includes personnel costs.

Contracts

Question: Update and submit, through the most recent month available, the list requested in last year's hearing record regarding sole source contracts. Organize by contractor, purpose, appropriation account, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and reason for sole-source.

ANSWER: Because of its size, the response required by this question is provided separately.

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all contracts over $5 million in total value executed by the Coast Guard in 2009. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and contract type (e.g., firmed fixed price, etc.).

ANSWER: Because of its size, the response required by this question is provided separately.

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all Coast Guard contracts, grants and other transactions where work is performed outside of the United States. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, and contract end date.

ANSWER: Because of its size, the response required by this question is provided separately.

Shore Maintenance Backlog

Question: Please update the figures provided last year outlining the shore maintenance backlog. Describe in detail how the Coast Guard prioritizes which projects to address first, and provide a prioritized list of backlogged shore maintenance projects.

ANSWER: The Coast Guard has a shore depot level maintenance of budget-ready projects totaling approximately $580M as of May 17, 2010. Because of the size of the attachment provided to the Committee, it will be kept on file with the Committee.

As part of the Civil Engineering Program's modernization the Shore Infrastructure Logistic Center (SILC) has developed a centralized project prioritization methodology for the service wide Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 Depot-level maintenance program.

The process allocates 30 percent for Central Management at the SILC through the Centralized Planned Obligation Prioritization (C-POP) process, which includes a panel of representatives from Pacific, Atlantic, Operations, and Mission Support. The panel engages in ranking the metrics used to develop the C-POP list and validates and approves the final list of projects. This 30 percent includes major maintenance, as well as alterations, code compliance and improvement projects. Projects that do not rise to the top priority are categorized as priority 2 and 3 and are ready for execution in FY 2011 if funds become available.

The remaining 70 percent is allocated for local prioritization and management by the Headquarter Facility Engineers and Civil Engineering Units based on Plant Replacement Value (PRV) with oversight by the Shore Maintenance Command in coordination with Product Line Managers. Depot-level maintenance funds are distributed to regional Civil Engineering Units and Headquarters Units for execution based on the PRV and overall shore maintenance backlog for facilities within their area of responsibility. Local prioritization factors include safety of personnel, safety of assets, and direct impact on mission execution. These factors, among other regional, local or project specific concerns, are considered to ensure the best use of limited Shore Maintenance Funding.

Vessel Maintenance Backlog

Question: Please provide a prioritized list of the backlogged maintenance needs for the entire fleet of vessels over 65', broken down by vessel type and category of maintenance, updating last year's answer.

ANSWER: The current maintenance backlog for cutters greater than 65' is provided in the table below.

CUTTER TYPE	TYPE OF MAINTENANCE	DEFERRED AMOUNT
Buoy Tender Cutters	Depot level	$29.7 million
Medium Endurance Cutters	Depot level	$17.2 million
High Endurance Cutters	Depot level	$8.3 million*
Patrol Boats	Depot level	$5.7 million
Ice breakers	Depot level	$23.7 million
Total		**$ 84.6 million**

*The WHEC figure reflects planned maintenance only and does not capture the entire shortfall for this cutter class. Due to the influx of non-recurring funding (ARRA and supplemental) as well as an internal redirection of funds at the expense of other cutters, the FY 2010 funding gap for 378' cutters has been temporarily closed to $8.3 million. However, the recurring annual costs for maintaining the aging WHEC class exceed the current base funding level.

Question: How would the Coast Guard describe the maintenance backlog on its vessels smaller than 65'?

ANSWER: The maintenance backlog on cutters 65 feet and below is over $5.9 million.

Aircraft Maintenance Backlog

Question: What is the Coast Guard's aircraft maintenance backlog for both fixed and rotary wing assets? Please provide a prioritized list of backlogged maintenance needs for the air assets, broken down by aircraft type and category of maintenance, updating last year's answer.

ANSWER: The current Aviation maintenance backlog list is reported in the "AFC-41 Aviation Deferred Maintenance Report." It includes six sections, and is listed in the following prioritized order:

1. Financially Slipped Mandated Repairs $ 6,440,576
2. Financially Slipped Inventory Reorders $ 25,453,392
3. Financially Slipped Inventory Repairs $ 18,833,993
4. Financially Slipped Depot Level Projects $ 5,596,000
5. Financially Slipped Overhauls $ 0

6. Financially Slipped Emergency Repairs $ 0

The above amounts broken down by aircraft type are listed in the following table:

Airframe	Financially Slipped Inventory Reorders	Financially Slipped Inventory Repairs	Financially Slipped Depot Level Projects	Financially Slipped Overhauls	Financially Slipped Emergency Repairs	Financially Slipped Mandated Repairs
HC-130	$830,566.98	$6,813,243.49	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
HU-25	$6,902,632.13	$2,593,610.01	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
H-60	$6,919,037.32	$3,467,919.29	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
H-65	$9,032,203.05	$5,369,629.50	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$6,440,576.00
Multiple Airframes	$1,768,952.64	$589,590.23	$5,596,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Total	$25,453,392.12	$18,833,992.51	$5,596,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$6,440,576.00

* Financially Slipped denotes maintenance items in these categories that are deferred to address higher priority maintenance needs.

Aids to Navigation

Question: Please update the chart provided last year with the location of the Inland River Aids to Navigation vessels, by type and age. What are the most pressing needs for repair and replacement among this fleet?

ANSWER: Coast Guard - WLR (River Tender)

Cutter		Homeport	Commissioning Date	Age
RIVER TENDER 65FT				
OUACHITA	501	CHATTANOOGA, TN	1960	50
CIMMERON	502	PARIS LANDING, TN	1960	50
OBION	503	OWENSBORO, KY	1962	48
SCIOTA	504	KEOKUK, IA	1962	48
OSAGE	505	SEWICKLEY, PA	1962	48
SANGAMON	506	PEORIA, IL	1962	48
RIVER TENDER 75FT				
WEDGE	307	DEMOPOLIS, AL	1964	46
GASCONADE	401	OMAHA, NE	1964	46
MUSKINGUM	402	SALLISAW, OK	1965	45
WYACONDA	403	DUBUQUE, IA	1965	45
CHIPPEWA	404	PARIS LANDING, TN	1965	45
CHEYENNE	405	ST LOUIS, MO	1966	44
KICKAPOO	406	VICKSBURG, MS	1969	41
KANAWHA	407	PINE BLUFF, AR	1969	41
PATOKA	408	GREENVILLE, MS	1970	40
CHENA	409	HICKMAN, KY	1970	40

KANKAKEE F	500	MEMPHIS TN	1990	20
GREENBRIER F	501	NATCHEZ, MS	1990	20

Through Inland Rivertender Emergency Support funding, the Coast Guard has been able to mitigate the escalation of maintenance hours and costs needed to overcome the significant subsystem obsolescence and service life issues of these 40 plus year old cutters. This maintenance has enabled the Coast Guard to continue to use the current fleet until replacement vessels are procured.

Automatic Identification System

Question: Please update the answer you provided the Committee last year on the progress of installing AIS throughout the U.S., including the progress of installing AIS on Coast Guard vessels.

ANSWER: Automatic Identification System (AIS) is the ship-to-ship VHF digital communications for collision avoidance and information exchange. It is a method based on international standards for ships to be uniquely identified and tracked worldwide.
The Nationwide AIS (NAIS) is the Coast Guard's acquisition project to provide its shore infrastructure to receive, AIS data for port partners and other governmental agencies.

Using prior appropriated funds the Coast Guard is in the process of designing, deploying and testing a permanent solution to replace the current components, which were rapidly deployed as an interim solution with a seven year service life. Current funding permits the Coast Guard to deploy the permanent solution to 8 of the 58 critical ports this year.

The following table depicts the status of AIS on Coast Guard boats (less than 65 feet) and cutters (65 feet or greater). Note that all new Coast Guard boat and cutter acquisitions are being delivered with AIS capability installed.

CG Vessels	Have AIS installed	Will have AIS installed (During FYs 2010 and 2011)
Cutters – 65 feet or greater	• All but three cutters have AIS installed.	• The three remaining cutters will have AIS installed by fall 2010.
Boats – less than 65 feet	• Nearly all (92 percent) Coast Guard boats have AIS installed.	• FY 2010: Aids to Navigation boats (ANBs) (55-foot ANBs and 49-foot Buoy Utility Stern Loading). • FY 2011: 33-foot Special Purpose Craft-Law Enforcement and 23-foot Cutter Boat - Over-the-Horizon Boats.

National Capital Region Airspace Security

Question: Please update the cost data for the Coast Guard's National Capital airspace security mission to include actual expenditures for FY 2009, expenditures and projected expenditure for FY 2010, and the budget anticipated for FY 2011.

ANSWER: The Coast Guard dedicated 3,500 H-65 flight hours for the National Capital Regional Air Defense (NCRAD) mission in FY 2009. This amounted to $23.6 million, including personnel, operations and maintenance, and facilities support costs.

Approximately $23 million/year is budgeted in FYs 2010 and 2011 for the NCRAD mission.

Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation

Question: Please detail how the funding requested in 2011 for RDT&E will be allocated, comparing it with FY 2009 and 2010.

ANSWER: Within the context of the Commandant's business model of minimizing risk (both operational and acquisition risk) and maximizing mission effectiveness, the Research, Development Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) Appropriation serves as a strategic investment in real-world exploration to quickly gain knowledge and experience, enhancing the sound early decisions that have a significant effect on mission risk and effectiveness profiles.

The funding for FYs 2009, 2010, and 2011 (dollars in thousands) follows:

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E)	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
- Pay	$11,429	$12,864	$13,356
- Rent	$1,153	$1,120	$1,125
- Utilities (inc. communications)	$306	$200	$200
- Direct Research	$3,832	$9,451	$4,050
- Others	$1,280	$1,110	$1,300
Total	**$18,000**	**$24,745**	**$20,031**

RDT&E activities envisioned for FY 2011 include:

1. Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) pre-acquisition activities;
2. Aquatic invasive species research;
3. Sensor Performance Modeling and Validation;
4. Oil-spill prevention and mitigation research;
5. Sensor automation, optimization, and visualization;
6. Alternative energy propulsion for boats and ships; and
7. Evaluation of Arctic operations and technologies.

Military / Civilian Mix

Question: Please update the table from last year's hearing record showing the current military / civilian mix in the Coast Guard.

ANSWER: Table updated as follows:

Active Duty Military/Civilian Percentage Mix

Fiscal Year	Active Duty as a Percentage of Total Active Workforce	Civilian as a Percentage of the Total Active Workforce
2010[1]	84.0	16.0
2009	84.4	15.6

2008	84.7	15.3
2007	84.5	15.5
2006	84.5	15.5
2005	85.0	15.0
2004	85.5	14.5
2003	85.5	14.5
2002	84.6	15.4

[1] EOY Projection

Coast Guard Reserves

Question: How many reservists are currently serving on active duty in the Coast Guard? Please update the data provided for last year's hearing record, including assignments, locations, and estimated costs for FY 2009 and so far in FY 2010.

ANSWER: As of April 13, 2010, a total of 978 Reservists are serving in an active duty status.

- 678 Reservists are serving on active duty under involuntary mobilization orders and voluntary Active Duty Operational Support (ADOS) orders in support of Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) throughout the United States and Outside of the Continental United States (OCONUS). They are performing the following functions:
  - Harbor security throughout the United States and OCONUS;
  - Boat maintenance;
  - Standing watches in operations centers that direct law enforcement operations, incident management, contingency planning, port security and intelligence operations;
  - Law enforcement operations;
  - Anti-terrorism/force protection missions;
  - Conducting inspections of commercial vessels (cargo, manifests and crew lists), collecting intelligence, performing law enforcement and conducting liaison with other agencies (Federal Bureau of Investigations, Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Customs, Immigration and Naturalization Service, local and state law enforcement agencies);
  - Providing security for domestic military port load-outs;
  - Providing personnel administration needed because of the mobilization; and
  - Providing logistical support needed because of the mobilization.

- 15 Reservists are on involuntary mobilization orders in support of the recovery efforts following the earthquake in Haiti.

- 130 Reservists are on voluntary ADOS orders in support of non-contingency operations within numerous mission areas throughout the Coast Guard.

- 155 Reservists on voluntary Extended Active Duty (EAD) contracts, filling active duty billets within numerous mission areas throughout the Coast Guard. These reservists were assigned EAD primarily due to the absence of a sufficient number of active duty personnel possessing adequate rank, experience and skill sets to fill specific billets.

Below are the estimated costs for FY 2009 and 2010:

Category	FY 2009	FY 2010
Involuntary Mobilization & Vol ADOS (Contingency - OCO)	$57.3 Million	$72.9 Million
ADOS (non-contingency)	$14.9 Million	$7.4 Million
EAD	*	*

* Since reservists on EAD orders are filling active duty billets, their payroll costs are paid out of the active duty payroll account

Unobligated Balances

Question: Please update the breakdown of all currently unobligated AC&I balances which was provided in the FY 2010 hearing record. Also, select all projects from this list from FY 2009 or earlier and provide a brief description of why the funds are unobligated, and when the Coast Guard anticipates obligating the funds, if ever.

ANSWER: Please see attachment below outlining FY 2009 and prior funds carried into FY 2010 and currently unobligated.

As with some FY 2009 and prior balances, many FY 2010 balances remain unobligated while Deepwater projects pursue individual project Major Systems Acquisition Manual documentation compliance and obtain required approvals prior to being available for obligation.

Also a factor is the new contracts development and negotiation to become independent of the Deepwater contract with Integrated Coast Guard Systems.

Numerous significant obligations are planned in the upcoming months of 2010. Some of the larger planned obligations include a new contract for the National Security Cutter that is currently being negotiated with award expected in third quarter FY 2010. Similarly, Requests for Proposal for the Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) have been solicited and are due within 50 days. The MPA contract award is expected by the end of fourth quarter FY 2010. An award for the next four Fast Response Cutters is also planned for this summer. Additionally, we awarded the next option for 30 additional RB-Ms on April 22, 2010.

The description of why FY 2009 funds and earlier remain unobligated is detailed in the following table, along with an estimate for the anticipated obligation date. The Congressional hold on $350 million from the FY 2009 appropriation is preventing the award of H-65, C4ISR and Deepwater Facilities projects, among others, and will impact the NSC and MPA awards if the hold is not released by early summer 2010.

Fiscal Year	Purpose of Funds By Program/Project/Activity	Funds Unobligated	Reason funds are unobligated	Oblg Plan Month/Year
No Year	Aircraft Other	$9,621	See Note: 1	
No Year	C130 J Fleet Introduction (A)	$20,000	Project completed. Remaining funds will used for contingencies.	
No Year	C130J	$222,599	Project completed. Remaining funds will used for contingencies.	

Fiscal Year	Purpose of Funds By Program/Project/Activity	Funds Unobligated	Reason funds are unobligated	Oblg Plan Month/Year
2006	Covert Surveillance Aircraft (A)	$1,238,741	Delays in aircraft delivery delayed planned use of this unobligated funding towards testing.	Sep-10
No Year	Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) (A)	$120,055	Project complete.	
No Year	MRR Helicopter HH-60	$175,359	Project complete.	
2007	Replacement HH-60 aircraft	$3,384,884	Project on track. Remaining funds will be used to purchase additional spare components that meet the original appropriation language.	Sep-10
	Subtotal, Aircraft	**$5,171,259**		

Fiscal Year	Purpose of Funds By Program/Project/Activity	Funds Unobligated	Reason funds are unobligated	Oblg Plan Month/Year
2009	2008 AC&I Disaster Relief Supplemental NSC	$61,510	Supplemental for Hurricane Gustav. Potential for NSC #3 impact on production.	Jul-10
2007	Armed Helicopter Equipment (D)	$4,864,205	All AUF funding was appropriated in two fiscal years (2007 and 2008). AUF conversions occur in conjunction with programmed depot maintenance and are limited to 22 aircraft per year. Remaining funds will support production (material & labor) and logistics through FY11.	Jul-11
2008	Armed Helicopter Equipment (D)	$7,830,303	All AUF funding was appropriated in two fiscal years (2007 and 2008). AUF conversions occur in conjunction with programmed depot maintenance and are limited to 22 aircraft per year. Remaining funds will support production (material & labor) and logistics through FY12.	May-12
2006	C130H Conversion/Sustainment	$444,179	Funds will obligate by Jul 10 (EVM - $333K) Remaining SELEX PM Support that will be obligated by Sept 2010.	Sep-10
2007	C130H Conversion/Sustainment	$2,178,426	As of April 20, 2010 all funds except $810K have been obligated. Remaining funds will be obligated toward two major contracts associated with the Avionics 1 Upgrade project. Award of those contracts have experienced significant delays, however, anticipated award of those contracts and obligation of funds by Sep 2010.	Sep-10

Fiscal Year	Purpose of Funds By Program/Project/Activity	Funds Unobligated	Reason funds are unobligated	Oblg Plan Month/Year
2008	C130H Conversion/Sustainment	$400,000	Funding will be obligated toward two major contracts associated with the Avionics I Upgrade project.	Jul-10
2009	C130H Conversion/Sustainment	$7,840,349	$2.8M is on Congressional withhold pending 2009 DW Expenditure Plan approval. Remaining funds will be obligated towards two major contracts associated with the Avionics I Upgrade project.	Sep-10
2007	C130J Fleet Introduction	$391,789	HC-130J Missionization Phase contract closed-out that will be obligated by Sept 2010.	Sep-10
2008	C130J Fleet Introduction	$13,456	See Note: 1	
2006	C4ISR	$300,679	FY06 funds were deobligated as part of the Contract Closeout effort and has yet to be obligated. The remaining funds will be used in FY10 to award SOLARIS option 1 and 2.	May-10
2007	C4ISR	$688,291	FY07 funds were reclaimed from the Coast Guard Centers of Excellence. These funds will be used in FY10 to fund follow-on work for the KU-Band and FM Guard receivers on in-service cutters.	Jul-10
2008	C4ISR	$1,635,354	FY08 funds were reclaimed as part of the program reviews at the Coast Guard Centers of Excellence. These funds will be used in FY10 to fund KU-Band and FM Guard receivers on legacy cutters and Command and Control SPAWAR MIPR.	Jul-10
2009	C4ISR	$7,507,648	Support the Segment 2 Design and Development Contract. All remaining funds will be executed in FY10 for KU-Band and FM Guard receivers on in-service cutters, and Command and Control SPAWAR MIPR for IV & V and prime contractor oversight.	Aug-10
2006	Fast Response Cutter (FRC) - A class	$171,701	Contract Closeout.	Sep-10
2007	Fast Response Cutter (FRC) - A class	$253,230	Funding belongs to FRC-B, not FRC-A (reprogrammed). $253,200 is set aside to cover antecedent liability (Engineering Changes) associated with Fixed Price CLINs. It is anticipated that this funding will be obligated in FY11.	Sep-11

Fiscal Year	Purpose of Funds By Program/Project/Activity	Funds Unobligated	Reason funds are unobligated	Oblg Plan Month/Year
2007	Fast Response Cutter (FRC) - B class	$8,126,642	This funding is set aside to cover antecedent liability (Engineering Changes) associated with Fixed Price CLINs (Hulls 1 & 2). It is anticipated that this funding will be fully obligated in FY11.	Sep-11
2009	Fast Response Cutter (FRC) - B class	$13,149,164	$8M is on Congressional withhold pending 2009 DW Expenditure Plan approval. This funding will be set aside to cover antecedent liability (Engineering Changes) associated with Fixed Price CLINs (hulls 3 & 4). It is anticipated that portions of this funding will be obligated in FY10, FY11, & FY12.	Sep-12
2006	Government Program Management	$572,939	Maintain approximately 1% balance for contract adjustments.	Sep-10
2007	Government Program Management	$585,351	Maintain approximately 1% balance for contract adjustments.	Sep-11
2008	Government Program Management	$2,704,380	Remaining amount will be obligated this FY.	Jul-11
2009	Government Program Management	$11,757,011	$6M is on Congressional withhold pending 2009 DW Expenditure Plan approval. Remaining will be balance used for required program management.	Sep-13
2006	HH60 Conversion Projects	$91,212	Funds are available as a result of deobligations. Funds are anticipated to be MIPR'd to NAVAIR for Avionics Performance Charts.	Jul-10
2007	HH60 Conversion Projects	$116,233	Funds are available as a result of deobligations. Funds will be used for Navigation Hardware updates and a user's manual.	Jul-10
2008	HH60 Conversion Projects	$1,596,535	Funds are available as a result of deobligations. Remaining funds will obligate by Sep 2010 (EVM - $333K, H-60 Main - $1.267M).	Sep-10
2009	HH60 Conversion Projects	$11,952,462	$6M is on Congressional withhold pending 2009 DW Expenditure Plan approval. Remaining funds will be obligated from Apr 2010 through Sep 2010. (AU - $4.26M, ESS - $590K, RSS - $100K, SLEP - $1.2M, Engine - $2.2M, Component Recap - $3.55M).	Sep-10
2006	HH65 Conversion/Sustainment	$7,178	See Note: 1	

Fiscal Year	Purpose of Funds By Program/Project/Activity	Funds Unobligated	Reason funds are unobligated	Oblg Plan Month/Year
2007	HH65 Conversion/Sustainment	$2,041,755	The ADE for DS4 and DS6 moved to the right; funds will now be executed in FY10. Of the $2M, approx $1M will be executed for Materials and Production Labor in DS 4 while approx $1M will be executed for initial DS 6 AFCS and CAAS design and development tasks.	Sep-10
2008	HH65 Conversion/Sustainment	$4,117,562	The ADE for DS4 and DS6 moved to the right; funds will now be executed in FY10 & FY11. Of the $4M, approx $2M will be executed for Materials and Production Labor in DS 4 while approx $2M will be executed for initial DS 6 AFCS and CAAS design and development tasks.	May-11
2009	HH65 Conversion/Sustainment	$64,500,000	$51.4M is on Congressional withhold pending 2009 DW Expenditure Plan approval. Approx $21M will be executed for Materials and Production Labor in DS 4 while approx $33.5M will be executed for DS 6 AFCS and CAAS design and development.	Jul-10 thru Sep-11
2006	IDS Small Boats	$60,818	Pays for Business Case Analysis (BCA) for LRI. 90% obligated; remaining 10% will be obligated prior to account expiration.	Jun-10
2008	IDS Small Boats	$428,424	PM support for new acquisition. 55% obligated; Funds to pay for PM support in FY10 and FY11.	Jun-11
2009	IDS Small Boats	$2,170,921	$2M is on Congressional withhold pending 2009 DW Expenditure Plan approval. Slated for contract award OTH MK IV boat upon release of Congressional Hold.	Aug-10
2006	Logistics	$57,373	Planned for Cape Cod MPA hangar, need to combine with 09 funds that are on Congressional withhold pending 2009 DW Expenditure Plan approval.	May-10
2007	Logistics	$527,282	Planned for Cape Cod MPA hangar, need to combine with 09 funds that are on Congressional withhold pending 2009 DW Expenditure Plan approval.	Jun-10
2008	Logistics	$2,569,373	Planned for (a) Cape Cod MPA hangar ,need to combine with 09 funds that are on Congressional withhold pending 2009 DW Expenditure Plan approval (b) NESU / SFLC spaces Alameda, CA.	May-10

Fiscal Year	Purpose of Funds By Program/Project/Activity	Funds Unobligated	Reason funds are unobligated	Oblg Plan Month/Year
2009	Logistics	$30,208,146	$29.1M is on Congressional withhold pending 2009 DW Expenditure Plan approval. Planned for (a) Cape Cod MPA hangar, need to combine with 09 funds that are on Congressional Hold pending Deepwater Expenditure Plan approval(b) NSC OCCS building Alameda, CA.	May-10
2006	Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) (D)	$7,315	See Note: 1	
2007	Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) (D)	$2,019,773	ALC Service Contract for Technical Representative.	Jul-10
2008	Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) (D)	$370,586	Flight Management System ECP #60 for $232K, MAR10 - late posting of mod to financial system; Portable Electronic Devices Storage (PEDS) on CG Aircraft for $13K, JUN10; Management Reserve/Closeout Costs/Interest Penalty/In-Scope Work for $125.7K, APR11.	Jun-11
2009	Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) (D)	$59,143,544	$44M is on Congressional withhold pending 2009 DW Expenditure Plan approval. A/C #12 for $40M, Sep10 Operational Test for $1M, Jun11 MSP Spares for $3.9M, Jun10 Ground Support Equipment for Air Station Miami for $2M, Jul10; Sparing for Airframes/Power plant & MSP and Sensor for $9M, Jun10; HC-144 Support Test Equipment for $3.2M, Jun10.	Jun-11
2006	Medium Endurance Cutter Sustainment	$120,383	Continued sustainment effort for Yard availabilities, labor and materials. Risk Management.	Apr-10 thru Sep-10
2007	Medium Endurance Cutter Sustainment	$929,403	Continued sustainment effort for Yard availabilities, labor and materials. Risk Management.	Apr-10 thru Sep-11
2008	Medium Endurance Cutter Sustainment	$554,960	Continued sustainment effort for Yard availabilities, labor and materials. Risk Management.	Apr-10 thru Sep-12
2009	Medium Endurance Cutter Sustainment	$614,308	Continued sustainment effort for Yard availabilities, labor and materials. Risk Management.	Apr-10 thru Sep-13
2006	National Security Cutter (NSC)	$1,275,600	$908K held in reserve for NSC #2 LLTM which was a FFP contract. Contract has not been closed out.	Sep-10
2007	National Security Cutter (NSC)	$898,995	Remaining funds to be used on NSC 1-3.	Sep-10

Fiscal Year	Purpose of Funds By Program/Project/Activity	Funds Unobligated	Reason funds are unobligated	Oblg Plan Month/Year
2008	National Security Cutter (NSC)	$7,173,225	$2.719M held back for NSC #4 LLTM. Remaining funds to be obligated before year end on NSC 2 and NSC 3 continued work.	Sep-10
2009	National Security Cutter (NSC)	$323,674,265	$194M is on Congressional withhold pending 2009 DW Expenditure Plan approval. Award NSC #4 and Antecedent Liabilities on NSC #4 FPIF contract.	May-10
2006	Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC)	$225,201	Environmental Requirements Specification - $180,200 (May 2010); Program Travel and Expenses - $43,000 (July 2010).	May-10 thru Jan-11
2009	Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC)	$1,144,580	$1M is on Congressional withhold pending 2009 DW Expenditure Plan approval. OPC Program Expenses - $67,866 (May 2010); Obligation Plan Life Cycle Cost Estimating Support - $200,000 (June 2010); OPC Indicative Design (Cycle 3) - $696,714 (Aug 2010); Logistics Maintenance Study - $180,000 (Jan 2011).	May-10 thru Jan-11
2008	Patrol Boats Sustainment	$559,213	Continued sustainment effort for Yard availabilities, labor and materials.	Apr-10 thru Sep-12
2009	Patrol Boats Sustainment	$364,099	Continued sustainment effort for Yard availabilities, labor and materials.	Apr-10 thru Sep-13
2009	Polar Icebreaker Sustainment	$25,976,968	Project on track. All funds will be expended by 4th qtr FY11.	Sep-11
2009	System Engineering and Integration	$13,751,906	$4.5M is on Congressional withhold pending 2009 DW Expenditure Plan approval. Continued transition to CG managed suite of IT capabilities.	Aug-10
2008	Technology Obsolescence Prevention	$95,357	A study/alternatives analysis has been completed and funding will be obligated by 15 August for Medium Response Surveillance Aircraft communications pallet backfits.	Aug-10
2009	Technology Obsolescence Prevention	$1,218,155	$1.2M is on Congressional withhold pending 2009 DW Expenditure Plan approval. A study/alternatives analysis has been completed and funding will be obligated by 15 August for Medium Response Surveillance Aircraft communications pallet backfits.	Aug-10
2007	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle	$27,267	$21,368 is pending MIPR award to DCMA for VUAV contract closeout support. Balance of $5,898 for antecedent liabilities.	May-10

Fiscal Year	Purpose of Funds By Program/Project/Activity	Funds Unobligated	Reason funds are unobligated	Oblg Plan Month/Year
2009	Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS)	$330,714	$2.8K for UAS PM/UAS Travel, Jun 2011; $280K for FY11 UAS support contractor, obligation date Feb 2011; $47.9K for Management Reserve and Travel, obligation date Jun 2011.	Jun-11
	Subtotal, Integrated Deepwater System	**$632,397,699**		

Fiscal Year	Purpose of Funds By Program/Project/Activity	Funds Unobligated	Reason funds are unobligated	Oblg Plan Month/Year
2008	Defense Messaging System	$4,113,138	DOD requirements have changed, new systems has been approved and will implemented in FY10.	Sep-10
2009	Defense Messaging System	$4,074,000	DOD DMS requirements have changed; new systems has been approved and will be implemented in FY10 & FY11.	Sep-11
2008	High Frequency (HF) Recapitalization	$146,173	Contract has been negotiated with the vendor, award is imminent.	Apr-10
2009	High Frequency (HF) Recapitalization	$2,500,000	Project on track. All funds will be expended by 4th qtr FY11.	Sep-11
2008	Interagency Operational Centers	$19,862,445	This funding will be obligated by the end of FY10 in support of IOC sensor management solution engineering efforts. $150,439 will remain unobligated in support of antecedent liabilities for the IOC San Francisco construction.	Sep-10
2009	Interagency Operational Centers	$988,355	This funding will be obligated by the end of FY11 in support of IOC sensor management efforts. The funding will also help bridge the zero-funding scenario in FY11.	Sep-11
2008	Maritime Security Response Team (MSRT) CT Shoot House	$1,800,000	Plans to partner with Marine Corps under review.	Sep-10
2008	National Capital Region Air Defense	$11,326,531	Funding allocated to continue Increment 2 Core Capability development, implementation and project support.	Aug-10
No Year	National Capital Region Air Defense	$1,380	See Note: 1	
2008	Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS)	$2,042,360	All FY2008 RFP development costs associated with previously planned work deferred in order to provide an adequate amount of carryover funding in FY2010 and FY2011 to provide both government oversight of the ongoing contract and to maintain funding to support a Most Probable Cost (MPC) of the current contract.	Jul-10
2009	Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS)	$7,815,061	All FY2009 RFP development costs associated with previously planned work were deferred in order to provide an adequate amount of carryover funding in FY2010 and FY2011 to provide both government oversight of the ongoing contract and to maintain funding to support a Most Probable Cost (MPC) of the current contract.	Nov-10
No Year	Deployable Pursuit Boat	$19,867	Project Completed.	
2008	Rescue 21	$305,495	Based on the project deployment schedule and period of performance for support contracts expiring in FY 2010, these appropriations are scheduled to be obligated in Q3/Q4 FY 2010.	Sep-10
2009	Rescue 21	$1,246,157	Based on the project deployment schedule and period of performance for support contracts expiring in FY 2010, these appropriations are scheduled to be obligated in Q3/Q4 FY 2010.	Sep-10

Fiscal Year	Purpose of Funds By Program/Project/Activity	Funds Unobligated	Reason funds are unobligated	Oblg Plan Month/Year
	Subtotal, Other Equipment	**$56,240,961**		

Fiscal Year	Purpose of Funds By Program/Project/Activity	Funds Unobligated	Reason funds are unobligated	Oblg Plan Month/Year
2009	2008 AC&I Disaster Relief Supplemental Shore	$252,419,724	Shore facility construction projects require regional, coordinated, and comprehensive planning and design prior to award of construction contracts. These efforts are in progress, with 9 projects at various stages of design and construction.	Sep-11
2009	Airsta Cape Cod Runway Lighting	$500,002	Project on track. Remaining funds will be used for potential contract modifications/contingency.	Jun-10
2009	ARRA Cordova Housing	$485,250	Option year on existing contract has been awarded construction scheduled to start this quarter. Unobligated balances are for contingencies, inspection services, permitting, licenses, and any required modifications.	Sep-10
2009	ARRA Group North Bend ASM/ENG Building	$11,143,598	Design/Bid Contract is scheduled to be awarded by 6/30/2010.	Jun-10
2009	ARRA Station Coos Bay Covered Moorings	$1,667,092	Design/Bid Contract has been awarded construction scheduled to start this Quarter. Unobligated balances are for contingencies, inspection services, permitting, licenses, and any required modifications.	Apr-10
2009	ARRA Station Indian River Bulkhead	$11,636,472	Design/Bid Contract is scheduled to be awarded by 6/30/2010.	Jun-10
2009	ARRA Station Neah Bay Covered Moorings	$2,666,317	Design/Bid Contract has been awarded construction scheduled to start this Quarter. Unobligated balances are for contingencies, inspection services, permitting, licenses, and any required modifications.	Sep-10
2009	ARRA SUPTCEN Elizabeth City Thurn Hall	$36,000,000	Design/Bid Contract is scheduled to be awarded by 9/30/2010.	Sep-10
2009	ARRA TRACEN Yorktown Water Distribution	$12,234,417	Design/Bid Contract is scheduled to be awarded by 9/30/2010.	Sep-10
2009	Chase Hall	$3,173,418	Unobligated balances are for Construction Support Services/Contingencies.	Sep-11
2009	Coast Guard Housing - Cordova, Alaska	$118,866	Remaining funds will be used for contingencies.	Aug-10
2009	Consolidate Station Cape May	$2,730,000	Remaining funds will be used for contingencies.	Jun-10
2008	Rebuild Station & Waterfront at Base Galveston	$1,165,293	Project is complete 95%. Remaining funds will be used for outfitting/equipment/electronics/ and contingencies.	Jul-10
2008	Rebuild Station Marquette	$196,096	Project completed. Remaining funds will be used for furniture outfitting.	Jun-10

Fiscal Year	Purpose of Funds By Program/Project/Activity	Funds Unobligated	Reason funds are unobligated	Oblg Plan Month/Year
2009	Rescue Swimmer Training Facility	$5,171,000	Design/Bid Contract awarded. Contractor on-site working. Unobligated balances is for contingencies.	Sep-11
2008	Sector Buffalo	$2,549,981	FY08 & FY09 funds for Sector Buffalo will be awarded by September 2010.	Sep-10
2009	Sector Buffalo	$3,000,000	FY08 & FY09 funds for Sector Buffalo will be awarded by September 2010.	Sep-10
No Year	Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation Other	$59,224	Project completed.	
No Year	FY 2006 Katrina Supplemental-ISC New Orleans, LA	$3,363,244	Project is 89% complete. The remaining balance will be used to complete construction, and for waterfront construction which is scheduled to be completed December 31, 2010.	Dec-10
No Year	FY 2006 Katrina Supplemental-ISC New Orleans, LA	$1,850,994	Project is 89% complete. The remaining balance will be used to complete construction, and for waterfront construction which is scheduled to be completed December 31, 2010.	Dec-10
No Year	FY 2006 Katrina Supplemental-Sector New Orleans, LA	$362,395	Project is 79% complete. The remaining balance will be used to complete construction, a contract modification for order of GFE equipment for VTC and SCC.	Jun-10
No Year	FY 2006 Katrina Supplemental-Sector New Orleans, LA	$1,030,297	Project is 79% completed. The remaining balance will be used to complete construction, a contract modification for order of GFE equipment for VTC and SCC.	Jun-10
No Year	FY 2006 Katrina Supplemental-Station Gulfport, MS	$41,548	Project completed. Remaining funds will be used for travel not yet expensed.	Sep-10
No Year	FY 2006 Katrina Supplemental-Station Gulfport, MS	$47,107	Project completed. Remaining cost will be used for travel not yet expensed.	Sep-10
2009	Station Montauk-Purchase Housing	$26,175	Project complete. Only contingency funding remains.	Aug-10
2008	Survey & Design Shore Operational and Support Projects	$449,117	Unobligated balances are for Construction Support services for projects that are being executed.	Sep-10
2009	Survey & Design Shore Operational and Support Projects	$620,702	Unobligated balances are for Construction Support services for projects that are being executed.	Aug-11
2009	Telecomms and Info Systems Center - TSD Building	$442,631	Project on track. Remaining funds will be used for contingencies.	Sep-11
2008	Waterways ATON Infrastructure	$1,549,544	Due to delays with real property and environmental concerns, balance of planned project money has been shifted to St. Mary's River project with award of approx. $1.1M scheduled at the end of 3rd qtr. Balance of funds are scheduled to be obligated in 4th qtr on other critical waterways projects.	Jul-10

Fiscal Year	Purpose of Funds By Program/Project/Activity	Funds Unobligated	Reason funds are unobligated	Oblg Plan Month/Year
2009	Waterways ATON Infrastructure	$3,303,507	Projects approved for this FY have not been executed yet due to there AC&I and AFC-43 priorities. Plan is to obligate all funding on approved critical ATON Waterways projects by 4th Qtr FY2011. This includes site investigations, design and construction.	Sep-11
	Subtotal, Shore	**$360,004,012**		

Fiscal Year	Purpose of Funds By Program/Project/Activity	Funds Unobligated	Reason funds are unobligated	Oblg Plan Month/Year
No Year	87 Foot Coastal Patrol Boat	$7,494	See Note: 1	
2009	ARRA HEC Sustainment	$5,339,798	Funds for the WHECs continue to be obligated in accordance with the Coast Guard's ARRA Expenditure Plan. To date, an additional $2,909,875 was obligated for WHEC ARRA projects (Boiler Upgrade delivery orders and ABT Switch Replacement). Remaining funds will used for contingencies.	Sep-10
No Year	Great Lakes Icebreaker (GLIB)	$1,166,819	Project complete. $1M unobligated funds no longer needed; $166,818.94 will remain for contract closeout.	Sep-11
2009	Inland Rivertender Recapitalization	$2,918,498	HWV/WLIC/WLR Recap spend plan has been to execute $1M per year over the life of the $5M, 5 year AC&I appropriation. The present obligated amount of $2.1M prior is consistent with that plan. The unobligated balance of $2.9M is in line with the three years remaining on the obligation.	Sep-13
2006	Response Boat - Medium (RB-M)	$55,859	Remaining funds will be obligated this FY for CG Program Mgmt costs.	Sep-10
2007	Response Boat - Medium (RB-M)	$68,428	Retained for Antecedent Liability for FFP Production CLIN (hulls 7-12).	Sep-11
2008	Response Boat - Medium (RB-M)	$507,803	Retained for Antecedent Liability for FFP Production CLIN (hulls 13-30).	Sep-12
2009	Response Boat - Medium (RB-M)	$10,060,287	Retained for Antecedent Liability for FFP Production CLIN (hulls 31-66).	Sep-13
No Year	Vessels Other	$16,238	Project completed.	
No Year	Vessels Other	$476,993	Will be rescinded as part of PL 111-83 FY10 AC&I $800K recission.	
No Year	Deployable Pursuit Boat	$16,800	Project completed.	
No Year	Cutter Sensor & Communications Systems	$99,432	Project completed.	
	Subtotal, Vessels	**$20,734,447**		

Grand Total	**$1,074,548,378**

Note 1: Balances under $10,000 are typically generated in the contract/account closing process and are applied toward payments such as invoices generated as part of the contract closing process as required.

Alteration of Bridges

Question: Summarize the status of all bridges in this program similar to the format in last year's hearing record.

ANSWER: See the following table.

STATUS OF ONGOING TRUMAN-HOBBS BRIDGE ALTERATION PROJECTS

(DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)

19-Apr-10

NO	BRIDGE NAME	LOCATION	STATE	YEAR OF OTA	GOV. SHARE (%)	EST. TOTAL PROJECT COST ($Million)		EST. GOVERNMENT SHARE ($Million)		PROJECT FUNDING TO-DATE ($Million)	TOTAL FUNDING NEEDED ($Million)	PROJECT STATUS				
						FROM	TO	FROM	TO			DESIGN	BID	ALTER	AUDIT	END
	Ongoing Projects Under Construction[1]															
1	BURLINGTON	Upper Mississippi River	IA	1991	90.0%	83.6	83.6	75.2	75.2	63.2	12.0[2]					
2	EJ&E	Illinois Waterway	IL	1995	93.6%	50.2	50.2	47.0	47.0	47.0	0.0					
3	MOBILE	Mobile River	AL	1999	93.6%	72.3	72.3	67.7	67.7	67.7	0.0					
4	GALVESTON	Intracoastal Waterway	TX	2001	94.9%	98.3	98.3	93.2	93.2	88.2	5.0[2]					
	Ongoing Projects Under Design															
5	FORT MADISON	Upper Mississippi River	IA	1992	96.4%	63.9	82.7	61.6	79.7	5.2	70.5					
6	LACROSSE	Upper Mississippi River	WI	1998	96.7%	61.6	79.8	59.6	77.1	12.5	60.8					
	Un-Funded Projects															
7	SABULA	Upper Mississippi River	IA	1996	95.0%	54.4	70.4	51.7	66.9	0.0	63.5					
8	PEKIN	Illinois River	IL	1996	94.3%	52.7	68.2	49.7	64.3	0.0	61.1					
9	CLINTON	Upper Mississippi River	IA	1998	96.4%	51.9	67.1	50.0	64.7	0.0	61.5					
10	LOUISIANA	Upper Mississippi River	MO	1997	94.3%	51.9	67.1	48.9	63.3	0.0	60.1					
11	SIMMESPORT	Atchafalaya River	LA	2006	86.8%	57.8	74.8	50.2	64.9	0.0	61.7					
12	BORDEAUX[3]	Cumberland River	TN	2007	94.3%	42.5	55.0	40.1	51.9	0.0	49.3					
					TOTALS	741.1	869.5	694.8	815.9	283.8	505.5					

(1) The total project cost and government share of ongoing projects under construction are actual values based on construction bids

(2) The Coast Guard submitted a request to reprogram funds from Chelsea and Florida Ave. Bridge projects in order to cover the $17M shortfalls of ongoing projects under construction

(3) Congress declared the Bordeaux Railroad Bridge an unreasonable obstruction to navigation in Section 22 of Public Law 102-241, December 19, 1991.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Harold Rogers

U.S. Coast Guard
FY2011 Budget

Admiral Thad Allen, Commandant

NSC Schedule

Question: How can the Coast Guard stay on track / on schedule for delivery of one NSC per year when the FY11 budget is proposing to shift the entire costs of both long-lead materials and production into future years? More specifically, if long-lead materials take up to a year to obtain, how can the planned delivery schedule say on track?

Answer: Funding LLTM and production in the same year does not necessarily delay the NSC program. The President's Budget conforms to the Federal government's policy to fund the full cost of maritime assets up front, to include long-lead materials, and is consistent with the policy for the acquisition of Navy assets.

HH-65C Helicopters

Question: What is the impact of the recent crash of the HH-60T upon the budget's proposed deactivation of the 5, HH-65Cs?

Answer: The Coast Guard is currently working with the Administration to evaluate options relative to the FY 2011 budget proposal.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE C.A. "Dutch" Ruppersberger

Admiral Thad W. Allen, Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard
Coast Guard- FY2011 Budget Hearing

Mission Effectiveness Program

Question: The Mission Effectiveness Program will end in 2013. Have you determined a follow on anchor project to the Yard?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard Yard's next anchor project has not been determined. Potential projects include major maintenance availabilities to the 140-foot WTGB ice breakers, 225-foot WLB and 175-foot WLM buoy tenders.

Full Time Equivalents (FTEs)

Question: The Yard has 568 civilian billets, or full time positions. Headquarters capped the full time equivalents (FTEs) at 505 in Fy09. Is there a full time cap of FTEs for FY10? If the Yard has the work to fill the billets, why keep the cap of FTEs?

ANSWER: Yes, The Coast Guard Yard has a budgeted full time equivalent (FTE) level of 505 civilians in FY 2010. The Yard closely manages to its budgeted FTE per the FY 2010 DHS Appropriations Act and OMB Circular A-11 § 85.5. The Yard FTE levels are based on anticipated workforce needs.

Full Time Equivalents (FTEs)

Question: It is always a challenge to find qualified marine trade professionals. As you know the Yard has training programs and internship opportunities, but these apprentices and interns count against the FTEs – hindering the ability to bill on projects. Is it possible to exempt these apprentices and interns from the FTE cap, or is there another solution?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard Yard intern billets are non-ceiling positions funded by the civilian pay appropriation, and are exempt against the Coast Guard Yard fund's FTE. Currently, the Coast Guard has five non-ceiling positions. However, the Coast Guard has dedicated 59 FTE billets to the Trades Training Program. These personnel are hired as a WG-2 employee and graduate as a new WG-10 while learning a trade and earning college credits. Since these are full time positions, they are not exempt against the Yard's FTE.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE NITA M. LOWEY

Admiral Thad W. Allen
FY11 Coast Guard Budget

Small Boat Threats

Question: Last year we discussed the threat posed by small boats. In August you stated that this was the top maritime security threat and in October the Inspector General found that the nation's ports, waterways, and maritime borders remain vulnerable to small vessel threats.

Given that when terrorists attacked Mumbai they did so using relatively small speedboats, what is the Coast Guard doing to prevent similar entry from occurring in the U.S.? In New York City?

What actions has the Coast Guard taken in the last year to mitigate the threat? What can this subcommittee do to help?

ANSWER: DHS and the Coast Guard share Congressional concerns about small vessels being exploited by terrorists against the U.S., including but not limited to a Mumbai-style attack. Such concern was the impetus behind the April 2008 DHS Small Vessel Security Strategy (SVSS).

The Coast Guard, in conjunction with DHS and other Components, is currently executing various aspects of the SVSS to reduce the small vessel threat through a layered defense approach. Such efforts include expanded use o the National Planning System, Area Maritime Security Committees and Area Plans to enhance individual port assessments with respect to small vessel threats, expanded interagency planning, coordinated and operations, and new and expanded methods to track small vessels and detect threats.

The formal SVSS Implementation Plan is being developed through an integrated DHS component small vessel security working group and is expected to be released by DHS in the near future.

The Coast Guard has taken numerous actions to mitigate the small vessel threat.

- Expanded use of the National Planning System, Area Maritime Security Committees and Area Plans to enhance individual port assessments with respect to small vessel threats, such as:
    - All U.S. ports were assessed and updated plans approved by the Commandant by the end of FY 2009.

- Expanded interagency planning, coordination and operations, such as:
    - Development and testing of the "Watchkeeper" information management software to support Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Interagency Operations Center port partners that will integrate data from existing interagency databases and provide users a single common display;
    - Participated in a DHS Small Vessel Security (SVS) Working Group to develop the DHS SVS Implementation Plan; and

   - Improved Coast Guard, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Canadian coordination on Northern Border strategies and cross border operations during the 2010 Winter Olympics in Vancouver.

- New and expanded methods to track small vessels and detect threats, such as:
   - Coordinated development of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles capabilities with CBP for Maritime Domain Awareness in ports and coastal waterways; and
   - Published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to make Automatic Identification System mandatory for all commercial vessels down to 65 feet in length; towing vessels 26' and longer with 600 engine horsepower and passenger vessels in domestic trade. Final rule to be published later in 2010.

As the Coast Guard continues to work with DHS and other Components to develop the Small Vessel Security Strategy Implementation Plan, the Coast Guard appreciates the subcommittee's continued support for DHS and Coast Guard efforts to mitigate the small vessel threat through future budget initiatives.

Collective Bargaining

Question: As I understand it civilians within the Coast Guard, as with many DHS entities apart from TSA, enjoy collective bargaining rights. One of the arguments against providing collective bargaining at TSA is that in emergencies the hands of a TSA Administrator may be tied.

Did the existence of collective bargaining rights for some of your personnel in any way hinder your impressive and commendable response to support Haiti in the aftermath of the recent earthquake?

ANSWER: The in-theater Coast Guard support for Haiti relief efforts was handled with military personnel. Therefore, collective bargaining issues were not encountered in this situation.

Haiti

Question: What continued support is the Coast Guard providing to the humanitarian relief effort in Haiti and how much longer are you planning on providing this support?

Has there been an increased number of Haitians leaving Haiti since the earthquake? If so, what is the Coast Guard doing to manage this influx in a safe and humanitarian way?

ANSWER: The Coast Guard continues to provide a deterrent presence in and around Haiti in support of Operation Vigilant Sentry and will continue to monitor indications and warnings of mass migration as a result of the earthquake.

In carrying out its statutory missions, the Coast Guard has a long history of providing support to Haiti, such as, rescuing those who set to sea in unseaworthy vessels, cutter crews working on community service projects, delivering supplies from relief agencies (such as the Red Cross and Salvation Army), and maintenance and repair work on Haitian aids to navigation.

In addition, the Coast Guard has had several liaison officers stationed in Haiti for many years: a liaison officer to the Haitian Coast Guard for drug and migrant interdiction coordination, a military liaison officer who works with the Department of Defense to provide security assistance, and a liaison to the United Nations.

These and other Coast Guard support efforts will continue at various levels indefinitely.

No, there has not been an increase in the number of Haitians leaving Haiti since the earthquake. Over the last five years, an average of 375 migrants per month attempted to leave Haiti. Since the earthquake, the average monthly rate has been 213.

Mission Readiness

Question: According to a February 25th GAO report, the Coast Guard did not meet a single performance target with regard to defense readiness in Fiscal Year 2009 – your lowest performance since 2004.

With the planned retirement of multiple High Endurance Cutters, what steps are you taking to ensure that these performance targets are met for the current fiscal year and for FY11?

ANSWER: Declining readiness and materiel condition of the Coast Guard's High Endurance Cutter (HEC) fleet continues to challenge mission performance. Readiness fell this year for the HEC fleet and continues on a downward trend over the past five years. Asset deficiencies are being addressed in part by Coast Guard acquisition programs (e.g., National Security Cutter acquisition), which will yield essential system-wide capability improvements for Defense Readiness mission areas and sustain operational performance.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 2010.

FEMA—PREPARING FOR DISASTERS AND MINIMIZING LOSSES

WITNESS

W. CRAIG FUGATE, ADMINISTRATOR, FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

OPENING STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN DAVID PRICE

Mr. PRICE. The Subcommittee will come to order.

Good morning. Today we welcome the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA, Craig Fugate, to discuss his Agency's role in preparing for disasters and minimizing losses, and how the $7.3 billion request for fiscal 2011 will assist in that effort. The Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 expanded FEMA's responsibilities and authorities for disaster response and recovery and integrated preparedness functions so that FEMA was responsible for all emergency management functions and activities. Now, more than 3 years later, we want to know how far we have come in rebuilding FEMA.

During my tenure as Chairman of this Subcommittee, I have made strengthening FEMA a top priority. All of our Subcommittee members, take seriously our responsibility to provide FEMA with the support the agency needs to fulfill its mission. As a representative of a disaster-prone State, I have witnessed firsthand that having an effective emergency management capacity can be a life-or-death matter, and if disaster planning is done right, it can make millions, possibly billions, of dollars' worth of difference in property losses.

During the past few years, this Subcommittee has provided resources to enhance the professionalism of FEMA's disaster workforce and to help clarify chain-of-command issues for disaster response. We have pushed FEMA to find solutions to the housing mess in the Gulf Coast by encouraging work with the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and we have commissioned studies by the National Academy of Public Administration, the Government Accountability Office and the Inspector General on topics ranging from building robust regional offices to adequately addressing human capital issues.

We expected that with stronger authorities and sufficient resources, FEMA would grow to be an agency that would be quick and well organized in its support of States and localities in times of disaster or emergency. We expect an agency that has efficient oversight over the billions of dollars of State and local first responder grants it is responsible for each year. We expect sound management of the agency's finances, logistics, human capital and contracting.

Having served now for nearly a year as the FEMA Administrator, Mr. Fugate, we look forward to hearing your thoughts on where improvement has been made and how we can continue to work together to make FEMA a stronger and more capable agency.

The fiscal year 2011 budget does not include substantial programmatic increases or policy changes, but proposes to realign resources to more accurately reflect the agency's workforce structure. My biggest concern with the budget is the request for disaster relief. With this request, it is likely, I fear, that the fund will be depleted 4 or 5 months into fiscal year 2011. That would leave us where we find ourselves right now, in a precarious situation in which the fund is running low on balances.

I would hope the new administration would not continue the flawed budgeting methods of the past, ignoring the known costs of outstanding catastrophic events when formulating its request. So I trust that during our discussion today, you can add some insight as to whether we should believe that this request is adequate.

Recent reports from the inspector general call into question the agency's management of disaster funds. While I recognize there is a difficult balance between being responsive to the needs of a State in the midst of a disaster and being a good steward of the taxpayers' dollars, these reports of wasteful spending do concern us, and we will need to discuss how we can fix this problem.

I believe we still have some work to do when it comes to fully utilizing FEMA programs to ensure our communities are as resilient to disaster as possible. We want to explore how FEMA's programs are coordinated with other Federal programs to be certain we are fully leveraging our support to individuals and communities. Perhaps the best opportunity for collaboration exists with the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and its intersection with recovery activities such as rebuilding homes and public infrastructure in the aftermath of a disaster. We all know that that interface hasn't worked always as well as it should, and we want to make sure that we are not wasting opportunities.

During our hearings with Secretary Napolitano two weeks ago, I brought up concerns with the implementation of congressional intent, as well as the award timing, for grants intended to hire and retain firefighters. We are facing an economic crisis at the local levels of government. We want to make sure Congress and the administration are on the same page when it comes to the urgency of keeping our local firefighters on the job.

We are now discussing the fiscal year 2011 budget, but, meanwhile, we are still awaiting award of fiscal year 2009 grants for firefighters. The Secretary stated that measures have been put in place so that a lag of 18 months will not happen in the future. The Department has not yet identified what those measures are, so we hope to address the issue here today.

While we want to support our local first responders, we also continue to seek a method to determine what we are getting for the billions in grant funding that we appropriate each year. The problem of defining and measuring preparedness for our first responders and State and local communities has eluded us since these grant programs began. The Committee provided funding in last year's bill to bring stakeholders together to examine the problem so we can finally work toward a solution. I am hoping to hear there is a clear way forward regarding this issue so that we can assure the American public that we are more prepared to respond to a disaster than we were 10 years ago, and that we are utilizing our funds in a targeted and prioritized manner.

Administrator Fugate, as someone with a distinguished background of public service in State and local emergency management, I am sure you are attuned to a number of these concerns. As the leader of FEMA, you have been tasked with a great responsibility to improve the country's ability to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against disasters and emergencies.

I thank you, we all thank you, for taking on such a job at such an important time, and we look forward to your thoughts on what progress you have made in the last year, as well as the challenges that remain.

We have a good turnout of colleagues this morning, indicative of interest on both sides of the aisle. I do want to announce that because of an important meeting at the White House with the President of Haiti, President Preval, and everyone knows that FEMA has been involved extensively in the emergency response efforts in Haiti, as well as the Coast Guard, and a number of our Homeland Security agencies. It is important that the Administrator be at that meeting, so we will adjourn this hearing at promptly 11:15.

We will try to move things along in the meantime. We have a lot of interests, but I trust we can all be efficient in our handling of the time, and that we will have ample time here to explore a full range of issues.

We will ask you to abbreviate your statement for the record. Your full statement will be entered, of course, but we are going to ask you to limit your oral remarks to 5 minutes.

[The information follows:]

Committee on Appropriations

David Price (D-NC), Chairman, Subcommittee on Homeland Security

EMBARGOED UNTIL DELIVERY (*Approx. 9:40 AM*)
Wednesday, March 10, 2010

Media Contact: Andrew High
202-225-1784

Opening Statement of Chairman David Price
FEMA – Preparing for Disasters and Minimizing Losses
March 10, 2010 / 9:30 am

Good morning. Today we welcome the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Craig Fugate, to discuss his agency's role in preparing for disasters and minimizing losses and how the $7.3 billion request for fiscal year 2011 will assist that effort. The Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 expanded FEMA's responsibilities and authorities for disaster response and recovery and integrated preparedness functions so that FEMA was responsible for all Federal emergency management functions and activities. Now more than 3 years later, we want to know how far we've come in rebuilding FEMA.

During my tenure as Chairman of this Subcommittee, I have made strengthening FEMA a top priority. I take seriously our Subcommittee's responsibility to provide FEMA with the support the agency needs to fulfill its mission. As a representative of a disaster-prone state, I have witnessed firsthand that having an effective emergency management capacity can be a life or death matter. And if disaster planning is done right, it can make millions – possibly billions – of dollars worth of difference in property losses. During the past few years, this Subcommittee has provided resources to enhance the professionalism of its disaster workforce and to help clarify chain of command issues for disaster response. We have pushed FEMA to find solutions to the housing mess in the Gulf Coast by encouraging work with the Department of Housing and Urban Development. And we have commissioned studies by the National Academy of Public Administration, the Government Accountability Office, and the Inspector General on topics ranging from building robust regional offices to adequately addressing human capital issues.

We expected that with stronger authorities and sufficient resources, FEMA would grow to be an agency that would be quick and well organized in its support to states and localities in times of disaster or emergency. We expect an agency that has efficient oversight over the billions of state and local first responder grants it is responsible for each year. We expect sound management of the agency's finances, logistics, human capital and contracting. Having served nearly a year as the FEMA Administrator, Mr. Fugate, I look forward to hearing some of your thoughts on where improvement has been made and how we can continue to work together to make FEMA a stronger agency.

The fiscal year 2011 budget does not include substantial programmatic increases or policy proposals, but proposes to realign resources to more accurately reflect the agency's workforce structure. My biggest concern with the budget is the request for Disaster Relief. With this request, it is likely that the fund will be depleted 4 to 5 months into the fiscal year 2011. That would leave us where we find ourselves right now - in a precarious situation in which the fund is running low on balances. I had hoped that the new Administration would not continue the flawed budgeting method of ignoring the known costs of outstanding catastrophic events when formulating its request. I trust that during our discussion today, you can add some insight as to whether we should believe this request is adequate.

Recent reports from the Inspector General call into question the agency's management of disaster funds. While I recognize there is difficult balance between being responsive to the needs of a state during a disaster and being good stewards of the taxpayer's dollars, these reports of wasteful spending concern me, and we'll need to discuss how we can fix this problem.

I believe we still have some work to do when it comes to fully utilizing FEMA programs to ensure our communities are as resilient to disaster as possible. I would like to explore how FEMA's programs are coordinated with other Federal programs to be certain we are fully leveraging our support to individuals and communities. Probably the best opportunity for collaboration exists with the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and its intersection with recovery activities, such as rebuilding homes and public infrastructure in the aftermath of a disaster. I want to make sure this is not a wasted opportunity.

During our hearing with Secretary Napolitano two weeks ago, I brought up my concerns with the implementation of congressional intent, as well as the award timing, for grants intended to hire and retain firefighters. We are facing an economic crisis at the local levels of government, and we want to make certain that Congress and the Administration are on the same page when it comes to the urgency of keeping our local firefighters on the job. We are now discussing the fiscal year 2011 budget, meanwhile, we are still awaiting award of fiscal year 2009 grants for firefighters. The Secretary stated that measures have been put into place so that a lag of 18 months would not happen in the future. Unfortunately, the Department has not yet identified what those measures are, so we expect you to address the issue today.

While we want to support our local first responders, we also continue to seek a method to determine what we are getting for the billions in grant funding we appropriate each year. This problem of defining and measuring preparedness for our first responders and state and local communities has eluded us since these grant programs began. This Committee provided funding in last year's bill to bring stakeholders together to examine the problem, so that we can finally work towards a solution. I am hoping to hear that there is a clear way forward regarding this issue so that we can assure the American public that we are more prepared to respond to a disaster than we were 10 years ago.

Administrator Fugate, as someone with a distinguished background of public service in state and local emergency management, I'm sure you share my concerns on a number of these issues. As the leader of FEMA, you've been tasked with a great responsibility: to improve the country's ability to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against disasters and emergencies. I thank you for taking on such a job at such an important time. I look forward to your thoughts on what progress you have made in the last year, as well as the challenges that still remain.

Since your full written statement will be entered into the record, I ask you to limit your oral remarks to a five minute presentation. Before we begin, let me recognize the distinguished Ranking Member, Hal Rogers, for any comments he may wish to make.

# # #

Mr. PRICE. Before you begin, I want to recognize our distinguished Ranking Member for his comments.

OPENING STATEMENT OF RANKING MEMBER HAROLD ROGERS

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and welcome, Mr. Fugate, for what marks your first appearance before this Subcommittee.

Given your extensive emergency management experience at the State and local level in Florida, I look forward to hearing your insights on how FEMA is performing and how the Agency can improve.

It was a little more than 4 years ago when FEMA was literally on life support. In the wake of Hurricane Katrina, and despite laudable efforts by many FEMA employees in the field, the organization was considered largely broken and dysfunctional. But since that time, Congress has provided substantial direction for reform as well as robust appropriations in an effort to enable the Agency to fulfill its mission of ensuring our Nation's resiliency to attacks and disasters.

However, FEMA still lacks fundamental processes and controls to properly account for its personnel and to effectively measure its efforts to improve our Nation's preparedness.

Now, I understand many people within FEMA are working hard to overcome these glaring deficiencies, but this begs the question, how can FEMA truly be effective at executing its mission when its own house is not in order? Put another way, the vital role FEMA plays in our Nation's homeland security isn't cheap. Since 9/11, we have appropriated more than $30 billion in first responder grants, and spent billions more on disaster relief.

Considering the costs of preparedness and disaster response and recovery, how do we know whether FEMA is capable of ensuring every single dollar is accounted for, as well as working hard to make our Nation safer and more prepared? This is the fundamental question I hope to examine here today with you.

FEMA must be a nimble and adaptable agency that understands and rapidly responds to the needs of local emergency managers and first responders, as opposed to a bloated, sluggish bureaucracy that fails to deliver when our Nation needs it most. After all, all response is, in fact, local, and FEMA primarily exists to augment and enable that local response. I think, being active on the State and local level, you would agree with that.

This is all the more reason FEMA must be aware of the status of emergency management capabilities all across the country. From what I have read, I believe Mr. Fugate has relatively strong views on the roles and responsibilities throughout FEMA and the States in preparing for, responding to and recovering from disasters and attacks.

This Subcommittee, which has earnestly set out to enhance FEMA's capacity, largely thanks to Chairman Price's insistence, needs to have unwavering confidence that each and every scarce dollar we appropriate is making a positive contribution to our Nation's resiliency.

Like the Chairman said, Mr. Fugate, I don't envy you. You have a truly thankless job since we only call upon you when things go bad. But with your familiarity with hurricanes and disasters, I know you have learned to stand up in the storm, and we look forward to hearing from you today.

Finally, let me also state for the record how grateful I am to the men and women of FEMA who came to the aid of the citizens of Kentucky in the wake of horrific ice storms and floods last year. Their efforts made a tremendous difference in Kentucky's response and recovery to that emergency, and I want to pass on my sincere appreciation to you and the men and women of FEMA for their great effort.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you very much.

[The information follows:]

OPENING STATEMENT

CONGRESSMAN
Hal Rogers

FIFTH DISTRICT • KENTUCKY

Offices in
Washington, D.C.
Somerset, Prestonsburg,
Hazard

Contact: Stefani Zimmerman
202.225.4601

Opening Statement

Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security

FEMA – Preparing for Disasters

Witness:
Craig Fugate, Administrator

9:30 AM | Wednesday | March 10, 2010 | 2362-B

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and welcome to Mr. Fugate for what marks your first appearance before this Subcommittee.

⇒ Given your extensive emergency management experience at the State and local level in Florida, I look forward to hearing your insights on how FEMA is performing and how the agency can improve.

It was a little more than four years ago when FEMA was literally on life support. In the wake of Hurricane Katrina and despite laudable efforts by many FEMA employees in the field, the organization was considered largely broken and dysfunctional.

But since that time, Congress has provided substantial direction for reform as well as robust appropriations in an effort to enable the agency to fulfill its mission of ensuring our Nation's resiliency to attacks and disasters.

However, FEMA still lacks fundamental processes and controls to properly account for its personnel and to effectively measure its efforts to improve our Nation's preparedness.

Now, I understand many people within FEMA are working hard to overcome these glaring deficiencies, but this begs the question: how can FEMA truly be effective at executing its mission when its own house is not in order?

Put another way, the vital role FEMA plays in our Nation's homeland security isn't cheap – since 9/11, we've appropriated more than $30 billion in first responder grants and spent billions more on disaster relief.

⇒ Considering the costs of preparedness and disaster response and recovery, how do we know whether FEMA is capable of ensuring every single dollar is accounted for as well as working hard to make our Nation safer and more prepared?

This is the fundamental question I hope to examine here today.

FEMA must be a nimble and adaptable agency that understands and rapidly responds to the needs of local emergency managers and first responders; as opposed to a bloated, sluggish bureaucracy that fails to deliver when our Nation needs it most.

After all, all response is, in fact, local and FEMA primarily exists to augment and enable that local response. All the more reason FEMA must be aware of the status of emergency management capabilities all across the country.

And, from what I have read, I believe Mr. Fugate has relatively strong views on the roles and responsibilities of FEMA and the States in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disasters and attacks.

This Subcommittee – which has earnestly set out to enhance FEMA's capacity, largely thanks to Chairman Price's insistence – needs to have unwavering confidence that each and every scarce dollar we appropriate is making a positive contribution to our Nation's resiliency.

Mr. Fugate, I don't envy you. You have a truly thankless job since we only call upon you when things go bad. But, with your familiarity with hurricanes and disasters, I know you have learned to stand up in the storm and I look forward to hearing from you today.

Finally, let me also state for the record how truly grateful I am to the men and women of FEMA who came to the aid of the citizens of Kentucky in the wake of horrific ice storms and floods last year. Their efforts made a tremendous difference in Kentucky's response and recovery to that emergency and I want to pass on my sincere appreciation.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

###

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Administrator, please proceed.

STATEMENT OF CRAIG FUGATE

Mr. FUGATE. Thank you, Chairman Price, Ranking Member Rogers and distinguished members of the Subcommittee. Chairman Price, first thanks for allowing me to testify earlier because of the prior engagement. I will submit my written statement for the record, and I will keep my remarks short so that we can get to the questions you are raising.

I take very serious my responsibility as a fiscal steward of dollars. I also take very serious my responsibility to ensure that, as a partner, that we are working as a team on behalf of the President and the Secretary of Homeland Security to support Governors and local governments when disaster strikes. As I like to remind people, FEMA is not the team, we are part of a team, and that team effort has to be built upon both trust, but also effective in a rapid response during disasters, as well as supporting recovery, and, as the Chairman pointed out, never to miss the opportunity to invest in protecting property and building back in such a way that we minimize future risk. It is a responsible way to manage our risk when we look at disasters not in just a response phase, but also when rebuilding or before a disaster, how we can mitigate that.

Our request, as you pointed out, Mr. Chairman, is about $7.3 billion. Not a lot of big, major policy changes. Probably most substantially and of concern that has been raised is our effort to answer some questions regarding funding levels and consolidation of some grant programs. We are working from our budget recommendations from last year that support our process uses for going forward with our budgets. We also looked at the consolidation of grants based upon, in some cases, input from our users, but also my experiences as a state emergency manager at the state administrative agency.

One of the things that was oftentimes a paperwork burden is that having to apply for each grant individually and then being locked into that allocation, can only be for that use, versus being able to prioritize across those funding streams. Now, what we are looking for here was not to take away from the intention of the grants but, again, to provide flexibility to the applicants as well as reducing the number of grant applications by being able to submit one grant for the funds in a package, and that was the effort there to consolidate those grants.

I should point out, I am going to give one example, one of the challenges I faced, and then I would defer, Mr. Chairman, to questions. I think it would be much better in this short time to be able to answer questions directly.

In my confirmation process, I was briefed on a situation that FEMA had found itself about $100 million over budget in salaries, which to me as a state administrator and a former state director, I ask, how do you get $100 million over what your budget is for salaries? That, to me, is what happened. And for a variety of reasons, what it turned out, quite simply, there was no institutional controls that came back and made sure that as positions were added, those salaries were subtracted against our salary overall, and that visibility was not done at a level that could have presented that.

Fortunately, the Acting Administrator Nancy Ward and our Chief Financial Officer Norm Dong had started the process, before I ever got there, of beginning the work to: A, deal with that over, but also put in the institutional controls so we don't find ourselves spending more money than we have in salaries. I mean, to me, I couldn't conceive, how do you get there?

So, again, as you point out, a lot of what we are doing is self-discipline. I found ourselves at FEMA using the Disaster Relief Fund to fund a lot of ongoing activities that were not tied to a disaster. And I said, what are we doing here? Well, we have been doing that; it is kind of what we have done. I said, we are not doing that. Disaster Relief Fund has to be tied to disasters. So we have been working very hard.

We found a lot of our—what we call our CORE employees, which are our term employees that were supposed to be tied to disasters, doing day-to-day work. So we have been working with Committee staffs. We have been working to get these positions in our budget moved to our authorized funding strength. If these positions were actually needed to do our day-to-day operations, they should be funded out of our budget, our M&A, not out of the DRF. That caused some consternation with folks because we hadn't done that before.

We also found ourselves using a lot of our disaster assistance employees to fill in gaps across a program that weren't tied to disaster. And I shut that off to varying degrees of success as I continue to find and unearth occasional people I have missed.

But I am trying to set the tone and the discipline that we are to operate within the budget we are allocated, for the purpose it is to be used, and if we cannot, we have a duty to come back and clarify and express what those needs are. So as you point out, the process of putting in those institutional controls at the highest level and then holding managers accountable has become one of our cornerstones.

The other direction that we had very clear in the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act was to empower and strengthen our regions. But in many cases many of the decision-making authorities that were previously in the hands of the regional administrators had not been delegated to them, it was done at headquarters.

I asked Nancy Ward, who was acting as Regional Administrator and is returning to her position as Regional Administrator, and I asked a simple question: Nancy, what do you need that you are currently not authorized to do that you should be? And we gave her those authorities and gave it to the region.

So we are very serious about this. In 10 months, as you point out, there are a lot of challenges. But I never lost sight of the focus that we have to be ready for the next disaster by building a team, and at the same time I am responsible as a fiscal steward for the U.S. taxpayer, every one of them.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you very much.

[The information follows:]

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD

W. CRAIG FUGATE

ADMINISTRATOR

ON

FEMA'S FISCAL YEAR 2011 BUDGET:

PREPARING FOR DISASTERS AND MINIMIZING LOSSES

BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 10, 2010

INTRODUCTION

Chairman Price, Ranking Member Rogers and Distinguished Members of the Committee, it is a privilege to appear before you today on behalf of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to discuss the agency and our FY 2011 Budget Request. The budget the President has proposed acknowledges the austere budget climate in which we find ourselves, and recognizes that FEMA also must be a good steward of taxpayer funds. In the development of our budget, we have considered the challenges faced by our state and local partners, and the reality that the federal government must meet its responsibilities while staying within its means.

The Agency's FY 2011 budget requests $7.294 billion in net discretionary budget authority, which is an increase of $186 million above the FY 2010 enacted level. This budget will help ensure that FEMA can continue to:

- Empower and strengthen local communities and individuals;
- Invest in our human capital and facilities;
- Mitigate against hazards;
- Enhance the preparedness of our nation;
- Provide effective emergency response; and
- Assist communities in recovering rapidly from disasters.

EMPOWERING AND STRENGTHENING LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND INDIVIDUALS

FEMA's budget request builds on a core principle that I believe is critical to not only FEMA's success, but also the success of our nation in managing disasters: FEMA is only part of the emergency management team; we are not the entire team. We need to move away from the mindset that federal and state governments are always in the lead, and build upon the strengths of our local communities and, more importantly, our citizens. We must treat individuals and communities as key assets rather than liabilities. This principle drives our agency's priorities, programs, policies and budget. The principle was also reflected in the first ever Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR), which defines the future direction of homeland security in the United States.

The QHSR, which was recently released by the Department, recognizes that despite our best efforts to protect this country and our citizens, disasters, accidents, and even deliberate attacks are inevitable. Our collective challenge is to build our national capacity to be resilient in the face of disasters at all jurisdictional levels, beginning at the local level with our citizens.

As Secretary Napolitano and I have repeatedly said, citizens often play a far larger role in disasters than is typically recognized. Family members, friends, co-workers and neighbors help with evacuations, search and rescue, food, water, shelter, and medical care, and undertake many other critical response functions well before professional emergency responders arrive. Partnerships that reflect this reality are fundamental to achieving resilience. These partnerships must be formally recognized and strengthened before an incident occurs, to help ensure that we are maximizing our combined strengths and have the capacity to reach those in need of assistance.

FEMA will foster an approach to emergency management nationally that is built upon a foundation of proactive engagement with neighborhood associations, businesses, schools, faith-based community groups, trade groups, fraternal organizations, and other civic-minded organizations that can mobilize their networks to build community resilience and support local emergency management needs.

INVESTING IN OUR HUMAN CAPITAL AND FACILITIES

The Administration's FY 2011 request includes an increased Management and Administration (M&A) appropriation budget that will help FEMA invest in both our employees and our facilities. Our employees are our most valuable resource, and we need to ensure FEMA has the institutional knowledge and expertise needed to fulfill our mission.

The M&A appropriation provides core mission funding across all FEMA organizations at both the regional and headquarters levels. In the wake of Hurricane Katrina, FEMA expanded its temporary workforce known as the Cadre of On-Call Response Employees (CORE) to support new and expanded mission requirements, including programs supporting logistics management, individual assistance to disaster survivors, mitigation, disaster telecommunications, as well as business support functions across the workforce. These temporary but full-time employees have been paid through the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) appropriation both for direct charge disaster and non-disaster specific allocations. Those that are essential to FEMA's ability to execute its daily mission requirements are proposed to be funded in the M&A appropriation, which supports all of FEMA's mission areas. FEMA is currently in the process of moving these essential full-time temporary CORE positions to full-time permanent federal positions and we will complete these moves in FY 2010. After this action is completed, FEMA will no longer use its temporary CORE workforce for base FEMA programs. In our FY 2011 request, only the CORE employees charged directly to specific disasters will remain funded by the DRF.

We have also proposed a modest increase of $23.3 million in our FY 2011 M&A appropriation request for improvements to support neglected facilities. By 2011, FEMA will reach the point where our facilities will be unable to continue to absorb projected and necessary staffing increases and mission responsibilities. FEMA also faces a critical need for adequate resources to maintain and repair our aging and deteriorating facilities. To address these needs, FEMA has developed a five-year capital plan. $23.3 million is required in FY 2011 to begin critical regional facility acquisitions and repairs, as well as to support critical and long-overdue capital improvements. Of this amount,

$11.4 million would be allocated for additional facilities to provide adequate space for our workforce and the remaining $11.9 million would be allocated to facility repairs and capital improvements for existing facilities.

To support all M&A activities, FEMA requests $902.9 million, which represents a net increase of $105.3 million or 13.2 percent. This request will annualize the $105.6 million that was transferred in FY 2010 from the DRF into the M&A account and will fully fund all M&A employees within the M&A account, eliminating the need to seek a transfer authority as has been necessary in the past.

MITIGATING AGAINST HAZARDS

Although some disasters are inevitable, we can and must take steps to reduce their impact. Achieving this goal requires a thorough assessment of risks and robust efforts to reduce vulnerabilities. Mitigation provides a critical foundation to reduce loss of life and property by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster, and seeks to break out of the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. Mitigating vulnerabilities reduces both the direct consequences and the response and recovery requirements of disasters.

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Fund provides technical assistance and federal funding to state, local, and tribal governments to support the development and enhancement of hazard mitigation plans aimed at instituting policies and practices, and mitigation projects that involve physical measures to avoid or reduce damage from natural disasters. Operating independently of the DRF, which provides post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funding, the PDM Fund offers an annual source for qualified mitigation activities that are not dependent upon a Presidential disaster declaration. The 2007 report from the Congressional Budget Office found that for every dollar invested prior to a disaster, $3 in future losses to taxpayers are avoided, based on an analysis by CBO of mitigation investments. In addition, the Multihazard Mitigation Council of the National Institute of Building Sciences did a congressionally mandated study and found that every dollar spent on disaster mitigation saves society an average of $4. Mitigation helps to save lives and reduce property damage.

In FY 2011, FEMA seeks to incorporate pre-disaster mitigation and sustainability principles into both the PDM program and the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Sustainable Communities Initiative through a partnership with HUD. This will help support strategic local approaches to sustainable development by coupling hazard mitigation with related community development goals and activities that reduce risks while protecting life, property, and the environment. In support of this effort, the Administration requests $100 million in FY 2011 for the PDM Fund, the same amount enacted in FY 2010.

The Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program addresses flood hazard data update needs and builds upon the successful Flood Map Modernization program. This effort began in 2004 as a federally funded initiative to improve and modernize the process for updating, maintaining, storing, and distributing the flood hazard and risk information portrayed on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). Federal statutory requirements direct FEMA to review the flood hazards maps on a five-year cycle and address flood hazard data update needs.

To meet this requirement, FEMA requests $194 million in FY 2011 for the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program, a net decrease of $26 million from the level enacted in FY 2010. However, this reduction will be offset by fees collected through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and efficiencies created through the implementation of Risk Mapping, Assessment and Planning (Risk MAP) and through FEMA's use of digital rather than paper maps.

The National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF) is a premium revenue and fee-generated fund that supports the NFIP. The NFIP provides flood insurance on a national basis to owners of properties located in vulnerable areas. Currently the NFIP insures more than 5.6 million residential and commercial policyholders, totaling approximately $1.1 trillion in insurance coverage. By supporting the flood hazard reduction grant programs and floodplain management efforts, the NFIP estimates that more than $1.2 billion in flood-related losses are avoided annually.

FEMA requests $169 million in fee authority in FY 2011 for the discretionary NFIF funding which is a $23 million increase from the FY 2010 enacted level, based on estimated fee collections resulting from increases in policy fees that will go into effect by May 1, 2010.

FEMA also requests $3.0 billion in fee authority in FY 2011 for mandatory NFIP funding, which is a $50.5 million increase over the FY 2010 enacted level based on estimated policy rate increases effective in October 2009 and October 2010. The mandatory NFIP fee authority will fund the Flood Mitigation Assistance and Repetitive Flood Claims programs, in addition to the NFIP operating expenses.

ENHANCING THE PREPAREDNESS OF OUR NATION

Active participation by all segments of society in planning, training, organizing, and heightening awareness is an essential component of national preparedness. Although efforts have traditionally focused on preparedness of the government and official first responders, we must start with our citizens. The preparedness of our citizens, and the enhancement of their ability to care for themselves and assist their neighbors in emergencies, is critical to response and recovery success. When safely provided, neighbor-to-neighbor assistance decreases the burden on emergency responders. Our citizens should be seen as force multipliers who can offer specialized knowledge and skills, and allow emergency responders to focus on the most vulnerable segments of society.

After neighbors, law enforcement, emergency services, and fire personnel are the first to respond to an incident, and are usually the first to identify and commence preparation for an emerging event. We must continue to ensure that these organizations and personnel are properly trained, and fully supported.

Through grants, training, exercises, and other support, the State and Local Programs (SLP) appropriation enables FEMA to fulfill its role as the principal component of DHS responsible for assisting state and local governments in the prevention of, protection against, response to, and recovery from natural and man-made disasters.

FEMA requests $4 billion in FY 2011 for the SLP appropriation, which is a decrease of $164.61 million from the FY 2010 enacted level. The request also proposes to consolidate several current grant programs into a larger State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) and Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI). This consolidation gives states and urban areas the flexibility to spend grants funds through SHSP and UASI according to their identified priorities, rather than tailoring their needs to "fit" the multiple grant programs that currently exist. State, local and tribal partners have stated that they would like to see some consolidation of similar grant programs, in order to reduce the administrative and application burdens. This budget is responsive to this important stakeholder feedback.

Proposed funding levels within the SLP appropriation are as follows:

- State and Regional Preparedness Program: This program includes four grant programs – the SHSP; the Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG); the Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants Program (RCPGP); and the Firefighter Assistance Grants Program. The Firefighter Assistance Grants Program actually consists of three individual programs: the Assistance to Firefighter Grants (AFG) program, the Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) program, and the Fire Prevention and Safety (FP&S) program. In FY 2011, FEMA requests $2.04 billion for the State and Regional Preparedness Program, which is the same amount as requested in FY 2010, but is a decrease of $313.7 million from the FY 2010 enacted level. The Administration also proposes to realign the Firefighter Assistance Grants and the Emergency Management Performance Grants into the SLP appropriation.

- Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Preparedness Program: The proposal for this program includes four grant programs – the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI); the Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP); the Port Security Grant Program (PSGP); and the Transit Security Grant Program (TSGP). In FY 2011, FEMA requests $1.75 billion for the MSA Preparedness Program, which includes an increase of $201 million from the FY 2010 enacted level.

- Training Measurement and Exercise Program: This program funds the National Exercise Program, the Continuing Training Grant Programs, the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium, and the Technical Assistance and Evaluation and Assessment Program. In FY 2011, FEMA requests $210.59 million for the Training Measurement and Exercise Program, which is the same amount as requested in FY 2010.

- Management and Administration: Funding for this activity includes traditional operational and program management support resources for the Grants Program and National Preparedness offices. This funding supports the salaries and benefits for headquarters and regional staff, travel, rent, printing and supplies, related preparedness activities, and the business processes and systems necessary for all stages of grants management. The proposal is for program management and administration costs not to exceed 4.7 percent of the total funding of the State and Local Programs (including the Firefighter Assistance Grants and Emergency Management Performance Grants). In addition, we are also proposing that funding for Grants Program and National Preparedness management and administration be transferred to the FEMA M&A appropriation account after enactment.

The mission of the United States Fire Administration (USFA) is to provide national leadership to foster a solid foundation for fire and emergency services stakeholders for prevention, protection, preparedness, and response. USFA prepares the nation's emergency responders through ongoing and, when necessary, expedited training, to help evaluate and minimize community risk, improve protection of critical infrastructure, and better prepare to react to all types of emergencies. USFA coordinates with other federal, state, and local emergency service agencies, the private sector, and with colleges, universities, and other DHS educational consortium participants.

To continue to build these preparedness capabilities, FEMA requests $45.93 million for USFA in FY 2011, which is an increase of $342,000 for pay inflation, as compared to the FY 2010 enacted level.

The Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP) assists state, local, and tribal governments in the development of off-site radiological emergency preparedness plans within the emergency planning zones of Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensees of commercial nuclear power facilities. The REPP fund is financed from user fees assessed and collected from NRC licensees to cover budgeted costs for radiological emergency planning, preparedness, and response activities in the following year.

FEMA requests $33 million in fee authority for REPP in FY 2011, which is an increase of $361,000 for pay inflation, as compared to the FY 2010 enacted level.

PROVIDING EFFECTIVE EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Because it is impossible to eliminate all risks, a resilient nation must have a robust capacity to respond when disaster strikes. This response must be grounded in the basic elements of incident management. When an incident occurs that is beyond local response capabilities, communities must be able to obtain assistance from neighboring jurisdictions and regional partners quickly, making a robust regional capacity vital to effective emergency response.

Strong FEMA Regions are critical to our ability to maintain and sustain robust partnerships with our stakeholders within the public and private sector that will help ensure the most efficient leveraging of national expertise, resources, and capabilities in future responses to all-hazard events. FEMA will continue to further empower our regional offices to improve quality and consistency in all aspects of disaster preparedness and management, including disaster response. Regional situational awareness of operations must be used to properly shape policy and planning.

The FEMA team has continued to improve coordination and connectivity with interagency, military, and DHS partners through upgrades to our network of operation centers, including the National Response Coordination Center, Regional Response Coordination Centers, the Response Watches, and the FEMA Operations Center.

FEMA's Operational Teams – the Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT), the Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Task Forces and Mobile Emergency Response Support (MERS) teams – continue to be deployed in support of disasters and National Security Special Events.

The IMAT can rapidly deploy to an incident or incident-threatened venue, provide leadership in the identification and provision of federal assistance, and coordinate and integrate inter-jurisdictional response in support of affected state(s), tribe(s) or U.S. territory(s). IMAT teams support efforts to meet emergent needs, provide initial situational awareness for federal decision-makers, and support the initial establishment of a unified command. Moreover, the IMAT can establish an effective federal presence within 12 hours of notification and are self-sufficient for a minimum of 48 hours to augment potentially scarce local resources.

The US&R system is comprised of 28 Task Forces that provide a coordinated, national, all-risk capability for locating, extricating, and stabilizing victims of structural collapse incidents resulting from natural or manmade causes, including terrorism and weapons of mass destruction. These Task Forces are highly trained and possess the necessary expertise to provide medical treatment to victims in heavy rescue situations. FEMA distributes readiness grants to each of the US&R Task Forces to provide the US&R system crucial funding for equipment and training.

Within the FEMA M&A appropriation, there is funding for the US&R Task Forces. FEMA requests $28 million for the US&R Task Forces in FY 2011, which is the same amount as requested in FY 2010.

HELPING COMMUNITIES RECOVER RAPIDLY FROM DISASTERS

The Robert T. Stafford Act Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act authorizes the President to provide federal assistance to supplement state and local governments' disaster response, recovery, readiness, and mitigation efforts. Under the Homeland Security Act, as amended by the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act, the FEMA Administrator has been delegated the responsibility for administering the Stafford Act's federal assistance program. 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;
- Post-disaster hazard mitigation initiatives;
- Financial assistance to eligible disaster survivors; and
- Fire Management Assistance Grants for qualifying large wildfires.

Major disasters and emergencies may be the result of natural or man-made hazards, and are normally declared by the President in response to gubernatorial requests for assistance. States request federal assistance to supplement their available resources and certify that a given disaster is beyond their capacity or capability to respond.

FEMA requests $1.95 billion for the DRF in FY 2011, which is a net increase of $350 million from the FY 2010 enacted level to support the five-year average obligation level for non-catastrophic disaster activity.

The Administration is submitting, concurrent with the FY 2011 request, a $5.1 billion supplemental request for the DRF. These funds are needed due to continuing obligations associated with previous disasters including hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma in 2005 and 2006, the 2007 California wildfires, and hurricanes Gustav and Ike in 2008, among others. These supplemental funds are needed immediately to allow us to continue our response and recovery efforts from these large catastrophic events.

The Emergency Food and Shelter Program provides grants to nonprofit and faith-based organizations at the local level through a National Board to supplement their programs for emergency food and shelter. Nearly 12,000 nonprofit and local government agencies in over 2,500 cities and counties across the United States receive grant awards. Emergency Food and Shelter funds are used to supplement food, shelter, rent, mortgage, and utility assistance for people with non-disaster related emergencies. FEMA requests $100 million for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program in FY 2011. This is the same amount as requested in FY 2010.

Working with partners and stakeholders, FEMA, together with our federal partners, will continue to support recovery programs that more seamlessly support affected communities and balance the assistance needs of the states, communities, and individuals with the agency's need to serve as a good steward of taxpayers' funds. In the coming year, FEMA will build upon the results of the Catastrophic Event Preparedness effort and the direction provided by the Long Term Disaster Recovery Working Group, the National Disaster Recovery Framework, the National Disaster Housing Task Force and other related taskforces and workgroups to implement a more robust, efficient and cost-effective federal program to meet the needs of survivors.

CONCLUSION

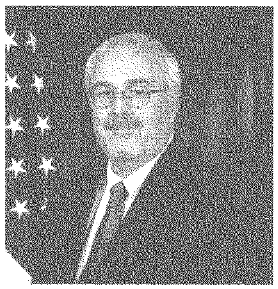
Mr. Chairman, I believe that the Administration's FY 2011 budget proposal represents a thoughtful, responsible approach to improving our nation's resilience to all hazards. The budget proposal will enable the entire emergency management team to achieve our strategic goals to mitigate hazards, enhance our nation's preparedness, ensure an effective emergency response capability and assist those communities that do experience disasters to rapidly recover.

But more importantly, our budget will help us empower and strengthen communities and individuals. As I noted at the outset, Mr. Chairman, FEMA is not the entire team. We are only part of the team – a team that includes all Americans. The more that we can do to ensure that each individual and family is prepared for disasters, the better prepared we will all be as a nation. I look forward to working with you, distinguished Members of this Subcommittee, and other Members of Congress to communicate this message to the American people so that we can become a more resilient Nation.

This concludes my testimony today. I am prepared to answer any questions the Committee may have.

William Craig Fugate

Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency



W. Craig Fugate began serving in the position of Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in May 2009.

Prior to coming to FEMA, Mr. Fugate served as Director of the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM). In that role since 2001, he managed 138 full-time staff and a budget of $745 million. His agency coordinated disaster response, recovery, preparedness and mitigation efforts with each of the state's 67 counties and local governments.

Mr. Fugate began his emergency management career as a volunteer firefighter, Emergency Paramedic, and finally as a Lieutenant with the Alachua County Fire Rescue. Eventually, he moved from exclusive fire rescue operations to serving as the Emergency Manager for Alachua County in Gainesville, Florida. He spent a decade in that role until May 1997 when he was appointed Bureau Chief for Preparedness and Response for FDEM.

Within FDEM, Mr. Fugate's role as Chief of the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) kept him busy during 1998. That year, the SERT team was active for more than 200 days as a result of numerous floods, tornadoes, wildfires, and Hurricane Georges.

In September 2003, again under Mr. Fugate's stewardship, the Florida Emergency Management Program became the first statewide emergency management program in the nation to receive full accreditation from the Emergency Management Accreditation Program (EMAP).

During his years at FDEM, Mr. Fugate served as the State Coordinating Officer in Florida for 11 Presidentially-declared disasters and the management of $4.5 billion in federal disaster assistance.

In 2004, Mr. Fugate managed the largest federal disaster response in Florida history as four major hurricanes impacted the state in quick succession (Charley, Frances, Ivan and Jeanne). In 2005, Florida was again impacted by major disasters when three more hurricanes made landfall in the state (Dennis, Katrina and Wilma). The impact from Hurricane Katrina was felt more strongly in the Gulf Coast states to the west but under the Emergency Management Assistance Compact or EMAC, Florida launched the largest mutual aid response in its history in support of those states.

Mr. Fugate and his wife Sheree hail from Gainesville, Florida.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

Mr. PRICE. I certainly want to commend you on both of those efforts that you have just encapsulated, the attempt to tighten up the management controls, and the budget dollars going where they were intended, and also the regional focus. I am sure we will want to explore these matters more fully.

I will start with a question, probably not surprisingly, having to do with that Disaster Relief Fund and the kinds of projections contained in the budget.

You have in the budget two requests for the Disaster Relief Fund, for fiscal year 2011 and then a fiscal year 2010 supplemental.

Mr. FUGATE. Yes, sir.

Mr. PRICE. That kind of anticipates what I want to ask you about.

You are continuing to rely on the 5-year average cost of disasters, excluding large events, and that approach obviously has some rationale. But the problem is the Department knows that it is still liable for costs associated with continuing recovery after these disasters.

Just yesterday we received a letter from the OMB Director reiterating an urgent need to replenish the disaster relief account for the current year. So we find ourselves in this position of running low on balances as a result of this lack of sound budgeting in past years, and we really do need to break that pattern.

Prior to running low on balances, the fund was being depleted at a rate of about $500 million per month during this fiscal year. If we continue to see obligations at this rate into fiscal year 2011, the budget request is going to be sufficient only for about 4 or 5 months of funding.

So how can you explain the rationale for this request? Why have you not more fully factored in the known costs associated with past disasters into these estimates, and have you considered alternative methods of budgeting for major disasters?

Mr. FUGATE. Mr. Chairman, my answer is going to be the one that I am going to defer back to further guidance to you in that the way that I understand we have submitted our request for the Disaster Relief Fund is to take the bubble of catastrophic disasters out and budget for what we had seen as the historical averages.

My experience in Florida after Hurricane Andrew was we did what you are recommending. We actually put into the budget what we anticipated the full amount of authority we would need for reimbursement of federal funds. The problem with that was it created such a large bubble in our budget, it distorted everything else when people looked at the overall budget line. It was not seen as a separate line; it was looked at by total agency budget. So when you looked at our total agency budget, we had a disproportionate bubble that was moving through the system that was tied to catastrophic disasters, but not related to the day-to-day operations and their disasters that we would normally experience.

Ultimately, we ended up with so much authority in the years when the disasters begin to spin down that we were carrying, in some cases, for an agency that probably had a routine budget of a couple of—maybe about $20, $30 million, I was carrying in excess of close to $750 to $800 million in authority.

So what our experience in Florida was was to—if we were to do that, was to separate out and have our core budget based on our expected activities, and not show a bubble of catastrophic dollars moving through our budgets. My understanding here at the Federal level, that has been the approach of looking at how we submit our budget request is not looking at the bubble, but the sustained requirement.

Mr. PRICE. Well, as a matter of fact, I would have to acknowledge that this Subcommittee has not always been fully supported by other partners in this process in terms of our conviction that really we ought to be budgeting more adequately for the major disasters as well as the routine ones, and that we shouldn't be systematically relying on supplementals to deal with this. It is also true, of course, that to fully anticipate these items makes for a much larger budget request, and it does have implications elsewhere in the budget. So as you are dealing with a tight budget and trying to do justice to a number of priorities, it is very tempting to kind of defer this and to assume that it be dealt with off budget or out of the regular process.

But I appreciate your candor on this. I mean, we are going to need to deal with the numbers and also with the budgeting practice that lies behind them.

Let me just quickly ask you on a related note, you are aware, no doubt, the Inspector General recently indicated some issues with how FEMA closes out disasters. This recent report, states that as of September of 2008, unobligated or unliquidated obligations for the 744 open disasters were approximately $16 billion; $500 million of that was for disasters declared prior to 1999. These go beyond a decade ago. So if this funding is sitting there 10 years later, and it may not be needed, could it be deobligated; could it be made available for current disaster relief opportunities, for example, to relieve us in our present time of need?

I understand that your CFO may have completed an exercise in which they were able to identify some of these funds for deobligation. So, questions: How much funding in open disasters have you been able to identify for deobligation? Will that be available for the current shortfall that we are addressing? What permanent changes here do you think you need to put into place to ensure better control and policies for the disaster closeout process?

Mr. FUGATE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit the actual numbers in a written response so I don't give you the overall bad numbers, in my memory, but I believe it was several hundred million dollars that has already been—because we went back through and de-obligated, and we found a lot of open missions, actually some of our Federal agency partners and others, that we were able to—it was actually dollars that weren't spent, they hadn't been actually drawn down, but they were on paper obligated in the mission assignment. We were able to go back through and just do that part of the scrub and ensure that that agency had not expended its funds, had not needed to draw down those dollars, and fund those back into the Disaster Relief Fund.

But it points out to one of the things that we are looking at as far as a closeout process. We put so much emphasis on getting disasters up and running, we have never focused in on the same desire to close them. And in many cases it is not so much that these funds are still going to be spent as much as we have not done the final scrub of how much was obligated, how much was authorized but not drawn down, and then revert that back into the DRF.

And that is a resource issue. It is also a management issue to prioritize that as you have new disasters coming on and staff who are pulled to getting those disasters up and running, is to put the same effort into closing out disasters, particularly these older disasters where it is oftentimes a final accounting that is required. But until you do that, you still show in the books obligations, which means you cannot free those dollars back up to go into the DRF.

But I will have the CFO submit for the record what we have actually done so far, and what we anticipate we will be able to do, and what our plan is to go forward in closing out the oldest disasters and working ourselves up to getting within, you know, about a 4- to 5-year process that disasters, except for the extremely large ones, should be fully accounted for, expended, and in the closeout mode unless there are some extenuating circumstances that go beyond that.

But generally it doesn't do the applicant any good to have this hanging there. It doesn't do us any good, and it ties up allocations based upon those outstanding obligations that needed to be reconciled in an administrative closeout.

[The information follows:]

FEMA has de-obligated $760 million from open disasters in FY2010. FEMA has identified several hundred million in potential de-obligations for contracts and grants that could be restored to the DRF, but it will take some time to work through the details and ensure the funds are no longer needed. FEMA estimates that up to $100 million can be de-obligated within the next 45 days that could alleviate some of the shortfall. The additional funding that we recover through an aggressive de-obligation effort might add one or more weeks of funding back into the DRF.

The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) has issued a FEMA-wide Directive on Managing Open Obligations that requires FEMA offices to perform a quarterly review and annual certification and validation of all open obligations. Invalid obligations will be de-obligated in a timelier manner and funds returned to the DRF. The CFO has a dedicated team reviewing all unliquidated obligations (ULOs) that will expedite and institutionalize the process for reviewing and de-obligating open obligations. The CFO, and OCFO senior leadership, has incorporated the reduction of ULOs as a performance measure in their FY2010 performance plans. The Office of the CFO is also working with the HQ program offices and the FEMA regions to develop standard policy, processes, doctrine, and training for a more streamlined disaster closeout process throughout the agency.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. We will await that, and we hope, in terms of the dollar implications for our current needs, that we can have an indication very soon of what we may be looking at there.

Mr. Rogers.

STAFFING ISSUES

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you.

Mr. Director, I appreciated your opening remarks, which you have made on the subject that is of most importance to us, and that is the fiscal dealings of the Agency. I noticed that you did it without reference to notes, which to me tells me that you have this in your head, and it is on your mind, and I like that.

However, the IG of the Department, in his audit and his report, covered a lot of topics that you have mentioned, summary, in your opening statement.

But, anyway, the Budget Office said that the Agency lacked visibility and control over its staffing, as you have admitted. The Budget Office found that they did not know exactly how many employees they had on board, did not have formal billet structures per office, and were hiring employees at rates above what the budget could support, and that created what FEMA called a structural pay shortfall, which cost about $35 million.

And then subsequently the Subcommittee directed the IG to do an audit on the issue in the fiscal 2010 appropriations bill, and it was not a glowing report. But it did say that the IG found that FEMA has reconciled the discrepancy on the 50-employee double hiring that took place. It is unclear whether FEMA simply reallocated those positions or looked for a cost-saving offset.

The IG's work on the determination of whether or not the $35 million would close the shortfall or not was still outstanding. What can you tell us about that?

Mr. FUGATE. That is probably one of the challenges. As we started looking at how many positions were in a non-disaster role, that was what we call a CORE position, to identify where they were, they were almost like rabbits. Every time we thought we got them counted, we found somebody had a few more that nobody knew about. And that went back to that original issue. Without those institutional controls, we had positions being filled at rates above what we could sustain, and we had positions that were being used that there was no way to track down and get to.

We have been scrubbing and scrubbing and scrubbing. I know one of the frustrations for staff is we came up with our initial numbers. We then found more staff that were in CORE positions that had not been made known to us and that we had to add in.

I think we are close to having this resolved, because our position is by the end of this Fiscal Year and going into the Fiscal Year 2011 request, we will not have any known, again, I will say, that we are aware of. We may find somebody figured out something we didn't see coming. But it is our goal to not have any positions funded out of the DRF if they are not in the disaster. And that our recommendation for the budget reconciles converting those CORES into full-time positions funded out of that M&A allocation for those costs so that they are funded appropriately, they are justified.

But you also alluded to another issue that I found ourselves dealing with. We have a lot of positions and a lot of job descriptions, far more than I think are necessary. I think our job descriptions add to this in that so many are tailored specifically to a position versus looking more generically at those jobs.

And we also have found that in many cases we have a lot of people at very high grades over time; that we want to go back, and when positions become vacated, before we automatically make a decision that we are going to refill at GS–14 or GS–15, we are scrubbing the job description to make sure that the grade is appropriate to the work. And when it requires it, we are going to downgrade those positions to more adequately reflect what a reimbursement should be for the work being done versus merely refilling positions that may have been at a rate far beyond what the workload would have required.

Mr. ROGERS. Good. I am glad to hear that. We are going to hold you to that.

The IG—we are not through with him yet, nor are you—we are going to be sure that the IG can complete its audit, and that we have complete confidence that you have got the proper controls in place. So we will continue to work with the IG to help you achieve those goals.

You know, it has been a feeling for a long time that due to the emergencies that happened, not regularly, obviously, that FEMA has sometimes become a place to park very expensive personnel, and we don't want that to happen anymore. I hear you, I think, saying that it has stopped.

Mr. FUGATE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. Can you say that louder?

Mr. FUGATE. Yes, sir. It is my goal to make sure that we do not—we found ourselves oftentimes looking at job descriptions that seem to have the position and the work, and what actually was being done did not always match up.

So this caused me multiple problems. A lot of the staff in FEMA that should have been considered for promotion weren't promoted because it was too great of a jump from a GS–12 to GS–13 or GS–15. So we wanted to come back and, A, ask, well, what was the requirement for that position to be that high in the first place? Was it to meet a salary requirement, or was it to actually meet the workload? And to be honest with you, sir, I don't think that you could make a clear difference that it was based on workload in far too many cases that I have seen.

So we are taking those positions, and it is our intention to make sure that the work justifies the position, but also, if it requires to downgrade those positions, to downgrade them before filling them, and also develop a better process to grow leadership within FEMA, rather than having to seek each opportunity to go outside of FEMA. I think there is a proper balance between bringing people from the outside, but also making sure that those people that have the skills and things that they take very seriously, that they have an opportunity to move up. And when you bring positions and try to fill them at such a high grade, you literally cut off your best and brightest from moving forward.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, to help you achieve that goal, I am going to be talking to the Chairman and urging that we perhaps withhold some of the funds until we see that that is being achieved.

So in due course of time, Mr. Chairman, I may want to talk to you about that.

Mr. PRICE. All right. Thank you, sir.

Mrs. Lowey.

URBAN AREAS SECURITY INITIATIVE (UASI)

Mrs. LOWEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I must say, Mr. Administrator, it is refreshing to find someone of your caliber and insight and determination, and we wish you good luck. It is really unfortunate that the past administration left you in such a difficult position, but we appreciate your honesty and your direct approach to straighten up the shop, shall we say.

Let me ask you a few questions. I have been concerned about the high-risk urban area program. It was created to support only high-risk urban areas. Now, you actually began serving seven cities, but it has now ballooned to 64 potential recipients for fiscal year 2010. Further, the administration's fiscal year 2011 proposal consolidates numerous other grant programs into UASI, which I am concerned will further diminish the likelihood that only the most high-risk areas will receive the funding they need.

So I have a few questions related to that. First of all, Administrator Fugate, Congress does not set a floor for the number of UASI recipients. Is it likely that FEMA will be awarding funding to all 64 areas that are eligible to apply?

In previous years, I have been told that the Department's political leadership determined the number of UASI recipients. Who decided to increase the number of fiscal year 2010 UASI recipients to 64, and what assurances can you give us, who represent high-risk areas, that UASI was created to serve, such as New York, that they will not be shortchanged by consolidating other grants into this program?

So if you can explain your approach, what we can expect, where do we go from here. Thank you, again, for your straightforward responses.

Mr. FUGATE. Well, the first one I will answer is the commitment to the high risk. The list of cities is actually broken into two groups: Tier I, which are the highest, and Tier II, which are considered secondary or lesser threat, but, because of the population and vulnerabilities of that, would warrant additional financial assistance through the Urban Area Security Initiative Program.

As I understand it, particularly with the city of New York, they have, since the inception of the program, been the highest recipient and received the most funds. And as a primary target for certain terrorist organizations, that warrants. However, I would caution, we have a tendency in this country to always prepare for the last event, the last attack, and assume that all future attacks will follow the same future pattern. That would be true if our adversaries don't change. But the reality is, as we have seen, terrorism may come from offshore. It may come from home. It may be based on ideologies. It may not be based on a particular political bent as much as a disagreement or an action that an individual or a small group may take against some part of our communities.

So our goal is to look at how we base our funding to support against the known adversaries, against those threats, but also recognize that our enemies are adaptive, they seek out our vulnerabilities. And if we make one area of the country protected and leave other parts totally vulnerable, there is no reason to suspect they wouldn't change their tactics and take advantage of that.

So we look and take very seriously the process. And, yes, it is a true statement that the political leadership makes these decisions, because we are the ones that the Senate confirmed. We are the ones that the President has appointed. It is our duty to do our best to reconcile the needs of an adversary that is never going to stay the same against our funding ability and trying to manage our risk against those threats that we have had experience with, those threats that are emerging, and those threats that we have not yet anticipated, but, again, concerns being when we have large population centers, that vulnerability cannot be understated. And, again, we have prioritized the funding in the Tier I based on the historical threat we are in in this current environment, but recognizing that our adversaries aren't all the same, and the threats don't stay static.

Mrs. LOWEY. I understand, and thank you for your thoughtful response, except I wonder what confidence can you give us that the high-risk areas won't be short-changed? I am not saying there shouldn't be other funding of the programs for any potential—I don't want to say operation—threat, but I want to feel confident that in high-threat areas, areas that remain high-threat, that they won't be short-changed in this program.

I certainly welcome other areas getting all the assistance they need, but perhaps it shouldn't be in the UASI program.

Mr. FUGATE. Well, the tools we are giving in the budgets we work with, we are, again, supporting those high-risk areas at levels that we have recommended previously. And some of the consolidation, again, it was similar to the State Homeland Security grant consolidation to give the locals more flexibility within those funding streams.

Mrs. LOWEY. Thank you. I think my time is up.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Mr. Carter.

INTEROPERABILITY GRANTS

Mr. CARTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

More than $43 billion in Federal grant money spent in 2004 and 2008 to improve interoperability among first responders nationwide. This is more than any other DHS initiative. FEMA states that in 2009, they distributed 56 interoperability emergency grants for a total of $48.5 million.

Are these grants still focused on purchasing equipment, or is there added focus on the planning and organization aspect? Equipment alone cannot provide interoperability. I am most especially interested because my district, as Williamson County and all the surrounding counties directly north, lost to the Tier II city.

Mr. FUGATE. Sir, interoperability means if all the radios are talking, but nobody is talking together, then we haven't solved the problem. You are absolutely right. A lot of the emphasis has to be on building who talks to whom, and how they need to communicate, and what they need to communicate before you apply a technology solution.

So a good percentage of these funds have been going for planning, exercising and training, and then providing limited capitalization. Ultimately the goal is before we go off and invest large sums of dollars in interoperable solutions, we have to have the planning done, the coordination done, and including the governance, because most of these solutions are not done within a specific jurisdiction. They are oftentimes regional or statewide. And we have found, and my experience has always been, it is best governed when it is not directed from the top down, but the locals build their governance, how they are going to operate, and then apply the technology solutions.

So there has been considerable investment in this, but a lot of these programs are focused on developing and working with the plans. In fact, within DHS, we serve as the secretariat for a lot of the emergency communication within our 10 regions as they work with the states as they develop their regional communication plans.

Mr. CARTER. Planning and organization are critical and crucial, and there are those who will take the bull by the horns and try to work with others to put together plans and solutions and organizations, and there are others who need to be taken by the hand and dragged across the line. And it sounds like you are moving in that direction, and I think that is very critical, because the first excuse you hear if something goes wrong, we couldn't talk to each other. So I thank you for that, and I thank you for being on top of that problem.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Ms. Roybal-Allard.

PREPAREDNESS

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In your prepared statement, you mention under the "Enhancing the Preparedness of Our Nation," you say that we must start with our citizens, and that it is critical to response and recovery success. Yet, according to the Norman Lear Center at USC, a magnitude 7.8 seismic event in downtown Los Angeles could claim close to 2,000 lives and inflict more than $200 billion in damages.

And although California is nationally best prepared for a disaster, a recent study published by the University of Southern California found that rates of preparedness have been stagnant over the past decade. Only 30 to 40 percent of California families have adequate disaster supplies, and most are unfamiliar with basic earthquake safety procedures. This lack of knowledge is especially acute in minority and low-income communities.

Could you please tell the Subcommittee how FEMA is working with State and local authorities in California and other vulnerable States to educate the public about disaster preparedness in general, earthquake preparedness in particular? And also as part of that question, if you could also talk about how FEMA is doing outreach to—of minority communities and those that have limited English proficiency, because as studies have shown, and as Hurricane Katrina and Rita and California wildfires have demonstrated, there are significant challenges faced by Latinos and other groups with limited proficiency during a disaster.

Mr. FUGATE. That is a lot of ground to cover.

The short answer is in emergency management historically we have talked about the public being prepared, but then we don't really follow up on what does that mean. If you read most documents, and you look at the way we look at the public in general, we look at the public as a liability. We look at them—I don't say that in a negative way, I just say we plan for having to take care of everybody. Instead of recognizing that in the disaster you have described—quite honestly, I don't really care how much money you are authorizing me, it couldn't get there fast enough.

And the other part of the problem is if we have a system that is based on a government-centric approach of trying to meet all those needs, the most vulnerable citizens won't get served. And so we are trying to change this dialogue when we talk about preparedness. It is not just something that is a good thing to do, it is absolutely necessary.

My experience, when I went down to Haiti about a week after the earthquake, the Haitians were taking care of themselves, because it was that difficult getting outside aid in. And time and time again we underestimate what people will do and can do. And we often take what I must call almost a parental approach to engaging the public.

I think we have to change that and stop looking at the public as a liability, but as a resource, because as you point out, we have a tendency, in emergency management, and I will say this is true probably in a lot of other areas of the government, to plan for what is easy to implement versus what the needs are in a disaster. And what I have found time and time again is if we don't factor in that the children and the infants, the elderly and the frail, the people with disabilities and language barriers are not what we plan for up front, it fails.

And so both changing that culture within FEMA, but within the emergency management community, but also recognizing that we have a tremendous ability, if we can figure out how to effectively harness tools such as social media, we have seen time and time again that the public actually solves the problem faster than the government response.

But our tendency has been it is not official, it is not something we can control, and it is not something we are directing, and there is a fear of the public engagement. But the reality is—in this type of situation—we need neighbor helping neighbor. We need them telling us what is going on rather than us waiting for official reports.

And we need more outreach as we already started working with various coalitions and constituency groups ahead of a disaster to establish dialog of how to get information out, preparedness information, and identify the unique needs that various communities have. But it is a mindset and a culture.

You know, I am finding myself doing a lot of cultures, like being fiscally accountable, you know, and holding ourselves to that, but also changing this idea that government itself is going to solve all these problems. Well, the reality on a day-to-day basis, the private sector does a lot of things that we would depend on them to get back up and running.

So we are working, particularly in earthquakes, the lessons of Haiti to apply into our catastrophic planning, looking at the Chilean response and factoring that in, and continuing to work with our partners at the state and local level as we prepare for other types of no-notice events of that magnitude.

But the underlying issue has been we have got to get away from what I call our government-centric approach to solving this problem and work to engage the public as a resource, because if we don't, the most vulnerable citizens will not get the help they need because everybody else is competing when they could have been part of the solution.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Let me also suggest that you consider working with Members of Congress. We all do all kinds of workshops and outreach to our constituents and could also help you in terms of meeting those needs.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Mr. Calvert.

URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE

Mr. CALVERT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I understand you are going over to the White House later today and to thank some of the people that responded at the Haiti disaster. Part of that, of course, is the urban search and rescue teams, and we have a number of them in California, certainly around the United States. They are necessary, obviously, for domestic events, but obviously helpful in disasters such as Haiti.

Under the budget request, there is a significant cut in what is proposed. As you know, these task forces claim that the actual cost to these teams are about 1.8 to 2.2 million per team, and we are contributing approximately $1 million per team to these teams.

I also understand that when this program was first conceived, that it was supposed to be a minimal impact to these local agencies, and, obviously, that is not the case. And, as you know, many of these communities are strapped anyway, and they have to maintain an inventory, vehicles, keep that up to date, maintain the rest.

I am also concerned because I understand that, talking to a number of these groups throughout the country, that the bottom line is that there is really not a lot of local benefit relative to the cost. But 50/50 split may sound good in the context of most Federal mandates, but in this case the locals aren't receiving a 50 percent benefit. At least that is what they claim.

What do you feel about that? Is there any movement as far as what we can do to help these search and rescue teams throughout the United States?

Mr. FUGATE. Well, the request we placed into this year's budget is a request based on last year's request.

As far as the shared responsibility, we are meeting actively with the chiefs of the urban search and rescue teams. As you point out, it was originally conceived that these teams are not standing full-time federal teams only authorized for federal response, and there is no prohibition against that equipment or personnel being utilized on a day-to-day basis.

And so my understanding is the program as originally created was a shared responsibility, the benefit of the team for that community versus the funding that the Federal Government provided to go outside of their community during disasters.

During a disaster response, FEMA picks up the majority of what we have identified and what the teams have identified costs, including such costs as backfilling their positions while they are deployed.

But I guess this is the fundamental question you are raising is what is the equitable split for a joint funding of a resource that is not on a day-to-day basis federalized except during disasters? And we are in discussions with the chiefs of the USR teams. We are actually having an after-action with those chiefs here in the next week talking about the Haiti response and lessons learned.

But, again, the program was established upon a shared funding, shared responsibility, as these teams were not a federal standing team, but rather a local team that we provide funding to that had the capability to deploy out of their community.

Mr. CALVERT. Well, you know, we are in the process of working toward this markup on this bill here soon, and we are hearing from a number of these teams saying that they may not be able to sustain—some of them talking about shutting down their operation based upon their budget costs that they are incurring back in some States, especially in California.

So if you can get back to us while we are going through this process of marking up this bill, that would be helpful, because I know the city of Los Angeles, San Francisco, others, Orange County, all these teams are under tremendous stress right now, and they want us to get back to them as soon as possible.

[The information follows:]

FEMA staff provided a briefing on the FEMA National Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Program to Congressman Calvert and his staff on February 24, 2010. Among the issues discussed in the briefing was the funding of the US&R Program during disasters and day-to-day operations. A Haiti After Action Conference focused on US&R occurred on March 23–24, 2010. An After Action Conference Report will be completed and can be provided to Congressman Calvert.

NEPA PROCESS

One other quick question regarding the NEPA process and these grant programs to the ports. As you know, in a State like California, we have the CEQA process, which is even more intense than the NEPA process, and these grants are being held up. You know, we have one of the largest port facilities, the largest port facility in the country in the Port of L.A.-Long Beach, and it seems, in my opinion, nonsensical that the Federal Government does not allow a State's environmental requirements supersede the NEPA requirements and allow the FEMA grants to move forward. It is just holding up the entire program, I understand months, if not years, in some of these programs.

Would you like to comment on that?

Mr. FUGATE. I follow the law that Congress passed, which says I must do NEPA reviews on those types of projects, and I have no relief if the state has a higher standard. That is the law that I have to follow in those regards.

Mr. CALVERT. Would you be willing to address or review that process and make recommendations to the Congress to see if we can't streamline that process?

Mr. FUGATE. I would be willing to work with the Committee. I think it is important that we—as long as we can achieve the original intent that Congress laid out in the NEPA process through alternative means that are less burdensome, but achieve the same outcome, we would be willing to provide technical advice and expertise based on our experiences.

[The information follows:]

RESPONSE: NEPA applies solely to actions, including federal assistance actions, of the federal government and does not allow for the substitution of state requirements. In addition, there are other requirements for protection of the environment, normally encompassed in a NEPA review, which also only apply to the federal government; including, but not limited to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and various Executive Orders. NEPA requirements and the Department of Homeland Security encourage the streamlining of administrative processes through integrating the various federal, tribal, state, and local government review efforts. Data collected by FEMA over the past several years indicates that NEPA does not significantly impact the obligation of grant funds and implementation of projects.

It is important to note that current state equivalents of NEPA apply only to state actions and are implicated for federal proposals only where there is a state activity required to implement the proposed federal action. In addition, there are only 16 states that presently have a state equivalent of NEPA, plus Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. If such a requirement to substitute an equivalent state NEPA review for federal NEPA review were implemented, FEMA's data shows that it would benefit less than 1% of all projects annually, in addition to the fact that other federal environmental protection review requirements would remain.

DHS encourages and FEMA engages in efforts to streamline effort and reduce duplication between the requirements of NEPA and state environmental impact assessment requirements. FEMA seeks to collaborate with relevant state agencies early on during the project planning process and coordinate through joint research and studies, public meetings, and the preparation of Environmental Assessments. FEMA is actively committed to working with federal, state/tribal and local stakeholders, and the HAC to develop streamlined approaches to EPHP compliance; including, but not limited to the development of broad programmatic approaches to compliance, as well as standardized compliance requirements for certain types of actions. Furthermore, FEMA provides substantial training opportunities and program guidance to states to improve their understanding of EPHP requirements. Nevertheless, FEMA continually seeks to improve its NEPA compliance review process.

FEMA is currently undertaking a more expansive analysis of its EHP compliance review process, specifically under the various GPD programs, in order to define specific problem areas and ways to improve this process. Two examples below demonstrate FEMA's commitment to exploring and implementing streamlined approaches specifically for Grant Programs Directorate programs:

Programmatic Environmental Assessment for GPD

Programmatic approaches are effective and efficient means of meeting the intent and purpose of various EHP requirements. FEMA is the process of finalizing a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the Evaluation of the Grant Programs Directorate and Potential Environmental Impacts. This PEA covers all types of activities currently funded under the various GPD grant programs. A programmatic environmental document, such as this PEA, is prepared when an agency is proposing to carry out a broad action, program, or policy. FEMA has determined through experience that many of the typical actions proposed for funding through GPD can be grouped by project type. These types of actions can be evaluated in a Programmatic EA (PEA) for compliance with NEPA and its implementing regulations without the need to develop and produce a standalone EA for every action. FEMA is currently routing the PEA for approval prior to posting it in the Federal Register. Once FEMA addresses the public comments received, it will issue a Finding of No Significant Impact, and be able to utilize this document to streamline project review.

ACHP Program Comment for Streamlining Section 106 Review for Communication Facilities

FEMA negotiated a Program Comment under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR Part 800) with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to streamline Section 106 review of the construction and modification of communications towers and antennas for which FEMA and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) share Section 106 compliance responsibility. As a result of this Program Comment issued by the ACHP, FEMA is exempt from Section 106 with regard to the effects of communications facilities construction or modification that has either undergone or will undergo Section 106 review by the FCC. FEMA is currently working with the FCC and developing implementation guidance for applicants and FEMA staff.

Mr. CALVERT. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Mr. Farr.

Mr. FARR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Congratulations on your appointment, and welcome. I think of you as the chief first responder in the Nation, and you are talking to a Congress of which all 435 Members think of themselves as first responders because we get calls on every human concern in American society in our offices, and so we have to respond to those, and we go home every week.

My concern, and I think I share some of the concerns Mr. Rogers pointed out, is the first responders are always at the local level, and I hope you never forget where you came from, because you have moved from a State, and a big State with a $745 million budget and overseeing 67 counties and local governments, to a $7 billion budget. And, frankly, I think that if we really did our jobs, FEMA would work itself out of a position. So I hope you kind of think of how can we transfer all of this sort of money in Washington to essentially the communities' ability to want to prevent disasters with mitigation, and, two, to respond? Because the first responder is, indeed, that. And, you know, in order to get FEMA involved, you have got to go through the declaration process. I don't want to wait around and try to figure out when my home is destroyed or something happens in my community whether it is going to meet a threshold that it will get a State or national disaster declaration. I want somebody there to help alleviate the situation immediately.

And I am kind of interested in your discussion. I think what FEMA ought to be doing and where it failed in Katrina is the responsibility to have a check-off system, to see if, in fact, your plans and your local response is doable; whether you have the capable staff to do it, the equipment to do it; and whether you have the capacity, whether the financial capacity is there to respond.

That is where I think your professional at the—you, FEMA, at the Federal level is to check off to see whether these local plans and all the best wishes of governments. I wonder how you did that in Florida with the 67 counties and how—whether you got involved—see, I don't think you ought to give money to premitigation unless people will do zoning changes and retrofits and building codes.

I mean, California, not because of FEMA, we responded with a very conservative Governor. Governor Deukmejian, after the Loma Prieta earthquake, went out and raised the sales taxes, a Governor who said he would never vote to raise taxes under any condition. Disaster came. He said, this is the exception to the rule.

He raised the sales taxes, most of them being paid for in southern California—the earthquake was in northern California—for a number of years to retrofit everything, every structure in California for earthquake preparedness. So all of our bridges and highways and everything got—overpasses all got retrofitted paid for by local money. You ought to be checking off to see if the States are doing that, and they ought to be not getting the money without having integrated it.

PREDISASTER MITIGATION

So my question goes to why are we doing, out of a $7 billion budget, only keeping the program funding for predisaster mitigation at $100 million and leaving it flat? It seems to me that is where the action is, and that is where the money ought to be spent, and your background ought to know how to do that very well.

Mr. FUGATE. Two ways you could approach that: Are we actually using the grants to do mitigation, or are they ending up not being awarded competitively; and, two, oftentimes the level of work that would need to be done could never be addressed by any sustained funding that I think Congress would be in a position to provide. The real effect of those predisaster dollars——

Mr. FARR. Part of that is to make sure that the local governments, I mean, whether the county, city or State, has put the resources into doing it. I mean, they are coming back here and relying on the Federal Government to do what is a local responsibility for that first responder capability.

Mr. FUGATE. And this goes back to, I think, is why—and having to answer this hard question: Why is it a good investment for the U.S. taxpayer for $100 million of mitigation, which, quite honestly, is not going to significantly change a large-scale disaster impact? It is seed money, and it provides planning.

Mr. FARR. But why keep it flat when it is so essential to do the upgrading and the preparedness?

Mr. FUGATE. Again, we had to look at our overall budget and make decisions about what we would be able to continue and where we would have to hold funding. And our experience tells us that the real benefit from that mitigation program is the planning and efforts it takes to continue to provide seed money.

Before this program and the wisdom of Congress to even begin to address this, we provided no funding before disasters. We always did it after the horse got out of the barn. We only did mitigation after a disaster struck. So this is really a tool for us, I would say, is sort of like some sand to try to make a pearl. It is a catalyst to get State and local governments who would not otherwise have the wisdom or the disaster to think about mitigation to at least begin that process.

You also point out one other important part of this, that I don't have current tools, and I am not sure I would be the appropriate entity to have tools. But we do know the best mitigation is often effective in enforced zoning, building codes that are built and enforced to the hazards, but these are primary inherent State responsibilities. Our role at the Federal level oftentimes is encouragement, not necessarily directing that as a separation of——

Mr. FARR. But in your commenting on disaster planning, can you make that comment that your zoning and your building codes are not adequate?

Mr. FUGATE. I have actually gone back and pointed out that one of our challenges with 50 States, the territories and the District is the most effective way to mitigate that we have seen in your experience in California, our experience in Florida is to have building codes that reflect the hazards we face and build our homes and build our schools and build our communities stronger and better.

But there is, you point out, tremendous cost to that and oftentimes a resistance to do that, because I hear this a lot: Well, if we do that, homes won't be affordable. I have also seen the other half where people lost their homes——

Mr. FARR. Won't be insurable either.

Mr. FUGATE. That is exactly right. I have seen far too many people who lost their homes because we didn't spend the extra money to protect them. The insurance did not cover their losses. They were upside down on their mortgages, and they walked away homeless.

Mr. FARR. I hope that you can comment to the States, as we try to assist them in checking off their plans, is that they need to do some work and give them examples of other communities that have done it. Because I think we fail to do that premitigation, we are going to be the Haiti rather than the Chile.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Mr. Rothman.

FLOOD MAPPING

Mr. ROTHMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Administrator, great pleasure meeting you, and thank you for your service at the State level and here at the national level. You have had quite a career, and we hope that this will be the crown jewel of your accomplishments, and we wish you well.

Two questions. First one is about flood risk mapping contracts. I am told that for the last 5 years, FEMA has been working on developing updated flood insurance rate maps which try to assess the risk both in places that flood often and in places that could flood disastrously.

FEMA has recently decided, so I am told, to revise their contract process for firms doing survey work on the Agency's watershed studies related to digital flood insurance rate maps, transferring the contracts from local firms in the area affected by flooding to larger national firms.

If this is so, my first question is why did FEMA decide to stop contracting local firms to do watershed surveys for digital flood insurance rate maps when, so I am told, in a straight-up competition, the national firms were beaten out by the local firms in terms of price and qualifications?

Mr. FUGATE. I would like to provide a detailed written report on this. I will give a summation as I understand it.

As I was briefed on this issue I encountered early in my tenure was that we had requirements that our staff believed that we were required to follow certain contracting requirements when it came to professional and technical services, that that process was done under our contracting and under federal contracting rules to secure those services, and part of that was a process by which we broke the contracts into regional contracts, and we allowed consortiums of contracts to come in.

Mr. ROTHMAN. Sir, if I may, I know my time is brief. If the lawyers were to tell you that under the laws that govern FEMA, it would be permissible to deviate from that model and go to a circumstance where local firms who were just as qualified or better qualified, who could provide the services for less money, were available. If your lawyers told you that your model could be changed so that these local small business people could get these contracts instead of the national firms who charge more, would you be willing to consider that, sir?

Mr. FUGATE. I am a big fan of buy local, hire local. So in response to that, as long as the quality of the product met the requirements, was cost-effective, I have no preference on how we go about, you know, the contracting as much as you point out getting a product that meets the requirements that is cost-effective.

Mr. ROTHMAN. Right. But what I heard from you, sir, is that your understanding is that the lawyers basically said you were locked into this regional approach.

If you were to learn from the lawyers or anyone else you respected more, or other lawyers who you respected more, that you were able to do it differently, get the quality you needed at a lesser price and buy local, would you do that?

Mr. FUGATE. Without having that information, and attorneys can agree to disagree, so I would, you know, be very interested in what my counsel says, and as long as—I mean, to me, I do not have a preconceived opposition to contracting with local firms.

Mr. ROTHMAN. No, I understand that. But if you were given both choices and that scenario, wouldn't you choose the local firm if you were allowed to by law?

Mr. FUGATE. If we got the same quality of work that was cost-effective within the contract provisions, I would not oppose it. I prefer to hire local, buy local whenever possible in our programs.

Mr. ROTHMAN. Great. Glad to hear that, sir. I look forward to your written response to flesh that out.

[The information follows:]

RESPONSE: The original series of contracts awarded to support the Map Mod Program consisted of one very large Headquarters level contract and many much smaller contracts in each FEMA Region. There were between two and six Regional contracts in each Region, depending on the level of need.

FEMA realized that having 25–30 Regional contractors reduced the Regional and Headquarters staff's ability to adequately manage this large number of contractors and reduced FEMA's ability to provide consistent oversight. In anticipation of the expiration of the single Headquarters level contract on September 30, 2009, the decision was made to reduce the number of contractors involved in the day to day watershed surveys. This decision resulted in the award of three follow-on contracts in March 2009 to provide watershed surveys. Additionally, two additional contracts were awarded for program Management and Customer/Data Services. By separating the large contract into three distinct service categories, it allowed FEMA to not only increase management's ability to monitor performance, but also substantially increase the amount of funding directly awarded to small business.

All of these contracts fall under FAR Part 36.6, which deals with the acquisition of Architect/Engineer services. This portion of the FAR requires the selection of the most highly qualified firms to perform the work. In selecting the most highly qualified firms, the entire team's qualifications, including all partners, subcontractors, consultants, etc., are considered. The consideration is not limited to just the firm responding to the pre-solicitation. The requirement to evaluate the entire team's qualifications negates the assertion that a local contractor was able to beat out the national firms on the basis of the local firm's individual qualifications.

The engineering community that supports the previous contracts and the current Risk MAP contracts consist of approximately 12 large national level engineering firms and many smaller firms throughout the nation. The firms that held the previous Regional contracts consisted of various teams which in almost all cases included one or more of the large national firms as either the prime contractor or a substantial subcontractor. These partnership/subcontracting arrangements were formed to bolster the firm's chances of being selected as one of the most highly qualified firms.

Pricing is not considered in the initial phase in determining the most highly qualified companies. Price negotiations occur after selection as most highly qualified firm. In fact, FAR 36.6 and the Brooks Act effectively prohibit the use of price comparison between firms as a selection criterion.

OVERSEAS DEPLOYMENT OF TEAMS

Mr. ROTHMAN. Finally, there was a recent article in a major newspaper that talked of the heroic work of FEMA in Haiti, and we all applaud your work and the work of those who work under you at FEMA in sending what the article described as, let's see, a number of teams from FEMA to Haiti. It was 6 American teams, according to the article, out of a total of 43 international teams, rescue teams, 6 out of 43, but our American teams, according to the article, were responsible for a third of the lives saved.

This article goes on to encourage FEMA to increase the number of the 28 overseas teams that we can deploy, saying that 28 is not enough. Lots of budget constraints. Just wondering what your response is to that kind of a request for additional, more than 28 teams.

Mr. FUGATE. Well, the first part of this is that FEMA was doing—was providing support to USAID, who was the lead, so we were responsible to USAID, who was part of the international response.

As far as the teams that went, there are two teams that are currently what we call dual-hatted. FEMA provides funding for the domestic response; USAID provides funding for the international response. Because of the proximity of Haiti, we actually deployed four more teams who were not pre-trained for international response, meaning they didn't have their passports and a lot of this stuff.

We were able to get those teams into Haiti, the Department of State worked with us to get those teams into Haiti, but we felt that there may be some opportunity to look at increasing the number of teams that are qualified for international response, and we are working with Administrator Shah now at USAID on what he would see that need to be.

As far as increasing numbers of teams based upon that response to Haiti, we are still based upon our funding levels now, the level of participation now, and looking at the after-action reports of Haiti.

There is oftentimes a question of how many more teams—and again, we should not forget that many of the funds that we provide in the Urban Area Security Initiative, in the State Homeland Security programs have also developed and built robust search and rescue urban teams that are not federally sponsored for deployment, but are part of our statewide and nationwide response. My response in Florida——

Mr. ROTHMAN. And can they be called upon for a nearby international disaster?

Mr. FUGATE. Well, again, we are able to provide mutual aid within state. We, again, at the request of USAID, are working with Administrator Shah to see how and what additional resources within the teams we have we could provide.

Mr. ROTHMAN. Thank you, and well done, sir.

POSTDISASTER MITIGATION

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. And let me echo that on behalf of all of us. As we said at the beginning of the hearing, we really are appreciative that you and your Agency reached out in the way that you did, and we know you saved lives and made a huge difference.

Let me use the occasion also to remind Members that we are looking at a hard deadline of 11:15 to conclude this morning precisely because the Administrator has to meet with President Preval at the White House.

Let me follow up on Mr. Farr's line of questioning very briefly, because I want to get into the firefighter grant administration as well, but let's turn very briefly to the postdisaster mitigation. I think we are all well aware of the arguments for predisaster as opposed to postdisaster mitigation. On the other hand, the experience in our State and, I am sure, many other places is that postdisaster mitigation does often find a more receptive audience, because after a disaster has hit, and you are looking at the recovery effort and rebuilding, there is often a recognition of the need to build to better standards and to prevent such disasters in the future.

So in North Carolina and lots of places around the country, we have made very, very good use of postdisaster mitigation support. It didn't work that well in New Orleans, although it does appear belatedly to be kicking in in New Orleans in a more positive way. I was back in New Orleans in January, and we saw many encouraging signs after years that some especially housing efforts were coming together, better coordination with FEMA and so forth, and postdisaster mitigation is kicking in as well, but pretty late, really, to have much effect on a lot of the rebuilding.

Funding took a long time to become available. It wasn't well coordinated, I expect you would agree, with other recovery activities. For example, many people have now already rebuilt their homes with the Road Home Program. Now they are learning that postdisaster hazard mitigation money is available to them to elevate those homes so they would be less prone to flooding. In some cases they are getting these grants and now going back in and altering their earlier construction, but it clearly would have been so much better if there had been a coordinated approach at first that had made a blending of funds available and would have resulted in building homes to better standards. Retroactively a lot of people have very little interest in the grant, although some are drawing on the grants.

So, what are your thoughts on that? How can we encourage better coordination among Federal recovery programs, and in particular, is there a way to learn from the New Orleans experience and get these postdisaster mitigation grants available earlier in the recovery process and integrated more effectively with other resources that are available to individuals, business owners and so forth?

Mr. FUGATE. Mr. Chairman, I think you hit the first thing that was, to me, the most obvious stumbling block: You couldn't even get the public assistance program up and going and getting projects obligated. Generally in the lifecycle of disaster, local and state governments are focused mainly on those things that were destroyed, damaged or they are having to rebuild. And then they move into the mitigation phase as they start getting lock-ins from their allocations, which are generally about nine months to a year into that you finally get your final lock-in, and you know what you have to move forward.

When you take up to five years to get your public assistance program going and projects, it is hard for local governments to really think about mitigation and the state to really think about mitigation. And so you get this natural wave of public assistance as a high priority, but as you get to a stabilization, now you start doing your mitigation. This time the gap was too far; we missed opportunities.

The other thing that I have observed, both in my state and in this response, is we miss opportunities when we are rebuilding damaged structures. You have given us two very powerful tools in mitigation, section 406, which applies to those structures that are damaged during a disaster, that we can build them back; not just back to what was replacing them, but actually provide additional funds to build them stronger against the next hazard. And those funds have to be written into those projects as we are going through.

We have the bad tendency, sir, to sometimes do what I call what is easy versus what is right. And when you are writing literally hundreds, if not thousands of project worksheets, sometimes people are more interested in production and not always taking the opportunity to come back and say, are we capturing every possibility to build this back in a way that reduces this impact from future disasters?

And then the programs you are talking about in post-disaster mitigation, section 404, which is a percentage of the overall disaster which the state can now administer through grant programs to do such things as helping elevate homes, or leveraging with Community Block Development Grant dollars to mitigate things that may not have been damaged or destroyed, but are vulnerable in that state.

You gave us a very powerful tool in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 to encourage states to develop statewide and then local hazard mitigation plans, and if they develop an enhanced mitigation plan, provide a higher percentage of funds post-disaster.

Something that we have to constantly reinforce is that if you wait for a disaster to think about what you need to do to mitigate against that threat, you are oftentimes going to miss opportunities. If you took the time ahead of time to think about it and at least have that plan, you would have an idea of the threats you face and the projects you would like to do. And that is why I think the predisaster mitigation plan is so important, because PDM gives states that don't have any active disasters a chance to at least go through some of the process of applying for grants and looking at mitigation.

But if we don't build it back better, we don't mitigate against the hazards, and we oftentimes in these very large disasters stay so focused on just getting things done, we are, unfortunately, at risk to repeat that the second time and miss opportunities when you could have gotten projects done early in the process that the communities would have embraced and would have really changed the future.

FIREFIGHTER GRANTS

Mr. PRICE. I couldn't agree more, and I am encouraged to hear that with your leadership we are going to be building this kind of thinking and planning into our response to major disasters from the very first, so that it is not an afterthought, but that it is a resource that we are fully utilizing.

Let me move on quickly because we have other questions. But I do want to underscore the concern this Subcommittee has had with the economic downturn, the recession that our communities have faced. Our main vehicle has been through the Recovery Act and also through our regular appropriations bill for the current year, where, as you know, we made a shift, a temporary shift, but a significant shift, in our firefighter grant program toward personnel. And we included waiver authority with respect to cost sharing and matching provisions. We also gave you additional flexibility with respect to the continuation of effort requirements, saying that these funds could be used not just for new hires, but for preventing layoffs and for rehiring people who had been laid off.

In other words, we are addressing the situation that many, many local communities are facing and trying to make certain that whatever strains development in their budget do not result in reduced public protection. That is the bottom line, and congressional intent, I think, is fully—is clear in this respect. And we want to make sure that we are on the same page in terms of realizing this intent.

In particular, I am concerned, as I said in the opening statement, about the time lag in getting these funds out, and we also wonder whether we are really applying these funds, as fully as they might be to prevent layoffs, to retain firefighters in place.

I understand the COPS program, which is operating under similar, temporary, revised provisions, has been able to implement guidelines to allow for police officers not to be laid off. I wonder why we can't do this more effectively for firefighters, or what you would say about how we can do it.

The House did include precise language in the jobs bill that passed in December, and I, of course, have communicated with you and with the Secretary about these concerns.

Do you expect more fully to utilize the waivers on cost sharing and other local matching provisions in this 2010 grant cycle? Will you fully implement congressional intent for this program to be used to retain firefighters?

Mr. FUGATE. Mr. Chairman, to the best of our ability, I hate to sound like a bureaucrat, but as we got additional authorities, and then we had the fire station construction grants coming into those cycles, we found ourselves having to reissue guidance several times and also implementing the waiver so we weren't prohibiting what our language would have suggested would be supplanting for maintaining your workforce.

As I understand it, we now have got our grants going out the door. We are awarding grants. We look to have, I believe, the AFG grants and SAFER grants pretty much complete and awarded for this year by May.

We understand the frustration in working this through, but, again, given the tools and the system we have, as we got additional changes, we had to go back and continue to update the process and the application, and the fire station grants in the middle of this became our priority to get those out. And we had to literally take staff to work on that to get those out to come back to the other grants. I am not offering an excuse, I am just trying to go explain what we did.

The other thing I am very proud of is the Senate has recently confirmed our new grants administrator, who has come on board the past week to help us not fall back into a situation where we get this far behind in the grant process, and are structuring ourselves as we anticipate going forward in 2011.

Mr. PRICE. Well, all these programs are important, but there is a priority clearly on the personnel issue; as important as the fire grants are, the facilities and the equipment grants, the personnel issue and making certain that stressed communities and their budgets don't result in the reduction in basic protection is our priority.

And so we know there are a variety of measures that we have undertaken here in the way of waivers, in the way of a stress on retention. Maybe not all that will work equally well. We do need to work with you to know what is working and how we can make this have its desired effect in local communities.

Mr. FUGATE. The other part of your question was, there are probably a lot more communities that could be applying for grants that have not, so we are working more outreach, working back through the various associations, I Chiefs, International Association of Fire Fighters, but also through our U.S. Fire Administration, with our Chief of U.S. Fire Administration Kelvin Cochran, of really trying to get outreach and explaining to people what these grants can do.

I sometimes think the unknown in the sense of how hard it may be or what the relative worth of competition would be for these, but this is one area that I am very proud of that in selecting grants is actually done by the peers, of bringing in peer review and actually going through and doing peer review. That is kind of a unique thing for the Federal Government is actually asking the people that ultimately are the people that use these programs or at the local level to come in and help provide the input on prioritizing those competitive grants.

Mr. PRICE. Well, that kind of proactive effort to make sure that the communities, communities most stressed and in need, are aware of the opportunities, are aware of the temporary changes that have been made that may give them an opportunity. I think that is extremely important to be proactive in that regard.

Mr. Rogers.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, on that subject, know that there are two points of view on this thing. I have a real problem with using FEMA monies designed for emergency purposes to subsidize the regular operating expenses of local first responders, which is purely a local responsibility. By definition, Federal Emergency Management Agency is for emergencies.

I know the stimulus bill allows those cost-sharing requirements to be waived temporarily, to spend stimulus funding, but the

Chairman has agreed that only will go through fiscal 2010, and that when the new appropriations bill for fiscal 2011 takes effect, that will not be a part of the law.

So I do have a real reservation about becoming the sponsor and payer of regular, local firefighting or other types of first responder operations, which everyone admits and agrees is a State and local responsibility.

MEASURING GRANTS EFFECTIVENESS

Now, Mr. Farr, brought this up, and let me go ahead with it a bit further, and that is the administration of the grants programs. You know, we have spent $31.7 billion for first responder grants since 9/11, and we began to question what sort of requirements surround the awarding of those grants and whether or not we can say that those grants have contributed to the capability of States and local communities to respond to all hazards. In other words, can we effectively, objectively evaluate whether or not these grants are doing what we intended that they do, and that is improve the capability of local communities to respond, because, absent any kind of objective measurement, these grants are no more than a cost-sharing program for local operations.

Can you tell us—well, and in fiscal year 2009, we provided $5 million to, quote, develop tools to measure the achievement and effectiveness of certain grant programs, including how grants increase the capability of States and local communities to respond to all hazards, and that resulted in the cost to capabilities, so-called, process, C-to-C. In fiscal 2010, we raised concerns about whether that truly, really was measuring the impact of these grants. We asked the GAO to continue to push FEMA to follow through on the congressional direction. The Administration has now put a hold on that initiative. So where are we?

Mr. FUGATE. The short answer is if we were looking for a measurement to judge against, the cost to capabilities was not taking us there. We found ourselves going into widget counting and not really being able to demonstrate real capability.

We took the direction, we have heard the issues and concerns, and we think that a better way to develop this is to go back out to the community itself, ask them to come in and help us design how we do this.

I can tell you with absolute certainty that you have built capability that has been demonstrated, but most people don't know about it.

I had the opportunity to be part of the team from the State of Florida that went to provide, under emergency management assistance, compact assistance to the State of Mississippi in Katrina. The communication, the search and rescue teams, interoperability, I would say almost 99 percent of all the things we were able to take were leveraged against our Homeland Security dollars and the investments that the State of Florida had been making to build capability for all hazards.

While many people could not talk, from the coast to anywhere else, we had direct communication with our folks on the field and the most impacted communities on the coast of Mississippi directly back to our State EOC; one of our former staff members back here developing maps in GIS from data that Mississippi sent us on their system, that we sent back out of our interoperable solution to county EOCs that couldn't even get dial tone out to the their EOCs.

So we do know that we have built that. What we cannot do is provide that in such a way that we can look at that investment strategy and those outcomes based upon a real capability that we need to demonstrate, how much of that capability have we built up, and the most important thing, as you point out, that it is a shared responsibility. Again, 4,500 folks responded from Florida, about 6,000 over the life of that disaster.

The funding did not pay for the people, but they gave us tools we would not otherwise have had and capabilities that we built and we used. And nobody had ever anticipated or ever thought we would send that many people to another state in a hurricane mutual aid response, but those capabilities were strictly because of the funding we got from Homeland Security dollars and the Urban Area Initiative Security dollars to build that capability, including sending urban search and rescue teams that were not the federal teams, sending interoperable communication that we built for our in-state response, that we were able to deploy a lot of incident management teams to join—just the planning process of getting law enforcement, fire, EMS to plan and talk about how we were going to spend grant dollars, build a robust capability to respond that would not have otherwise been there without the catalyst of those dollars.

KATRINA ARBITRATION

Mr. ROGERS. Now, let me switch gears on you real quick here. I am running out of time, and you are, too.

The 2011 budget request was originally accompanied by a 2010 supplemental request for $3.6 billion to cover known costs for disasters for the balance of 2010, in addition to the 1.6 billion appropriated in the 2010 Appropriations Act.

But in the meantime, FEMA has recently lost several arbitration rulings pertaining to household liabilities on damage from Katrina. Central among the arbitration rulings was the January 27 decision on Charity Hospital in New Orleans. The Federal arbitration panel ruled that FEMA should provide $474.8 million to replace the hospital, substantially more than your $126 million repair estimate. That three-judge panel ordered you to award the amount to Louisiana for the State-owned hospital since the cost of repairing the hospital would be more than 50 percent of the replacement cost.

What is striking about the unanimous ruling is that the panel said, and I quote, FEMA did not present a sound basis for challenging Louisiana's Office of Facility Planning and Control, and that FEMA reps who performed the damage estimates did not have the necessary experience and expertise to perform costs and repair assessments. So this could get pretty doggoned expensive real quick, as the ruling has demonstrated.

You have submitted a 2010 supplemental request for $5.1 billion, which is $1.5 billion more than the original supplemental of 3.6-, but that includes an estimated $1.2 billion to cover the cost of arbitration findings.

Now, what can we do about this? They said that you do not have adequate experience and expertise to perform assessments. What do you think?

Mr. FUGATE. I read the report, and unfortunately validated a lot of my concerns about some of the things we are sending up for arbitration. We have since in some cases settled, because I disagreed with what positions we have taken.

We have also gone back and looked at—and I was very fortunate to have part of our team a former State public assistance director, Beth Zimmerman, to join our team to help us.

And you get to a point that to me is of great concern, and that is we should have been—whatever that arbitration tells us, we need to take that to heart of what went wrong and why it went wrong and how do we fix it to make sure that in future disasters we have the right expertise—a hospital is a very complex building. It is not like I am going out and surveying a warehouse—and to make sure we have the right expertise and right competencies in complex projects.

And I think, lesson taken to heart, that when we are out with our contract support doing public assistance, and we have a complex project like a hospital, it should be a no-brainer to us that we have to solicit expertise far beyond what you would normally see in other types of public assistance processes.

But I read that report, and I drew the conclusion, unfortunately, that each one of these arbitrations is probably, unless there is a technical reason—we went ahead and went back on our budget request and said we need to factor in the full awards. In some cases we have been able to settle. And we also have the Recovery School District of Louisiana, which is an aggregation of all the school projects, finally coming to a proposed settlement there, which is not an arbitration, but it was—instead of treating each school as a project looking at the entire school district, that estimate is about $1.1 billion.

Mr. ROGERS. But they said that you did not have adequate assessments, didn't have the expertise to do adequate assessments. What are you doing about that?

Mr. FUGATE. Well, again, we are going back to look at who would you contract with and having contingency contracts for subject matter experts to come in when we deal with those types of technical responses. If we do not have that core competence, sir, then it is our duty to identify where we would get that, whether it would be from another Federal agency, or whether that would be contract support to give us that information, so when we do those assessments on those complex structures, we have the right experts to do that assessment.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, I mean, you have already been hit with almost a half a billion dollars on one building, so this could get expensive real quick.

Mr. FUGATE. Based upon the existing outstanding arbitrations, that was factored into our request for the supplemental, and we have, in some cases, already settled some of those or are working to settle some of those based on a consensus that we are not going to be able to, in our cases, win these arbitrations. And we had actually in our initial supplemental, we are figuring about middle-of-the-road settlements. So we took that and we came back and said, we need to assume that if these are all lost, what does that look like, and make that the request for the supplemental versus the assumption that they weren't going to go against FEMA and that we had factored too low.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Ms. Roybal-Allard.

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Fugate, I would like to ask you a little bit about our Federal Government's ability to communicate with the public in a national crisis. A report by GAO in September of 2009 said that the Emergency Alert System was ineffective and unreliable, and that it had—it lacked redundancy. There were gaps in coverage and a lack of testing and training, among other shortcomings.

The GAO analysis also found that the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System Program, which FEMA envisions as an alternative to EAS, has been grossly mismanaged, and that little progress has been made since 2007.

Can you inform the committee as to what progress is being made in regards to the alternative program, and what is it that is being done to address the weaknesses of the current system in the event that we have a disaster prior to the completion of this new program?

Mr. FUGATE. I would like to submit a full answer in writing due to the time.

[The information follows:]

RESPONSE:

Can you inform the committee as to what progress is being made in regards to the alternative program [Integrated Public Alert and Warning System]?

I. Common Alert Protocol (CAP) Standards Development

CAP is an open standard for exchanging emergency alerts that allows a consistent warning message to be simultaneously disseminated over many different warning systems. CAP also provides interoperability across Federal, State, and Local alerting systems. The Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS) voted to approve and has published the OASIS CAP v1.2 USA IPAWS Profile as a technical specification to the draft CAP v1.2 Standard. As scheduled, the CAP v1.2 USA IPAWS Profile was accepted on October 13, 2009. The OASIS CAP v1.2 Standard is currently in its third round of public comment. NCP's IPAWS Program Management Office (PMO) is now working with the EAS-CAP Industry Group to finalize a CAP to EAS Implementation Guide. The CAP to EAS Implementation Guide will provide specificity on how CAP messages should be translated from the CAP data format into audio and text messages that can be broadcast to the public by participating EAS broadcasters.

FEMA initiated the IPAWS CAP Profile Conformity Assessment Program and awarded Eastern Kentucky University (EKU) a contract to test emergency alert equipment for conformity with the CAP v.1.2 IPAWS USA Profile. EKU is currently developing the testing procedures and scripts for the assessment program with plans to accept the first industry equipment for assessment as soon as OASIS approves the CAP v1.2 standard.

Additionally, the IPAWS PMO is analyzing security requirements for inclusion in the next updates to the CAP standards for IPAWS and is researching future requirements to address special needs, multiple language alerting, and video media alerts.

II. IPAWS Aggregator and Commercial Mobile Alert System (CMAS)

The IPAWS PMO is adopting the FEMA Disaster Management Open Platform for Emergency Networks (DM-OPEN) and Framework (DM-Framework) projects for and enhancing the DM-OPEN system to be the IPAWS Aggregator and Alert Gateway. DM-OPEN is a non-proprietary operational interoperability service that enables EXDL and CAP standard messages to be exchanged between systems and networks.

Adoption of the DM-OPEN and DM-Framework systems will provide IPAWS a head start in the development of a server core that supports aggregation, transformation and routing of standards-based alert and warning message formats, including the IPAWS CAP v1.2 message. The DM-Framework will also provide IPAWS a developed standards-based alert origination capability that is already used by state and local emergency management offices for alert origination.

Per the IPAWS program management plan, FEMA adopted the Commercial Mobile Alerting Service (CMAS) specification. The adoption of the CMAS specifications culminates over a year of collaborative work among FEMA, the Department of Homeland Security Science and Technology Directorate (DHS S&T), and the Alliance of Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS) and the Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA) committee and cellular industry participants. During this period, FEMA and DHS S&T participated in numerous joint CMAS forums hosted by ATIS/TIA

In November 2009, the ATIS/TIA approved the "Joint ATIS/TIA CMAS Federal Alert Gateway to Commercial Mobile Service Providers (CMSP) Gateway Specification." In a joint FEMA and FCC press release on December 7, 2009, FEMA adopted the specification as the Government Interface Design Specification for the FEMA IPAWS federal alert aggregator/gateway interface that will send alert and warning messages to participating commercial mobile carriers for delivery to cell phones and other mobile devices. In February 2010, DHS adopted the specification as a DHS National Standard.

This collaboration with industry is a key piece of IPAWS' ability to provide alerts and warnings to reach the public through as many means as possible, including via commercial mobile services. The CMAS component of IPAWS will allow alerting authorities to send Presidential, imminent threat, and amber alert messages to the public via mobile phones. A key differentiator of the CMAS technology versus the existing subscription-based text messaging alert services available in some areas today is that the CMAS will enable alert messages to be sent to any cell phone within range of a particular cell phone broadcasting tower. The CMAS also utilizes different communications channels and protocols that decrease the risk of network congestion during emergencies. The cellular industry, the FCC, and DHS Science and Technology (S&T) are critical partners with FEMA to develop this new alerting capability. FEMA expects to have an initial IPAWS CMAS operating capability in early 2011.

III. Primary Entry Point (PEP) Station Expansion

In September 2009, FEMA provided authorization to the US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) to design and construct an additional 32 PEP stations. By the end of September 2011, the goal will be to have a total of 74 operational PEP stations will be operational throughout the United States, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. The increase in PEP stations will improve the likelihood that a recipient receives the message from a local station rather than a secondary message sent from a distant location. The direct coverage of the nation's population from PEP stations will expand from approximately 67 per cent to over 90 per cent when these additional stations become operational. The PEP Expansion Project Quarterly In Progress Review (IPR) was successfully conducted October 23, 2009 and provided FEMA and USACE management with a program overview and the way ahead.

To date, all site surveys have been completed. The USACE has completed the initial design of the PEP station modular shelter and backup transmitter system. Initial procurement of long lead items such as transmitters, generators and fuel tanks are underway.

Construction of the first five new PEP Expansion stations is scheduled to begin in May 2010, following procurement of the modular shelters and arrival of all required equipment at the sites. Project completion for these five sites is planned for August 2010. The remaining sites will come on line through September 2011.

IV. Geo-Targeted Alerting System (GTAS)

The GTAS Plume Modeling project involves the development of a collaborative software tool for state and local emergency managers to identify the areas that could be affected by the release of chemical, bio-chemical, or other toxic materials, and issue geographically targeted alerts to the public in those areas. The developmental application provides state and local emergency managers with a collaboration tool that facilitates communication with their local NWS Weather Forecast Office weather models and forecaster expertise. The application collaboratively generates an estimated plume area graphic on a local map shared between the emergency manager and the NWS office forecaster, allowing the emergency manager to craft a CAP message and send a targeted alert and warning to the affected public.

GTAS prototypes have been installed at the Dallas, TX Emergency Operations Center (EOC), the Ft. Worth, TX, Weather Forecast Office, the Washington State EOC, the City of Seattle EOC, and the Seattle Weather Forecast Office. Additional deployments/training and testing are scheduled for New York City and Kansas City beginning first quarter CY 2010.

V. Outreach Education, Training, and Exercises

Realizing IPAWS will require the energy, effort, and expertise of a myriad of individuals and organizations that have equities in public alert and warning, FEMA developed an IPAWS Stakeholder Engagement Plan (dated March 2010) to address the broad spectrum of federal, state, local, territorial, and tribal governments and American residents who play a crucial role or are the recipients of critical alert and warning information. IPAWS is not a capability that can be designed and mandated by the Federal Government alone, and then expected to work properly in times of crisis. Rather, it will be a collaborative effort to bring together the right combination of resources – people, skills, and technology -- to ensure the end result is an integrated and interoperable system that allows our Nation's leaders to alert and warn the American people.

Success in this endeavor depends on trusted relationships between and among government and private sector partners. The American people are our most trusted stakeholder in this critical program. The resilience of the American people during times of crisis has been demonstrated time and time again. It is therefore incumbent on all of us to ensure they have timely information to increase the likelihood of their survival and minimize damage during times of emergency.

On January 6th of this year we conducted a state-wide exercise of EAS in Alaska. The exercise was overwhelmingly successful, thanks in large part to the Alaska Broadcasters Association, the Alaska Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, and Radio Station KFQD. The exercise in Alaska will serve as a model for a future national EAS exercise planned for early 2011, which we are planning along with other stakeholders.

In February and March 2010, the FEMA IPAWS leadership team presented at the EAS Summit and National Emergency Management Association conferences in Washington, soliciting feedback and capturing information on state and local alert and warning challenges.

In September and October 2009, the FEMA IPAWS leadership team spoke at several major stakeholder meetings. Among them were the Association of Contingency Planners and the National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) Conference on Interoperability. At the NIEM Conference, the IPAWS PMO, in partnership with DHS S&T, showcased work being done to advance the Common Alerting Protocol profile for alerts and warnings.

FEMA and the IPAWS PMO was also a strong presence at the International Association of Emergency Managers Conference held in Orlando in November 2009. The IPAWS PMO hosted an information booth for the duration of the expo at which IPAWS demonstrated the GTAS prototype software and distributed fact sheets on IPAWS architecture, future plans, and capabilities. At the conclusion of the IAEM Conference, the IPAWS Deputy Director attended the incoming IAEM President's first board meeting and provided a brief overview of the IPAWS program vision. IPAWS asked the IAEM for continued collaboration and cooperation, and assistance in validating IPAWS plans and requirements to meet federal and state emergency managers' public alert and warning needs.

The IPAWS PMO also met with Gallaudet University to capture information on how the university employed alert and warning technology to disseminate information to students and faculty who might be hearing, speech and sight impaired or any combination of the three. A technical exchange was conducted and a discussion ensued on certification of sign interpreters and translation of text/speech to sign language. The IPAWS PMO shared information on IPAWS and services for text/speech to sign language translation via the web that University officials were not aware existed. This newly formed partnership will allow for a continued exchange of pertinent information, lessons learned and technology evaluations.

The IPAWS PMO has also been in coordination with the DHS Infrastructure Protection office to establish a Cross Sector Public Alert and Warning Working Group (CSPAWWG). The working group will leverage the National Infrastructure Protection Plan and the established Communications and Emergency Services Government Coordinating Councils and their counterpart private sector coordinating councils for coordination on a wide range of alert and warning activities and issues.

FEMA IPAWS is looking forward to continuing activity engaging stakeholders and partners, including: 1) Increased outreach to state officials and partners as we prepare for a nation-wide EAS test; 2) Continued support for national, state, and local emergency management conferences; 3) A more visible presence in professional journals and newsletters, and; 4) Continued robust interaction with stakeholder working groups.

What is FEMA/IPAWS doing now to address the weaknesses of the current system in the event that we have a disaster prior to the completion of this new program?

We are diversifying connectivity to the legacy EAS. We are exercising the legacy EAS systems to identify problems, mitigate those risks, and correct the problems. Last, we are expanding the number of PEP stations across the country to increase the number of hardened stations receiving EAS messages, as well as increasing the survivability and reliability of all PEP stations involved in the EAS.

Mr. FUGATE. But, briefly, we have taken to heart those recommendations moving forward. Two key milestones was the publication of the Common Alerting Protocol, latest version. That is the standard for integrating the systems. It is an XML standard, allows us to not be type-specific, but allows us to use a lot of different types of devices.

The second piece is the Cellular Alert System, that the FCC publish rules on that. We are working with the industry to implement that. That will move into that.

And, finally, the third part is we had nationally, which is kind of surprising, the first national test of the national activation of the Emergency Alert System in Alaska. We did have some technical issues with some stations; however, overall, the system from the origination here in Washington did reach Alaska, did trigger the system, did go out.

There were some stations that had technical difficulties that we are working on, and we will provide a full report on the status of what we have done based upon that report and how we are moving that program forward.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. I appreciate it. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, Mr. Carter.

LEON RIVER FLOODPLAIN

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I realize we are running out of time, so I am just going to ask you to do me a favor. There is an issue in Texas on the Leon River, and it looks like to me that multiple branches of the Federal Government have come into the Leon, and they are proposing to put it—to try to take a river, which was moved into a fast-flowing river, so it ultimately goes into a water-storage lake where we get drinking water.

Now somebody has decided they needed more wetlands, so the engineers are going to reengineer that river to put it back into its original banks. Then FEMA is coming in, based on that, and writing new floodplains, which is putting a huge community all inside the floodplain. In addition, quite honestly, the Corps is probably going to flood all these communities, because they are redoing the river for some environmental group that wants to change it back to wetlands. It has kind of got people thinking that the government is insane.

Take a look at the Leon and see what you can do to help. I appreciate it. I know your time has run out. I am not going to ask for an answer, because I doubt if you know about the Leon. But if you do, I am glad to hear it, and I would sure appreciate your taking a look at it.

Mr. FUGATE. We will take a look at it, sir, and we will have our staff get with your staff, follow up.

[The information follows:]

FEMA is currently working with the Member's staff to schedule a meeting to discuss the matter further.

Mr. CARTER. I am going to be all over the engineers, I can promise you.

Mr. FUGATE. Yes, sir.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you.

Mr. Administrator, we thank you for your good work, for the energy and experience you brought to this job, and your continued cooperation with this Subcommittee.

Mr. FUGATE. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Mr. PRICE. With that, we will adjourn the hearing and go with you to greet our friends from Haiti.

Mr. FUGATE. My honor, sir. We are trying to be green and carpool.

United States House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations

Hearing before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

FEMA - Preparing for Disasters and Minimizing Losses

Questions for the Record

March 10, 2010

Table of Contents for Questions for the Record

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE David Price

Craig Fugate, Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEMA - Preparing for Disasters and Minimizing Losses

Disaster Relief Fund

Question: What fiscal years are included in the five year estimate presented in the President's budget request? What were the actual obligations in each of those years?

ANSWER: The 5-year estimate presented in the President's Budget is comprised of fiscal years (FY) 2005 to 2009. The actual obligations, not adjusted for inflation, are in the table below. The 5-year estimate presented in the President's Budget was calculated by taking the average of the 5 years and adjusting for inflation.

FY	Obligations ($000)
2005	$2,112,052
2006	3,833,425
2007	6,203,878
2008	5,270,298
2009	3,620,567
Total (2005-2009)	21,040,220

Disaster Relief Contracting

Question: A recent IG report cites a number of incidences of wasteful contracting in the Disaster Relief Fund under the last Administration. Some examples in the report include spending millions on consumable items, such as hydrating drinks for children, which were never used and had to be thrown out. There were reports of the purchase of questionable commodities that are not usually paid for by the Federal government, such as shampoo and other personal products just because the state asked for them and could not pay for them. In other instances assets such as camps for first responders or medical units which field contracting officials questioned the need were for set up and subsequently found to not be necessary or severely underutilized. Just these few examples accounted for the waste of over $10 million.

The report cites everything from field staff not following proper contracting regulations to political pressure in a response situation as reasons for some of this misuse of tax payer dollars.

- What is FEMA doing to encourage the most responsible use of Federal disaster relief dollars? What specific policies are being put into place to make sure that these kinds of situations are not repeated in future disasters?

ANSWER: Following the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) draft report, *Improvements Needed in FEMA's Disaster Contract Management*, FEMA's December 30, 2009, response concurred with three of the draft report's recommendations.

Recommendation 1: Adhere to the National Response Framework principles by clarifying the authority of federal, state, local, and regional emergency managers and ensure, to the extent possible, that acquisitions are based on accurate estimates of needs.

Response: FEMA concurs with this recommendation in principle and will review existing processes and procedures to facilitate better coordination among the above mentioned officials. Further, as the OIG report indicates, FEMA implemented a Concept of Operations for FEMA Responder Support Camps in May 2009, which introduced the concept of modular and scalable base camps and clarified the process for defining the requirements for base camps.

Nevertheless, FEMA disagrees with the finding that FEMA could have avoided spending more than $4 million by consolidating two base camps into one. The example provided indicates that FEMA established two 500-bed base camps in the State of Texas for an initial 30 days near the Scholes Airport and near the Orange County Airport. This was a significant improvement from the 2,000-occupant base camps FEMA had contracted for in the past. The services were extended for an additional 30 days. One of the Texas base camps housed 310 occupants and served 632 meals; whereas the other base camp housed 236 occupants and served 320 meals. However, it is clear that 546 occupants (310 plus 236) could not be housed within a single 500-bed base camp. It is also clear that FEMA had to establish either two 500-bed base camps (this is the minimum occupancy rate available) or a single 1000-bed base camp. The two camps were established in two different, geographically distant, Texas counties in order to best meet the needs of the responders.

Recommendation 3: Direct FEMA contracting specialists to improve coordination with operations and logistics and other personnel who support the acquisition process. Develop a common and coordinated plan for how to meet the government's needs during an emergency and when emergency supplies in warehouses are exhausted. FEMA should also consider communicating with stakeholders in General Services Administration, Defense Logistics Agency, and the U.S. Corp of Engineers who may have their own standby contracts for disaster related commodities and services.

Response: FEMA concurs with this recommendation and has undertaken a review of certain contracts for recurring items and services to determine whether such requirements should be placed under a pre-positioned contract or under a contractual vehicle that will permit acquisition at a fair and reasonable price/cost. This recommendation is considered implemented.

Recommendation 4: Ensure compliance with existing contract file maintenance regulations, policies, and procedures and provide a strong control environment in headquarters, regional offices, and field offices by:

- Conducting periodic reviews of contract files, and
- Requiring that files provide an explanation for contracting decisions and actions.

Response: FEMA concurs with this recommendation, and FEMA's Acquisition Management Division has already implemented it. An internal audit program was established in November 2008 and an internal review of contract files to determine if the inclusion of necessary and required acquisition documentation is being maintained occurred through FY 2009 and will continue into FY 2010. A standard operating procedure was issued in FY 2008 identifying those acquisition documents that needed to be maintained to support the acquisition decisions. An electronic contract file maintenance system will be developed and implemented in FY 2010. This recommendation is considered implemented.

Disaster Recovery Strategy

Question: Section 682 of the Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 required FEMA to develop a National Disaster Recovery Strategy. On February 5, 2010, the Administration unveiled its draft National Recovery Framework, which was spearheaded by FEMA in coordination with HUD. A great deal of effort went into getting insights and suggestions from the stakeholder community and those involved are applauded for undertaking this task.

However, a few concerns remain. First, this document is ambiguous on too many important details. For example, a number of the proposed Recovery Support Functions provide confusing guidance about which Federal agency has the lead role – one of which actually says the coordinating agency is yet to be determined.

Additionally, the Framework proposes a new position called the Federal Recovery Coordinator to coordinate Federal resources for the recovery phase of a disaster. The role and authorities of this individual are not clear. The last thing we want to do is create confusion about the role and responsibilities of a Federal representative.

- It seems like a lot of this really needs to be fleshed out further. What are the next steps as far as this framework is concerned? And what is the timeline for which there will be an updated and more operational strategy document? Will there be more opportunity for stakeholder input during this process?

ANSWER: The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) is designed for all who are or might be involved in disaster recovery, and addresses the need for improved leadership, a coordinating structure, and pre- and post-disaster planning. To meet these objectives, the NDRF introduces important operating and planning elements:

- Federal Recovery Coordinator
- Recovery support functions (6)
- Renewed emphasis on pre-disaster and post-disaster planning to improve disaster preparedness and community resiliency
- Defined roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders whose active participation and effective collaboration are critical
- Core recovery principles and success factors that provide strategic, planning, and operating guidance for achieving recovery

Recent catastrophic or large disasters highlighted the need for additional guidance, structures, and leadership to improve support and management of recovery activities. On September 29, 2009, the President charged the Secretaries of DHS and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) along with 20 other federal departments, agencies, and offices to examine issues associated with long-term recovery from disasters through the Long-term Disaster Recovery Working Group. The Working Group joined an effort started by FEMA in August 2009 to develop the NDRF to describe how disaster recovery efforts and assistance are coordinated. Additionally, the Working Group was charged with developing a report to the President to convey recommendations for improving disaster resilience and recovery, including modifications to existing authorities or programs to better support our partners in effecting a successful recovery after a disaster. The NDRF is one component of this report.

In keeping with the President's commitment to transparency and openness in government, the Working Group initiated a series of outreach efforts to engage Federal agencies; state, tribal, and local government leaders; recovery assistance providers; nongovernmental organizations; private sector representatives; and interested citizens. These efforts included:

- 12 video teleconferences in 10 HUD and FEMA Regions
- 5 stakeholder forums in New Orleans, New York City, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, and Memphis
- Discussion roundtables for professional associations and academic scholars with expertise in disaster recovery
- Development of a website: www.DisasterRecoveryWorkingGroup.gov, allowing 24/7 access to learn about the initiative and to submit responses and comments

The NDRF also was posted to the Federal Register for public comment the first week of February and the comment period ended on February 26, 2010. FEMA received 1,870 comments from 165 people and is currently working through the process to adjudicate the comments received.

The NDRF is expected to be provided to the President in May 2010 along with the Long-term Disaster Recovery Working Group report.

Even when the NDRF is published as a final base document, it will be strategic in scope and therefore will need follow-on supporting documents and guidance such as annexes, and eventually, Standard Operating Procedures for the Recovery Support Functions and Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinators, etc. FEMA is working on the annexes and appendices for the NDRF with its interagency partners, and will publish an implementation plan for these elements with the final base document.

Port Security Grants

Question: Last spring we had two hearings with FEMA and TSA on what solutions could be implemented to improve the timeliness of transit grant draw downs for fiscal years 2006-2008. At the second hearing, TSA and FEMA announced that all Tier 1 projects would be approved at the time the awards were announced. This was to be a significant change, allowing entities to access these funds up to 285 days faster.

In reviewing FEMA's port security grants, it appears that the award and disbursement of funds is even worse than it was a year ago for transit grants. For example, even though the Captains of the Port review the Tier 1 and 2 port projects and make recommendations that, as we understand, are largely adopted as is, the National Review panel takes another 6 months thereafter to review these project requests. For example, in the case of one port (New York/New Jersey), while the award was approved 191 days after the project was submitted, the port does still not have the authority to incur costs--481 days since submission. And that doesn't even get at the disbursal of funds.

- Has FEMA taken a hard look at the port security grants process to make sure that the grant funds are being awarded and permitted to move forward on a timely basis?

- Does/Has FEMA consulted with other Federal agencies to learn how they administer grants? What changes could FEMA put in place to expedite the disbursement of grants?

ANSWER: The Port Security Grant Program (PSGP) falls under the portfolio of FEMA's preparedness grant programs. The program is managed by FEMA grants program staff, with the United States Coast Guard (USCG) providing subject matter expertise.

Since FY 2007, DHS has awarded more than $1.2 billion in PSGP funding. Of this amount, approximately $62 million has been drawn down by recipients through FEMA's electronic payment and reporting system. This equates to approximately five percent of total awarded funds drawn down by recipients. Although this is a relatively low percentage, drawdown figures should not be the sole gauge of program progress or lack thereof.

Each PSGP award has several special conditions that must be formally accepted by the recipient, some of which place holds on funds until met. These special conditions prevent grantees from obligating, expending, and drawing down funds until compliance with such conditions is met. The two special conditions that most significantly impact releasing funds and drawdown rates are the requirements for budget reviews and environmental and historic preservation (EHP) reviews. In the past, long delays within the EHP review process could be attributed to insufficient staff resources and the lack of established EHP review processes. Historically, the investments justifications (IJ) were utilized as the documentation for the EHP review; however, the information provided in the IJ was insufficient. Significant delays resulted from attempts to obtain the required information from grantees.

FEMA has addressed these issues through an increase in resources and the establishment of processes. FEMA's Grant Programs Directorate (GPD) began conducting its initial EHP review at the pre-award phase of the grant life cycle in FY 2009. Grantees are now informed of the EHP requirements for their projects along with their award. If more information is needed it is conveyed directly to the grantee, and the appropriate program analyst is copied as well. This allows the EHP process to begin as early as possible and significantly reduces delays attributed to the EHP review. If any project can be approved at this point, it is submitted for the release of the special condition for EHP compliance.

In addition, a significant outreach effort has been undertaken to educate grantees on EHP requirements. The release of Information Bulletin 329 in September 2009 provided guidance and clarification on GPD's EHP review process. The GPD EHP team also participated in the FY 2010 PSGP outreach efforts that included 35 onsite visits as well as several follow-up conference calls. The GPD EHP team provided guidance to the Transportation Security Grant Program and PSGP grantees for the ARRA funding. GPD also has set up an email account (gpdehpinfo@fema.gov) that provides support to all grantees for EHP questions and status requests.

These efforts have significantly reduced the amount of incomplete review packets that are submitted and have reduced the amount of time it takes grantees to submit additional information. A project review may take 30 to 45 working days for activities with potentially low environmental or historical impact; however, it is common for GPD to review projects in as little as 3 days to 3 weeks. Projects with the potential to have adverse impacts, such as new construction, or installation of communication towers greater than 200 feet, can take 6 to 12 months to review.

FEMA is unable to approve budgets prior to project approval, because it does not have the final documents that lay out the scope of work. These documents allow FEMA to determine reasonableness, allowability, and allocability. In order to relieve some of the delay, GPD implemented the process above, allowing budget reviews to be conducted as projects are approved to allow the grantees to utilize their funding and to begin implementation of their approved projects.

In FY 2007 and FY 2009, the PSGP received additional appropriations, essentially requiring two rounds of grants for those fiscal years. Therefore, FEMA and USCG program staffs had to complete these tasks without additional management and administrative support. In addition, beginning with the FY 2007 Supplemental round, the highest risk port areas were required to provide a Fiduciary Agent (FA), who serves as FEMA's grantee and point of contact for all grant matters. The FA works at the local level with the Captain of the Port (USCG) to foster regional collaboration and collects IJs for projects for submission to DHS. A series of deliverables is required to be submitted and approved by FEMA prior to submitting projects. These include a

Concept of Operations (CONOPS) document and a Port-wide Risk Management Plan (PWRMP). These deliverables can take 12 to18 months to complete and grant funds may be used in their development.

Once these deliverables are submitted and approved by FEMA, the FA submits projects for review and approval. Even before FEMA receives the projects, they are reviewed and prioritized at the field level by the local Captain of the Port who makes a determination on the project with comments from the U.S. Department of Transportation's (DOT) Maritime Administration and with advice from the Area Maritime Security Committee. For the FY 2007 Supplemental through FY 2009 PSGP rounds, each FA was on a different timetable. This resulted in FEMA continuously receiving projects for review and convening review panels of subject matter experts from across DHS, which is a time-consuming process. If projects are not sufficient to move forward, they must be sent back to the FA for additional information, or resubmission, thus causing further delay. Once projects are approved by DHS leadership, they are submitted for budget and EHP clearance to release funds.

Once FEMA releases funds (either partial release by project or the entire award), the recipient is notified and may draw down against the grant through the electronic payment and reporting system. Of the $1.2 billion in PSGP funding awarded from FY 2007 to present, $264.5 million or 22 percent of total funding has been released to grantees. FEMA does not control or dictate when recipients must draw down funds. Each recipient follows its local protocols. Funds may be drawn down anytime during the award period and up to 90 days following the end of the award period.

For existing awards (FY 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) and prior), FEMA has made significant strides in releasing PSGP funding. The EHP backlog has been cleared. Additionally, it has been a priority of PSGP staff to review projects in a timely manner, release partial funds as projects are approved, and provide feedback to FAs as to status, particularly if projects are sent back requiring additional work. Finally, the majority of CONOPS and PWRMPs have been submitted and approved by FEMA, which now allows FEMA to concentrate on reviewing and approving projects.

The FA project submission has been refined for the FY 2010 round. All FA projects are due to FEMA 45 days after the application period closes. If all projects are received by this deadline, FEMA will be able to review projects during a single session by a panel of subject matter experts. This will put all FAs on the same timetable and will eliminate the current practice of reviewing projects on a rolling basis as well as expedite the release of funds.

FEMA continuously engages with port stakeholders to garner concerns and suggestions for program improvement. This past fall, FEMA invited all of the PSGP FAs to Washington, D.C., for a 2-day workshop on how to improve the efficiency of the program.

FEMA, along with the USCG, continues to make every effort work to strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of the PSGP.

FEMA has consulted with other Federal agencies to learn how they administer grants. The Grant Development and Administration Division (GD&A) within GPD recently completed a workforce analysis, in which a benchmarking study was conducted with Federal programmatic grant operations staff at DOT, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Department of Justice (DOJ), and FEMA.

In order to make educated comparisons between GD&A and other, more mature grant agencies, four benchmarking interviews were conducted and combined with information already known to the project team about program areas from other FEMA directorates. These interviews were held with programmatic subject matter experts in DOT, HHS, EPA, and DOJ. While grant life cycles are similar regardless of grant type, these agencies were identified and selected by grants management professionals based on their maturity, best practices, and business models to support a similar size and complexity as GD&A. The benchmarking questions were standardized and addressed organizational strategy, demographics (i.e. grantee type and grants portfolio), structural alignment and maturity, accountability, high-level processes, and the roles/responsibilities of personnel.

It was determined that compared with these organizations, there are no functions GD&A is currently performing that it should not, nor is GD&A neglecting any functions that it should be performing. However, the degree and effectiveness of the functions performed by GD&A does differ from the more mature grant operations studied. This is likely a byproduct of the multiple reorganizations that limited GD&A's ability to focus on process development and maturation.

FEMA staff

Question: Through substantial funding increases in past years, FEMA's staff has grown from approximately 2,700 FTE in 2005 to nearly 8,000 expected in fiscal year 2010. Concerns remain about the right size, balance, and morale of the agency's workforce. A recent study by the National Academy of Public Administration focused on the Regions and cited challenges regarding staffing levels, the appropriate level of authority and communications with headquarters.

- Please share some of the actions FEMA is undertaking to make sure your workforce is right sized, that the staff is balanced well between program areas, and FEMA is are building a strong, but appropriate role for Regional offices.

ANSWER: In the fourth quarter of FY 2009, FEMA launched an agencywide Integrated Strategic Workforce Planning Initiative to ensure its ability to meet its responsibilities to support its State and local partners. The Integrated Strategic Workforce Planning Initiative's objective is to conduct a capabilities- and events-driven workforce planning effort that baselines the current FEMA workforce and creates the FEMA workforce of 2012 and beyond.

Through four phases extending from FY 2009 – FY 2012, the initiative will:

- Develop an understanding of FEMA's current Federal workforce, its core operational capabilities, its operational environment, and workforce trends
- Design the future operational capabilities needed to support any FEMA mission from 2012 and beyond through exploration of forecasted events and associated workload
- Review current and define future operational capabilities
- Outline a roadmap with short- and long-term strategies to fulfill FEMA's required operational capabilities
- Institute event- and capability-driven methodologies in FEMA's workforce planning processes

FEMA has partnered with the Homeland Security Studies and Analysis Institute for the initiative's first phase (Q4 of FY 2009 through Q3 of FY 2010) to conduct the baseline workforce assessment by quantifying the current workforce in terms of numbers, locations, work performed, and limited capabilities assessment.

The results of this assessment are to be provided by June 30, 2010. The results of Phases II-IV, scheduled for late through late FY 2012, will be used to identify strategies needed to achieve the strategic direction, and to provide data to support human capital planning.

Individual and Community Preparedness

Question: We have invested a lot of direct Federal support into the preparedness of first responders, but there will be instances in which people will have to take care of themselves, their families and their neighbors for a period of time. Additionally, the more people understand how to prepare for and mitigate against risks, the less communities will have to rely on the Federal government in the aftermath of a disaster. Many of the strategic documents coming out of the Department have a focus on individual and community preparedness. This includes the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review and the National Disaster Recovery Framework. The Secretary has also made public statements promoting individual preparedness. However, there doesn't seem to be a straight line being drawn from this abstract discussion and any action the Department is taking.

- How will the Department convey information to the public about the risks their community faces and how they can mitigate against those risks or prepare for them? What action is FEMA taking to communicate the need for individual and community preparedness and how are these actions reflected in the budget priorities?

ANSWER: Research shows us that, to be effective, messaging on risks, mitigation, and preparedness should come from multiple sources, from national and state platforms, from local government, and from local social networks, such as the workplace, school, neighborhoods, and places of worship.

The Department uses all communication channels available to promote awareness about risks and the appropriate mitigation and preparedness measures against those risks. This includes speeches and public appearances by senior leadership; discussions with all levels of government and nongovernment representation to disseminate this message through their networks, websites, and publications; the use of social media; and imbedding the importance of communicating with the public in all doctrine, policy, and grant guidance.

FEMA's Citizen Corps model brings together local government and nongovernmental organizations, including community and civic leaders, to exchange information, collaborate on issues, and plan for local hazards and emergencies with the goal of preparing the communities' citizens. Training and volunteer programs such as FEMA's Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program educate the public about disaster preparedness for hazards that may impact their area and train them in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations.

To ensure that FEMA policy and strategic direction is evidence-based, FEMA also pursues a broad-range research agenda to inform the development of guidance and tools and resources for the public. This includes national household surveys, behavior change modeling, and targeted analysis by sector, including youth preparedness and business preparedness, and geographic area. FEMA also partners with colleagues in the Science and Technology Directorate to leverage research conducted by the DHS Centers of Excellence and other sources.

FEMA is deeply committed to elevating the critical importance of individual and community preparedness. As a cornerstone to national resilience, individual and community preparedness is highlighted in all national policy and doctrine including the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review, Homeland Security Presidential Directive-8, the FEMA Administrator's Intent, the National Preparedness Guidelines, the National Response and Recovery Frameworks, the Target Capabilities List, and the Homeland Security Grant Program.

In addition to continuing to support dedicated programs for individual and community preparedness, including Ready.gov, Citizen Corps, CERT, Radiological Emergency Preparedness and Chemical Stockpile Emergency

Preparedness Program outreach, and mitigation outreach, FEMA is more fully incorporating individual and community preparedness issues throughout the preparedness and mitigation portfolios, to include planning, training, exercises, and assessments. Individual and community preparedness is an integral element of FEMA's mission and is supported as a budget priority.

Examples of these communication efforts include:

- The Ready Campaign has a 4-year contract with the Advertising Council to develop national public service advertising including television, radio, print, outdoor, and Internet. The Ad Council has declared *Ready* one of the most successful campaigns in its more than 60-year history. Since its launch, the campaign has generated nearly $836 million in donated media support.
- The Ready Campaign, Citizen Corps, and FEMA promote individual and community preparedness through their websites (www.ready.gov, www.citizencorps.gov and www.fema.gov).
- In addition, FEMA has been pragmatically adapting its communications efforts to include social media since June 2008, and was one of the first federal agencies to achieve a modified user agreement with Google in May 2008, providing a working example for other federal agencies. FEMA has been working with GoogleBooks to provide its published content in a free, easy-to-access format online.
- FEMA also broke new ground for a federal agency through its use of Twitter to host the first all-access "press conference" through the tool. In addition to its Twitter account (which has more than 8,000 followers), FEMA offers national-level RSS feeds and widgets that provide subscribers with automated updated information.
- FEMA has a YouTube channel and a multimedia page where it can host videos on preparedness.
- In addition, FEMA also hosts a Facebook page, where it delivers daily preparedness tips to its more than 9,500 "fans."
- The Ready Campaign has a series of social media tools to further engage Americans in taking steps to prepare for emergencies including an interactive widget and a Twitter account (which has more than 6,100 followers).

Preparedness Measurement

Question: This Committee provided $2 million in last year's bill to set up a task force to bring together a cross section of experts from all levels of government and many disciplines to try to once again tackle the issues of defining, building and measuring preparedness capabilities.

When the Subcommittee staff was briefed on the plans for the task force, FEMA staff indicated that members of the task force would be identified and working groups would have begun by this time, with recommendations to Congress expected in September 2010.

- This is an ambitious schedule – have the working groups begun their business and can we still expect recommendations by September?

- Will FEMA's leadership commit to tackling this challenge and put into place a system for defining and measuring state and local capacity and preparedness?

ANSWER: FEMA's leadership is committed to putting a system in place for measuring state and local capacity and preparedness, and wants to do so in an effective, coordinated manner. A review of the Department's efforts in this area revealed the existence of multiple federal assessment efforts that were, in some cases, inadequately coordinated, and presented not only an impediment to accurately portraying the state of preparedness, but imposed an unacceptable administrative burden on the Department's stakeholders. To address this and other related issues, FEMA is establishing the Preparedness Task Force, expected to convene in mid-April, to be comprised of state, tribal, local, and federal experts who will be charged with, among other duties, making recommendations as to the best, single system that should be implemented to measure national preparedness. Establishing a consolidated framework for the measurement of preparedness is a priority. We look forward to working with Congress and our stakeholders toward adopting a common assessment methodology that will best inform future decision making across all levels of government. The task force recommendations are expected in September.

Flood Insurance

Question: The flood insurance program has limped along for some time through a piecemeal series of authorization extensions, usually done by this Committee. The danger of that was most evident when the failure of the Senate to pass the reauthorization resulted in a shutdown of the program for a few days in the beginning of this month. There's no doubt that this program is in serious need of a wholesale reauthorization.

- FEMA hosted a two day "listening session" last year on the flood insurance program. What kind of information did the agency get from opening up a discussion forum with stakeholders? Does FEMA plan to leverage that knowledge and possible take the lead in crafting an Administration proposal to submit to Congress?

ANSWER: In performing its mission, FEMA believes it is important to continually seek input from its many stakeholders on how its programs can be more efficient and effective at meeting the needs of the public. To this end, FEMA has engaged in a comprehensive reform effort to address the concerns of the wide array of stakeholders involved in the ongoing debate about the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The effort is comprised of three phases designed to engage the greatest number of stakeholders and to consider the largest breadth of public policy options. Phase I focuses on the capture and analysis of stakeholder concerns and recommendations. During Phase II, FEMA will perform additional analysis of existing data and develop a portfolio of public policy alternatives. In Phase III, the public policy alternatives will be evaluated using a standard set of criteria and the resulting recommendations will be reported.

Phase I commenced with the NFIP Listening Session held November 5-6, 2009, in Washington, D.C. The goals of this Listening Session were to engage invited stakeholders to hear about the key issues facing the program, identify common understanding between groups, and document the diversity of opinions concerning the optimum implementation of the NFIP.

The stakeholder listening session was attended by more than 170 participants comprised of representatives from federal, tribal, state, and local governments, the private sector, and nongovernmental agencies. Day 1 featured a panel presentation by five diverse stakeholders and six breakout sessions. During the breakout sessions, participants were presented with a unique topic and asked to identify issues that FEMA should take into account as it considers NFIP reform in that area. The following is a list of the topics from the Day 1 breakout sessions:

Topic 1:	Subsidizing Risk
Topic 2:	Mapping/Risk Identification and Communication
Topic 3:	Mandatory Purchasing/Affordability
Topic 4:	The NFIP and Environmental Issues
Topic 5:	Actuarial Soundness of NFIP
Topic 6:	Types of Hazard Insurance Available and the Level of Coverage That May Be Purchased

At the end of Day 1, five cross-cutting issues were selected for the Day 2 breakout discussions. During the Day 2 breakout sessions, participants were asked to identify ideas related to potential solutions for each of the five issue areas. The following is the list of the selected cross-cutting issues:

1. What are the strategies for addressing residual risk?
2. How might the Federal government improve its role in the insurance industry?
3. What are strategies for making insurance premiums more affordable?
4. What are the next steps with regard to land use and environmental management? Now that communities understand land use, how do we equip them to be more proactive?
5. How do you relate mapping, building practices, and insurance?

The analysis of the listening session comments culminated in a report titled, *Content Analysis of Breakout Session Comments*, and was posted on FEMA's website, http://www.fema.gov/business/nfip/nfip_listening_session.shtm, for a period of review.

Following the analysis of the Listening Session data, FEMA convened an NFIP Reform Working Group tasked with identifying and analyzing options for the future state of the NFIP. This Phase II effort will incorporate the recommendations and themes resulting from the NFIP Listening Session. In addition, the group will comprehensively review prior evaluations of the NFIP including the *Call for Issues Status Report* (1998-2000), *The Evaluation of the National Flood Insurance Program Final Report*, and other reports conducted by the American Institute for Research (2006), and several reports by the Government Accountability Office (GAO). The NFIP Reform Working Group will utilize the data provided by each of these studies to evaluate alternatives. The results of this analysis will serve to inform the decision-making process regarding the future of the NFIP.

GPD/NPD

Question: Please provide the funding level and FTE for the Grants Program Directorate (GPD) and National Preparedness Directorate for FYs 09&10. As well, provide the estimated funding level under the President's Budget request.

Additionally, how many grants does each FTE oversee on average?

ANSWER: Provided in the following table are the funding levels and FTE for GPD and the National Preparedness Directorate (NPD) for FYs 2009-2011.

	FY 2009 Actuals	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Budget Request
GRANT PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE			
State and Regional Preparedness Program	2,205,960,000	2,353,700,000	2,040,000,000
MSA Preparedness Program	1,684,420,000	1,549,000,000	1,750,000,000
Total, Grant Programs Directorate	3,890,380,000	3,902,700,000	3,790,000,000
FTE, Grant Programs Directorate	157	253	254
NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS DIRECTORATE			
Training, Measurement, and Exercise Program	261,961,000	262,500,000	210,590,000

Total, National Preparedness Directorate	261,961,000	262,500,000	210,590,000
FTE, National Preparedness Directorate	119	363	362

The FTE numbers below represent the staff overseeing grants at FEMA headquarters. These numbers do not account for regional staff or regionalized grant programs.

The Transportation Infrastructure Security Branch oversees an average of 77 awards per FTE (this includes PSGP, Transit Security Grant Program, Intercity Bus Security Grant Program, Freight Rail Security Grant Program, and Trucking Security Program).

The Homeland Security Grant Program Branch oversees an average of 29 awards per FTE (this includes the Homeland Security Grant Program, Buffer Zone Protection Program, Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program, Operation Stonegarden, Nonprofit Security Grant Program, Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program, and Public Safety Interoperable Communication grant program).

The Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program Branch oversees an average of 800 awards per FTE (this includes the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program, Fire Prevention and Safety Grants, and Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grants).

Emergency Management Assistance Compact

Question: What level of funding is in the FEMA base budget for the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)? What level of funding has been provided for EMAC from FY08-10?

ANSWER: The National Integration Center is planning on up to $4 million in FY 2011 based on the proposed Stafford Act Amendments (H.R. 3377), which would have authorized $4 million a year for FYs 2010, 2011, and 2012. FEMA has funded the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) at a total of $5.1 million from FY 2007 through FY 2009, with a plan to fund EMAC at $4.0 million in FY 2010. The breakdown of this funding is:

Fiscal Year	Funding
2007	$1,000,000
2007 supplemental	2,500,000
2008	1,600,000
2009	0
Subtotal	5,100,000
2010	4,000,000

Disaster Housing Assistance Program

Question: Can you please provide the total amount of money that was given to HUD for DHAP for both Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Ike respectively? Please also provide how much of the funds in each disaster were actually provided in rental payments for units that were occupied by disaster survivors.

ANSWER: As of February 2010, total funding allotted to HUD for Disaster Housing Assistance Program (DHAP) Katrina/Rita was $607,088,701, and total funding allotted to HUD for DHAP Ike was $266,620,442.

Also as of February 2010, HUD had expended $342,588,518 in rental payments under DHAP Katrina/Rita, and had expended $114,527,945 in rental payments under DHAP Ike.

American Samoa disaster

Question: Following an earthquake and subsequent Tsunami that struck American Samoa on September 29, 2009. The President issued a disaster declaration. American Samoa, which was already a high risk grantee, received over $100 million in disaster funding alone over the last 5 months. This amount will increase significantly in the next few years. Given the past problems with financial accountability in this territory, what steps is FEMA taking to assure that the disaster money that it provides will be spent appropriately?

ANSWER: In all disasters, FEMA implements strict fraud prevention controls to minimize disaster assistance payments on duplicate and potentially fraudulent registrations. For example, FEMA conducts identity and address verification checks on all Individual Assistance applications and requires inspections prior to approving rental assistance. These system controls help ensure that only qualified applicants receive disaster money.

Section 408 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended, authorizes the President to provide financial assistance or direct assistance to individuals or households to construct permanent housing in insular areas outside the continental United States in cases in which no alternative housing resources are available or types of temporary housing assistance are unavailable, infeasible, or not cost-effective. Currently, the maximum amount of financial assistance that may be provided is $30,300 (44 CFR 206.110 (b)).

On March 30, 2010, the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) issued *Management Advisory Report: Permanent Housing Construction on American Samoa (OIG 10-74)*. FEMA currently is developing a formal response to the report that addresses OIG's concerns.

Question: Section 408 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended, authorizes the President to provide financial assistance or direct assistance to individuals or households to construct permanent housing in insular areas outside the continental United States in cases in which no alternative housing resources are available or types of temporary housing assistance are unavailable, infeasible, or not cost-effective. Currently, the maximum amount of financial assistance that may be provided is $30,300 (44 CFR 206.110 (b)).

Following the September 29, 2009 tsunami that struck American Samoa, FEMA began what it designated a pilot program to construct new homes on American Samoa. The homes were to be functional and appropriate to the needs of each applicant and of average quality, size, and capacity based upon the community in which they were built.

a.) How many homes does FEMA intend to build on American Samoa?
b.) What is the current strategy for building these homes and which FEMA contractor is building them?
c.) What is the independent government cost estimate per home?

- Does this estimate include the cost of site demolition and preparation, materials and labor, oversight and profit for the contractor, any interagency agreements with other federal agencies for subject matter expertise and oversight, contract monitoring, and monthly on site operating expenses?

ANSWER: It is expected that 51 homes will be built. This number may fluctuate as we move through the permanent housing construction pilot program, primarily due to people electing direct assistance (building a home) but not being able to find a suitable property for building.

Those electing direct assistance (building a home) will receive either a 2-bedroom (920 square feet) or 3-bedroom (1,262 square feet) home depending upon their family size, as long as they meet the other requirements of providing a suitable building site and obtaining a land use permit.

A full and open competition market research review and analysis was conducted on November 22, 2009, to determine what companies were capable of building up to 250 homes in an accelerated time frame. Nine firms submitted answers and none were found as viable options for various reasons, including: the firms were not eligible under the Buy American Act; they did not have residential construction experience; they were not licensed in American Samoa; or, they were identified as off-island/nonlocal companies. Based on the results of this market research, FEMA needed to look beyond the existing capabilities on the island.

FEMA's technical assistance contract (TAC)-III is to ensure that the resources are available and standing by to complete a disaster housing mission. This contract was already in place at the time of the disaster, having been awarded to vendors on a regional basis with funding designated for vendors to maintain readiness to assist in various housing missions. FEMA also turned to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to provide government cost estimates and construction project management expertise to this mission. FEMA has utilized USACE to provide similar expertise in many prior disasters.

Currently, there is an undefinitized Notice to Proceed task order in place with PaTH, the pre-designated IA-TAC-III for Region IX. This task order allows the contractor to build up to eight homes. It also includes site design, layout, and prep for another nine homes. There currently are 15 homes in various stages of construction against this undefinitized task order. The definitized contract is expected to be in place by late April.

On March 30, 2010, OIG issued *Management Advisory Report: Permanent Housing Construction on American Samoa (OIG 10-74).* FEMA currently is developing a formal response to the report that addresses OIG's concerns.

Additional information has been provided to the Committee in response to this question in a separate document designated For Official Use Only due to acquisition-sensitive content.

Disaster Support

Question: Please provide a spend plan for the disaster support account for FY 10 and estimate spend plan for FY11.

ANSWER: The Disaster Readiness and Support (DRS) FY 2010 spend plan was submitted to Congress on April 1, 2010. The approved DRS FY 2011 spend plan amount is $288 million.

Reception and Representation

Question: How does FEMA plan to utilize its reception and representation expenses in 2011? To date, how much has been spent in 2010 and what is the plan for the remainder of the fiscal year? Please provide details on each expenditure.

ANSWER: The Office of the Administrator intends to utilize the Reception and Representation fund in 2011 in support of international and domestic dignitaries and visitors to FEMA. To date, FEMA has spent $300 of the allotted $3,000. The plan for the remainder of the year is to purchase more mementos (coins, cuff links, etc.) and associated accessories (coin display cases, etc.). Also, the funds will be used for the purchase of food and beverages for international and domestic dignitaries and guests during visits at headquarters with the Administrator.

The expenditures were for a Russian dignitaries visit on December 11, 2009, and included the following:

- 10 DHS/FEMA color pins - $100.00
- 10 DHS presentation coin display boxes - $150.00
- 1 pair DHS silverplated cuff links - $25.00
- Expedited shipping cost - $25.00

Hiring

Question: Please list the number, by office and pay grade level, of all FEMA employees hired non-competitively in fiscal year 2009 and explain why this was necessary.

ANSWER: FEMA takes advantage of appropriate noncompetitive hiring authorities to meet agency staffing needs. FEMA does not, however, have a specific tracking or reporting mechanism in place to capture data identifying employees hired noncompetitively. Generally speaking, FEMA capitalizes on the authorities provided to support the Federal Career Intern Program, the Student Temporary Employment Program, the transfer of current Federal Government employees from other Federal agencies, the hiring of reinstatement-eligible former Federal Government employees, and the hiring of employees to meet mission-critical occupational needs as regulated and approved by the Office of Personnel Management. FEMA also hires Disaster Assistance Employees (DAE) and Cadre of On-call Response/Recovery Employees (CORE) noncompetitively, as warranted, under the authority of the Stafford Act, as it states: In performing any services under this Act, any Federal agency is authorized—1. to appoint and fix the compensation of such temporary personnel as may be necessary, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in competitive service.

Contracts

Question: Please provide for the record, the number of noncompetitive contracts FEMA has entered into in fiscal year 2009, what is anticipated in 2010 and 2011, and an explanation as to why a non-competitive contract was chosen. As part of this response, please clearly delineate other transactional agreements and those purchases made from the GSA approved listings.

ANSWER: The total number of new contract actions (not counting modifications) for FY 2009 was 4,359. This equated to $835,561,779.

The total number of noncompetitive actions awarded in FY 2009 was 1,329. This represents 30.5 percent of the total number of new contract actions awarded on a noncompetitive basis. The reason for those noncompetitive awards is provided in the following table.

Category	FY 2009 Actions Volume [# of Contract Awards]	FY 2009 Actions Dollars [$ Obligated]
Noncompetitive Delivery Order	190	$60,455,703
Not Available for Competition	260	$44,984,755
Not Competed	662	$99,948,456
Not Competed -Simplified Acq. Proc.	173	$1,924,355
Follow-on to Competed Action	44	$2,461,482
TOTAL Noncompetitive	**1,329**	**$209,774,751**

- Noncompetitive Delivery Order – Awards issued under multiple-award, indefinite delivery, indefinite quantity contracts that were not competed amongst the awardees pursuant to Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) Part 16.5.

- Not Available for Competition: The action is not available for competition, e.g., awards directed to Ability One, UNICOR, or a regulated utility in accordance with FAR Part 41.

- Not Competed: This includes actions awarded pursuant to FAR Part 6.3 – Other than Full and Open Competition, e.g., a follow-on contract, awards to a unique source, awards to vendors with patent or data rights, utilities contracts, and urgency.

- Not Competed – Simplified Acquisition Process: This includes actions issued pursuant to FAR Part 13.

- Follow-on to Competed Action: This is an action which follows an existing competed action and meets the definition at FAR 6.302-1(a)(2)(ii). Competition would result in duplication of costs or unacceptable delays.

Anticipated Noncompetitive Contracts in FYs 2010 and 2011 – The memorandum from the Office of Management and Budget dated July 29, 2009, requires a reduction by at least 10 percent in the share of dollars obligated in FY 2010 under new contract actions that are awarded with high-risk contracting authorities. Using a baseline of FY 2008 noncompetitive obligated dollars, FEMA must reduce by at least 10 percent the percentage of dollars obligated for "not competed" contracts. By the end of FY 2010, FEMA's goal is to reduce the total contract dollars awarded through the noncompetitive process by $72.6 million. By the end of the FY 2011, FEMA's goal is to reduce the total contract dollars awarded through the noncompetitive process by $71.6 million.

Other Transactional Agreements – FEMA did not enter into any other transactional agreements.

Noncompetitive Purchases through GSA Schedule Contracts – There were 144 contract actions based on GSA Schedule contracts.

Question: In total, how much of your awards are competitive? Please answer in dollar amount and percentage.

ANSWER: FEMA awarded 8,112 actions valued at $1,670,196,319, as used/reported in FPDS-NG Standard Reports. The number in the following table is 84.2 percent of the total awarded dollars of $1,670,196,319.

FY 2009 Contract Actions Inclusive of New Actions and Modifications

Category	All Actions Dollars [$ Obligated]	
Competitively Awarded	$1,405,692,312	84.2%

Question: Update and submit, through the most recent month available, the list provided in last year's hearing record regarding Sole Source Contracts. Organize by contractor, purpose, appropriation account, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and reason for sole-source.

ANSWER: FEMA generates a quarterly listing of disaster-related, noncompetitive actions. That listing formed the basis for FEMA's prior response and the same format is provided below. The data below are for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarters of FY 2009, and the 1st quarter of FY 2010 is provided separately. This information is compiled every quarter and includes the contractor name, requirement descriptions program code, obligation amount, issue date, completion date, and reason not competed for every action.

The charts follow:

PART A - NONCOMPETITIVE AWARDS EXCLUDING PAD LEASES

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
1	CIRCLE B ENTERPRISES INC	9/23/2009	11/23/2009	$9,820,090	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Purchase 325 Park Model Home Units.	MINIMUM GUARANTEE
2	LEXINGTON HOMES INC	9/23/2009	11/23/2009	$9,617,250	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Purchase 375 Park Model Home Units.	MINIMUM GUARANTEE
3	TL INDUSTRIES, INC.	4/10/2009	1/31/2009	$6,209,500	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Provide 1200 air-tested units of 2-bedroom, park model homes.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
4	ALUTIIQ GLOBAL SOLUTIONS, LLC	2/2/2009	4/1/2009	$3,964,265	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Provide readiness and surge support services.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
5	SULLIVAN LAND SERVICES LTD.	4/1/2009	3/31/2014	$3,888,213	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Maintenance and deactivation of temporary TX housing units. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
6	VERIZON FEDERAL, INC.	2/2/2009	1/31/2009	$3,822,898	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Provide Telecommunications support services.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
7	JACQUET CONSTRUCTION SERVICES, LLC	1/8/2009	4/30/2009	$3,249,500	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide maintenance and deactivation of temporary housing units for Louisiana - Local 8(a) set aside for Gustav/Ike.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
8	NISTAC D	5/11/2009	6/30/2009	$2,750,000	Reference: Arkansas Severe Winter Storm (1819DR). Provide architect and engineering services to the PA program.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
9	SULLIVAN LAND SERVICES LTD.	11/3/2009	3/31/2014	$2,585,000	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Mdc Additional Funds. Award Made To A Local Area Business Under The Authority Of The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief And Emergency Assistance Act.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
10	SCOTBUILT HOMES	9/23/2009	11/23/2009	$2,538,424	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Purchase 3-Bedroom Manufactured Homes Scotbilt Homes Task Order For 50 Units Awardee Was A Local Small Business. Contractor Needs To Be In The Communicating Area Of The Applicant/School/Work.	MINIMUM GUARANTEE
11	CIRCLE B ENTERPRISES INC	9/23/2009	11/23/2009	$2,288,360	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Purchase 325 Park Model Units Circle B 3-Bedroom Manufactured Home.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
12	ALUTIIQ GLOBAL SOLUTIONS LLC	8/31/2009	12/29/2009	$2,285,695	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Support Services Extension 1 Sep 09 - 29 Dec 09.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
13	INDIANA BUILDING SYSTEMS INC	9/23/2009	11/23/2009	$2,285,530	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Purchase 375 Park Model Units Indian Building.	MINIMUM GUARANTEE
14	FRONT ROWE, INC	5/12/2009	3/9/2010	$1,956,315	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Provide records management support services.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A)
15	ENTERGY TEXAS, INC.	6/19/2009	4/26/2009	$1,950,000	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Install electrical power infrastructure to FEMA site.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
16	ALUTIIQ GLOBAL SOLUTIONS LLC	7/16/2009	12/29/2009	$1,433,616	Reference: Preposition Disaster Assets LMD (4551RS). Personnel Support.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
17	VERIZON FEDERAL, INC.	2/19/2009	1/31/2009	$1,328,694	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Provide Telecommunications support services.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
18	CH2M HILL CONSTRUCTORS, INC.	12/7/2009	12/22/2009	$1,224,337	Reference: West Virginia Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, And Landslides (1838DR). Maintenance And Repair Of Temporary Housing Units Related To Water Intrusion. IA-TAC Iii-Ch2M Hill.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
19	3M COMPANY	9/25/2009	12/31/2009	$1,220,366	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Purchase Of Personal Protective Equipment To Protect Mission Critical And Disaster Support Employees.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
20	NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION	7/1/2009	6/30/2010	$1,044,984	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. National Rail Evacuation Task Order.	UNIQUE SOURCE
21	ALUTIIQ GLOBAL SOLUTIONS LLC	7/16/2009	12/29/2009	$1,042,939	Reference: Preposition Disaster Assets LMD (4451RS). Personnel Support.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
22	DIGITAL SYSTEMS GROUP INC	7/10/2009	8/31/2009	$900,000	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Modification Was Issued To Provide Additional Funding For IFMIS Support.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
23	MAIC INC	9/29/2009	9/28/2010	$750,000	Reference: DRF-DAD-MAIC Support For IA-TAC (4258RS). MAIC -- Support Services Option Exercise.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
24	NVISION SOLUTIONS INC	4/10/2009	4/30/2009	$637,500	Reference: Mississippi Hurricane Katrina (1604DR). Modification to exercise Option 2 to the contract which extends the period of performance from 05/01/2009 through 04/30/2009 and adds additional funding to the contract	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A)

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					for the new period.	
25	JARREAU & ASSOCIATES INC	7/1/2009	7/20/2014	$617,808	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Maintenance Of Community Sites (Fema Temporary Housing Sites) In Texas In Support Of DR1791 (Sites Are Located At High Island, Galveston And Bridge City, Tx).	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
26	SUNFLOWER HAWAII PARTNERS	12/2/2009	9/30/2010	$617,480	Reference: DRF-Building Mgmt (4353RS). Additional Funding For Real Property Lease In Hawaii - Rental Payment For FY10.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
27	FRONT ROWE, INC.	2/5/2009	1/20/2010	$606,892	Reference: DRF-OCFO-Katrina PII Breach Settlement (7495KA). Provide technical and analytical expertise in the operation and management of the privacy program.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
28	FRONT ROWE, INC.	2/12/2009	2/15/2010	$587,232	Reference: DRF-OCFO-Katrina PII Breach Settlement (7495KA). Provide records management support services.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
29	DISTRIBUTED SOLUTIONS, INC	6/19/2009	6/30/2010	$584,950	Reference: DRF-FEMA Office For Gulf Coast Recovery (7491KA). Provide 2 FTEs for AAMS helpdesk support and training.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
30	INTACT TECHNOLOGY, INC.	6/22/2009	6/8/2010	$547,714	Reference: DRF-Disaster FOIA Processing (4125-RS). Contract to set up LAN, hardware, software, systems configuration and support for the office of records management.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A)

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
31	ADT SECURITY SERVICES INC	8/14/2009	11/30/2009	$530,610	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Security And Fire Alarm Equipment Upgrades.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
32	DIGITAL SYSTEMS GROUP INC	7/16/2009	8/31/2009	$500,000	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. It Support For Data Migration. IFMIS Maintenance.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
33	FRONT ROWE, INC.	3/9/2009	3/9/2010	$438,911	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Provide records management support to process FOIA requests.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
34	VERIZON FEDERAL, INC.	2/10/2009	1/31/2009	$402,010	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Provide Telecommunications support services.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
35	FRONT ROWE, INC.	3/10/2009	3/15/2010	$399,958	Reference: DRF-Disaster FOIA Processing (4125RS). Provide records management support services to conduct program assessment.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
36	CHENEGA FEDERAL SYSTEMS, LLC	1/13/2009	9/30/2009	$389,249	Reference: DRF-Training EMI-Initiated and/or -Sponsored - 4710 (4710AD). Provide administrative support services for the emergency management institute course deliveries.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
37	MOBILE SATELLITE VENTURES LP	9/30/2009	8/31/2010	$382,587	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. SATELLITE PHONE SERVICE.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
38	JACQUET CONSTRUCTION SERVICES LLC	9/1/2009	11/10/2009	$380,150	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTEND THE POP FOR AN ADDITIONAL 3 MONTHS FROM 9/1/2009-11/10/2009.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
39	EMC CORPORATION	8/21/2009	9/30/2009	$376,657	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. SAN MAINTENANCE PRODUCTION STORAGE.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
40	CHENEGA FEDERAL SYSTEMS LLC	7/7/2009	7/14/2010	$366,178	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATOR AND WEBMASTER SERVICES EXERCISE OPTION PERIOD 1.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
41	FRONT ROWE INC	9/16/2009	3/9/2010	$359,374	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). INCREASED FUNDING FOR CONTRACTORS PROCESSING OF FOIA REQUESTS TO FEMA CNOB 13.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
42	ROBY CONSTRUCTION CO INC	5/29/2009	8/10/2009	$357,345	Reference: Mississippi Hurricane Katrina (1604DR). Veterans' administration group site restoration project in Gulfport, MS. VA group site restoration.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A)
43	ELECTRONIC DATA SYSTEMS CORPORATION	6/26/2009	11/30/2009	$351,243	Reference: DRF-Disaster Assist Improv Prg-IT (4711RS). Modification to exercise option for EDS internet registrations.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
44	AVAYA FEDERAL SOLUTIONS, INC.	3/26/2009	6/30/2009	$351,000	Reference: DRF IT Help Desk & FTS 2000 Charges (4630RS). Provide phone operator service.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
45	ALUTIIQ GLOBAL SOLUTIONS LLC	6/17/2009	3/31/2009	$350,752	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide support services.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A)
46	VERIZON FEDERAL INC.	1/21/2009	1/31/2009	$333,644	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Provide Telecommunications support services.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
47	KANAM GRUND KAPITALANLAGEGESELLSCHAFT MBH	11/25/2009	11/29/2010	$330,000	REFERENCE: DRF DAD TEXAS NPSC-DENTON, TX (4430RS). EXERCISE OF OPTION FOR UTILITIES.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
48	DISTRIBUTED SOLUTIONS, INC.	3/9/2009	9/30/2008	$327,654	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Exercise option to provide Automated Acquisition Management System subscription through FY end.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
49	VERIZON FEDERAL, INC.	2/4/2009	1/31/2009	$325,209	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Provide Telecommunications support services.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
50	CH2M HILL CONSTRUCTORS INC	8/14/2009	9/8/2009	$319,652	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. IA-TAC III-CH2M HILL_WV 18 ADDITIONAL UNITS.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
51	ADT SECURITY SERVICES, INC.	6/25/2009	9/30/2009	$319,007	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Provide upgrades to security and fire alarm system equipment.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
52	PATH, LLC	2/6/2009	5/8/2009	$303,194	Reference: DRF DAD IA-TAC II and III Recompete (4248RS). Provide readiness cost for 6-month extension.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
53	ALUTIIQ GLOBAL SOLUTIONS LLC	6/18/2009	10/31/2008	$301,353	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Add funding for support services.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
54	CH2M HILL FACILITIES & INFRASTRUCTURE, INC.	2/6/2009	5/8/2009	$298,296	Reference: DRF DAD IA-TAC II and III Recompete (4248RS). Provide IA-TAC readiness cost for 6-month extension	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
55	LANE CONSTRUCTION CO OF MS, INC	6/2/2009	8/10/2009	$289,160	Reference: Mississippi Hurricane Katrina (1604DR). Provide for restoration of Ellzey group site in Biloxi, MS.	UNIQUE SOURCE

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
56	FLUOR CORPORATION	2/6/2009	5/8/2009	$285,289	Reference: DRF DAD IA-TAC II and III Recompete (4248RS). Provide readiness cost for 6-month extension.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
57	AMERICAN SAMOA GOVERNMENT	10/12/2009	12/31/2009	$280,800	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). GUARD SERVICES FOR DR1859-AS.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
58	UNIVERSITY OF NEW ORLEANS	9/30/2009	11/1/2010	$275,105	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE IKE (1791DR). RESEARCH- REPETITIVE FLOOD LOSS REDUCTION PROJECT.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
59	CANON USA INC	9/30/2009	11/29/2010	$266,727	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). LEASING, MAINTENANCE AND SUPPLIES OF COPIERS.	FOLLOW ON CONTRACT
60	CONCEPT SOLUTIONS, LLC	2/27/2009	3/4/2010	$260,000	Reference: DRF-FEMA Office for Gulf Coast Recovery (7491KA). Provide acquisition support services 8(a) Stars award.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
61	FRONT ROWE INC	8/18/2009	6/15/2010	$258,800	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. MODIFICATION TO INCREASE LEVEL OF EFFORT FOR ADDITIONAL FILE ROOM TASKINGS.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
62	POTOMAC EDISON COMPANY, THE	12/11/2009	11/30/2010	$255,000	REFERENCE: DRF-BUILDING MGMT (4353RS). ELECTRIC SERVICES FOR CUMBERLAND LOGISTICS CENTER.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
63	AMERICAN SAMOA GOVERNMENT	11/6/2009	3/30/2010	$250,000	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). MOD TO INCREASE FUNDING AND CLARIFY OVERTIME PAYMENT.	SAP NON-COMPETITION

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
64	AMERICAN SAMOA GOVERNMENT	10/8/2009	12/7/2009	$250,000	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). TEMP SERVICES WITH AMERICAN SAMOA GOVERNMENT.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
65	JACQUET CONSTRUCTION SERVICES, LLC	4/24/2009	7/31/2009	$250,000	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Modification to extend the period of performance and add an additional $250,000.00 to CLIN 0002.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A)
66	NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION	9/16/2009	6/30/2010	$250,000	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR FY 2009 RAIL PLANNER SERVICES.	UNIQUE SOURCE
67	FLUOR ENTERPRISES INCORPORATED	11/10/2009	5/31/2010	$241,000	REFERENCE: OKLAHOMA SEVERE WINTER ICE STORM (1401DR). TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF DISASTER OPERATIONS FOR FEMA-1401-DR-OK.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
68	BLDG ENGR & SCIENCES TECH TEAM	9/24/2009	9/27/2009	$229,987	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE IKE (1791DR). TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND RESEARCH CONTRACT.	FOLLOW ON CONTRACT
69	CITY OF HOPE	4/20/2009	9/30/2012	$210,000	Reference: DRF-EHU-National Sites-Non-Katrina Funding (4521RS). To provide utility service at FEMA site located in Hope, AR.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
70	RYDER TRUCK RENTAL INC	9/30/2009	10/31/2009	$202,691	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR LEASE OF RYDER FREIGHT TRAILERS.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES – NON-COMPETITIVE

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
71	AMERICAN SAMOA GOVERNMENT	11/25/2009	12/31/2009	$200,000	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). MOD TO INCREASE FUNDS AND EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
72	MACRO OIL COMPANY INC	8/26/2009	8/24/2010	$200,000	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). FUEL AND STORAGE TANKS.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
73	COMSTOCK HOLDING, LLC	4/1/2009	9/30/2009	$200,000	Reference: Minnesota Severe Storms and Flooding (3304EM). Building lease.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
74	LANGUAGE SERVICES ASSOCIATES, INC.	2/20/2009	8/19/2009	$200,000	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide language services for national disasters.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
75	AMEC EARTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INC	9/29/2009	8/17/2007	$198,667	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1838DR). FLOOD HAZARD MODELING OF APPROXIMATE FLOODPLAINS.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
76	CENTERPOINT ENERGY HOUSTON ELECTRIC, LLC	1/16/2009	4/25/2009	$190,500	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide electrical distribution services to FEMA mobile homes located throughout southeastern Texas.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
77	ENTERGY TEXAS, INC.	3/10/2009	3/12/2010	$187,500	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide electrical service to High Island community site.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
78	AMERICAN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY, INC.	6/10/2009	11/30/2010	$187,500	Reference: West Virginia Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides (1838DR). Provide water utilities for Mingo County mobile home pad sites.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
79	SHARED TECHNOLOGIES INC	4/22/2009	4/24/2013	$183,633	Reference: DRF DAD Texas NPSC-Denton, TX (4430RS). Provide IVR systems maintenance for FEMA's existing IVR system at TXNPSC.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
80	ALASKA STRUCTURES INC	7/17/2009	9/15/2009	$169,656	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. LEASE OF SOFT-SIDED MEDICAL CLINIC FOR RURAL VILLAGE.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
81	ENTERGY TEXAS, INC.	2/3/2009	3/12/2010	$168,000	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide electric services for commercial pad lease.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
82	COMSTOCK HOLDING LLC	7/1/2009	9/30/2009	$160,000	REFERENCE: MINNESOTA SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1830DR). ADMINISTRATIVE MODIFICATION: LEASE PERIOD EXTENSION – ADDITIONAL FUNDING 57,000 SQ FT OF SPACE.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
83	COMPUTER WORLD SERVICES CORP.	2/4/2009	12/31/2009	$156,368	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide 14 user licenses for CENTRUS address coding unit software.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
84	AKAMAI TECHNOLOGIES INC	12/14/2009	12/14/2010	$154,420	REFERENCE: DRF-DISASTR ASSIST IMPROV PRG-IT (4711RS). EDGE COMPUTING DAIP.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
85	POTOMAC EDISON COMPANY, THE	10/28/2009	9/30/2010	$150,000	REFERENCE: DRF-BUILDING MGMT (4353RS). FUNDING FOR ELECTRIC POWER FOR THE FREDERICK, MD LOGISTICS CENTER.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
86	URS GROUP INC	9/29/2009	4/28/2011	$147,062	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. HAZARD MITIGATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.	FOLLOW ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
87	URS GROUP, INC.	3/5/2009	8/31/2009	$146,125	Reference: Wisconsin Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1768DR). Provide repetitive data loss avoidance studies.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
88	FRONT ROWE INC	8/3/2009	3/15/2010	$135,928	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). INCREASE IN THE LEVEL OF EFFORT TO PROCESS 37 FOIA CASES.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
89	LOUISIANA SCHOOL FOR THE VISUALLY BLIND	4/17/2009	9/15/2008	$130,450	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). Provide for reimbursement of expenses under a use agreement with a local state school to house and feed first responders immediately following the hurricane.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
90	SULLIVAN LAND SERVICES LTD.	12/11/2009	3/31/2014	$129,930	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE IKE (1791DR). FUNDS INCREASE TO MDC AREA 2 MDC SERVICES. AWARD MADE TO A LOCAL AREA BUSINESS UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE ROBERT T. STAFFORD DISASTER RELIEF AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
91	LAKEWOOD VILLAGE SHOPPING PARK	3/9/2009	3/2/2009	$125,000	Reference: Arkansas Severe Winter Storm (1819DR). Lease for Interim Operating Facility (IOF)	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
92	LANGUAGE SERVICES ASSOCIATES, INC.	1/6/2009	8/19/2009	$125,000	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide language services for national disasters.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
93	KNIGHT SKY CONSULTING AND ASSOCIATES LLC	7/9/2009	7/7/2010	$123,132	REFERENCE: LMD MDRCS (4552RS). PROVISION 2 SATCOM FREQUENCY ACCESS FOR TWO LOGISTICS SPT VEHICLES (LSVS).	UNIQUE SOURCE
94	BREOF CASTLETON PARK REO, LLC	3/28/2009	7/20/2009	$122,000	Reference: Indiana Severe Winter Storm (1828DR). Provide lease space for JFO DR-1828-IN	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
95	CITY OF HOPE	8/28/2009	9/30/2012	$120,000	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. EXERCISE OPTION YEAR 2 AND ADD FUNDING. UTILITY SERVICES FOR HOPE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
96	LAYTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY INC	8/5/2009	9/2/2009	$119,000	REFERENCE: DRF-EMERGENCY HOUSING UNITS-BATON ROUGE, LA (4534EH). SOLE SOURCE FOR LAYTON REMOTE CONTROL TRACTOR.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
97	MYTHICS, INC.	6/25/2009	9/18/2010	$117,660	Reference: DRF-Disaster Assist Improv Prg-IT (4711RS). Oracle licenses to support DAIP contract.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
98	AVAYA FEDERAL SOLUTIONS INC	9/3/2009	8/30/2009	$117,000	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR SERVICE THROUGH 8/31/2009.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
99	AVAYA FEDERAL SOLUTIONS INC	8/26/2009	8/30/2009	$117,000	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. FUNDING.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
100	GALVESTON, COUNTY OF	3/4/2009	2/28/2009	$116,600	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide street repair for County of Galveston.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
101	MICHAEL BAKER JR INC	8/27/2009	9/1/2009	$115,920	REFERENCE: DRF-IT-NEMIS & DMARTS (4610RS). NEMIS SOFTWARE UPDATE FLOOD MAPS BY FADS.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
102	EWA GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS, INC.	11/12/2009	11/4/2009	$111,856	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). RATIFICATION APPROVED BY HCA FOR GOODS AND SERVICES PROVIDED IN SUPPORT OF HURRICAN GUSTAV.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
103	CH2M HILL CONSTRUCTORS, INC.	12/4/2009	1/7/2010	$107,060	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1838DR). IA-TAC III-CH2M HILL_WV. MODIFICATION TO CONTINUE ALT. HOUSING MAINTENANCE AND DEACTIVATION WORK.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
104	SHAW ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.	2/6/2009	5/8/2009	$104,294	Reference: DRF DAD IA-TAC II & III Recompete (4248RS). Provide IA-TAC readiness cost for 6-month extension	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
105	CHENEGA FEDERAL SYSTEMS LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY	12/8/2009	9/30/2010	$104,176	REFERENCE: DRF-TRAINING EMI-INITIATED AND/OR SPONSORED (4710RS). STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(a) SOLE SOURCE
106	COLUMBIA GAS OF PENNSYLVANIA INCORPORATED	10/29/2009	12/31/2010	$100,000	REFERENCE: DRF-BUILDING MGMT (4353RS). PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE EXTENSION AND FUNDING UTILITIES FOR LC CUMBERLAND WAREHOUSE COMPLEX.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
107	COLUMBIA GAS OF MARYLAND, INC.	2/11/2009	6/30/2009	$100,000	Reference: DRF-Rent charges for office space (4005RS). Provide utilities services for the logistic center Cumberland warehouse	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					complex located in Cumberland, MD for a period of 12 months.	
108	TCT	3/10/2009	7/9/2009	$100,000	Reference: Illinois Severe Winter Storm (1826DR). Provide lease of building.	PUBLIC INTEREST
109	ALPHAPOINTE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND	4/15/2009	9/30/2009	$100,000	Reference: Minnesota Severe Storms and Flooding (1830DR). Provide office products to support the JFO in Dilworth.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
110	NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7/28/2009	7/31/2010	$100,000	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. FEMA REGION IX LONG-TERM TRAILER MAINTENANCE.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
111	AUTORIDAD DE ENERGIA ELECTRICA DE PUERTO RICO	3/12/2009	9/30/2009	$100,000	Reference: Puerto Rico Severe Storms and Flooding (1798DR). Provide electrical utility services at Caribbean area division.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
112	INTERSTATE POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	1/23/2009	9/30/2009	$99,990	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide electrical power to FEMA pads at Marion Mobile Home Park for the 4th quarter of 2008.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
113	SMG	5/5/2009	9/19/2008	$99,326	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide hotel costs for temporary staging are in response to hurricanes Gustav and Ike.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
114	FEDERAL BUSINESS SERVICES INC	9/18/2009	9/30/2011	$98,828	REFERENCE: DRF-TRAINING EMI-INITIATED AND/OR SPONSORED – 4710 (4710AD). REVISE/UPDATE INSTRUCTOR-LED, PAPER-BASED TRAINING COURSE "INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					MANAGEMENT (CCP SPECIALIST)."	
115	MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS, INC.	1/21/2009	4/30/2009	$97,888	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide instructional training regarding grants certification.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
116	INTERSTATE POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	1/22/2009	9/30/2009	$96,000	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide electric power to FEMA leased pads at Five Seasons Mobile Home Park in Cedar Rapids from 10/1/2008 through 1/31/2009.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
117	M A FEDERAL INC	9/28/2009	9/28/2009	$90,127	REFERENCE: DRF DAD TEXAS NPSC-DENTON, TX (4430RS). IT EQUIPMENT. AUTODAILER.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
118	MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS, INC.	1/8/2009	6/16/2009	$90,068	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). Provide grant management training for LA TRO mitigation personnel.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
119	INTERSTATE POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	1/21/2009	11/18/2008	$90,000	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide electrical power to FEMA leased pads at Cedar Terrace Mobile Home Park	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
120	CROWLEY PETROLEUM DISTRIBUTION	7/9/2009	9/15/2009	$90,000	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. BARGE DELIVERY SERVICES DR-1843-AK.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
121	MINGO COUNTY PSD	6/10/2009	6/9/2010	$90,000	Reference: West Virginia Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides (1838DR). Provide water utility services for temporary housing for disaster applicants in	UTILITIES FAR 41.2

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					Mingo County, West Virginia.	
122	DISTRIBUTED SOLUTIONS, INC	6/5/2009	9/30/2009	$89,931	Reference: DRF-FEMA Office For Gulf Coast Recovery (7491KA). Acquire 49 AAMS user licenses.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
123	ADT SECURITY SERVICES INC	9/21/2009	12/31/2009	$89,614	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. ADT SECURITY AND FIRE ALARM SYSTEM EQUIPMENT UPGRADES.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
124	ALLTECH, INC.	6/23/2009	9/30/2008	$87,714	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Provide housing inspections in anticipation of disaster in MO.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
125	FRONT ROWE, INC.	3/20/2009	2/11/2010	$87,160	Reference: DRF-OCFO-Katrina PII Breach Settlement (7495KA). Provide records management for private identification information support team.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
126	ALLTECH INC	7/15/2009	9/30/2008	$83,533	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. INCREASE INSPECTIONS AND INCENTIVE SURGE FUNDING FOR PENDING DISASTER IN MISSOURI.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
127	CH2M HILL CONSTRUCTORS INC	7/15/2009	9/8/2009	$83,245	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. INCREASE QUANTITIES. IA-TAC III-CH2M HILL_WV.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
128	WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY	11/4/2009	9/30/2010	$80,000	REFERENCE: DRF-BUILDING MGMT (4353RS). FUNDING AND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE EXTENSION FOR NATURAL GAS SERVICES FOR THE FREDERICK, MD LOGISTICS CENTER.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
129	RYDER TRUCK RENTAL, INC.	2/10/2009	4/8/2009	$80,000	Reference: Kentucky Severe Winter Storm (3302EM). Provide 75 53 foot dry box trailer in support of EM-3302KY (DR-1818KY).	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES – NON-COMPETITIVE
130	CH2M HILL CONSTRUCTORS, INC.	11/7/2009	12/7/2009	$73,901	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1838DR). IA-TAC III-CH2M HILL_WV- PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE EXTENSION.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
131	NORSEMAN, INC	6/18/2009	7/17/2009	$73,092	Reference: DRF DAD DATS (MOBIS)(4253RS). Software support renewal for foundry support, juniper, cisco smartnet, and toad.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
132	PARTNERSHIP FOR TEMPORARY HOUSING LLC	11/24/2009	1/8/2010	$73,000	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). PROVIDE ONE SME IA-TAC III PATH_DR-1859.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
133	SILOSMASHERS, INC.	5/14/2009	6/8/2009	$71,969	Reference: DRF-Total Asset Visibility System (TAV) (4525RS). Provide program management for the TAV program.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A)
134	AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION	1/23/2009	9/30/2009	$66,182	Reference: DRF DAD IAAS (CCP/DUS/DLS) (4256RS). Provide disaster legal service meetings.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES - NON-COMPETITIVE

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
135	PUERTO RICO ELECTRIC POWER AUTHORITY	3/6/2009	9/30/2009	$65,000	Reference: DRF DAD Puerto Rico NPSC-San Juan, PR (4440RS). Provide electric services at PR NPSC	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
136	ALPHAPOINTE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND	9/10/2009	12/30/2009	$65,000	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. PURCHASE OFFICE SUPPLIES, SAFETY SUPPLIES, ETC. IN SUPPORT OF DR-1857-NY.	DIRECTED TO JWOD NONPROFIT AGENCY
137	ENTERGY LOUISIANA, INC.	3/4/2009	3/31/2009	$64,744	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide utility services for Carville Warehouse.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
138	EAGLE TRADING COMPANY	7/8/2009	9/15/2009	$64,000	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. ADDITIONAL HEAVY EQUIPMENT FOR RESPONSE DR-1843-AK.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
139	ALUTIIQ GLOBAL SOLUTIONS, LLC	3/26/2009	3/5/2009	$63,140	Reference: Missouri Severe Winter Storm (3303EM). Deploy 1 Logistics Analyst to 3303 Missouri ice storm.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
140	ELECTRONIC DATA SYSTEMS CORPORATION	6/10/2009	8/10/2009	$62,425	Reference: DRF-IT-NEMIS & DMARTS (4610RS). Provide intelligent road/rail information systems (IRRIS) planning and engineering for DC2 migration.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
141	AERO-METRIC, INC.	6/26/2009	9/30/2009	$60,980	Reference: Alaska Flooding and Ice Jams (1843DR). Production of orthophotos pre and post event for Eagle and Eagle Village. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	UNIQUE SOURCE

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
142	TRIPLETT OFFICE ESSENTIALS CORPORATION	5/11/2009	12/30/2009	$60,000	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Office supplies.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
143	ENTERGY TEXAS INC	9/17/2009	9/7/2010	$60,000	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE IKE (1791DR). ELECTRICAL SERVICE NEEDS TO DHS/FEMA LEASED FACILITY FOR IA HOUSING SERVICE CENTER.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
144	DUKE REALTY OHIO	1/9/2009	2/28/2009	$58,866	Reference: Ohio Severe Wind Storm Associated With Tropical Depression (1805DR). Lease for JFO DR-1805-OH	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
145	TCT	7/7/2009	10/30/2009	$55,500	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. LEASE OF BUILDING.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
146	ASPECT	3/11/2009	9/30/2013	$53,734	Reference: DRF DAD Texas NPSC-Denton, TX (4430AD). Provide eWFM maintenance.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
147	FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY, INC.	1/30/2009	2/28/2010	$52,548	Reference: DRF-Emergency Housing Units-Fort Pierce, FL (4535EH). Provide utility/electric Fort Pierce, FL.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
148	POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY	10/21/2009	9/30/2010	$50,000	REFERENCE: DRF-BUILDING MGMT (4353RS). ELECTRIC UTILITY SERVICE: BANK & SALON SPACE AT 500 C ST.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
149	LAKEWOOD VILLAGE SHOPPING PARK	2/3/2009	3/2/2009	$50,000	Reference: Arkansas Severe Winter Storm (3301EM). Provide lease for Interim Operating Facility.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
150	ENTERGY LOUISIANA, LLC	2/5/2009	3/1/2010	$50,000	Reference: DRF-Emergency Housing Units-Baton Rouge, LA (4534EH). Provide electrical services.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
151	TEXAS ENGINEERING EXTENSION SERVICE	8/7/2009	8/20/2009	$50,000	REFERENCE: DRF-GAP ANALYSIS (4243RS). PROVIDE INTERSTATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE SUPPORT PLAN WORKSHOP FOR TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, NEW MEXICO, AND ARKANSAS AT THE TEEX FACILITY IN COLLEGE STATION.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
152	CROWLEY PETROLEUM DISTRIBUTION	7/24/2009	9/15/2009	$50,000	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. ADD FUNDING FOR EQUIPMENT RETURN VIA BARGE FROM REMOTE AREAS IN SUPPORT OF DR-1843-AK.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
153	ALPHAPOINTE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND	2/9/2009	1/0/1900	$50,000	Reference: Washington Severe Winter Storm, Landslides and Mudslides, and Florida (1817DR). Provide supplies and equipment through catalog of the committee for the blind.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES - NON-COMPETITIVE
154	HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY	7/31/2009	7/31/2010	$49,018	REFERENCE: DRF DAD DATS (MOBIS) (4253RS). ASD ENVIRONMENT'S STORAGE ARRAYS.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
155	JACQUET CONSTRUCTION SERVICES, LLC	10/16/2009	10/31/2009	$46,000	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). ADD ADDITIONAL FUNDING OF $46,000.00 TO CLIN 0004- HEALTH & SAFETY.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(a) SOLE SOURCE
156	PEARL RIVER VALLEY ELECTRIC POWER ASSOCIATION	9/29/2009	12/15/2010	$45,815	REFERENCE: DRF-EMERGENCY HOUSING UNITS-LUMBERTON, MS (4524EH). TO PROCURE ELECTRICITY FOR	UTILITIES FAR 41.2

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					THE PEARL RIVER VALLEY.	
157	MAGIC ROOTER INC	8/4/2009	8/7/2009	$45,400	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). PLUMBING REPAIRS HURRICANE KATRINA RELIEF EFFORTS REQUIREMENT FOR PLUMBING SERVICES AT ST. ROCH.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
158	ALPHA POINTE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND	2/16/2009	9/30/2009	$45,000	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide replenishment of office supplies for JFO and satellite offices.	DIRECTED TO JWOD NONPROFIT AGENCY
159	BLDG ENGR & SCIENCES TECH TEAM	9/25/2009	9/27/2009	$44,995	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. MAST SYSTEM MANAGEMENT.	ONLY ONE SOURCE
160	AKAMAI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	4/24/2009	4/30/2010	$44,190	Reference: DRF-IT-LTD Software (4658RS). Contract for Akamai's content delivery service for the USFA website.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
161	SPENARD BUILDERS SUPPLY INC	7/17/2009	7/18/2009	$43,636	REFERENCE: ALASKA FLOODING AND ICE JAMS (1843DR). VARIOUS DOORS AND BUILDING MATERIALS FOR USE OF HOUSING MISSION IN TANANA, AK IN SUPPORT OF DR-1843-AK.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
162	URS GROUP, INC	6/23/2009	9/30/2009	$43,470	Reference: Puerto Rico Severe Storms and Flooding (1798DR). Provide residential coastal construction training.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES - NON-COMPETITIVE

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
163	AUTORIDAD DE ENERGIA ELECTRICA DE PUERTO RICO	5/28/2009	9/30/2009	$43,000	Reference: Puerto Rico Severe Storms and Flooding (1798DR). Provide additional funding for electrical services.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
164	XEROX CORPORATION	4/30/2009	7/21/2009	$42,913	Reference: Florida Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, and Straight-line Winds (1831DR). Copier rental for JFO Tallahassee DR-1831-FL.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
165	GOVPLACE	7/22/2009	8/21/2009	$42,095	REFERENCE: MISSOURI SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1847DR). IRON KEY FLASH DRIVE.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
166	CITY OF BRIDGE CITY	4/30/2009	3/12/2010	$42,000	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide water services for Acadian Annex community site in response to Hurricane Ike.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
167	LIFECARE MANAGEMENT PARTNERS, LLC	5/6/2009	6/30/2009	$38,562	Reference: DRF-Worker's Compensation Costs For Intermittents (4006RS). Extension of OWCP services.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
168	KWIK SPACE GUAM, INC.	3/10/2009	9/24/2013	$38,000	Reference: DRF-DC Guam (4524RS). Provide repair service for FEMA storage containers in DC Guam.	UNIQUE SOURCE
169	SCOTT EQUIPMENT COMPANY LLC	9/18/2009	9/21/2009	$37,778	REFERENCE: DRF-EHU-NATIONAL SITES-KATRINA FUNDING (4521EH). RATIFICATION OF EXTENSION OF TRACTOR. HSFEHQ-08-P-0039 SCOTT RATIFICATION $37,778.11.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
170	ALLTECH, INC.	5/19/2009	9/30/2008	$37,585	Reference: DRF-Surge-Disaster Support Accounts-Pre-Declaration/Mobilization (7220SU). For housing inspections in the	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					state of Missouri pending disaster declaration.	INITIAL ORDER
171	IDENTIX INCORPORATED	10/26/2009	11/23/2009	$35,112	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). TWO (2) ELECTRONIC FINGERPRINT KITS.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
172	LYNDEN AIR FREIGHT, INC.	6/17/2009	9/30/2009	$35,000	Reference: Alaska Flooding and Ice Jams (1843DR). Provide shipping services for 25 pallets of equipment to JOI.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
173	ON CALL COMMUNICATIONS INC	7/16/2009	11/30/2009	$35,000	REFERENCE: LMD MDRCS (4552RS). TIME AND MATERIAL CONTRACT FOR THE REPAIR OF MDRC UNITS MDRC REPAIRS.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
174	DUKE REALTY OHIO	1/22/2009	2/28/2009	$35,000	Reference: Ohio Severe Wind Storm Associated With Tropical Depression (1805DR). Lease for JFO DR-1805-OH	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
175	EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS	11/10/2009	11/18/2009	$35,000	REFERENCE: SOUTH DAKOTA SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1774DR). TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF THE TECHNICAL REVIEW OF A FIRST-LEVEL APPEAL SUBMITTED UNDER FEMA-1774-DR-SD.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
176	ALPHAPOINTE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND	5/26/2009	9/30/2009	$35,000	Reference: West Virginia Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides (1838DR). Provide office supplies to support the JFO.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
177	KNOLL	9/25/2009	12/24/2009	$33,763	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. MODULAR FURNITURE SYSTEMS.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
178	AKAMAI TECHNOLOGIES INC	7/15/2009	12/14/2009	$33,112	REFERENCE: DRF-DISASTER ASSIST IMPROV PRG-IT (4711RS). GLOBAL TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SERVICES FOR THE INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE CENTER APPLICATION FOR THE DISASTER IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM MANAGEMENT OFFICE.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
179	SPENARD BUILDERS SUPPLY INC	7/16/2009	7/18/2009	$31,670	REFERENCE: ALASKA FLOODING AND ICE JAMS (1843DR). BUILDING MATERIALS FOR HOUSING REPAIR MISSION IN SUPPORT OF DR-1843-AK.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
180	MINORITY ADVANCEMENT IN CORPORATIONS, INC.	5/15/2009	9/29/2009	$31,564	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Provide contract closeout services.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A)
181	MOTOROLA, INC.	5/6/2009	5/1/2009	$31,549	Reference: DRF-EHU-National Sites-Katrina Funding (4521EH). Provide portable radios.	UNIQUE SOURCE
182	PREMIERE SHREDDING INC	8/1/2009	7/31/2010	$31,460	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA. SERVICES NEEDED IN SUPPORT OF THE RECOVERY EFFORTS FOR HURRICANE KATRINA RESPONSE IN BILOXI, MS.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
183	BREOF CASTLETON PARK REO, LLC	2/28/2009	3/23/2009	$30,800	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Provide lease of space – BREOF Castleton Park.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
184	AST TELECOM LLC	11/23/2009	1/30/2010	$30,240	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). MOD TO INCREASE FUNDS FOR SERVICE OF CELL PHONES.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
185	THE KANE COMPANY	11/23/2009	11/18/2010	$30,000	REFERENCE: DRF DAD MARYLAND NPSC-HYATTSVILLE, MD (4410RS). MOD TO INCREASE FUNDING AND EXERCISE OPTION PERIOD TWO (2) FOR OFFSITE STORAGE, PICKUP, AND DELIVERY SERVICES.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
186	V-14 TRUCK & AUTO SERVICE	9/25/2009	6/30/2010	$30,000	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES AND FLOODING (1763DR). ADD FUNDING TO CONTRACT WITH V-14 TRUCK AND AUTO, WAVERLY, IA.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
187	MIDWEST OFFICE TECHNOLOGY, INC.	3/25/2009	9/30/2009	$30,000	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide add funds and extend the POP.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
188	LANGUAGE SERVICES ASSOCIATES, INC.	3/13/2009	8/19/2009	$30,000	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide language line (adding additional funds).	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
189	ALPHAPOINTE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND	2/25/2009	1/0/1900	$30,000	Reference: Washington Severe Winter Storm, Landslides and Mudslides, and Florida (1817DR). Provide supplies and equipment through catalog of the committee for the blind.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES - NON-COMPETITIVE

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
190	ALUTIIQ GLOBAL SOLUTIONS LLC	6/18/2009	9/30/2008	$29,679	Reference: Texas Hurricane Dolly (1780DR). Provide support services.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
191	NOBLE SALES CO., INC.	1/21/2009	1/21/2009	$29,050	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide MRE(s) in support of Gustav.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
192	CORPORACION PARA EL DESAROLLO DE LAS EXPORTACIONES DE PUERTO RICO	12/18/2009	3/31/2010	$28,847	REFERENCE: PUERTO RICO EXPLOSIONS AND FIRE (3306EM). EXTEND JFO LEASE THREE MONTHS.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
193	APPLIED COMPUTING TECHNOLOGIES INC	7/9/2009	8/3/2009	$28,044	REFERENCE: MISSOURI SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1847DR). IT TECHNICIAN NEEDED FOR 30 DAYS TO SUPPORT THE DISASTER OPERATIONS IN MISSOURI. (DISASTER #1847DR).	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
194	CLM SALES & MARKETING	1/21/2009	2/28/2009	$26,774	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide self-help tarps.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
195	ALASKA TOY RENTAL INC	7/11/2009	8/21/2009	$25,780	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. RENTAL OF RHINOS AND ARGO IN REMOTE TANANA, AK, IN SUPPORT OF DR-1843-AK.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
196	W.W. GRAINGER, INC.	1/27/2009	9/30/2009	$25,652	Reference: District of Columbia 56th Presidential inauguration (3300em). Provide traffic cones, safety flares, safety vests and hand warmers	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
197	RYDER TRUCK RENTAL INC	8/5/2009	9/4/2009	$25,274	REFERENCE: NORTH DAKOTA SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1829DR). ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR	URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					INVOICES AND LEASE OF RYDER FREIGHT TRAILERS.	
198	FADS CORP	10/22/2009	10/23/2009	$25,085	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). INSECT REPELLENT, SHOWERS AND WATER BAGS TO SUPPORT THE SURVIVORS OF DR1959.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
199	ENTERGY LOUISIANA, LLC	2/5/2009	3/1/2010	$25,000	Reference: DRF-Emergency Housing Units-Lottie, LA (4526EH). Provide electrical services.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
200	ALPHA POINTE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND	9/26/2009	9/30/2009	$25,000	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. INCREASE FUNDING FOR OFFICE SUPPLIES – IOWA RECOVERY CENTER.	DIRECTED TO JWOD NONPROFIT AGENCY
201	K.A.M. INC. OF CORBIN	2/9/2009	6/30/2009	$25,000	Reference: Pennsylvania Severe Storms, Flooding, and Mudslides (1649DR). Housing deactivation DR1649PA	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
202	RYDER TRUCK RENTAL INC	8/5/2009	9/4/2009	$24,421	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR LEASE OF RYDER FREIGHT TRAILERS.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES – NON-COMPETITIVE
203	XEROX CORPORATION	7/21/2009	9/30/2009	$24,392	REFERENCE: DRF-AUTOMATED INVENTORY CONTROL ACTIVITIES (LIMS II) (4540RS). LEASE OF COPIERS.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
204	WORTHY, MIKE ELECTRIC	1/5/2009	9/15/2008	$23,500	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide cable and supplies to get a first responder housing and feeding location generator back up and running during a power outage in	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					support of Gustav. Awardee was a local small business.	
205	INTERSTATE POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	9/25/2009	6/30/2010	$23,164	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES AND FLOODING (1763DR). TERMINATE ELECTRICAL SERVICE, INCREASE FUNDING, AND EXTEND THE POP – MARION VILLAGE M H PARK, MARION, IA.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
206	SAMOA MARKETING INC	11/9/2009	12/1/2009	$22,850	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). MOD TO EXTEND COPY SERVICE AND INCREASE FUNDS.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
207	ADVANCED SYSTEMS, INC.	10/7/2009	9/20/2010	$22,800	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1763DR). INCREASE FUNDING ON CONTRACT IN ORDER TO CONTINUE COPIER SERVICE - IOWA RECOVERY CENTER - CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
208	GRA, INC.	6/26/2009	8/6/2009	$22,678	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). Provide two management and supervisor training courses.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
209	RAPID DEPLOYMENT INC	8/28/2009	5/22/2009	$22,650	REFERENCE: DRF-LOGISTICS-PREPOSITION DISASTER ASSETS-BASE CAMP (4548RS). THIS ORDER PROVIDES FUNDING FOR THE ANNUAL NATIONAL BASE CAMP TRAINING FOR 2009 ANNUAL	MINIMUM GUARANTEE

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					TRAINING – 2009.	
210	RAPID DEPLOYMENT INC	8/28/2009	5/22/2009	$22,650	REFERENCE: DRF-LOGISTICS-PREPOSITION DISASTER ASSETS-BASE CAMP (4548RS). THIS ORDER PROVIDES FUNDING FOR THE ANNUAL NATIONAL BASE CAMP TRAINING FOR 2009 ANNUAL TRAINING – 2009.	MINIMUM GUARANTEE
211	RSC EQUIPMENT RENTAL, INC.	3/30/2009	1/29/2009	$22,435	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide two 5000-lb capacity propane forklifts and one 30-34' scissor lift from 9/19/2008 through 1/29/2009.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
212	YUKON FLATS SCHOOL DISTRICT	7/20/2009	9/6/2009	$22,000	REFERENCE: ALASKA FLOODING AND ICE JAMS (1843DR). TASK FORCE SUPPORT SERVICES FOR STEVENS VILLAGE.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
213	ADVANCED SYSTEMS, INC.	3/25/2009	9/30/2009	$21,000	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide add additional funds and increase the POP through 9/30/2008.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
214	ALUTIIQ GLOBAL SOLUTIONS LLC	6/18/2009	7/7/2008	$20,913	Reference: Missouri Severe Storms and Tornadoes (1760DR). Provide support services.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
215	CATTARAUGUS, COUNTY OF (INC)	9/8/2009	10/24/2009	$20,698	REFERENCE: NEW YORK SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1857DR). DEPUTIES FOR DRC #2 IN SUPPORT OF DR-1857-NY.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
216	ALUTIIQ GLOBAL SOLUTIONS LLC	9/28/2009	10/12/2009	$20,162	REFERENCE: GEORGIA SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1858DR). SUPPORT SERVICES – TELECOMM SUPPORT.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
217	SOLID ROCK FINANCIAL INC	7/22/2009	7/13/2010	$20,000	REFERENCE: DRF-OFFICE OF EQUAL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES – EEO INVESTIGATION (4131RS). SOFTWARE TRAINING.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
218	D&D EMERGENCY SERVICES	8/28/2009	4/3/2009	$20,000	REFERENCE: IDAHO FLOODING (1781DR). ADD FUND FOR DEACTIVATION OF ALTERNATIVE HOUSING UNITS AND MOVE TO BON WEIR, TX.	MINIMUM GUARANTEE
219	BREOF CASTLETON PARK REO,LLC	5/7/2009	8/28/2009	$20,000	Reference: Indiana Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1832DR). Lease of cubicle furniture for JFO.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
220	ALPHA POINTE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND	6/5/2009	9/30/2009	$20,000	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Modification to increase funding for office supplies.	DIRECTED TO JWOD NONPROFIT AGENCY
221	ALPHAPOINTE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND	2/13/2009	1/0/1900	$20,000	Reference: Washington Severe Winter Storm, Landslides and Mudslides, and Florida (1817DR). Provide supplies and equipment through catalog of the committee for the blind.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES – NON-COMPETITIVE
222	GRAYBAR ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.	2/17/2009	2/28/2009	$19,989	Reference: Washington Severe Winter Storm, Landslides and Mudslides, and Florida (1817DR). Provide supplies and equipment to set up the JFO for the response to DR-1817-WA.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
223	V-14 TRUCK & AUTO SERVICE	1/22/2009	9/30/2009	$19,970	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide mobile home tire and axle repairs.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
224	CORPORACION PARA EL DESAROLLO DE LAS EXPORTACIONES DE PUERTO RICO	11/9/2009	9/30/2010	$19,232	REFERENCE: PUERTO RICO EXPLOSIONS AND FIRE (3306EM). RENT OF OFFICE SPACE FOR JFO FOR EM 3306.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
225	GULF STATES CONSTRUCTORS, LLC	1/13/2009	2/5/2009	$19,173	Reference: DRF-EHU-National Sites-Katrina Funding (4521EH). Provide rental/lease of forklift and water truck to support the Lottie staging area.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
226	CROSSROADS CONSULTATION SERVICES, INC.	2/10/2009	3/23/2009	$18,843	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide training management staff in a disaster.	UNIQUE SOURCE
227	WASTE MANAGEMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA INC	8/18/2009	2/17/2011	$18,162	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1838DR). WASTE REMOVAL CONTRACT SOLID WASTE (GARBAGE REMOVAL).	UNIQUE SOURCE
228	ALASKA TOY RENTAL INC	9/19/2009	8/30/2009	$18,000	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR EXTRA DAYS BECAUSE OF THE RETURN BARGE NOT BEING AVAILABLE AD DAMAGES TO THE EQUIPMENT BY FEMA PERSONNEL.	UNIQUE SOURCE
229	UNIVERSAL FLEET RV AND AUTO COLLISION IN	11/18/2009	12/23/2009	$17,675	REFERENCE: LMD MDRCS (4552RS). REPAIR OF MDRC'S DUE TO HAIL AND STORM DAMAGE.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
230	NEW LIGHT TECHNOLOGIES, INC	4/7/2009	7/2/2009	$17,604	Reference: North Dakota Severe Storms and Flooding (1829DR). Provide GIS technical services to support the setup and configuration of GIS capabilities at the North Dakota JFO supporting DR-1829.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A)
231	JARREAU & ASSOCIATES INC	12/23/2009	7/20/2014	$17,000	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE IKE (1791DR). COMMUNITY SITE GROUNDS MAINTENANCE IN SUPPORT OF FEMA-1791.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(a) SOLE SOURCE
232	ALASKA STRUCTURES INC	8/25/2009	9/15/2009	$16,867	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. CHANGE DELIVERY FROM TRUCK TO AIR FREIGHT BECAUSE OF HAZARDOUS AND POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
233	ALLIANCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	10/26/2009	9/30/2010	$16,800	REFERENCE: CALIFORNIA NORTHRIDGE EARTHQUAKE (1008DR). OVERTIME ELECTRICAL USAGE ABOVE WHAT WAS NEGOTIATED BY GSA ON THE LEASE.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
234	ALUTIIQ GLOBAL SOLUTIONS, LLC	6/18/2009	5/14/2009	$16,785	Reference: North Dakota Severe Storms and Flooding (1829DR). Provide support services.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - 8(A)
235	3M COMPANY	9/30/2009	2/28/2010	$15,865	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. HAND SANITIZER FOR MISSION CRITICAL AND DISASTER SUPPORT EMPLOYEES. H1N1 SUPPLIES.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
236	3M COMPANY	9/30/2009	11/30/2009	$15,705	REFERENCE: KANSAS SEVERE WINTER STORMS (1741DR). N-95 RESPIRATORS. H1N1 SUPPLIES.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
237	DELL FEDERAL SYSTEMS L.P.	5/8/2009	1/18/2011	$15,373	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina. Extend service agreement for Dell Powervault 220s.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
238	DUKE REALTY OHIO	6/8/2009	7/31/2009	$15,362	Reference: Ohio Severe Wind Storm Associated With Tropical Depression (1805DR). Provide facilities adjustments including the addition of electrical outlets, etc to facilitate additional employees at the JFO site.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
239	AST TELECOM LLC	10/7/2009	12/1/2009	$15,128	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). MODIFICATION TO ADD MORE CELL PHONES AND SERVICE.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
240	B&I SERVICES A LOUISIANA JOINT VENTURE	10/19/2009	12/31/2009	$15,015	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). AWARD FOR TEMP POWER POLE REMOVAL. AWARD MADE TO A LOCAL AREA BUSINESS UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE ROBERT T. STAFFORD DISASTER RELIEF AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
241	CLECO POWER LLC	8/19/2009	5/6/2010	$15,000	REFERENCE: DRF-EMERGENCY HOUSING UNITS-DERIDDER, LA (4529EH). ELECTRICAL SERVICES FOR THE DERIDDER STAGING AREA.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
242	XEROX CORPORATION	4/13/2009	4/30/2009	$14,974	Reference: DRF-Training EMI-Initiated and/or Sponsored (4710AD). Lease and maintenance of copiers for 4	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					months.	
243	NOBLE SALES CO., INC.	10/26/2009	10/30/2009	$14,255	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). FREIGHT CHARGES FOR SHIPMENT OF STORAGE BINS TO DC HAWAII FOR SHIPMENT TO AMERICAN SAMOA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
244	MORGAN SANITATION & RECYCLING CORPORATION	8/29/2009	12/31/2010	$14,220	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1838DR). WASTE REMOVAL CONTRACT FOR LIZZARD CREEK MHP.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
245	SOUTHERN COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES INC	10/19/2009	3/31/2010	$13,773	REFERENCE: GEORGIA SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1858DR). SOUTHERN LINC RADIO COMMUNICATIONS FOR SUPPORT OF DR-1858GA.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
246	WILDFLOWER INTERNATIONAL LTD	7/10/2009	7/31/2009	$13,623	REFERENCE: KANSAS SEVERE WINTER STORM AND RECORD AND NEAR RECORD SNOW (1848DR). IRONKEY 8GB FLASH DRIVES.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
247	GOVPLACE	11/17/2009	12/31/2009	$13,470	REFERENCE: NEW YORK SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1857DR). IRONKEY PURCHASE (80 KEYS).	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
248	NATIONAL VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE	5/7/2009	5/21/2009	$13,320	Reference: DRF DAD Disaster Assist (LA) (4323RS). Conference registration fees for FEMA attendees for the 17th annual VOAD conference. Annual national VOAD conference in Salt Lake City.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
249	GRAYBAR ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC	12/15/2009	12/31/2009	$13,087	REFERENCE: ARKANSAS SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1861DR). PROVIDE FUNDING FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS CABLE NEEDED FOR SETUP OF JFO.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
250	INTERSTATE POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	9/25/2009	6/30/2010	$13,074	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES AND FLOODING (1763DR). TERMINATE SERVICE, INCREASE FUNDING, EXTEND POP FOR ELECTRICAL SERVICE PROVIDED BY INTERSTATE/ALLIANT TO PROPERTY AT SQUAW CREEK VILLAGE M H PARK, MARION, IA.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
251	CITY OF JASPER	5/6/2009	5/31/2009	$12,810	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Add funding and extend period of performance.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
252	NEW LIGHT TECHNOLOGIES INC	9/2/2009	10/30/2009	$12,779	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE IKE (1791DR). REPLACE THE GIS SERVER AND TAPE BACKUP. JFO-1791 BOC 2595.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
253	RYDER TRUCK RENTAL INC	8/5/2009	9/4/2009	$12,731	REFERENCE: NORTH DAKOTA SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1829DR). ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR INVOICES AND LEASE OF RYDER FREIGHT TRAILERS.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES – NON-COMPETITIVE
254	TCT	9/4/2009	10/30/2009	$12,670	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. ADDITIONAL FUNDING TO COVER MONTHLY LEASE INVOICE CHARGES.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
255	ENTERPRISE RENT-A-CAR GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT, INC.	2/11/2009	9/30/2009	$12,600	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide motor vehicle rental.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
256	DOMESTIC CONTRACTOR (UNDISCLOSED)	10/29/2009	5/19/2010	$12,600	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE IKE (1791DR). EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR WATER SERVICE AT BREEZWAY VILLAGE FOR TWENTYONE (21) COMMERCIAL SITE PADS THROUGH MAY 19, 2010.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
257	ALASKA TOY RENTAL INC	7/10/2009	8/21/2009	$12,490	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. RENTAL OF RHINOS FOR USE IN REMOTE STEVENS VILLAGE, AK IN SUPPORT OF DR-1843-AK.	UNIQUE SOURCE
258	ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTANTS	5/14/2009	6/25/2009	$12,400	Reference: DRF-FEMA Office For Gulf Coast Recovery (7491KA). Attendance costs for 13 attendees at the Governmental Accountants Conference on June 21-24, New Orleans, LA - DR-1603-LA.	UNIQUE SOURCE

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
259	PITNEY BOWES INC	9/24/2009	10/31/2013	$12,285	REFERENCE: DRF DAD (4425RS). MAIL OPERATIONS.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
260	SQUAW CREEK VILLAGE	4/29/2009	5/29/2009	$11,576	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide funding for damage claims.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
261	CRESTLINE HOTELS AND RESORTS, INC	4/7/2009	5/2/2009	$11,500	Reference: Minnesota Severe Storms and Flooding (3304EM). Rental of space at Hilton Garden Inn St. Paul for FEMA IOF.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
262	OPEN TERRACE ASSOCIATES, LLC	1/23/2009	9/30/2008	$11,167	Reference: Michigan Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1777DR). Lease payments for GSA property lease.	ONLY ONE SOURCE -- OTHER
263	DOMESTIC CONTRACTOR (UNDISCLOSED)	5/21/2009	11/19/2009	$10,800	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Add funding and extend period of performance.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
264	RYDER TRUCK RENTAL INC	7/15/2009	7/15/2009	$10,736	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. DAMAGE CLAIM FOR TRUCK REPAIRS CAUSED BY FEMA PERSONNEL. DAMAGES AS A RESULT OF M/V ACCIDENT.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
265	ARCCO COMPANY SERVICES INC	8/18/2009	8/28/2009	$10,498	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. GENERATOR REPAIR.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
266	KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION	10/28/2009	11/6/2009	$10,409	REFERENCE: NEW YORK SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1857DR). PUBLIC NOTICE ADVERTISEMENT FOR DR-1857-NY.	SAP NON-COMPETITION

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
267	CPP INC. DAVIS BLACK PUBLISHING	1/30/2009	2/20/2009	$10,030	Reference: Mississippi Hurricane Katrina (1604DR). Provide this purchase is for website development and training supplies for a training system based on Myers-Briggs type indicator (MBTI) to be used at the Mississippi TRO.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
268	KANE OFFICE INSTALLERS, INC.	4/2/2009	9/30/2013	$10,000	Reference: DRF-Surge-MD NPSC-Hyattsville, MD (7410SU). Provide off-site warehouse storage for MD NPSC office supplies, furniture, equipment, and materials.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
269	ALASKA AIRLINES, INC	6/19/2009	9/30/2009	$10,000	Reference: Alaska Flooding and Ice Jams (1843DR). Provide small package delivery services into rural areas where UPS does not service the population.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
270	CRAWFORD, JAMES A.	2/6/2009	2/20/2009	$10,000	Reference: DRF-Emergency Housing Units-Texarkana, TX (4527EH). Provide welding services.	UNIQUE SOURCE
271	ADVANCED SYSTEMS, INC.	1/8/2009	9/30/2009	$10,000	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide copy machine rental.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
272	ADVANCED SYSTEMS, INC.	3/10/2009	9/30/2009	$10,000	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide copy machine rental.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
273	INTERSTATE POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	3/17/2009	9/30/2009	$10,000	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide utilities.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
274	INTERSTATE POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	3/16/2009	9/30/2009	$10,000	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide utilities.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
275	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE INC (OH)	8/5/2009	8/5/2010	$10,000	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1763DR). UPS PICKUP AND DELIVERY SERVICE FOR DR-1763-IRC.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES
276	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE INC (OH)	8/7/2009	9/30/2009	$10,000	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR UPS SERVICE AT JFO FOR DR-1840FL AND DR-1831FL.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
277	RYDER TRUCK RENTAL INC	9/8/2009	9/8/2009	$10,000	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. INCREASED FUNDING TO ACCOMMODATE DE-OBLIGATED FUNDS.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
278	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE, INC. (OH)	3/27/2009	9/26/2009	$10,000	Reference: North Dakota Severe Storms and Flooding (1829DR). Provide mail transport services for DR-1829-ND.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
279	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE, INC. (OH)	2/23/2009	4/30/2009	$10,000	Reference: Oklahoma Severe Winter Storm (1823DR). Provide ups service for 1820/1823DR.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
280	PUGET SOUND ENERGY, INC.	3/9/2009	9/30/2009	$10,000	Reference: Washington Severe Winter Storm, Landslides, and Mudslides (1682DR). Provide gas and electrical services for FEMA annex.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
281	PUGET SOUND ENERGY, INC.	10/26/2009	9/30/2010	$10,000	REFERENCE: WASHINGTON SEVERE WINTER STORM, LANDSLIDES, AND MUDSLIDES (1682DR). PROVIDE GAS AND ELECTRICITY TO THE REGIONAL ANNEX.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
282	BROOKSTONE EMERGENCY SERVICES INC	8/28/2009	5/22/2009	$9,943	REFERENCE: DRF-LOGISTICS-PREPOSITION DISASTER ASSETS-BASE CAMP (4548RS). THIS ORDER PROVIDES FUNDING FOR THE ANNUAL NATIONAL BASE CAMP TRAINING FOR 2009 ANNUAL TRAINING – 2009.	MINIMUM GUARANTEE
283	BROOKSTONE EMERGENCY SERVICES INC	8/28/2009	5/22/2009	$9,943	REFERENCE: DRF-LOGISTICS-PREPOSITION DISASTER ASSETS-BASE CAMP (4548RS). THIS ORDER PROVIDES FUNDING FOR THE ANNUAL NATIONAL BASE CAMP TRAINING FOR 2009 ANNUAL TRAINING – 2009.	MINIMUM GUARANTEE
284	TANAKON INC	9/17/2009	9/30/2009	$9,775	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. OPTION TO EXTEND THE POP TO 9/30/2009.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
285	OREGON COPIER SERVICES & SUPPLIES, INC.	3/11/2009	6/12/2009	$9,775	Reference: Oregon Severe Winter Storm, record and near record snow (1824DR). Provide lease of copiers for JFO.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
286	3M COMPANY	9/28/2009	12/30/2009	$9,598	REFERENCE: TENNESSEE SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1856DR). N-95 RESPIRATORS.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
287	ALPHAPOINTE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND	10/23/2009	9/30/2010	$9,575	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). INK CARTRIDGES, PAPER, AND FUSER KIT REQUIRED FOR AMERICAN SAMOA AFO FOR DR-1859.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE - ABILITY ONE

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
288	TL INDUSTRIES INC	7/31/2009	12/24/2007	$9,348	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE IKE (1791DR). ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO COVER INVOICE AND TO REASSIGN THE CO FROM MS. PHILLIPS TO MR. MURPHY.	ONLY ONE SOURCE
289	NOBLE SALES CO., INC.	10/22/2009	10/30/2009	$9,192	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). STORAGE BINS FOR SURVIVORS OF EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI AND FLOODING IN AMERICAN SAMOA DR1859.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
290	STAPLES INC.	7/6/2009	7/30/2009	$9,136	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. IT AND OFFICE SUPPLIES REQUIRED ESTABLISHING JFO AND PA ACTIVITIES FOR DR1848-KS.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
291	SAMOA MARKETING INC	10/8/2009	12/1/2009	$9,100	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). RENTAL OF COPY MACHINES IN SUPPORT OF DR-1859-AS.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
292	SNAPSTREAM MEDIA	2/26/2009	3/26/2009	$9,050	Reference: Arkansas Severe Winter Storm (1819DR). Provide snapstream tuner.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
293	XEROX CORPORATION	12/10/2009	3/1/2010	$9,000	REFERENCE: DRF DAD VIRGINIA NPSC-ROUND HILL, VA (4420RS). XEROX MAINTENANCE, LEASE, AND COPY COUNT FOR 5TH YEAR.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
294	FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY, INC.	1/7/2009	1/30/2009	$9,000	Reference: DRF-Emergency Housing Units-Fort Pierce, FL (4535EH). Provide electric service.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
295	LANGUAGE SERVICES ASSOCIATES INC	8/14/2009	1/6/2010	$9,000	REFERENCE: DRF-SURGE-TX NPSC-DENTON, TX (7430SU). PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE (POP) EXTENSION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
296	HEMBERGER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	6/21/2009	9/30/2009	$9,000	Reference: Illinois Severe Storms and Flooding (1800DR). Lease extension JFO-DR-1800.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
297	TRUE BLUE	5/21/2009	9/30/2012	$9,000	Reference: Mississippi Severe Storms, Flooding, and Tornadoes (1837DR). Provide temporary labor for DR-1837-MS. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
298	C&A ON SITE STORAGE LLC	5/7/2009	9/30/2008	$8,960	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav. Increase funding for portable restrooms required at DRC.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
299	GULF STATES CONSTRUCTORS, LLC	1/13/2009	2/9/2009	$8,820	Reference: DRF-EHU-National Sites-Katrina Funding (4521EH). Provide two John Deere tractors for the Lottie staging area.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
300	ROLLAND SAFE & LOCK COMPANY INC	9/15/2009	10/30/2009	$8,788	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. REPAIR SERVICES FOR ORLEANS PARISH TEMPORARY JAIL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED WITH FEMA FUNDS. DR-1603-LA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
301	APPLIED TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL	8/27/2009	11/26/2010	$8,600	REFERENCE: CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE (1505DR). ATC SUBJECT MATTER EXPERTISE.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
302	J & E ASSOCIATES, INC	10/27/2009	1/27/2010	$8,246	REFERENCE: GEORGIA SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1858DR). PERFORM CUSTOMER SERVICE SURVEY FOR DISASTER 1858.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
303	MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS, INC.	5/1/2009	6/23/2009	$8,214	Reference: DRF-FEMA Office For Gulf Coast Recovery (7491KA). Provide training for 4 GCRO financial staff.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
304	GE CONSUMER FINANCE BUISNESS CREDIT SERVICES	10/8/2009	10/7/2010	$8,100	REFERENCE: CALIFORNIA NORTHRIDGE EARTHQUAKE (1008DR). CANON COPIER 5065 LEASE AND MAINTENANCE DR-1008-CA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
305	INTERSTATE POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	9/17/2009	6/30/2010	$8,022	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES AND FLOODING (1763DR). TERMINATE ELECTRIC SERVICE, INCREASE FUNDING, EXTEND POP FOR ELECTRICAL SERVICE BY ALLIANT ELECTRIC/INTERSTATE TO CEDAR TERRACE M H P.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
306	AUTORIDAD DE ENERGIA ELECTRICA DE PUERTO RICO	3/12/2009	9/30/2009	$8,000	Reference: Puerto Rico Severe Storms and Flooding (1798DR). Provide electrical utility services for Maunabo warehouse	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
307	TED HEBERT, LLC	2/7/2009	12/12/2008	$7,740	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide rental of toilets and wash stands to support Gustav DR1786. Awardee was a local small vendor.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
308	ALUTIIQ GLOBAL SOLUTIONS LLC	6/17/2009	3/13/2008	$7,718	Reference: Tennessee Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Straight-Line Winds (1745DR). Provide contract support personnel.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
309	INLAND BARGE SERVICE INC	12/1/2009	12/30/2009	$7,685	REFERENCE: ALASKA FLOODING AND ICE JAMS (1843DR). BARGE FREIGHT SERVICES FREIGHT SHIPPING SERVES.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
310	CENTURY BUSINESS PRODUCTS, INC.	6/26/2009	9/30/2009	$7,650	Reference: South Dakota Severe Storms and Flooding (1844DR). Copy machine rental.	PUBLIC INTEREST
311	R.S. MEANS COMPANY, INC.	2/8/2009	5/7/2009	$7,637	Reference: Kentucky Severe Winter Storm and Flooding (1818DR). Provide software licensing.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
312	DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC	8/28/2009	5/22/2009	$7,600	REFERENCE: DRF-LOGISTICS-PREPOSITION DISASTER ASSETS-BASE CAMP (4548RS). THIS ORDER PROVIDES FUNDING FOR THE ANNUAL NATIONAL BASE CAMP TRAINING FOR 2009 ANNUAL TRAINING – 2009.	MINIMUM GUARANTEE
313	DISASTER MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC	8/28/2009	5/22/2009	$7,600	REFERENCE: DRF-LOGISTICS-PREPOSITION DISASTER ASSETS-BASE CAMP (4548RS). THIS ORDER PROVIDES FUNDING FOR THE ANNUAL NATIONAL BASE CAMP TRAINING FOR 2009 ANNUAL TRAINING – 2009.	MINIMUM GUARANTEE
314	SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION	6/1/2009	5/6/2010	$7,500	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Provide electrical and energy services.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
315	FARGO RENTAL INC.	4/10/2009	9/30/2009	$7,425	Reference: Minnesota Severe Storms and Flooding (3304EM). Provide light towers, diesel, and refueling for incident support base	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					in Dilworth.	
316	SERVICE CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL	6/5/2009	5/20/2009	$7,273	Reference: Mississippi Severe Storms, Flooding, and Tornadoes (1837DR). Funeral of deceased DAE employee.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES - NON-COMPETITIVE
317	LASER TECHNOLOGY, INC.	2/17/2009	2/23/2009	$7,231	Reference: Arkansas Severe Winter Storm (1819DR). Provide professional laser rangefinder necessary to obtain precise measurements to aid in electric power restoration in response to Hurricane Ike.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
318	INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EMERGENCY MANAGERS INC	9/30/2009	9/29/2010	$7,140	REFERENCE: DRF-FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICERS (FCO) (4260RS). 42 IAEM MEMBERSHIPS.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
319	INDEPENDENCE KANSAS, CITY OF	1/23/2009	1/22/2009	$7,095	Reference: Kansas Severe Storms and Flooding (1711DR). Provide rental of space for DRC in support of DR-1711.	UNIQUE SOURCE
320	MISSISSIPPI POWER COMPANY	9/30/2009	9/30/2010	$7,000	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). MODIFICATION TO EXTEND THE POP FROM 10/1/2009-9/30/2010. INCREASES THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE CONTRACT TO $22,000.00.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
321	HAMBURG HOTEL, LLC	11/20/2009	12/31/2009	$7,000	REFERENCE: NEW YORK SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1857DR). RENTAL OF HOTEL SPACE FOR L580 TRAINING.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
322	INTERNATIONAL SOS ASSISTANCE, INC.	3/31/2009	3/31/2010	$6,999	Reference: Fed States of Micronesia DRF-Compact Agreement-Micronesia-Funds Received in FY08 (5011CP). Renewal of corporate membership to provide emergency medical evacuation for FEMA employees on travel status in the Pacific Rim.	UNIQUE SOURCE
323	MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS, INC.	4/22/2009	6/23/2009	$6,953	Reference: DRF-FEMA Office For Gulf Coast Recovery (7491KA). Provide training for 4 GCRO financial staff.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
324	HARTFORD STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE COMPANY OF CT INCORPORATED T	12/7/2009	12/1/2010	$6,925	REFERENCE: DRF DAD HOUSING INSPECTION SVCS NPSC NON-READINES (4407RS). ISO CERTIFICATION OPTION YEAR 2 FOR ACCREDITATION SERVICES.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
325	PODS, INC.	2/27/2009	2/28/2009	$6,792	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide usage of 75 portable on-demand storage units in Oak Island, TX.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
326	R.S. MEANS COMPANY, INC.	1/21/2009	2/28/2009	$6,719	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Purchase of Costworks data CDs.	PATENT/DATA RIGHTS
327	EAGLE TRADING COMPANY	7/8/2009	9/7/2009	$6,600	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. FORKLIFT WITH OPERATOR NEEDED FOR EAGLE, AK.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
328	ALUTIIQ GLOBAL SOLUTIONS LLC	9/30/2009	10/14/2009	$6,432	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). SUPPORT SERVICES SUPPORT FOR AMERICAN SAMOA.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
329	TRIPLETT OFFICE ESSENTIALS CORPORATION	4/1/2009	4/1/2009	$6,395	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide office supplies, equipment, and materials including twenty (20) 5 drawer file cabinets. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
330	UNITED RENTALS INC	7/14/2009	8/14/2009	$6,310	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. 8,000-LB FORKLIFT 4X4 DIESEL-POWERED FOR STEVENS VILLAGE.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
331	AST TELECOM LLC	10/5/2009	12/1/2009	$6,300	REFERENCE: DRF-SURGE-DISASTR SUPRT ACCTS-PRE-DECLARE/MOBILZTN (7220SU). PROCUREMENT OF CELL PHONE SERVICE.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
332	LABOR READY INC	4/29/2009	7/21/2009	$6,300	Reference: Florida Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, and Straight-line Winds (1831DR). Provide temporary labor to establish JFO Tallahassee DR-1831-FL.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
333	DEPLOYED RESOURCES LLC	8/28/2009	5/22/2009	$6,200	REFERENCE: DRF-LOGISTICS-PREPOSITION DISASTER ASSETS-BASE CAMP (4548RS). THIS ORDER PROVIDES FUNDING FOR THE ANNUAL NATIONAL BASE CAMP TRAINING FOR 2009 ANNUAL TRAINING – 2009.	MINIMUM GUARANTEE
334	TANAKON INC	7/14/2009	8/16/2009	$6,200	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. FORKLIFT, FLATBED TRUCK, AND KAWASAKI MULE IN TANANA, AK, IN SUPPORT OF DR-1483-AK.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
335	A-COPI LLC	9/2/2009	11/30/2009	$6,195	REFERENCE: MAINE SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING AND LANDSLIDES (1852DR). COPY AND FAX MACHINES LEASED FOR THE DR1852.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
336	MISSISSIPPI POWER COMPANY	2/11/2009	4/19/2010	$6,175	Reference: DRF-Emergency Housing Units-Hickory Grove, MS (4531EH). Provide electrical services for Hickory THSA.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
337	J & E ASSOCIATES, INC	11/2/2009	2/2/2010	$6,076	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). AMERICAN SAMOA CUSTOMER SERVICE SURVEYS FOR DR-1859.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
338	J & E ASSOCIATES INC	7/24/2009	10/24/2009	$6,033	REFERENCE: MISSOURI SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES AND FLOODING (1847DR). CUSTOMER SERVICE SURVEYS FOR DR-1847.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
339	KANE OFFICE INSTALLERS, INC.	6/18/2009	9/30/2013	$6,000	Reference: DRF-Surge-MD NPSC-Hyattsville, MD (7410SU). Add additional funds for MD NPSC offsite storage warehouse.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
340	AST TELECOM LLC	10/13/2009	1/30/2010	$6,000	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). CELL PHONE SERVICES DR-1859AS.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
341	SOUTHERN PIONEER ELECTRIC	5/14/2009	5/14/2009	$6,000	Reference: Kansas Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1699DR). Removal of power lines from sub-station located in Greensburg KS.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
342	TANAKON INC	8/24/2009	9/17/2009	$6,000	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. MODIFICATION TO EXTEND CONTRACT AND CANCEL MULE.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
343	OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY	3/25/2009	9/30/2009	$6,000	Reference: Oregon Severe Winter Storm, record and near record snow (1824DR). Provide subscription service for species data.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
344	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE, INC. (OH)	3/20/2009	4/10/2010	$6,000	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide UPS services for US&R.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
345	J & E ASSOCIATES, INC.	2/23/2009	5/31/2009	$5,894	Reference: Washington Severe Winter Storm, Landslides, and Mudslides, and FL (1817DR). Provide customer service surveys for DR-1817-WA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
346	J & E ASSOCIATES INC	7/30/2009	10/30/2009	$5,642	REFERENCE: ALABAMA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, FLOODING AND STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS (1842DR). CUSTOMER SURVEY FOR DR-1842 AL.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
347	ENTERPRISE RENT-A-CAR GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT, INC.	1/29/2009	12/2/2008	$5,596	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide courier van rental.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES – NON-COMPETITIVE
348	SHUERT INDUSTRIES, INC.	4/2/2009	6/30/2009	$5,501	Reference: Puerto Rico Severe Storms and Flooding (1798DR). Provide tri-wall boxes for storage.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
349	J & E ASSOCIATES, INC	9/30/2009	12/31/2009	$5,425	REFERENCE: NEW YORK SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1857DR). CUSTOMER SERVICE SURVEYS	FOLLOW ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					FOR THE FEMA-DAD-PCP.	
350	RFV ENTERPRISES, INC.	1/24/2009	9/30/2009	$5,400	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide water coolers urgent. Awardee was a local small business.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
351	TEXARKANA TRACTOR COMPANY	5/8/2009	5/29/2009	$5,295	Reference: DRF-EHU-National Sites-Katrina Funding (4521EH). Provide for repair of a tractor.	UNIQUE SOURCE
352	KWIK SPACE GUAM INC	7/27/2009	9/24/2013	$5,270	REFERENCE: DRF-DC GUAM (4524RS). CONTAINERS REPAIRS AT DC-GUAM.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
353	J & E ASSOCIATES INCORPORATED	5/27/2009	7/28/2009	$5,263	Reference: Florida Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, and Straight-line Winds (1831DR). Provide customer surveys for DR-1831-FL.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
354	TRIPLETT OFFICE ESSENTIALS CORPORATION	3/27/2009	4/6/2009	$5,251	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide order folders for IA at the AFO Cedar Rapids, IA.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
355	ADT SECURITY SERVICES, INC.	6/12/2009	9/15/2009	$5,244	Reference: West Virginia Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides (1838DR). Provide upgrades to ADT security alarm system.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
356	EASTERN IOWA LIGHT & POWER COOPERATIVE INC	9/26/2009	6/30/2010	$5,219	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES AND FLOODING. INCREASE FUNDING AND TERMINATE/CANCEL ELECTRICAL SERVICE –	UTILITIES FAR 41.2

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					EASTERN IOWA LIGHT AND POWER FOR PROPERTY AT LOUISA COUNTS M H PARK, MUSCATINE, IA.	
357	PULITZER INC	9/29/2009	10/4/2009	$5,200	REFERENCE: MISSOURI SEVERE WINTER STORM (1822DR). MANDATORY PUBLIC NOTICE.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
358	RYDER TRUCK RENTAL, INC.	3/30/2009	5/31/2009	$5,175	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide logistics the mobility to move, haul, and relocate assets, commodities, and products to and from location in support of DR-1791-TX.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
359	GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS, INC.	4/24/2009	5/25/2009	$5,159	Reference: Kentucky Severe Winter Storm and Flooding (1818DR). Provide Honeywell batteries.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
360	SKC INC	9/30/2009	11/30/2009	$5,107	REFERENCE: DRF-EHU-NATIONAL SITES-NON-KATRINA FUNDING (4521RS). CALIBRATION OF ASSORTED MONITORING.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
361	PARPARK	3/4/2009	2/28/2009	$5,063	Reference: California wildfires, flooding, mud flows, and debris flows (1731DR). Provide rental of 10 parking spaces for the FEMA Northridge long-term recovery office.	UNIQUE SOURCE
362	J & E ASSOCIATES, INC	5/18/2009	9/18/2009	$5,052	Reference: Indiana Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1832DR). Provide 1200 customer surveys for DR-1832-IN.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
363	J & E ASSOCIATES, INC	5/13/2009	8/12/2009	$5,052	Reference: Minnesota Severe Storms and Flooding (1830DR). Provide a customer survey for DR-1830 MN.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
364	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE, INC (OH)	5/12/2009	5/11/2010	$5,000	Reference: DRF-DC Frederick, MD (4519RS). UPS services in Frederick, MD.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
365	CLECO POWER LLC	5/13/2009	5/6/2010	$5,000	Reference: DRF-Emergency Housing Units-Deridder, LA (4529EH). Provide electrical services for the Deridder staging area.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
366	AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION	5/15/2009	9/30/2009	$5,000	Reference: Alabama Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, & Straight-Line Winds (1835DR). Activate legal services in support of DR-1835-AL.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
367	AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION	7/13/2009	9/30/2009	$5,000	REFERENCE: ALASKA FLOODING AND ICE JAMS (1843DR). LEGAL SERVICES (YOUNG LAWYERS) TO BE USED BY VICTIMS IN SUPPORT OF DR-1843-AK.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
368	AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION	11/5/2009	12/30/2009	$5,000	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). DR-1859AS LEGAL SERVICES ABA.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
369	AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION	5/9/2009	9/30/2009	$5,000	Reference: Arkansas Severe Storms and Tornadoes (1834DR). Provide legal services for disaster victims.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES - NON-COMPETITIVE
370	COUNTY OF WASHINGTON	2/4/2009	10/30/2009	$5,000	Reference: Arkansas Severe Winter Storm (3301EM). Provide after-hours security	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
371	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE, INC (OH)	4/27/2009	6/23/2009	$5,000	Reference: Florida Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, and Straight-line Winds (1831DR). Provide UPS service for	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					Tallahassee JFO DR-1831-FL.	INITIAL ORDER
372	AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION	1/28/2009	9/30/2009	$5,000	Reference: Hawaii Severe Storms and Flooding (1814DR). Provide DR-1814 legal services.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
373	AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION	5/6/2009	12/30/2009	$5,000	Reference: Indiana Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1832DR). Activate young lawyers for disaster response for DR-1832-IN.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
374	ENTERPRISE RENT-A-CAR GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT, INC.	1/24/2009	12/31/2008	$5,000	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide motor vehicle rental.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
375	AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION	7/7/2009	7/6/2010	$5,000	REFERENCE: MISSOURI SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES AND FLOODING (1847DR). LEGAL SERVICES IN SUPPORT OF DR-1487.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
376	AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION	4/18/2009	9/30/2009	$5,000	Reference: North Dakota Severe Storms and Flooding (1829DR). Implementation of disaster legal services under the IA program in support of DR-1829-ND.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
377	RFV ENTERPRISES INC	9/8/2009	2/28/2010	$5,000	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE IKE (1791DR). MODIFICATION ISSUED TO REDUCE NUMBER OF COOLERS, EXTEND POP, AND INCREASE THE OBLIGATION BY $5,000.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
378	CAPITAL ELECTRIC, INC.	2/12/2009	9/30/2009	$5,000	Reference: Washington Severe Winter Storm, Landslides and Mudslides, and Florida (1817DR). Provide electrical repair service "as needed."	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
379	AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION	2/19/2009	9/30/2009	$5,000	Reference: Washington Severe Winter Storm, Landslides and Mudslides, and Florida (1817DR). Provide young lawyers services on 800 number	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
380	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE INC (OH)	9/17/2009	9/30/2009	$5,000	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1838DR). ADDITIONAL FUNDING.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
381	AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION	6/1/2009	9/30/2009	$5,000	Reference: West Virginia Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides (1838DR). Provide disaster legal services in support of DR-1838-WV.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
382	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE, INC (OH)	5/27/2009	9/30/2009	$5,000	Reference: West Virginia Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides (1838DR). Provide mail and shipping services.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
383	EAGLE TRADING COMPANY	9/2/2009	9/15/2009	$4,900	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. ACTIVATE OPTION TO EXTEND POP BY 14 DAYS.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
384	EAGLE TRADING COMPANY	7/13/2009	9/15/2009	$4,900	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. ADD SMALL BULLDOZER THAT WAS MISSED ON MODIFICATION P00001.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
385	SRS INCORPORATED (1829)	12/3/2009	12/16/2009	$4,875	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). REMOVAL OF TEMPORARY POWER POLES FROM ZONE 2	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					OF YR. 4 MDC.	INITIAL ORDER
386	WORTHY, MIKE ELECTRIC	11/13/2009	12/6/2009	$4,857	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). INSTALLATION OF TWO (2) 60 AMP CIRCUITS FOR GUARD SHACKS IN BATON ROUGE, LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
387	THE TRAINING CENTER LLC	12/3/2009	12/2/2010	$4,800	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). EEO INVESTIGATION. CASE NO. 09-00171.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
388	FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES INC	9/30/2009	11/1/2009	$4,758	REFERENCE: DRF-FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICERS (FCO) (4260RS). OFFICE FURNITURE FCO REGION 6 FURNITURE $5K.	UNICOR
389	XEROX CORPORATION	7/9/2009	8/15/2009	$4,720	REFERENCE: FLORIDA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, TORNADOES, AND STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS (1831DR). COPIERS FOR SUPPORT OF DR-1831FL.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
390	CBT HO CHING AND COMPANY	11/20/2009	12/30/2009	$4,713	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). PO TO PURCHASE TOOLS FOR USE BY VOLUNTEER LABORERS.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
391	FADS CORP	10/30/2009	11/2/2009	$4,600	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). INSECT REPELLANT TOWELLETES PACKED 12 TO A BOX, 800 BOXES, FOR	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					SUVIVORS OF 1859 AMERICAN SAMOA.	
392	BUSINESS DECISIONS INFORMATION	12/15/2009	12/14/2010	$4,600	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). EEO INVESTIGATION EEO. CASE NO. 09-00488.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
393	P V RENTALS	8/17/2009	10/14/2009	$4,567	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. VEHICLE RENTAL.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
394	DE RIDDER, CITY OF (INC)	12/10/2009	12/10/2010	$4,550	REFERENCE: DRF-EMERGENCY HOUSING UNITS-DERIDDER, LA (4529EH). WATER UTILITY SERVICES FOR DERIDDER THU SITE.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
395	MARCUS CABLE ASSOCIATES LLC	8/28/2009	6/30/2010	$4,500	REFERENCE: DRF-SURGE-DISASTER SUPPORT ACCTS-PRE-DECLARE/MOBILIZATION (7220SU). CABLE SERVICE FOR THE RRCC THROUGH JUNE 2010.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
396	KINGSLEY ELECTRIC	1/9/2009	1/31/2009	$4,440	Reference: Massachusetts Severe Winter Storm and Flooding (1813DR). Provide electrical services.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
397	MORNING SUN MOBILE HOME PARK	7/17/2009	6/30/2010	$4,400	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES AND FLOODING (1763DR). EXTEND POP, INCREASE FUNDING.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES – NON-COMPETITIVE
398	STUART L. PLOTNICK, LLC	12/7/2009	12/7/2010	$4,300	REFERENCE: DRF-OFFICE OF EQUAL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES - EEO INVEST (4131RS). EEO INVESTIGATION. CASE NO. 09-00095.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
399	EL PASO ELECTRIC COMPANY	9/28/2009	9/30/2009	$4,300	REFERENCE: NEW MEXICO SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1659DR). UTILITIES FOR SURVIVORS ELECTRIC SERVICES REQUIRED TO OPERATE SECURITY LIGHTING.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
400	MIDAMERICAN ENERGY COMPANY	4/3/2009	9/30/2009	$4,270	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Electricity for mobile office at Greyhound staging area.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
401	GOVPLACE	7/24/2009	8/20/2009	$4,210	REFERENCE: NORTH DAKOTA SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1829DR). PURCHASE OF SECURED IRONKEYS FOR FEMA EMPLOYEES. AWARDEE IS A LOCAL SMALL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
402	PITNEY BOWES, INC.	3/6/2009	10/31/2013	$4,200	Reference: DRF DAD mail operations (4425RS). Provide lease automated postage meters in support of existing mail operations for disaster mail applications.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
403	WILLIAMS SCOTSMAN INCORPORATED	12/22/2009	12/15/2010	$4,140	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). MODIFICATION TO EXTEND PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE AND FUNDING FOR LEASE OF MOBILE OFFICE TRAILER AND PORTABLE STAIRS FOR MAIL ROOM.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
404	ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES FOR THE BLIND	6/18/2009	7/18/2009	$4,124	Reference: Hawaii Severe Storms and Flooding (1814DR). Provide new employee office kits for the FEMA logistics center in Hawaii.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
405	ADVANCED SYSTEMS INC	7/20/2009	7/30/2010	$4,100	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES AND FLOODING (1763DR). ADD ONE COPIER AND ADD ADDITIONAL FUNDS.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
406	TRIPLETT OFFICE ESSENTIALS CORPORATION	1/26/2009	9/30/2009	$4,096	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide office supplies provider. Awardee was a local vendor.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
407	INTERSTATE POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	9/28/2009	6/30/2010	$4,084	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1763DR). INCREASE FUNDING, TERMINATE ELECTRICAL SERVICE, AND EXTEND POP – INTERSTATE/ALLIANT ENERGY FOR BALI HAI M H PARK, HIAWATHA, IA.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
408	RYDER TRUCK RENTAL, INC.	1/2/2009	1/26/2009	$4,050	Reference: DRF-Logistics-Commodity Support (4526RS). Provide Louisiana pre-positioning of trailers to the State of Louisiana to enhance organic capabilities.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
409	ROGERS, JAMES L. JR	1/30/2009	2/5/2009	$4,021	Reference: DRF-Training EMI-Initiated and/or -Sponsored - 4710 (4710AD). Provide instructional delivery - coaching services.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES - NON-COMPETITIVE
410	JDG ASSOCIATES, INC.	4/14/2009	9/30/2009	$4,015	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). EEO Investigation.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
411	GORDON FLESCH COMPANY, INC.	4/1/2009	7/31/2009	$4,000	Reference: Indiana Severe Winter Storm (1828DR). Lease of copiers for DR-1828-IN.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
412	ANNIS PETROLEUM PRODUCTS INC	9/28/2009	9/30/2010	$4,000	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES AND FLOODING (1763DR). ADD FUNDING AND EXTEND POP – SAM ANNIS AND COMPANY – L P TANK REFILL SERVICE FOR STAGING AREA – DIKE, IA.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
413	MARV'S REPAIR	9/25/2009	9/30/2010	$4,000	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES AND FLOODING (1763DR). INCREASE FUNDING AND EXTEND POP – MARV'S REPAIR. PROVE MECHANICAL SERVICE TO DEACTIVATED MOBILE HOMES – STAGING AREA DIKE, IA.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
414	MARV'S REAPIR	1/21/2009	9/30/2009	$4,000	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide EHU tire repair services.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
415	ALL WORLD LANGUAGE CONSULTANT INC	5/13/2009	3/27/2010	$4,000	Reference: North Dakota Severe Storms and Flooding (1829DR). Provide translation, desktop publishing, transcription, and interpretation services.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
416	RAPISCAN SECURITY PRODUCTS, INC.	4/20/2009	9/30/2009	$3,997	Reference: DRF DAD Texas NPSC-Denton, TX (4430RS). Provide annual maintenance service for Rapiscan x-ray machine at TXNPSC.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
417	MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS INC	9/23/2009	9/30/2009	$3,996	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. COR/COTR ANSWER BOOKS.	UNIQUE SOURCE
418	NET DIRECT SYSTEMS LLC	7/6/2009	9/30/2009	$3,980	REFERENCE: KANSAS SEVERE WINTER STORM AND RECORD AND NEAR RECORD SNOW (1848DR). COLOR FLATBED SCANNERS.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
419	SUTTER WATER SERVICE, INC.	1/7/2009	2/1/2009	$3,908	Reference: Mississippi Hurricane Katrina (1604DR). Provide non-municipal water service for victims of Hurricane Katrina.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
420	NINNESCAH RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE	2/10/2009	6/30/2009	$3,875	Reference: Kansas Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1699DR). Provide services to de-energize disconnected transformers.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
421	VERIZON FEDERAL, INC.	1/9/2009	1/31/2009	$3,838	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Provide Telecommunications support services.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
422	ALLIANCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	8/19/2009	9/30/2009	$3,779	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. BUILDING SERVICES WORK AND SERVICES REQUIRED ON AN AS-NEEDED BASIS.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
423	NINNESCAH RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE	1/15/2009	6/30/2009	$3,771	Reference: Kansas Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1699DR). Provide services to de-energize disconnected transformers.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
424	THE TRAINING CENTER LLC	12/15/2009	12/15/2010	$3,750	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). EEO INVESTIGATION. CASE NO. HS-09-FEMA-00400.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
425	JDG ASSOCIATES, INC.	11/23/2009	11/22/2010	$3,743	REFERENCE: ALABAMA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, TORNADOES, & STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS (1835DR). EEO INVESTIGATION. CASE NO. 09-00453.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
426	LERER, WHITNEY K.	1/30/2009	2/5/2009	$3,727	Reference: DRF-Training EMI-Initiated and/or Sponsored - 4710 (4710AD). Provide instructional delivery - coaching services.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES - NON-COMPETITIVE
427	LANDIS OFFICE CENTER, INC	6/17/2009	7/31/2010	$3,708	Reference: DRF-Ehu-National Sites-Non-Katrina Funding (4521RS). Provide maintenance services for Toshiba equipment at Cumberland, MD site.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
428	LING 36 SKYLINE, LLC	1/28/2009	2/15/2009	$3,675	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Provide reimbursement to lesser under terms of GSA lease for modifications to create conference room.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
429	J & E ASSOCIATES INCORPORATED	5/21/2009	8/21/2009	$3,621	Reference: Arkansas Severe Storms and Tornadoes (1834DR). Provide customer service surveys for DR-1834.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
430	HEMBERGER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	4/17/2009	9/30/2009	$3,600	Reference: Illinois Severe Storms and Flooding (1800DR). Lease of building for office space.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
431	PENSKE TRUCK LEASING COMPANY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP (8618) 3471	11/24/2009	12/16/2009	$3,600	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). DELIVERY ORDER FOR A THREE WEEK LEASE OF (4) 24' CARGO TRUCKS WITH 5' LIFTGATE FOR USE BY FEMA LOGISTICS PERSONNEL DURING THE TEMPORARY RELOCATION OF THE MSRO.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
432	RICHARDS-WILCOX, INC.	5/14/2009	8/10/2009	$3,552	Reference: Severe Winter Storm and Near Record Snow (1759DR). To provide purchase file systems.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
433	ADVANCED SYSTEMS, INC.	10/20/2009	4/20/2010	$3,510	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1763DR). INCREASE FUNDING ON CONTRACT IN ORDER TO CONTINUE COPIER SERVICE - IOWA RECOVERY CENTER - CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
434	GETTING IT WRITE, LLC	3/3/2009	3/12/2009	$3,500	Reference: Kentucky Severe Winter Storm and Flooding (1818DR). Provide a 4-day course, Disaster Field Operations Management (DFOM) I292.	UNIQUE SOURCE
435	HAROLD LEMAY ENTERPRISES, INCORPORATED	2/8/2009	5/8/2009	$3,500	Reference: Washington Severe Winter Storm, Landslides and Mudslides, and Florida (1817DR). Provide mobile shredding of JFO.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
436	FEDERAL MAINTENANCE, INC.	3/10/2009	4/17/2009	$3,450	Reference: Hawaii Severe Storms and Flooding (1814DR). Provide janitorial services in support of disaster 1814 in Hawaii.	UNIQUE SOURCE
437	KENWORTH OF SOUTH LOUISIANA LLC	10/22/2009	9/30/2009	$3,439	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). REPAIRS TO KENWORTH TRUCK UNIT #DHS25362	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
438	BUSINESS DECISIONS INFORMATION	12/7/2009	12/7/2010	$3,400	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1763DR). EEO INVESTIGATION. INVESTIGATION OF EEO COMPLAINT AT DR-1763-IA.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
439	UNITED RENTALS, INC.	4/28/2009	7/21/2009	$3,374	Reference: Florida Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, and Straight-line Winds (1831DR). Rental of forklift for Tallahassee JFO DR-1831-FL.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
440	DOCUMENT DESTRUCTION, INC.	1/29/2009	4/30/2009	$3,360	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide bins for shredding of classified material. Awardee was a local small business.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
441	THE TRAINING CENTER LLC	11/13/2009	11/12/2010	$3,300	REFERENCE: DRF-OFFICE OF EQUAL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES - EEO INVEST (4131RS). EEO INVESTIGATION. CASE NO. 09-00405.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
442	HERTZ EQUIPMENT RENTAL CORPORATION	11/24/2009	12/8/2009	$3,300	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). DELIVERY ORDER FOR THE LEASE OF (3) 6,000LB CAPACITY FORKLIFTS FOR USE BY THE FEMA MSRO LOGISTICS DEPARTMENT TO ASSIST THEM IN THE TEMPORARY RELOCATION FROM THE MSRO TO THE MISSISSIPPI COAST CONVENTION CENTER WHILE THE MSRO BUILDING IS RENEVATED.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
443	RFV ENTERPRISES, INC.	5/22/2009	9/30/2009	$3,285	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide additional hot and cold water coolers to support the Texas City JFO.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
444	AIRPORT EQUIPMENT RENTALS INC	8/11/2009	8/24/2009	$3,280	REFERENCE: ALASKA FLOODING AND ICE JAMS (1843DR). 20' BOX TRUCK WITH LIFT GATE TO BE USED IN	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					FAIRBANKS, AK, IN SUPPORT OF DR-1843-AK.	
445	ALLIANCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	7/17/2009	9/30/2009	$3,231	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. ADDITIONAL FUNDING ADDED TO THE ORDER FOR SERVICES BY THE LEASOR NOT COVERED BY THE GSA LEASE.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
446	BUSINESS DECISIONS INFORMATION	11/16/2009	11/15/2010	$3,200	REFERENCE: DRF-OFFICE OF EQUAL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES - EEO INVEST (4131RS). EEO INVESTIGATION. CASE NO. 09-00482	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
447	SHARP ELECTRONICS CORPORATION	11/24/2009	9/30/2010	$3,200	REFERENCE: WASHINGTON SEVERE WINTER STORM, LANDSLIDES, AND MUDSLIDES (1682DR). COLOR COPIER MAINTENANCE FOR THE SHARP ARC 160 SSN.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
448	JACKSON TRUCK & TRAILER REPAIR OF BATON ROUGE INC	8/3/2009	9/30/2009	$3,191	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). REPAIR OF DAMAGE TO DHS UNIT 25854 INVOLVED IN A SINGLE CAR ACCIDENT. SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. DR-1786-LA.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
449	A-1 SMITH'S SEPTIC SERVICE, INC.	3/24/2009	10/28/2008	$3,190	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide portable toilets.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
450	BREOF CASTLETON PARK REO, LLC	1/7/2009	11/30/2008	$3,167	Reference: Indiana Severe Storms, Flooding and Tornadoes (1766DR). Provide cubicles for DR1766-IN.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
451	TRIPLE L MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	11/6/2009	12/31/2009	$3,155	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). HURRICANE KATRINA RELIEF EFFORTS - GROUP SITE RESTORATION. AWARD MADE TO A LOCAL AREA BUSINESS UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE ROBERT T. STAFFORD DISASTER RELIEF AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
452	STUART L. PLOTNICK, LLC	12/2/2009	12/1/2010	$3,100	REFERENCE: DRF-OFFICE OF EQUAL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES - EEO INVEST (4131RS). EEO INVESTIGATION. CASE NO. 09-00095.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
453	BUSINESS DECISIONS INFORMATION	9/29/2009	9/29/2010	$3,100	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). EEO INVESTIGATION.	ONLY ONE SOURCE
454	JANICE COOPER CROOM	12/15/2009	12/15/2010	$3,094	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). EEO INVESTIGATION. AGENCY CASE NO.: HS-09-FEMA-00435.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
455	JDG ASSOCIATES, INC.	12/3/2009	9/30/2010	$3,087	REFERENCE: FLORIDA HURRICANE WILMA (1609DR). EEO INVESTIGATION REQUEST. FUNDING FOR JDG ASSOCIATES FOR EEO COMPLAINT.	UNIQUE SOURCE
456	BEAR INDUSTRIES, INC.	2/26/2009	3/28/2009	$3,081	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide emergency lighting service at Carville staging area during Hurricane Gustav.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
457	CENTER FOR DISPUTE SETTLEMENT	11/9/2009	11/9/2010	$3,014	REFERENCE: DRF-OFFICE OF EQUAL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES - EEO INVEST (4131RS). EEO INVESTIGATION FUNDING FOR INVESTIGATION OF DISCRIMINATION CASE.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
458	ALL WORLD LANGUAGE CONSULTANT INC	8/3/2009	2/3/2010	$3,000	REFERENCE: GEORGIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, TORNADOES, AND STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS (1833DR). MULTILINGUAL TRANSLATION, DESKTOP PUBLISHING, INTERPRETATION, AND TRANSCRIPTION SERVICES.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
459	SHRED-IT USA INC	7/6/2009	9/30/2009	$3,000	REFERENCE: KANSAS SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS, AND TORNADOES (1849DR). SHREDDING SERVICES FOR JFO AWARDEE WAS A LOCAL SMALL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
460	BUSINESS DECISIONS INFORMATION	12/15/2009	12/14/2010	$3,000	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). EEO INVESTIGATION. CASE NO. 09-00487.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
461	ZIENTEK, TIM J	11/13/2009	12/31/2009	$3,000	REFERENCE: NEW YORK SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1857DR). EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT TRAINING COURSE INSTRUCTION.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
462	SHRED-IT USA INC.	10/8/2009	12/30/2009	$3,000	REFERENCE: NEW YORK SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1857DR). ON-SITE SHREDDING SERVICES FOR JFO, CHEEKTOWAGA, NY TO SUPPORT DR-1857-NY.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
463	LANGUAGE BANK INC	9/2/2009	12/30/2009	$3,000	REFERENCE: NORTH DAKOTA SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1829DR). SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING FOR TRANSLATION, DESKTOP PUBLISHING, INTERPRETATION, AND TRANSLATION SERVICES.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
464	ALL WORLD LANGUAGE CONSULTANT INC	9/2/2009	12/30/2009	$3,000	REFERENCE: NORTH DAKOTA SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1829DR). SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING FOR TRANSLATION, DESKTOP PUBLISHING, INTERPRETATION, AND TRANSLATION SERVICES.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
465	EEO NETWORK	12/16/2009	12/16/2010	$3,000	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE IKE (1791DR). EEO INVESTIGATION CASE. CASE NO. HS-09-FEMA-000167.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
466	JDG ASSOCIATES, INC.	12/15/2009	12/15/2010	$2,995	REFERENCE: DRF-OFFICE OF EQUAL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES - EEO INVEST (4131RS). EEO INVESTIGATION. CASE NO. 09-00194.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
467	GILCHRIST CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	1/23/2009	1/16/2009	$2,988	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide hot mix asphalt.	STANDARDIZATION

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
468	ALYSSA VANSTORY	11/17/2009	12/31/2009	$2,950	REFERENCE: NEW YORK SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1857DR). EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT TRAINING COURSE INSTRUCTION.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
469	LEE KRAMER ASSOCIATES LLC	9/28/2009	11/30/2009	$2,945	REFERENCE: DRF-OFFICE OF EQUAL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES – EEO INVESTIGATION (4131RS).	UNIQUE SOURCE
470	LEE KRAMER ASSOCIATES LLC	12/7/2009	12/7/2010	$2,934	REFERENCE: DRF-OFFICE OF EQUAL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES - EEO INVEST (4131RS). EEO INVESTIGATION.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
471	OFUS INTERNATIONAL CORP	11/2/2009	11/14/2009	$2,895	REFERENCE: NEW YORK SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1857DR). DIGITAL SLR CAMERA, LENS, AND ACCESSORIES.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
472	EMMONS AND ASSOCIATES, LLC	1/30/2009	2/5/2009	$2,845	Reference: DRF-Training EMI-Initiated and/or -Sponsored - 4710 (4710AD). Provide instructional delivery - teambuilding instructor.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES - NON-COMPETITIVE
473	SAMOA MARKETING INC	10/14/2009	12/1/2009	$2,800	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). RENTAL OF ONE ADDITIONAL HIGH SPEED COPIER FOR THE JFO.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
474	ITHICOS SOLUTIONS LLC	6/11/2009	7/30/2009	$2,799	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Purchase computer software.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
475	JANICE COOPER CROOM	12/15/2009	12/14/2010	$2,750	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). EEO INVESTIGATION. CASE NO. 07-00052.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
476	TRIPLETT OFFICE ESSENTIALS CORPORATION	4/6/2009	4/8/2009	$2,732	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Office supplies. Provide two (2) pallets of copy paper. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
477	SHARP ELECTRONICS CORPORATION	3/9/2009	9/30/2009	$2,700	Reference: Washington Severe Winter Storm, Landslides, and Mudslides (1682DR). Provide color copier maintenance.	UNIQUE SOURCE
478	TIMOTHY R S CAMPBELL	8/17/2009	9/1/2009	$2,637	REFERENCE: KANSAS SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS, AND TORNADOES (1849DR). PA TRAINING IN SUPPORT OF DR-1849.	ONLY ONE SOURCE -- OTHER
479	FEDERAL MAINTENANCE HAWAII INC	10/20/2009	1/31/2010	$2,500	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). DR-1859 JANITORIAL SERVICES AT JFO DR-1859.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
480	ALLIANCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	10/26/2009	9/30/2010	$2,500	REFERENCE: CALIFORNIA NORTHRIDGE EARTHQUAKE (1008DR). WORK AND SERVICES OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF THE GSA LEASE FOR THE PASADENA LONG TERM RECOVERY OFFICE DR-1008-CA.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
481	LABOR READY INC	8/11/2009	8/21/2009	$2,500	REFERENCE: FLORIDA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, TORNADOES, AND STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS (1840DR). TEMPORARY LABORERS FOR TEAR DOWN OF JFO FOR DR-1840FL.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
482	AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION	5/12/2009	6/12/2009	$2,500	Reference: Georgia Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, and Straight-line Winds (1833DR). Provide disaster legal services in support of DR-1833-GA.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
483	LIFT TRUCK CENTER, INC.	12/8/2009	1/31/2010	$2,500	REFERENCE: KANSAS SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1860DR). ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR FORKLIFT RENTAL.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
484	CITY OF BILOXI	1/29/2009	9/30/2009	$2,500	Reference: Mississippi Hurricane Katrina (1604DR). Provide water and sewage service for two double wide trailers located at the Biloxi coliseum for training in support of Hurricane Katrina.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
485	LANGUAGE BANK INC	8/3/2009	12/22/2009	$2,500	REFERENCE: MISSOURI SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES AND FLOODING (1847DR). MULTILINGUAL TRANSLATION, DESKTOP PUBLISHING, INTERPRETATION, AND TRANSCRIPTION SERVICES.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
486	ALL WORLD LANGUAGE CONSULTANT INC	8/3/2009	12/22/2009	$2,500	REFERENCE: MISSOURI SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES AND FLOODING (1847DR). MULTILINGUAL TRANSLATION, DESKTOP PUBLISHING, INTERPRETATION, AND TRANSCRIPTION SERVICES.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
487	EAGLE TRADING COMPANY	7/23/2009	9/15/2009	$2,500	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. INITIATE CHARGE ACCOUNT FOR FUEL FOR GSA VEHICLES.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
488	FEDERAL FACILITATORS, LLC.	12/18/2009	12/14/2010	$2,495	REFERENCE: FLORIDA HURRICANE WILMA (1609DR). EEO INVESTIGATION FUNDING REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION OF EEO COMPLAINT.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
489	SLOAN SEPTIC SERVICE	4/9/2009	5/31/2010	$2,490	Reference: DRF-EHU-National Sites-Katrina Funding (4521EH). Provide for the removal and disposal of hazardous waste from holding tanks at Frostburg site.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
490	ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH INSTITUTE, INC.	2/23/2009	9/30/2009	$2,475	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide working with arcGIS spatial analyst (version 9.2) course book for use with "working with arcGIS spatial analyst" course. This is in support of Hurricane Ike.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
491	HOLIDAY INN CAPITOL	8/13/2009	8/19/2009	$2,452	REFERENCE: DRF-TOTAL ASSET VISIBILITY SYSTEM (TAV) (4525RS). BANQUET/CONFERENCE ROOM FOR LOGISTICS SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
492	STRUCTURAL STEEL WELDING	1/13/2009	1/12/2009	$2,450	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide repair of loading ramps at Harahan warehouse in support of Hurricane Gustav.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
493	GOVERNMENT ACQUISITIONS INC	6/18/2009	7/18/2009	$2,427	Reference: DRF-Core Program (Regions) (4830AD). Life cycle replacement of 1 laptop computer	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
494	ADAM DUNN	1/23/2009	2/14/2009	$2,420	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide first-aid training, CPR and AED and materials/supplies.	UNIQUE SOURCE
495	AA MOBILE HOMES	2/9/2009	3/3/2009	$2,400	Reference: Florida Hurricane Ivan (1551DR). Relocate and transfer one mobile home.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
496	CROSSROADS CONSULTATION SERVICES, INC.	1/12/2009	1/15/2009	$2,400	Reference: Florida Hurricane Wilma (1609DR). Provide mediation and evaluation for mitigation branch closeout plan.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES - NON-COMPETITIVE
497	STANLEY C LAKE	8/25/2009	8/30/2009	$2,400	REFERENCE: KANSAS SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS, AND TORNADOES (1849DR). TRAINING.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
498	SQUAW CREEK VILLAGE	3/4/2009	3/30/2009	$2,398	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide 60-1/JFO-1555; BOC 2513 – Reimburse Mobile Home Park Squaw Creek.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES - NON-COMPETITIVE
499	UNITED RENTALS INC	8/18/2009	9/30/2009	$2,380	REFERENCE: FLORIDA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, TORNADOES, AND STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS (1840DR). ADDITIONAL FUNDING.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
500	SOUTHWEST ARKANSAS WATER SYSTEM, INC	4/15/2009	4/14/2009	$2,347	Reference: DRF-Ehu-National Sites-Non-Katrina Funding (4521RS). To provide water service at Hope, AR site.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
501	SUPERIOR TIRE & AXLE, INC.	2/5/2009	9/30/2009	$2,330	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Purchase of tires, rims, and valves.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
502	ULINE, INC. (DEL)	1/13/2009	1/15/2009	$2,322	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide living kits for mobile homes in support of Hurricane Gustav.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
503	HERC-U-LIFE, INC.	2/14/2009	10/20/2009	$2,288	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide rental of 19' scissor lift for DLKE camp.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES - NON-COMPETITIVE
504	SHARP ELECTRONICS CORPORATION	2/10/2009	2/10/2010	$2,268	Reference: DRF-DC Frederick, MD (4519RS). Provide service maintenance on a printer/fax/copier unit.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
505	TANAKON INC	7/15/2009	8/16/2009	$2,250	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGE TO ADD FUNDING AND RENTAL OF MULE FOR SUPPORT OF DR-1843-AK.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
506	VF IMAGEWEAR INC	7/1/2009	7/4/2009	$2,247	REFERENCE: ALABAMA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, TORNADOES, AND STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS (1835DR). FEMA POLO SHIRTS.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
507	ST NET APPTIS FIRSTSOURCE JOINT VENTURE	10/28/2009	10/30/2009	$2,165	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). FUJITSU FI6010N SCANNER REQUIRED BY THE IA DEPARTMENT IN AMERICAN SAMOA ON DISASTER 1859.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
508	ST NET APPTIS FIRSTSOURCE JOINT VENTURE	10/14/2009	9/30/2010	$2,165	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). PROVIDE ONE FUJITSU FI-6010N SCANNER FOR USE IN AMERICAN SAMOA BY FINANCE, TRAVEL AND CONTRACTING FOR	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					COMMUICATIONS.	
509	LIFT TRUCK SERVICE CENTER, INC.	12/29/2009	4/8/2010	$2,145	REFERENCE: ARKANSAS SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1861DR). RENTAL OF ONE FORKLIFT FOR THREE MONTHS FOR WAREHOUSE FUNCTIONS.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
510	KOESTNER OFFICE PRODUCTS INC	10/15/2009	3/30/2010	$2,115	REFERENCE: MISSOURI SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1847DR). RENTAL OF COPIER IN SUPPORT OF DR-1847 KS.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
511	ALLIED WASTE OF PONCE INC	7/21/2009	7/19/2010	$2,110	REFERENCE: DRF-DC PUERTO RICO (4523RS). DUMPSTER SERVICE AT THE DHS/FEMA REGION II MAUNABO WAREHOUSE.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
512	THE LONGBRANCH INC	10/7/2009	9/30/2010	$2,100	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1763DR). INCREASE FUNDING TO ESTABLISH COOP SITE -IRC CEDAR RAPIDS - CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
513	TEXAS SUPERIOR WATER INC	9/15/2009	3/17/2010	$2,095	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. DELIVERY OF 5-GALLON WATER BOTTLES AT STAGING AREA BON WEIR, TX.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
514	GORE BROTHERS REPORTING COMPANY INC	9/23/2009	9/30/2009	$2,060	REFERENCE: DRF-OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH PROGRAMS & SERVICES (CORE) (4191RS). COURT REPORTING SERVICES.	UNIQUE SOURCE

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
515	RYDER TRUCK RENTAL INC	4/28/2009	6/30/2009	$2,025	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Extend the period of performance for a box truck lease for logistics.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
516	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE, INC.	6/24/2009	10/24/2009	$2,000	Reference: DRF DAD Virginia NPSC-Round Hill, Va. (4420RS). Modification to add $2,000.00 to the UPS funding for FY09.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
517	AMERICAN SAMOA GOVERNMENT	10/10/2009	11/5/2009	$2,000	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). PO FOR METHOD OF PAYMENT FOR LEASE WRITTEN BY GSA. ONE MONTH FIRM AND ONE OPTIONAL MONTH FOR SPACE.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
518	SHRED-IT USA INC.	4/9/2009	9/30/2009	$2,000	Reference: Indiana Severe Winter Storm (1828DR). Provide paper shredding services.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
519	LIFT TRUCK CENTER INC	7/20/2009	8/30/2009	$2,000	REFERENCE: KANSAS SEVERE WINTER STORM AND RECORD AND NEAR RECORD SNOW (1848DR). FORKLIFT RENTAL FOR JFO DR-1848-KS – LOCAL SET-ASIDE.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
520	REPUBLIC SERVICES, INC.	12/21/2009	4/20/2010	$2,000	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1863DR). WEEKLY WASTE REMOVAL AT JFO FOR (4) MONTHS.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
521	AUTORIDAD DE ENERGIA ELECTRICA DE PUERTO RICO	5/28/2009	9/30/2009	$2,000	Reference: Puerto Rico Severe Storms and Flooding (1798DR). Provide additional funding.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
522	Y & Y SERVICES, INC	5/29/2009	9/30/2009	$2,000	Reference: West Virginia Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides (1838DR). Provide portable toilets for DRC#4 located in Hanover, WV.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
523	COREL, INC.	2/25/2009	3/24/2009	$1,918	Reference: DRF-Automated Inventory Control Activities (LIMS II) (4540RS). Provide computer software.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
524	ADVANCED OFFICE AUTOMATION INC	8/20/2009	10/19/2009	$1,830	REFERENCE: NEBRASKA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING AND TORNADOES (1853DR). COPY MACHINE IN SUPPORT OF DR-1853.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES – NON-COMPETITIVE
525	HENDERSON LEGAL SERVICES, INC.	4/16/2009	4/16/2009	$1,805	Reference: Ohio Severe Storms, Flooding, and Tornadoes (1720DR). Provide court reporting services.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
526	FLORIDA DOCUMENT SHREDDING, LLC	12/29/2009	9/30/2010	$1,776	REFERENCE: FLORIDA HURRICANE WILMA (1609DR). PAPER SHREDDING SERVICE FOR R4 FRO.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
527	W.W. GRAINGER, INC.	1/6/2009	6/30/2009	$1,761	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide tools, equipment, personal protective equipment for flood relief clean up.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
528	ROLLAND SAFE & LOCK COMPANY INC	8/3/2009	9/30/2009	$1,750	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. TO PROVIDE PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE SERVICES TO A FACILITY CONSTRUCTED WITH FEMA FUNDS. DR-1603-LA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
529	HERTZ EQUIPMENT RENTAL CORPORATION	9/22/2009	9/25/2009	$1,749	REFERENCE: DRF-EMERGENCY HOUSING UNITS-DERIDDER, LA (4529EH). LEASE OF EQUIPMENT –	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					PAYMENT OF INVOICE, RATIFICATION TO HSFELA-08-P-0150.	
530	BEST WESTERN LONGBRANCH HOTEL	1/31/2009	9/30/2009	$1,745	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Rental of conference room space if required. This is a contract set in motion to ensure space for FEMA employees to conduct work if AFO is inaccessible due to catastrophic weather condition.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES – NON-COMPETITIVE
531	BMI LLC	6/18/2009	6/22/2009	$1,700	Reference: Florida Hurricane Wilma (1609DR). Deactivate and transport one travel trailer from Key West, FL to FEMA EHU at Ft. Pierce FL.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
532	SCRANTON MALL ASSOCIATES	1/15/2009	2/28/2009	$1,700	Reference: Pennsylvania Severe Storms, Flooding and Mudslides (1649DR). Lease of office space.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
533	ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH INSTITUTE, INC.	2/25/2009	9/30/2009	$1,660	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide one arcGIS Desktop Student Manual.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
534	UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, THE (INC.)	2/17/2009	2/16/2010	$1,650	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide license for archeological site database file from UOI.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
535	MARCUS CABLE ASSOCIATES, LLC	4/23/2009	6/30/2009	$1,600	Reference: DRF-Surge-Disaster Support Accounts-Pre-Declaration/Mobilization (7220SU). Upgrade of internet services to 10/2 MBPS.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
536	IESI CORPORATION	1/21/2009	1/20/2009	$1,575	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide 20-yd dumpster at Esler Field in support of Hurricane Gustav.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
537	R S MEANS COMPANY INC	11/2/2009	11/30/2009	$1,555	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). RSMEANS COST DATA BOOKS FOR PA PO TO PURCHASE.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
538	BIENUENU BROTHERS ENTERPRISES, INC.	3/21/2009	3/20/2009	$1,520	Reference: DRF-Warm Cell Operations (4636RS). Provide plumbing services.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
539	MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT	9/2/2009	9/30/2009	$1,500	REFERENCE: DRF-EHU-NATIONAL SITES-KATRINA FUNDING (4521EH). PERMIT FOR DISCHARGE STORM WATER ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AT FROSTBURG, MD.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
540	LANGUAGE BANK INC	8/3/2009	2/3/2010	$1,500	REFERENCE: GEORGIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, TORNADOES, AND STRAIGHT-LINE WINDS (1833DR). MULTILINGUAL TRANSLATION, DESKTOP PUBLISHING, INTERPRETATION, AND TRANSCRIPTION SERVICES.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
541	SUSAN GREEN	11/5/2009	11/20/2009	$1,500	REFERENCE: IOWA SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, AND FLOODING (1763DR). ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT/SERVICES FOR L269 COURSE.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
542	ALL WORLD LANGUAGE CONSULTANT INC	8/3/2009	2/3/2010	$1,500	REFERENCE: KENTUCKY SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, FLOODING AND MUDSLIDES (1841DR). MULTILINGUAL TRANSLATION, DESKTOP PUBLISHING, INTERPRETATION, AND TRANSCRIPTION SERVICES.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
543	LANGUAGE BANK INC	8/3/2009	2/1/2010	$1,500	REFERENCE: KENTUCKY SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES, FLOODING AND MUDSLIDES (1841DR). MULTILINGUAL TRANSLATION, DESKTOP PUBLISHING, INTERPRETATION, AND TRANSCRIPTION SERVICES.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
544	CINTAS DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT INC	5/22/2009	9/30/2012	$1,500	Reference: Mississippi Severe Storms, Flooding, and Tornadoes (1837DR). Provide shredding service.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
545	FOUR X INC DBA COLDWELL BANKER	7/7/2009	10/30/2009	$1,500	REFERENCE: MISSOURI SEVERE STORMS, TORNADOES AND FLOODING (1847DR). CUSTODIAL SERVICE IN SUPPORT OF DR-1847.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
546	MID DAKOTA CLINIC, P.C.	11/3/2009	1/31/2010	$1,435	REFERENCE: NORTH DAKOTA SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1829DR). H1N1 & SEASONAL FLU VACCINE AND INJECTION BY LOCAL CLINIC.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
547	3N1 OFFICE PRODUCTS, INC.	1/5/2009	1/9/2009	$1,427	Reference: DRF-EHU-National Sites-Katrina Funding (4521EH). Provide payment of past invoices for copier services.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES - NON-COMPETITIVE

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
548	MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS, INC.	5/1/2009	6/23/2009	$1,369	Reference: DRF-FEMA Office For Gulf Coast Recovery (7491KA). Provide training for 1 GCRO financial staff.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
549	TRIPLETT OFFICE ESSENTIALS CORPORATION	4/24/2009	4/24/2009	$1,366	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Delivery of one (1) pallet of copy paper.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
550	TRIPLETT OFFICE ESSENTIALS CORPORATION	2/13/2009	9/30/2009	$1,365	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide office supplies.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
551	TRIPLETT OFFICE ESSENTIALS CORPORATION	3/11/2009	3/12/2009	$1,365	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide office supplies.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
552	ALEC CORP.	2/5/2009	5/5/2009	$1,360	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide emergency repair to yard lights at Carville base site in support of Hurricane Gustav.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
553	VOLUNTEER SHREDDING, LLC	6/13/2009	7/15/2009	$1,360	Reference: West Virginia Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides (1838DR). Provide in-house paper shredding service for JFO DR-1838-WV.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
554	PENSKE TRUCK LEASING COMPANY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP (8618) 3471	12/17/2009	1/20/2010	$1,325	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). MOD TO EXTEND THE LEASE OF 1 24' CARGO TRUCK FOR AN ADDITIONAL 5 WEEKS TO SUPPORT THE CLOSEOUT OF THE CLINTON, MS AFO.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
555	CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC	4/27/2009	5/15/2009	$1,319	Reference: New Mexico Severe Storms and Flooding (1783DR). Provide a congressional directory with website access.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
556	TRUEBLUE, INC.	4/15/2009	4/16/2009	$1,311	Reference: North Dakota Severe Storms and Flooding (1829DR). Provide general day laborers for to stand up Bismarck, ND JFO in support of DR-1829-ND.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
557	J & E ASSOCIATES INC	7/31/2009	7/31/2009	$1,302	REFERENCE: OKLAHOMA WILDFIRES (1846DR). CUSTOMER SERVICE SURVEYS FOR DR -1846 OK.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
558	SUPERIOR LINEN SERVICE CO	10/21/2009	9/30/2010	$1,250	REFERENCE: WASHINGTON SEVERE WINTER STORM, LANDSLIDES, AND MUDSLIDES (1682DR). COMMERCIAL LINEN SERVICES.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
559	ALENS WRECKER SERVICE	8/4/2009	10/17/2009	$1,225	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT FOR TOWING AND STORAGE OF AN ABANDONED FEMA THU.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
560	SAFETY-KLEEN SYSTEMS, INC.	2/24/2009	3/31/2010	$1,200	Reference: DRF-DC Frederick, MD (4519RS). Provide oil and antifreeze disposal.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
561	AL BETZ & ASSOCIATES INC	7/1/2009	7/1/2009	$1,200	REFERENCE: DRF-EHU-NATIONAL SITES-KATRINA FUNDING (4521EH). STENOGRAPHY SERVICES FOR DEPOSITION.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
562	BMI LLC	8/11/2009	8/31/2009	$1,200	REFERENCE: FLORIDA HURRICANE JEANNE (1561DR). DEACTIVATE AND TRANSPORT ONE TRAVEL TRAILER.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
563	CITY OF WATERLOO	4/30/2009	12/31/2009	$1,200	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide water meter testing and furnish potable water.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
564	JIFFY JON'S INC.	4/9/2009	9/30/2009	$1,170	Reference: Minnesota Severe Storms and Flooding (3304EM). Provide portable toilets required for staging area in Dilworth.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES - NON-COMPETITIVE
565	UNITED RENTALS, INC.	5/7/2009	9/29/2008	$1,122	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Modification to provide final payment of leased equipment under Gustav and close purchase order. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
566	ZEE MEDICAL, INC.	2/12/2009	2/11/2010	$1,100	Reference: DRF-DC Frederick, MD (4519RS). Provide medical supplies.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
567	RAPIDS REPRODUCTION, INC.	1/28/2009	5/5/2009	$1,050	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Rental of one HP DesignJet Z3100 photo printer for 3 months.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
568	DIRECTV, INC.	5/8/2009	6/8/2009	$1,000	Reference: DRF-DC Frederick, MD (4519RS). Satellite cable services in support of Frederick, MD site.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
569	LEE KRAMER ASSOCIATES LLC	12/16/2009	12/15/2010	$1,000	REFERENCE: DRF-OFFICE OF EQUAL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES - EEO INVEST (4131RS). SUPPLEMENTAL INVESTIGATION.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
570	LIFT TRUCK CENTER, INC.	10/28/2009	1/31/2010	$1,000	REFERENCE: KANSAS SEVERE WINTER STORM AND RECORD AND NEAR RECORD SNOW (1848DR). EXTEND RENTAL OF LIFT TRUCK NEEDED TO DISMANTAL OFFICE SETUP	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					UPON CLOSURE AND TO LOAD FEMA TRUCKS TO SEND SUPPLIES, FURNITURE BACK TO LCS LIFT TRUCK CENTER, INC.	
571	BLUEGRASS OFFICE SYSTEMS, INC.	2/12/2009	5/1/2009	$1,000	Reference: Kentucky Severe Winter Storm and Flooding (1818DR). Provide copiers/computers.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
572	IESI CORPORATION	1/15/2009	1/20/2009	$1,000	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide 20-yd dumpster at Esler Field in support of Hurricane Gustav.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
573	LASER'S RESOURCE, INC.	2/11/2009	1/31/2009	$1,000	Reference: Michigan Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1777DR). Provide copiers for JFO DR1777.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
574	ALASKA TOY RENTAL INC	8/20/2009	8/30/2009	$1,000	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. MODIFICATION TO INCREASE FUNDING FOR PICKUP OF VENDOR ITEMS.	UNIQUE SOURCE
575	ADVANCED OFFICE AUTOMATION, INC.	11/5/2009	11/19/2009	$1,000	REFERENCE: NEBRASKA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, AND TORNADOES (1853DR). PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO EXTEND COPIER SERVICES ANOTHER MONTH.	SAP NON-COMPETITION
576	JEFF'S LAWN SERVICE	2/24/2009	3/30/2009	$1,000	Reference: Ohio Severe Wind Storm Associated With Tropical Depression (1805DR). Provide snow plowing and salting of parking lot at AFO Dayton.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
577	VIRGIN ISLAND WATER & POWER AUTHORITY	10/19/2009	9/30/2010	$1,000	REFERENCE: VIRGIN ISLANDS HURRICANE OMAR (1807DR). ELECTRIC SERVICE FOR BUNKER IN ST. THOMAS.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
578	UNIQUE CLEANING SERVICE INC	9/10/2009	9/30/2010	$978	REFERENCE: DRF-SURGE-DISASTER SUPPORT ACCTS-PRE-DECLARE/MOBILIZATION (7220SU). JANITORIAL SERVICES.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
579	BAKER & BAKER REPORTING & VIDEO SERVICES, INC.	3/30/2009	3/30/2009	$977	Reference: Florida Hurricane Ivan (1551DR). Purchase transcripts from court reporter service.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
580	ROY SMITH ELECTRIC COMPANY LLC	8/4/2009	8/28/2009	$956	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE IKE (1791DR). ELECTRICAL WORK NEEDS TO ENSURE CIRCUITS ARE INSTALLED TO OPERATE PHONE SYSTEM AND GIS AT THE JFO.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
581	PENSKE TRUCK LEASING CORPORATION	9/9/2009	9/23/2009	$950	REFERENCE: NEW YORK SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1857DR). RENTAL OF 26' BOX TRUCK TO SUPPORT JFO OPERATION ON DR-1857-NY.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
582	REARDON OFFICE EQUIPMENT INC	4/8/2009	9/30/2009	$936	Reference: Minnesota Severe Storms and Flooding (3304EM). Rental of high speed fax and toner to support the HR department in the processing of employee payroll.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
583	CUNA COMMUNICATIONS, LLC	2/27/2009	3/12/2009	$914	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide large screen computer monitors.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
584	GULF COAST PORTABLE STORAGE, INC.	11/30/2009	6/23/2010	$906	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). ONE STORAGE POD TO USE FOR APPLICANTS' PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR THE FEMA HOUSING MISSION.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
585	SCHROCK INC	10/26/2009	10/27/2009	$900	REFERENCE: DRF-MGMT, ADMIN & SES SERVICES OPS (4011RS). RENTAL OF MOTOR COACH FOR ALL-HANDS MEETING.	
586	CITY OF HOPE	9/18/2009	9/30/2012	$900	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. ADDITIONAL FUNDING TO COVER FY 2009 UTILITY SERVICES.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
587	OFFICE DEPOT, INC.	5/4/2009	5/5/2009	$888	Reference: Texas Hurricane Rita (1606DR). Provide copier paper to Region VI.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
588	WAPSIE PINES LAWN CARE & LANDSCAPING	1/14/2009	5/31/2009	$860	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide snow removal greyhound staging area.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES - NON-COMPETITIVE
589	WAPSIE PINES LAWN CARE & LANDSCAPING	3/11/2009	5/31/2009	$860	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide snow removal.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
590	COMCAST CALIF COLO & WASHINGTON	2/24/2009	6/5/2009	$852	Reference: Washington Severe Winter Storm, Landslides and Mudslides, and Florida (1817DR). Provide cable TV services for the JFO in Olympia Washington.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
591	WASTE MANAGEMENT OF TEXAS	3/19/2009	3/6/2009	$840	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide one 20-yd dumpster used at mDRc facility in Seabrook, TX.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
592	SERVICE OFFICE & SUPPLY INC.	1/21/2009	2/28/2009	$825	Reference: Kansas Severe Storms and Flooding (1711DR). Provide rental of copy machines in support of DR-1711 Missouri.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
593	JOE NAGY TOWING	3/25/2009	3/25/2009	$813	Reference: Florida Hurricane Wilma (1609DR). Provide towing and storage of travel trailer.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
594	CITY OF OAKVILLE	2/19/2009	9/30/2009	$810	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide funds to cover past due and current water bills for LA-Z-K Mobile Home Park sites in Oakville, IA.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
595	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE INC (OH)	8/26/2009	12/17/2009	$800	REFERENCE: DRF-DC FORT WORTH, TX (4532RS). SHIPMENTS OF ITEMS MOSTLY FEMA CLOTHING AND VARIOUS DOCUMENTS.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
596	PURVIS CITY INC, CITY HALL OF, THE	3/26/2009	12/31/2009	$800	Reference: Mississippi Hurricane Katrina (1604DR). Provide water and sewage services for acct. no. 03-0036500 located at 30 Magnolia Drive, Purvis, MS 39475	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
597	WASTE MANAGEMENT OF TEXAS	2/6/2009	12/8/2008	$779	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide one 20-yd. dumpster used at Mobile DRc in Seabrook, TX.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
598	WASTE MANAGEMENT INC	5/27/2009	8/10/2009	$768	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Increase funding to support extension of service to August 10, 2009.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
599	WAPSIE PINES LAWN CARE & LANDSCAPING	1/10/2009	5/31/2009	$760	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide snow removal at greyhound staging area.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES - NON-COMPETITIVE
600	FEDERAL FACILITATORS GROUP LLC	4/16/2009	9/30/2009	$750	Reference: DRF-Office Of Equal Rights Activities - EEO Investigation (4131RS). Investigation Agency Case No. 08-	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					00335.	
601	ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH INSTITUTE INC	6/16/2009	6/30/2009	$743	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Increase funding to pay final invoice for ARCGIS desktop training manuals.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
602	INDUSTRIAL SANITATION INC.	6/5/2009	12/7/2009	$720	Reference: West Virginia Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides (1838DR). Provide portable toilets in support of IA-TAC contractor transfer area.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
603	PENSKE TRUCK LEASING CORP.	1/22/2009	1/23/2009	$705	Reference: DRF-Surge-Disaster Support Accounts-Pre-Declare/Mobilization (7220SU). Provide 1-week rental of 26-ft van.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
604	CITY OF WATERLOO	2/17/2009	2/17/2009	$700	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide past due water bill payment for occupants of sites in South View Mobile Home Park.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
605	V-14 TRUCK & AUTO SERVICE	2/12/2009	9/30/2009	$638	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide mobile home tire and axle repairs.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
606	VIRGINIA LOUTHAN	6/4/2009	6/1/2010	$600	Reference: Arkansas Severe Storms and Tornadoes (1834DR). Lawn maintenance/mowing for MH lot for disaster victims - DR-1834-AR.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
607	DRURY HOTELS COMPANY, LLC	3/31/2009	4/24/2009	$600	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide conference room rental.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
608	ONEOK, INC.	10/30/2009	1/30/2010	$600	REFERENCE: KANSAS SEVERE WINTER STORM (1675DR). GAS SERVICE KCK WAREHOUSE.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
609	DEFFENBAUGH INDUSTRIES, INC	10/30/2009	1/30/2010	$600	REFERENCE: KANSAS SEVERE WINTER STORM (1675DR). TRASH COLLECTION CLOSE OUT.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
610	R CHRISTOPHER GOODWIN & ASSOCIATES INC	9/17/2009	11/1/2009	$600	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). MICRO-PURCHASE ACTION TO PERMIT CURATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ITEMS DISCOVERED DURING KATRINA DEBRIS REMOVAL.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
611	ADT SECURITY SERVICES INC	8/27/2009	11/30/2009	$583	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. ADT SECURITY ALARM SYSTEM UPGRADE ADT MAINTENANCE.	FOLLOW-ON DELIVERY ORDER FOLLOWING COMPETITIVE INITIAL ORDER
612	WASTE MANAGEMENT OF TEXAS	1/6/2009	1/30/2009	$568	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide 20 cu yd dumpster	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
613	ADVANCED BUSINESS COPIERS	3/14/2009	2/6/2009	$542	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide high-speed fax machines used at the Galveston AFO.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
614	ENTERPRISE RENT-A-CAR GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT, INC.	1/10/2009	1/10/2009	$533	Reference: Florida Tropical Storm Fay (1785DR). Provide rental of SUV for PC holders to use in purchasing items required at JFP 1785.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
615	OFFICE DEPOT, INC.	2/16/2009	2/19/2009	$523	Reference: Kentucky Severe Winter Storm and Flooding (1818DR). Provide office supplies.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
616	LING 36 SKYLINE, LLC	2/27/2009	3/31/2009	$520	Reference: Florida Hurricane Wilma (1609DR). Provide reimbursement to building owner under terms of GSA lease for repairs or improvements.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
617	ALLIANCE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION	3/10/2009	9/30/2009	$500	Reference: California Northridge Earthquake (1008DR). Provide funding for building services.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
618	RSC EQUIPMENT RENTAL, INC.	1/28/2009	3/14/2009	$500	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Rent scissor lift.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES – NON-COMPETITIVE
619	XEROX CORPORATION	5/29/2009	9/30/2009	$500	Reference: Puerto Rico Severe Storms and Flooding (1798DR). Provide additional funding.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
620	CORPORATE EXPRESS OFFICE PRODUCTS, INC.	5/29/2009	6/30/2008	$495	Reference: Mississippi Severe Storms, Flooding, and Tornadoes (1837DR). Provide office supplies.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
621	ROBERT'S TOURS & TRANSPORTATION INC	10/7/2009	10/5/2009	$483	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). CHARTER BUS SERVICE TO TRANSPORT FEMA EMPLOYEES FROM VARIOUS HOTELS IN HONOLULU TO BARBERS POINT USCG STATION FOR FLIGHT TO AMERICAN SAMOA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
622	COMCAST OF MAINE/NEW HAMPSHIRE, INC.	1/22/2009	4/13/2009	$476	Reference: New Hampshire Severe Winter Storm (1812DR). Provide high-speed internet services and cable TV.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
623	CIRCLE TRAILER PARK	2/23/2009	10/21/2009	$450	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide utilities: commercial Mobile Home Park.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
624	WAPELLO CITY	6/20/2009	7/1/2009	$420	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Modification to increase funds and extend period of performance for water bills for tenant at PAWA trailer park.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
625	VOLUNTEER SHREDDING LLC	7/11/2009	8/15/2009	$400	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. EXTEND THE POP AND ADD ADDITIONAL FUNDS.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
626	RINCON BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS	12/7/2009	12/26/2007	$377	REFERENCE: CALIFORNIA WILDFIRES, FLOODING, MUD FLOWS, AND DEBRIS FLOWS (1731DR). INCREASE IN FUNDING TO REIMBURSE RINCON TRIBAL COUNCIL FOR UTILITIES FOR DRC.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
627	LEE'S QUALITY CLEANING	2/27/2009	2/27/2009	$375	Reference: Washington Severe Winter Storm, Landslides and Mudslides, and Florida (1817DR). Provide janitorial services for DRC.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
628	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE, INC (OH)	5/8/2009	5/31/2009	$371	Reference: DRF-DC Fort Worth, TX (4532RS). UPS services in Ft. Worth, TX.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
629	DOCUMENT DESTRUCTION INC	5/14/2009	6/30/2009	$360	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Option to extend period of performance and add funds.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
630	GAIL MULLINS	6/11/2009	6/12/2009	$350	Reference: West Virginia Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides (1838DR). Provide septic tank services.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
631	XEROX CORPORATION	1/16/2009	9/30/2009	$347	Reference: Puerto Rico Severe Storms and Flooding (1798DR). Provide maintenance for FEMA owned copiers.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
632	VOLUNTEER SHREDDING LLC	7/21/2009	8/15/2009	$340	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. ADD FUNDS AND EXTEND THE POP.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
633	TNT & J INCORPORATED	10/15/2009	10/19/2009	$324	REFERENCE: AMERICAN SAMOA EARTHQUAKE, TSUNAMI, AND FLOODING (1859DR). REPAIR HP 1050C PLOTTER SN97P13101 TO SERVICE JFO.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
634	COMCAST CALIF COLO & WASHINGTON	4/29/2009	7/3/2009	$319	Reference: Washington Severe Winter Storm, Landslides, Mudslides, and Floods (1817DR). Provide cable TV services for the JFO.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
635	AL BETZ & ASSOCIATES INC	9/23/2009	9/30/2009	$311	REFERENCE: DRF-STORAGE & WAREHOUSING OF DISASTER ASSETS (4520RS). STENOGRAPHIC SERVICES.	UNIQUE SOURCE
636	ALARM CENTER, INC.	3/9/2009	9/30/2009	$300	Reference: Washington Severe Winter Storm, Landslides, and Mudslides (1682DR). Provide alarm monitoring services.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
637	ALARM CENTER, INC.	10/21/2009	9/30/2010	$300	REFERENCE: WASHINGTON SEVERE WINTER STORM, LANDSLIDES, AND MUDSLIDES (1682DR). ALARM MONITORING SERVICES.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
638	WAPELLO CITY	2/23/2009	7/1/2009	$299	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide funds for water activation and monthly cost for tenant in Pawa Trailer Park.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
639	EASTERN AMBULANCE SERVICE, INC.	5/13/2009	5/30/2009	$294	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Increase funding required to meet obligation for ambulance service needed to transport seriously ill FEMA employee.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
640	LING 36 SKYLINE LLC	7/30/2009	8/31/2009	$250	REFERENCE: FLORIDA HURRICANE WILMA (1609DR). REIMBURSEMENT TO BUILDING OWNER UNDER TERMS OF GSA LEASE FOR REPAIRS OR IMPROVEMENTS.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
641	IRON MOUNTAIN INC	9/18/2009	12/17/2009	$246	REFERENCE: NEW YORK SEVERE STORMS AND FLOODING (1857DR). SHREDDING SERVICE FOR JFO-ALBANY, NY, IN SUPPORT OF DR-1857-NY.	FOLLOW ON CONTRACT
642	DIMAS SANCHEZ INC	9/24/2009	9/23/2009	$240	REFERENCE: FLORIDA HURRICANE WILMA (1609DR). PERFORMANCE FOR CULTURAL EVENT.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
643	CAPITAL ELECTRIC INC	9/16/2009	9/30/2009	$240	REFERENCE: WASHINGTON SEVERE WINTER STORM, LANDSLIDES, MUDSLIDES, AND FLOODING (1817DR). MISC ELECTRICAL.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
644	GOLDBERG TATYANA INC	9/28/2009	9/28/2009	$225	REFERENCE: DRF DAD MARYLAND NPSC-HYATTSVILLE, MD (4410AD). BPA CALL MOVE EQUIPMENT AWARDEE WAS A LOCAL SMALL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	
645	STATE, FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF	5/18/2009	6/13/2009	$207	Reference: Florida Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, and Straight-line Winds (1831DR). Publication of public notices in state register for DR-1831-FL.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
646	TARGET VIDEO	12/23/2009	12/30/2009	$205	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). PROVIDE A VIDEO PULL OF AN ARCHIVED NEWSCAST REGARDING THE LA TRO.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
647	PACER SERVICE CENTER	9/14/2009	8/26/2009	$200	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). CONTINUES USE OF FEDERAL LITIGATION TRACKING SERVICE. FOR USE BY OCC COUNSEL TO FOLLOW CASES INVOLVING AGENCY AND 1603DR-RELATED CASES.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES – NON-COMPETITIVE
648	DISH NETWORK CORPORATION	9/19/2009	10/10/2009	$200	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO EXTEND THE POP.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
649	XEROX CORPORATION	3/12/2009	9/30/2009	$200	Reference: Puerto Rico Severe Storms and Flooding (1798DR). Provide copier service	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
650	SUPERIOR LINEN SERVICE CO.	2/23/2009	9/30/2009	$200	Reference: Washington Severe Winter Storm, Landslides, and Mudslides (1682DR). Provide commercial linen service.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
651	AG-MERIWETHER SALEM CORP	4/9/2009	4/30/2008	$178	Reference: Oregon Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides (1733DR). Provide re-keying of lock at JFO.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
652	INTERSTATE POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY	3/23/2009	9/30/2009	$150	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide additional after-hours emergency work to energize pedestal.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
653	WAPSIE PINES LAWN CARE & LANDSCAPING	1/12/2009	5/31/2009	$150	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Provide sand and salt to protect driveway from freezing for employee safety.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES – NON-COMPETITIVE
654	UNITED RENTALS INC	9/19/2009	9/14/2009	$150	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. PROVIDE FUNDS FOR OVERAGE OF $150. FUNDS NEEDED TO COVER OVERAGE.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
655	REUTERS AMERICA LLC	4/14/2009	4/14/2009	$150	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide photo array for FEMA Hurricane Ike website.	PATENT/DATA RIGHTS
656	COMCAST CALIF COLO & WASHINGTON	3/9/2009	6/5/2009	$150	Reference: Washington Severe Winter Storm, Landslides and Mudslides, and Florida (1817DR). Provide additional drops for the cable TV services for the JFO.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
657	DISH NETWORK CORPORATION	7/14/2009	9/30/2009	$141	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. SATELLITE SERVICE TO SUPPORT DR-1843-AK.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
658	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE INC (OH)	8/4/2009	8/4/2009	$128	REFERENCE: DRF-DC PUERTO RICO (4523RS). FT WORTH UPS OUTSTANDING BILL FROM FY 2008.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
659	POLLUTION SOLUTIONS RECOVERY, INC.	10/6/2009	11/6/2009	$125	REFERENCE: FLORIDA HURRICANE WILMA (1609DR). REMOVAL OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE FROM LAKE MARY FACILITY FOR DISPOSAL.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
660	STATE, FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF	6/9/2009	6/13/2009	$121	Reference: Florida Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, and Straight-line Winds (1831DR). Provide additional funding for public notice in support of disaster DR-1831-FL.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
661	PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY	2/19/2009	3/31/2009	$114	Reference: New York Severe Storms, Flooding and Tornado (1724DR). Provide electric utilities.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
662	AA MOBILE HOMES	5/18/2009	4/22/2009	$100	Reference: Florida Hurricane Ivan (1551DR). Add funding for emergency tire replacement for mobile homes.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
663	WAPELLO CITY	5/13/2009	7/1/2009	$100	Reference: Iowa Severe Storms, Tornadoes, and Flooding (1763DR). Increase the obligation by $100.00 for water supply at applicant temporary housing.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
664	MAINE MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION	8/31/2009	9/30/2009	$100	REFERENCE: MAINE SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING AND LANDSLIDES (1852DR). DIRECTORIES FOR THE DR1852ME JFO.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
665	COMCAST OF MAINE/NEW HAMPSHIRE, INC.	4/29/2009	5/15/2009	$100	Reference: New Hampshire Severe Winter Storm (1812 DR). Provide internet service with IP addresses.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
666	SUPERIOR LINEN SERVICE COMPANY	8/18/2009	9/30/2009	$100	REFERENCE: WASHINGTON SEVERE WINTER STORM, LANDSLIDES, AND MUDSLIDES (1682DR). LINEN SERVICES –	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					FRC AND ANNEX.	
667	U-HAUL INTERNATIONAL, INC	4/27/2009	3/26/2009	$86	Reference: North Dakota Severe Storms and Flooding (1829DR). Provide U-HAUL truck rental for IMAT west.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
668	LABOR READY INC	5/14/2009	4/24/2009	$83	Reference: Florida Severe Storms, Flooding, Tornadoes, and Straight-line Winds (1831DR). Modification to correct invoice error by made by vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
669	MERIT PARKING COMPANY, LTD.	6/19/2009	6/26/2009	$80	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). Parking passes.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
670	ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH INSTITUTE, INC.	3/30/2009	3/31/2009	$72	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide modification to increase funds for shipping/handling costs.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
671	FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE	2/9/2009	3/30/2009	$42	Reference: Florida Tropical Storm Fay (1785DR). Provide public notice for FEMA JFO in support of DR-1785.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
672	OCEANIC TIME WARNER CABLE	8/25/2009	9/30/2009	$30	REFERENCE: DRF-CORE PROGRAM (REGIONS) (4830AD). PAO CABLE SERVICES.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
673	SERVICE CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL	6/10/2009	5/20/2009	$20	Reference: Mississippi Severe Storms, Flooding, and Tornadoes (1837DR). Provide additional funding.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES - NON-COMPETITIVE
674	MAINE MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION	4/7/2009	4/20/2009	$20	Reference: New Hampshire Severe Winter Storm (1812DR). Provide Maine municipal association directory.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

PART B - NONCOMPETITIVE PAD LEASES

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
675	JERRY LEDET	1/27/2009	4/26/2010	$403,200	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
676	SHANDY ACRES, LLC	1/25/2009	12/31/2009	$279,860	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
677	FAITH RENTALS LLC	5/18/2009	2/28/2010	$227,125	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
678	CIRCLE G MOBILE HOME PARK	1/26/2009	4/26/2010	$209,570	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
679	ISLAND RV PARK, LLC	1/20/2009	12/31/2009	$157,967	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
680	LOST BAYOU MOBILE HOME PARK	1/27/2009	4/26/2010	$135,007	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
681	MARY D. LICCARDI	3/19/2009	9/30/2009	$132,600	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
682	SHANDY ACRES, LLC	5/19/2009	9/30/2009	$117,600	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
683	WYOMING, COUNTY OF	10/30/2009	10/31/2010	$116,100	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1838DR). MOBILE HOME PAD LEASE FOR 43 LOTS IN PINEVILLE, WV.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
684	FAITH RENTALS, LLC	2/10/2009	1/31/2010	$114,916	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
685	MYRTLE GROVE PROPERTIES, INC.	3/19/2009	9/30/2009	$105,300	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
686	SMITH & HENDRYX PARTNERSHIP	6/5/2009	10/31/2009	$92,400	Reference: Oregon Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides (1733DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1733-OR. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
687	SCHEXNAYDER PROPERTIES, LLC	2/20/2009	1/31/2010	$83,760	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
688	CALHOUN HOLDINGS LP	1/21/2009	12/31/2009	$79,755	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
689	ISLAND RV PARK, LLC	1/26/2009	12/31/2009	$77,280	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
690	CHACHATI BROTHERS, LLC	2/13/2009	1/31/2010	$73,169	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
691	MARSHA WEST	6/9/2009	11/30/2010	$70,200	Reference: West Virginia Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides (1838DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1838-WV. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
692	SHANDY ACRES, LLC	1/30/2009	3/31/2009	$68,599	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
693	LINDA LANGFORD	2/4/2009	12/31/2009	$68,180	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
694	CALHOUN HOLDINGS LP	5/26/2009	3/31/2010	$61,391	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
695	FAITH RENTALS LLC	6/2/2009	4/30/2010	$61,251	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
696	COUNTRY OAKS MOBILE HOME PARK	2/12/2009	3/31/2009	$54,600	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
697	HAPPY ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK, LLC	3/19/2009	9/30/2009	$54,000	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
698	ONCE AROUND, LLC	2/4/2009	1/31/2010	$52,570	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
699	DAVE'S MOBILE HOME PARK, LLC	1/26/2009	12/31/2009	$51,240	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
700	ISLAND RV PARK, LLC	2/5/2009	12/31/2009	$51,123	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
701	MARY D. LICCARDI	9/2/2009	3/31/2010	$50,700	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
702	ELVIN C. SIMPSON, JR.	3/20/2009	9/30/2009	$50,700	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
703	OWEN & ASSOCIATES	1/22/2009	12/31/2009	$48,989	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
704	BREAUX GROUP, LLC	1/22/2009	12/31/2009	$48,075	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
705	SHANDY ACRES LLC	9/11/2009	3/31/2010	$46,200	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). Add Incremental Funding To Extend Pop For Katrina Pads DR-1603-La. Awardee Is A Small Local Business. Contractor Needs To Be In The Communicating Area Of The Applicant/School/Work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
706	BAILEY, LIONEL	4/4/2009	2/28/2010	$45,034	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
707	CALHOUN HOLDINGS LP	3/20/2009	9/30/2009	$44,100	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
708	LAKE CHARLES, CITY OF	1/23/2009	6/30/2009	$44,040	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
709	PERTUIT, THOMAS F	4/10/2009	2/28/2010	$43,774	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
710	ABBEVILLE COUNTRY ESTATES, LLC	2/13/2009	1/31/2010	$43,306	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
711	SOUTHEAST INVESTMENTS, LLC	3/20/2009	9/30/2009	$41,160	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
712	BELLE PLACE ESTATES LLC	7/16/2009	9/30/2009	$40,500	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Add Incremental Funding To Extend Pop For Katrina Pads DR-1603-LA. Awardee Is A Small Local Business. Contractor Needs To Be In The Communicating Area Of The Applicant/School/Work.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
713	MYRTLE GROVE PROPERTIES INC	8/26/2009	3/31/2010	$39,000	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
714	HENLEY'S TRAILER COURT, LLC	3/20/2009	9/30/2009	$39,000	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
715	HOUMA MOBILE HOMES	1/8/2009	4/26/2010	$37,800	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
716	HAPPY ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK LLC	8/26/2009	3/31/2010	$36,000	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
717	FAITH RENTALS LLC	5/19/2009	4/30/2010	$35,350	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
718	MARY ANN TRAILER PARK	3/19/2009	9/30/2009	$35,100	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
719	ABBEVILLE COUNTRY ESTATES, LLC	1/12/2009	12/31/2009	$34,906	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
720	CRESTWOOD COMMUNITY, LLC	1/19/2009	12/31/2009	$34,425	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
721	WHISPERING OAKS MOBILE HOME & RV PARKS	2/16/2009	12/31/2009	$34,155	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
722	CALHOUN HOLDINGS LP	2/5/2009	12/31/2009	$33,717	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
723	SYLVE ENTERPRISES, LLC	1/23/2009	12/31/2009	$32,790	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
724	LEE AND LEAH, INC	4/30/2009	4/28/2009	$31,283	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
725	90 EAST LTD PARTNERSHIP	3/30/2009	9/30/2009	$31,200	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
726	DATION, LLC	2/13/2009	3/31/2009	$31,200	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
727	CHASE RV PARK	5/8/2009	3/31/2009	$31,050	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
728	LINDA LANGFORD	1/12/2009	11/30/2009	$29,980	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
729	SCHEXNAYDER PROPERTIES, LLC	3/11/2009	1/31/2010	$29,740	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Modify to add pad leases for Gustav-DR-1786.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
730	MARIE LILLIE DUHON	3/20/2009	9/30/2009	$29,400	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
731	CALCASIEU PARISH WATERWORKS DISTRICT #5	3/26/2009	9/30/2009	$29,000	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	UTILITIES FAR 41.2
732	CYPRESS MOBILE ESTATES LLC	9/28/2009	3/31/2010	$28,800	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
733	PAKENHAM MOBILE HOME PARK, INC.	3/20/2009	9/30/2009	$27,300	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
734	HERITAGE HEIGHTS, LLC	1/21/2009	12/31/2009	$27,000	Reference: Indiana Severe Storms, Flooding and Tornadoes (1766DR). Provide pad leases for DHOPS in Indiana	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
735	BELLE PLACE ESTATES LLC	8/31/2009	3/31/2010	$27,000	REFERENCE: MULTIPLE FUND CODES. ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
736	JPG LLC, HOBART PARDUE, MANAGING PARTNER	4/8/2009	9/30/2009	$27,000	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
737	LASALLE RENTALS	1/20/2009	12/31/2009	$26,460	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
738	PARK PLACE MOBILE HOMES, LLC	2/18/2009	1/31/2010	$26,460	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
739	MARK CAULEY dba RIVER OAKS MOBILE HOME PARK	3/23/2009	9/30/2009	$26,451	Reference: Mississippi Hurricane Katrina (1604DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
740	DAVE'S MOBILE HOME PARK LLC	4/16/2009	1/31/2010	$26,180	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
741	L.O. RENTALS, INC.	4/16/2009	2/28/2010	$25,367	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
742	CALHOUN HOLDINGS LP	9/2/2009	3/31/2010	$25,200	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
743	CUPCAKE ENTERPRISES, LLC	3/19/2009	9/30/2009	$25,200	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
744	DORIS UMPHRIES	4/3/2009	9/30/2009	$25,200	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
745	QUAIL RIDGE LTD PARTNERS	1/16/2009	12/31/2009	$24,809	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					applicant/school/work.	
746	L.O. RENTALS, INC.	2/14/2009	11/30/2009	$24,733	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
747	OMNI INTERNATIONAL SERVICES LLC	5/29/2009	2/28/2010	$24,722	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
748	RANGE ROAD MOBILE HOME PARK, LLC	3/2/2009	2/28/2010	$24,570	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
749	LANDRY'S CAMPGROUND AND R.V. HOOK-UPS	9/25/2009	3/31/2009	$24,570	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
750	J & K RENTALS	1/21/2009	12/31/2009	$24,288	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
751	TAMMANY MOBILE HOME PARK LLC	4/16/2009	9/30/2009	$24,000	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
752	CHARLES DEVILLE	3/19/2009	9/30/2009	$23,400	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
753	CHALMETTE TRAILER PARK, INC.	3/20/2009	9/30/2009	$23,100	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
754	COUNTRY ESTATES MOBILE HOME PARK	1/13/2009	11/30/2009	$22,960	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
755	D&L TRAILER PARK, INC.	1/19/2009	11/30/2009	$22,540	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
756	JERRY LEDET	1/29/2009	3/31/2009	$21,600	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
757	DREAM COURT MOBILE HOME RESORT LLC	4/30/2009	3/31/2009	$21,600	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
758	MARIE LILLIE DUHON	8/27/2009	3/31/2010	$21,000	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
759	TAMMANY MOBILE HOME PARK LLC	9/2/2009	3/31/2010	$21,000	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
760	PATRICIA MCCLENDON	3/30/2009	9/30/2009	$21,000	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
761	CUANDET ROAD MOBILE HOME PARK	3/24/2009	9/30/2009	$21,000	Reference: Mississippi Hurricane Katrina (1604DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
762	SONNIER PARKSIDE VILLAGE	4/8/2009	9/30/2009	$21,000	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
763	WOLF CREEK HANDICRAFT GUILD, INC.	4/17/2009	10/4/2005	$20,825	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
764	FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE NATIONAL FURNITURE CENTER (3FN-CO)	11/5/2009	11/30/2009	$20,200	REFERENCE: OREGON SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, LANDSLIDES, AND MUDSLIDES (1733DR). COMMERCIAL PAD LEASE (21 SITES).	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
765	HENLEY'S TRAILER COURT LLC	8/27/2009	3/31/2010	$19,500	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
766	COUNTRY OAKS MOBILE HOME PARK	3/20/2009	9/30/2009	$19,500	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
767	CHRISTIANS TRAILER PARK, LLC	4/8/2009	9/30/2009	$19,500	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	
768	OWEN & ASSOCIATES	3/30/2009	9/30/2009	$18,750	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
769	OWEN & ASSOCIATES	2/27/2009	3/31/2009	$18,750	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
770	BELLE PLACE ESTATES, LLC	6/8/2009	4/30/2010	$18,750	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
771	AIRPORT RD MOBILE HOME PARK	3/30/2009	9/30/2009	$18,600	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
772	BACK TO BACK RV PARK	6/24/2009	3/31/2010	$18,463	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
773	BELLE PLACE ESTATES, LLC	1/26/2009	12/31/2009	$18,225	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	
774	BELLE PLACE ESTATES, LLC	4/7/2009	2/28/2010	$18,225	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
775	LOST BAYOU MOBILE HOME PARK	1/28/2009	11/30/2009	$18,107	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
776	JPG LLC, HOBART PARDUE, MANAGING PARTNER	8/26/2009	3/31/2010	$18,000	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). Add Incremental Funding To Extend Pop For Katrina Pads DR-1603-LA. Awardee Is a Small Local Business. Contractor Needs To Be In The Communicating Area Of The Applicant/School/Work.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
777	GIFFORD RENTALS, INC.	3/30/2009	9/30/2009	$18,000	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
778	WEST END RENTALS LLC, TYNES E. MIXON JR, MANAGING PARTNER	4/8/2009	9/30/2009	$18,000	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
779	CALHOUN HOLDINGS LP	2/18/2009	1/31/2010	$17,430	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE -- OTHER
780	LASALLE RENTALS	4/8/2009	2/28/2010	$17,407	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
781	SWEETWATER CAMPGROUNDS RANCH AND RIDING STABLES, LLC	5/26/2009	1/31/2010	$17,360	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES -NON-COMPETITIVE
782	CHASE RV PARK	5/8/2009	9/30/2009	$17,250	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
783	AZALEA LANE MOBIL HOME PARK, LLC	2/14/2009	12/31/2009	$17,173	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE -- OTHER
784	FLAMINGO PARK, LLC	3/12/2009	9/30/2009	$17,100	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
785	MOREL'S GULF COAST PARK IN CAMPGROUND	12/24/2009	3/31/2010	$17,005	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
786	STAFFORD'S FOUR CORNER RV & TRAILER PARK	6/18/2009	2/28/2010	$16,875	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
787	HYATT, R. D.	1/19/2009	11/30/2009	$16,818	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE -- OTHER
788	ISLAND RV PARK, LLC	12/15/2009	5/31/2010	$16,800	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
789	DORIS UMPHRIES	9/4/2009	3/31/2010	$16,800	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
790	SONNIER PARKSIDE VILLAGE	8/28/2009	3/31/2010	$16,800	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
791	90 EAST LTD PARTNERSHIP	4/13/2009	2/28/2010	$16,684	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
792	CLEARVIEW MOBILE HOME PARK, LLC	1/13/2009	11/30/2009	$16,640	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
793	OWEN & ASSOCIATES	3/10/2009	2/28/2010	$16,553	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
794	CLEARVIEW MOBILE HOME PARK, LLC	6/19/2009	11/30/2009	$16,510	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
795	STAFFORD'S FOUR CORNER RV & TRAILER PARK	3/28/2009	11/30/2009	$16,470	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
796	OMNI INTERNATIONAL SERVICES, LLC	1/28/2009	12/31/2009	$15,947	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
797	90 EAST LTD PARTNERSHIP	8/31/2009	3/31/2010	$15,600	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
798	ELVIN C. SIMPSON JR.	8/31/2009	3/31/2010	$15,600	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
799	LINDA LANGFORD	1/12/2009	11/30/2009	$15,240	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
800	ACADIAN ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK, LLC	3/30/2009	9/30/2009	$15,120	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
801	QUIET OAKS RV PARK	1/30/2009	3/31/2009	$15,000	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
802	SCHEXNAYDER PROPERTIES, L.L.C.	4/13/2009	1/31/2010	$14,960	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	
803	COUNTRY ESTATES MOBILE HOME PARK	2/18/2009	12/31/2009	$14,940	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
804	SCHEXNAYDER PROPERTIES, L.L.C.	5/27/2009	4/30/2010	$14,920	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
805	ABBEVILLE COUNTRY ESTATES, LLC	3/30/2009	9/30/2009	$14,880	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
806	L & L JACOBS ENTERPRISES, INC.	2/16/2009	1/31/2010	$14,840	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
807	SMITH & HENDRYX PARTNERSHIP	4/15/2009	8/31/2009	$14,631	Reference: Oregon Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides (1733DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1733-OR. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
808	COLUMBIA RIVER PARTNERS, INC.	4/9/2009	3/10/2009	$14,631	Reference: Oregon Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides (1733DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2007 under DR-1733DR-OR. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
809	WEST END RENTALS LLC, TYNES E. MIXON JR, MANAGING PARTNER	9/1/2009	3/31/2010	$14,400	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). Add Incremental Funding To Extend Pop For Katrina Pads DR-1603-LA. Awardee Is a Small Local Business. Contractor Needs To Be In The Communicating Area Of The Applicant/School/Work.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
810	WALKER SOUTH MOBILE HOME PARK LLC	4/13/2009	9/30/2009	$13,500	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
811	BOEHM	5/29/2009	7/1/2009	$12,420	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Extend the period of performance for pad leases issued in response to Hurricane Ike.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
812	L.O. RENTALS, INC.	6/10/2009	4/30/2010	$12,233	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
813	LO RENTALS, INC.	12/11/2009	5/31/2009	$12,000	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Extension Of Pad Leases In Response To Hurricane Gustav. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
814	ACADIAN ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK LLC	8/28/2009	3/31/2010	$11,760	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). Add Incremental Funding To Extend Pop For Katrina Pads DR-1603-La. Awardee Is A Small Local Business.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					Contractor Needs To Be In The Communicating Area Of The Applicant/School/Work.	
815	SOUTHEAST INVESTMENTS LLC	8/31/2009	3/31/2010	$11,760	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). Add Incremental Funding To Extend Pop For Katrina Pads DR-1603-LAa. Awardee Is a Small Local Business. Contractor Needs To Be In The Communicating Area Of The Applicant/School/Work.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
816	CLEARVIEW MOBILE HOME PARK, L.L.C.	12/11/2009	5/31/2010	$11,700	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
817	QUAIL RIDGE ESTATES	8/31/2009	9/30/2010	$11,700	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
818	COUNTRY OAKS MOBILE HOME PARK	8/31/2009	3/31/2010	$11,700	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
819	OWEN & ASSOCIATES	9/1/2009	3/31/2010	$11,250	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). Add Incremental Funding To Extend Pop For Katrina Pads DR-1603-LA. Awardee Is a Small Local Business. Contractor Needs To Be In The Communicating Area Of The Applicant/School/Work.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
820	GIFFORD RENTALS INC	9/9/2009	3/31/2010	$10,800	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). Add Incremental Funding To Extend Pop For Katrina Pads DR-1603-LA. Awardee Is a Small Local Business. Contractor Needs To Be In The Communicating Area Of The Applicant/School/Work.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
821	GRANDWOOD PROPERTIES	3/19/2009	3/31/2009	$10,800	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
822	DWIGHT BREWER	1/23/2009	12/31/2007	$10,600	Reference: Mississippi Hurricane Katrina (1604DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
823	EVANGELINE TRAILER COURT	3/12/2009	9/30/2009	$10,500	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
824	CHASE RV PARK	9/2/2009	3/31/2010	$10,350	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
825	MCLINCOLN LANDS, LLC	6/19/2009	9/30/2009	$10,000	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This modification is to closeout contract for pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	
826	BREAUX GROUP LLC	5/19/2009	3/31/2010	$9,750	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
827	HAPPY ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK	1/28/2009	1/31/2010	$9,650	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
828	DATION, LLC	3/12/2009	9/30/2009	$9,600	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
829	OAK PINE MOBILE HOME PARK	1/21/2009	12/31/2009	$9,550	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
830	BELLE PLACE ESTATES, LLC	3/10/2009	12/31/2009	$9,400	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
831	HAPPY ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK	2/19/2009	1/31/2010	$9,375	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	
832	BELLE PLACE ESTATES, LLC	2/19/2009	1/31/2010	$9,200	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
833	BOB'S RV PARK	2/13/2009	1/31/2010	$9,159	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
834	PARK PLACE MOBILE HOMES LLC	5/19/2009	4/30/2010	$9,100	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
835	PARK PLACE MOBILE HOMES LLC	4/9/2009	3/31/2010	$9,077	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
836	SONNIER PARKSIDE VILLAGE	1/26/2009	1/31/2010	$9,077	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
837	BREAUX GROUP, LLC	2/6/2009	12/31/2009	$9,050	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	
838	JERRY LEDET	3/6/2009	2/28/2010	$9,030	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide additional pad lease to original purchase order. Gustav DR-1786 LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
839	FLARES MOBILE HOME PARK	3/12/2009	9/30/2009	$9,000	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
840	QUIET OAKS RV PARK	3/20/2009	9/30/2009	$9,000	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
841	JERRY LEDET	6/2/2009	2/28/2010	$8,984	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
842	A & M TRAILER PARK	2/19/2009	12/31/2009	$8,937	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
843	LOST BAYOU MOBILE HOME PARK	4/22/2009	2/28/2010	$8,890	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
844	DAVE'S MOBILE HOME PARK LLC	6/17/2009	1/31/2010	$8,843	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
845	SONNIER PARKSIDE VILLAGE	4/11/2009	2/28/2010	$8,843	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
846	AZALEA LANE MOBIL HOME PARK, LLC	4/18/2009	2/28/2010	$8,843	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
847	FAITH RENTALS, LLC	2/21/2009	1/31/2010	$8,750	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
848	HYATT, R.D.	2/6/2009	12/31/2009	$8,727	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
849	BACK TO BACK RV PARK	3/30/2009	9/30/2009	$8,700	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
850	DORIS UMPHRIES	4/10/2009	12/31/2009	$8,663	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
851	SONNIER PARKSIDE VILLAGE	2/19/2009	1/31/2010	$8,657	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
852	ISLAND RV PARK, LLC	2/21/2009	1/31/2010	$8,633	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
853	LASALLE RENTALS	2/6/2009	12/31/2009	$8,587	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
854	PHOENIX MOBILE HOME PARK OF LAKE CHARLES	2/12/2009	12/31/2009	$8,587	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
855	DAVE'S MOBILE HOME PARK LLC	6/17/2009	3/31/2010	$8,540	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
856	MCNEAL, BLANCHE	2/14/2009	12/31/2009	$8,528	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
857	CALHOUN HOLDINGS LP	4/24/2009	12/31/2009	$8,470	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
858	BLUESTONE COMPANY, LLC	6/19/2009	4/30/2010	$8,450	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
859	QUAIL RIDGE LTD PARTNERS	5/1/2009	4/30/2010	$8,450	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
860	BLUESTONE COMPANY, LLC	6/19/2009	3/31/2010	$8,428	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
861	CRESTWOOD COMMUNITY, LLC	2/6/2009	12/31/2009	$8,415	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
862	ABBEVILLE COUNTRY ESTATES,LLC	12/11/2009	5/31/2010	$8,400	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
863	PATRICIA MCCLENDON	8/31/2009	3/31/2010	$8,400	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
864	OAK PINE MOBILE HOME PARK	1/6/2009	3/31/2009	$8,400	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
865	CHACHATI BROTHERS, LLC	1/2/2009	3/31/2009	$8,400	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
866	ELVIN C. SIMPSON JR.	5/27/2009	4/30/2010	$8,277	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
867	90 EAST LTD PARTNERSHIP	2/6/2009	11/30/2009	$8,255	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
868	ELVIN C. SIMPSON JR.	5/19/2009	3/31/2010	$8,125	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
869	BLUESTONE COMPANY, LLC	6/19/2009	12/31/2009	$8,103	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
870	FONTENOT, RAPHEAL	4/9/2009	9/30/2009	$8,100	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
871	QUAIL RIDGE LTD PARTNERS	2/19/2009	1/31/2010	$8,038	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
872	TWIN PINES DEVELOPMENT, LLC	3/23/2009	9/30/2009	$7,973	Reference: Mississippi Hurricane Katrina (1604DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
873	ELVIN C. SIMPSON JR.	6/16/2009	3/31/2010	$7,930	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
874	ELVIN C. SIMPSON JR.	3/10/2009	1/31/2010	$7,887	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide modification of pad lease DR- 1786.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
875	OMNI INTERNATIONAL SERVICES, LLC	2/19/2009	1/31/2010	$7,887	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
876	OWEN & ASSOCIATES	5/27/2009	4/30/2010	$7,865	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
877	ELVIN C. SIMPSON, JR.	1/26/2009	12/31/2009	$7,843	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
878	CHRISTIANS TRAILER PARK LLC	9/3/2009	3/31/2010	$7,800	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
879	CHARLES DEVILLE	8/26/2009	3/31/2010	$7,800	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
880	CARPET MILLS OUTLET, INC	4/3/2009	9/30/2009	$7,800	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
881	WESTLAKE MOBILE VILLAGE, INC.	2/25/2009	12/31/2009	$7,640	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	UNIQUE SOURCE
882	COUNTRY ESTATES MOBILE HOME PARK	6/19/2009	11/30/2009	$7,600	Reference: Multiple Fund Codes. Provide pad leases in response to DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
883	COUNTRY ESTATES MOBILE HOME PARK	4/13/2009	2/28/2010	$7,560	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
884	WESTLAKE MOBILE VILLAGE, INC.	2/12/2009	12/31/2009	$7,520	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	UNIQUE SOURCE
885	LAZY J. PARK	2/25/2009	2/28/2009	$7,500	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES -NON-COMPETITIVE

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
886	COUNTRY ESTATES MOBILE HOME PARK	6/16/2009	4/30/2010	$7,340	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
887	90 EAST LTD PARTNERSHIP	1/14/2009	10/7/2009	$7,215	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
888	HIDDEN PONDS RV PARK	12/15/2009	5/31/2010	$7,200	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
889	CLEARVIEW MOBILE HOME PARK LLC	9/10/2009	3/31/2010	$7,200	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
890	DATION LLC	8/26/2009	3/31/2010	$7,200	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
891	DREAM COURT MOBILE HOME RESORT LLC	8/28/2009	3/31/2010	$7,200	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	
892	CLEARVIEW MOBILE HOME PARK, LLC	3/19/2009	9/30/2009	$7,200	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
893	JERRY LEDET	3/19/2009	9/30/2009	$7,200	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
894	COUNTRY VIEW MOBILE HOME PARK	3/20/2009	9/30/2009	$7,200	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
895	GIFFORD RENTALS, INC.	3/20/2009	9/30/2009	$7,200	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
896	JEAN LAFITTE RV PARK	2/11/2009	3/31/2009	$7,200	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
897	TOMMASI ENTERPRISES INC	4/17/2009	9/30/2009	$7,200	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	
898	MOBILESPACE,LLC	4/21/2009	9/30/2009	$7,200	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
899	DREAM COURT MOBILE HOME RESORT LLC	5/1/2009	9/30/2009	$7,200	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
900	HEILIG LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	2/14/2009	1/31/2010	$7,077	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
901	PALMER PROPERTIES, LLC	6/12/2009	2/28/2010	$6,857	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
902	PALMER PROPERTIES, LLC	3/4/2009	1/31/2010	$6,692	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
903	CRESTWOOD COMMUNITY, LLC	3/19/2009	9/30/2009	$6,600	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
904	HAPPY ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK	5/28/2009	3/31/2010	$6,450	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
905	CASCIO, ANDREW J	4/11/2009	2/28/2010	$6,417	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
906	CALHOUN HOLDINGS LP	5/26/2009	9/30/2009	$6,300	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
907	BOUTTE, LINDA	3/20/2009	9/30/2009	$6,000	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
908	LEDET, JERRY	12/16/2009	2/28/2010	$5,600	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
909	H.B. LAMPLIGHTER, INC.	1/20/2009	12/31/2009	$5,400	Reference: Indiana Severe Storms, Flooding and Tornadoes (1766DR). Provide pad lease for temporary housing.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
910	HEILIG LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	4/8/2009	9/30/2009	$5,400	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
911	SANET MOBILE HOME PARK, LLC	3/19/2009	12/31/2009	$5,369	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
912	DONNA BREEN	4/20/2009	9/30/2009	$5,100	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
913	CUANDET ROAD MOBILE HOME PARK	9/30/2009	3/31/2010	$4,950	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). EXTEND THE POP FOR THREE PADS FROM OCTOBER 1, 2009, TO MARCH 31, 2010, WITH AN OPTION PERIOD OF 3 MONTHS. THIS EXTENSION IS IN AN EFFORT TO CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THE IA HOUSING MISSION FOR HURRICANE KATRINA VICTIMS.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
914	BRENDAN CEE LLC	9/28/2009	3/31/2010	$4,800	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA. EXTEND THE POP FOR ONE PAD FROM OCTOBER 1, 2009, TO MARCH 31, 2010, WITH AN OPTION PERIOD OF 3 MONTHS. THIS	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					EXTENSION IS IN AN EFFORT TO CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THE IA HOUSING MISSION FOR HURRICANE KATRINA VICTIMS. PAD LEASES EXTENSION FROM OCTOBER 1, 2009, TO MARCH 31, 2010.	
915	BAYOU WILDERNESS RV RESORT, INC.	3/30/2009	9/30/2009	$4,650	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
916	WALKER SOUTH MOBILE HOME PARK LLC	9/3/2009	3/31/2010	$4,500	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
917	SEJ LLC	9/29/2009	3/31/2010	$4,500	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). EXTEND THE POP FOR ONE PAD FROM OCTOBER 1, 2009, TO MARCH 31, 2010, WITH AN OPTION PERIOD OF 3 MONTHS. THIS EXTENSION IS IN AN EFFORT TO CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THE IA HOUSING MISSION FOR HURRICANE KATRINA VICTIMS. PAD LEASES EXTENSION FROM OCTOBER 1, 2009, TO MARCH 31, 2010.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
918	BACK TO BACK RV PARK	9/1/2009	3/31/2010	$4,350	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	
919	GOING WEST MOBILE HOME PARK, LLC	1/30/2009	3/31/2009	$4,320	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
920	DIXIE STORAGE	9/10/2009	3/31/2010	$4,290	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
921	DIXIE STORAGE	4/8/2009	9/30/2009	$4,290	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
922	CALHOUN HOLDINGS LP	12/15/2009	5/31/2010	$4,200	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
923	MALCOLM BAUDIN	3/20/2009	9/30/2009	$4,200	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
924	SHIVAS, LLC	4/8/2009	9/30/2009	$4,200	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
925	MALCOLM BAUDIN	3/20/2009	3/31/2009	$4,200	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
926	KATHERINE LAROCCA	3/20/2009	9/30/2009	$4,200	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
927	MOREL'S GULF COAST PARK IN CAMPGROUND	9/10/2009	3/31/2010	$4,170	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
928	MOREL'S GULF COAST PARK IN CAMPGROUND	3/19/2009	9/30/2009	$4,170	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
929	WELKIN ENTERPRISES, LLC	3/23/2009	9/30/2009	$4,100	Reference: Mississippi Hurricane Katrina (1604DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	
930	STAFFORD'S FOUR CORNER RV & TRAILER PARK	12/21/2009	5/31/2010	$4,050	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
931	GIFFORD RENTALS, INC.	4/9/2009	4/30/2009	$3,981	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
932	ALPINE ESTATES	3/20/2009	9/30/2009	$3,960	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
933	JMM INTERESTS	9/22/2009	3/31/2010	$3,900	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
934	GREEN ACRES MHP	8/31/2009	3/31/2010	$3,900	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
935	GREEN ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK	3/16/2009	9/30/2009	$3,900	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
936	JMM INTERESTS	3/19/2009	9/30/2009	$3,900	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
937	C & S TRAILER PARK	3/10/2009	3/31/2009	$3,900	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
938	LASALLE RENTALS	7/7/2009	6/18/2009	$3,897	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). THIS IS A PURCHASE ORDER FOR PAD LEASES ISSUED IN RESPONSE TO DR-1786-LA HURRICANE GUSTAV. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
939	COAST MEADOWS MOBILE ESTATES	9/30/2009	3/31/2010	$3,850	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). EXTEND THE POP FOR THREE PADS FROM OCTOBER 1, 2009, TO MARCH 31, 2010, WITH AN OPTION PERIOD OF 3 MONTHS. THE EXTENSION IS IN AN EFFORT TO CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THE IA HOUSING MISSION FOR HURRICANE KATRINA VICTIMS. PAD LEASES EXTENSION FROM OCTOBER 1, 2009, TO MARCH 31, 2010.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
940	OMNI INTERNATIONAL SERVICES LLC	5/29/2009	2/28/2010	$3,735	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
941	COLUMBIA RIVER PARTNERS, INC.	6/5/2009	10/31/2009	$3,700	Reference: Oregon Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides (1733DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2007 under DR-1733DR-OR. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
942	COLUMBIA RIVER PARTNERS, INC.	5/6/2009	3/10/2009	$3,700	Reference: Oregon Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides (1733DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2007 under DR-1733DR-OR. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
943	PRIMEAUX PROPERTIES INC	9/9/2009	3/31/2010	$3,690	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
944	PRIMEAUX PROPERTIES, INC.	3/19/2009	9/30/2009	$3,690	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
945	MOREIN'S INVESTMENTS, INC.	3/30/2009	9/30/2009	$3,624	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
946	MOREIN'S INVESTMENTS, INC.	1/8/2009	3/31/2009	$3,624	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
947	D&L TRAILER PARK INC	12/15/2009	5/31/2010	$3,600	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE GUSTAV (1786DR). EXTENSION OF PAD LEASES IN RESPONSE TO HURRICANE GUSTAV. DR-1786-LA.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
948	FLARES MOBILE HOME PARK	8/28/2009	3/31/2010	$3,600	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
949	GIFFORD RENTALS INC	9/9/2009	3/31/2010	$3,600	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
950	CUPCAKE ENTERPRISES LLC	9/9/2009	3/31/2010	$3,600	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
951	TOMMASI ENTERPRISES INC	9/22/2009	3/31/2010	$3,600	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	
952	DIXIE STORAGE	9/10/2009	3/31/2010	$3,600	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
953	COUNTRY VIEW MOBILE HOME PARK	9/4/2009	3/31/2010	$3,600	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
954	HOMESTEAD TRAILER PARK	9/16/2009	3/31/2010	$3,600	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
955	MOBILESPACE, LLC	9/9/2009	3/31/2010	$3,600	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
956	GRANDWOOD PROPERTIES	8/28/2009	3/31/2010	$3,600	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
957	HOMESTEAD TRAILER PARK	3/19/2009	9/30/2009	$3,600	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
958	D&L TRAILER PARK, INC.	3/20/2009	9/30/2009	$3,600	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
959	DIXIE STORAGE	3/20/2009	9/30/2009	$3,600	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
960	FERNVIEW MH PARK	6/5/2009	10/31/2009	$3,600	Reference: Oregon Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides (1733DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1733-OR. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
961	COOK AND THOMAS	7/17/2009	7/17/2009	$3,600	REFERENCE: WEST VIRGINIA SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, MUDSLIDES, AND LANDSLIDES (1838DR). MOBILE HOME PAD LEASE PAD LEASE IN SUPPORT DR-1836-WV.	PUBLIC INTEREST

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
962	COLE/LANGFORD DBA BAYOU COUNTRY MOBILE HOME VILLAGE	4/16/2009	9/30/2009	$3,600	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
963	S&S STORAGE, LLC	4/16/2009	9/30/2009	$3,600	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
964	GRANDWOOD PROPERTIES	4/8/2009	9/30/2009	$3,600	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
965	DEMETRA G. WRIGHT	3/20/2009	9/30/2009	$3,450	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
966	CHALMETTE TRAILER PARK INC	8/28/2009	3/31/2010	$3,300	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
967	COUNTRYSIDE MOBILE HOME PARK	9/2/2009	3/31/2010	$3,300	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
968	CHARLES BERNARD	9/2/2009	3/31/2010	$3,300	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
969	PALMER PROPERTIES LLC	9/2/2009	3/31/2010	$3,300	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
970	NATIONWIDE COMMUNITIES, INC.	3/30/2009	9/30/2009	$3,300	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
971	PALMER PROPERTIES, LLC	3/13/2009	9/30/2009	$3,300	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
972	COUNTRYSIDE MOBILE HOME PARK	3/20/2009	9/30/2009	$3,300	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
973	CHARLES BERNARD	2/9/2009	3/31/2009	$3,300	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
974	SHILOH CONVENIENT STORE	4/13/2009	9/30/2009	$3,300	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
975	CHARLES BERNARD	4/6/2009	9/30/2009	$3,300	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
976	CYPRESS BEND INVESTMENTS LLC	8/31/2009	3/31/2010	$3,270	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
977	CYPRESS BEND INVESTMENTS, LLC	3/20/2009	9/30/2009	$3,270	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	
978	HAPPY ACRES MOBILE HOME PARK	5/28/2009	3/31/2010	$3,225	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
979	JEAN HOLDER	3/31/2009	9/30/2009	$3,200	Reference: Mississippi Hurricane Katrina (1604DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
980	COUNTRY ESTATES MOBILE HOME PARK	9/15/2009	3/31/2010	$3,150	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
981	VENISSAT, WADE	1/2/2009	3/31/2009	$3,150	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
982	TERRERO PROPERTIES, LLC	3/5/2009	7/31/2009	$3,150	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide pad lease housing for Hurricane Ike victims.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
983	TERRERO PROPERTIES LLC	7/9/2009	1/31/2010	$3,150	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE IKE (1791DR). THIS MODIFICATION IS ISSUED TO EXTEND THE POP.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
984	COUNTRY ESTATES MOBILE HOME PARK	4/19/2009	9/30/2009	$3,150	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
985	ST. FRANCIS INC	7/2/2009	9/30/2009	$3,000	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
986	SANDRA WALLER	9/10/2009	3/31/2010	$3,000	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
987	QUIET OAKS RV PARK	9/23/2009	3/31/2010	$3,000	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
988	BOUTTE'S TRAILER PARK	8/26/2009	3/31/2010	$3,000	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	
989	GTM, LLC	6/16/2009	6/15/2010	$3,000	Reference: West Virginia Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides (1838DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1838-WV.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
990	SANDRA WALLER	4/8/2009	9/30/2009	$3,000	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
991	FALCON CREST CUSTOIM HOMES, LLC	5/1/2009	3/31/2009	$3,000	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
992	VISION REALTY, LLC	3/24/2009	9/30/2009	$2,964	Reference: Mississippi Hurricane Katrina (1604DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
993	GOING WEST MOBILE HOME PARK LLC	8/26/2009	3/31/2010	$2,880	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
994	GOING WEST MOBILE HOME PARK, LLC	3/16/2009	9/30/2009	$2,880	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
995	OAKVIEW MOBILE HOME	9/15/2009	3/31/2010	$2,850	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
996	OAKVIEW MOBILE HOME	3/30/2009	9/30/2009	$2,850	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
997	J & K RENTALS	8/26/2009	3/31/2010	$2,700	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
998	FONTENOT, RAPHEAL	9/3/2009	3/31/2010	$2,700	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
999	HEILIG LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	9/15/2009	3/31/2010	$2,700	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
1000	KERSHAW'S CAJUN VILLAGE, LLC	3/19/2009	9/30/2009	$2,700	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
1001	J & K RENTALS	3/20/2009	9/30/2009	$2,700	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
1002	FERNVIEW MH PARK	9/30/2009	6/30/2009	$2,700	REFERENCE: OREGON SEVERE STORMS, FLOODING, LANDSLIDES, AND MUDSLIDES (1733DR). COMMERCIAL PAD RENTAL MOBILE UNIT PAD LEASE – FERNVIEW MH PARK	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
1003	MCGILL WELLWORKS, INC.	3/27/2009	9/30/2009	$2,600	Reference: Mississippi Hurricane Katrina (1604DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
1004	WALKER & WELLS CONTRACTORS, INC	4/9/2009	9/30/2009	$2,550	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					vendor.	
1005	FRANK MANGANO	6/1/2009	10/19/2008	$2,544	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603 DR). Add additional funds for pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
1006	JEAN LAFITTE RV PARK	8/26/2009	3/31/2010	$2,400	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
1007	JEAN LAFITTE RV PARK	3/20/2009	9/30/2009	$2,400	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
1008	L & L JACOBS ENTERPRISES, INC	5/28/2009	12/31/2008	$2,347	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
1009	P & R PROPERTIES OF OUACHITA LLC	8/26/2009	3/31/2010	$2,100	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	
1010	P & R PROPERTIES OF OUACHITA, LLC	3/10/2009	3/31/2009	$2,100	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
1011	HIDDEN PONDS RV PARK	4/17/2009	9/30/2009	$2,100	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
1012	P & R PROPERTIES OF OUACHITA, L.L.C.	4/17/2009	9/30/2009	$2,100	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
1013	TUNICA BILOXI TRIBE OF LOUISIANA	5/28/2009	2/26/2009	$1,947	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
1014	JONES MOBILE HOME PARK	3/25/2009	9/30/2009	$1,922	Reference: Mississippi Hurricane Katrina (1604DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
1015	HIGHLAND PARK, MOBILE HOME PARK	3/31/2009	9/30/2009	$1,843	Reference: Mississippi Hurricane Katrina (1604DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
1016	JAMES BOEHM	12/10/2009	12/13/2009	$1,840	REFERENCE: TEXAS HURRICANE IKE (1791DR). THIS MODIFICATION IS ISSUED TO CANCEL PAD 6 AND TO INCREASE FUNDING TO EXTEND THE PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE FOR PAD LEASES.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
1017	DAVE'S MOBILE HOME PARK LLC	9/14/2009	3/31/2010	$1,800	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
1018	JERRY LEDET	8/28/2009	3/31/2010	$1,800	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
1019	DENHAM STREET MOBILE HOME PARK	3/19/2009	9/30/2009	$1,800	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
1020	REGENCY OF MISSISSIPPI INC	9/30/2009	3/31/2010	$1,800	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). EXTEND THE POP FOR ONE PAD FROM OCTOBER 1, 2009, TO MARCH 31, 2010, WITH AN OPTION	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					PERIOD OF 3 MONTHS. THIS EXTENSION IS IN AN EFFORT TO CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THE IA HOUSING MISSION FOR HURRICANE KATRINA VICTIMS. PAD LEASES EXTENSION FROM OCTOBER 1, 2009, TO MARCH 31, 2010.	
1021	PREMIER PARK, INC.	6/25/2009	6/21/2010	$1,800	Reference: West Virginia Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, And Landslides (1838DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1838-WV.	MICRO PURCHASE THRESHOLD
1022	DAVE'S MOBILE HOME PARK LLC	4/16/2009	9/30/2009	$1,800	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
1023	FARRIS MOBILE HOMES	3/30/2009	9/30/2009	$1,700	Reference: Mississippi Hurricane Katrina (1604DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
1024	C.J. UNDERWOOD	4/27/2009	5/30/2009	$1,600	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). Modification to close out contract for pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
1025	NORTH GATE MOBILE HOME PARK	3/27/2009	9/30/2009	$1,500	Reference: Mississippi Hurricane Katrina (1604DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
1026	COASTAL PROPERTIES MANAGEMENT, LLC	3/24/2009	9/30/2009	$1,490	Reference: Mississippi Hurricane Katrina (1604DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
1027	ABBEVILLE COUNTRY ESTATES, LLC	3/9/2009	1/22/2009	$1,400	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE – OTHER
1028	TOO CREOLE, INC	5/18/2009	3/2/2009	$1,365	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Gustav (1786DR). Provide pad leases issued under DR-1786-LA Gustav. Awardee was a local small business. Contractor needs to be in the communicating area of the applicant/school/work.	ONLY ONE SOURCE - OTHER
1029	BOEHM	3/16/2009	7/1/2009	$1,080	Reference: Texas Hurricane Ike (1791DR). Provide pad leases.	AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE
1030	TWIN PINES DEVELOPMENT LLC	9/29/2009	3/31/2010	$1,050	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). EXTEND THE POP FOR ONE PAD FROM OCTOBER 1, 2009, TO MARCH 31, 2010, WITH AN OPTION PERIOD OF 3 MONTHS. THIS EXTENSION IS IN AN EFFORT TO CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THE IA HOUSING MISSION FOR HURRICANE KATRINA VICTIMS. PAD LEASES EXTENSION FROM OCTOBER 1, 2009, TO MARCH 31, 2010.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
1031	TIMOTHY CUTRER LLC	5/21/2009	9/30/2009	$900	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	
1032	JONES MOBILE HOME PARK	9/30/2009	3/31/2010	$810	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). EXTEND THE POP FOR ONE PAD FROM OCTOBER 1, 2009, TO MARCH 31, 2010, WITH AN OPTION PERIOD OF 3 MONTHS. THIS EXTENSION IS IN AN EFFORT TO CONTINUE TO SUPPORT THE IA HOUSING MISSION FOR HURRICANE KATRINA VICTIMS. PAD LEASES EXTENSION FROM OCTOBER 1, 2009, TO MARCH 31, 2010.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
1033	J.GORDON WRIGHT	3/24/2009	9/30/2009	$750	Reference: Mississippi Hurricane Katrina (1604DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
1034	TUNICA BILOXI TRIBE OF LOUISIANA	4/8/2009	3/31/2009	$707	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
1035	DUNCAN HEIGHTS MOBILE HOME PARK	3/19/2009	9/30/2009	$660	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
1036	LINDA ROGERS	3/27/2009	9/30/2009	$510	Reference: Mississippi Hurricane Katrina (1604DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING	SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES – NON-COMPETITIVE

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	
1037	SHOEMAKER PROPERTY MANAGEMENT	3/30/2009	9/30/2009	$482	Reference: Mississippi Hurricane Katrina (1604DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
1038	HICKORY HILLS HOLDING COMPANY LLC	9/30/2009	3/31/2010	$425	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). EXTEND THE POP FOR 30 DAYS FOR ONE PAD AT THE RATE OF $425 PER MONTH.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
1039	MERRICK LANULOS	4/7/2009	5/31/2009	$346	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603 DR). Add additional funds for pad leases issued in 2006 under unusual and compelling UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
1040	HOUMA MOBILE HOMES	1/28/2009	10/29/2008	$314	Reference: Louisiana Hurricane Katrina (1603DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT
1041	C&N REAL ESTATE INVESTORS, LLC	3/24/2009	9/30/2009	$271	Reference: Mississippi Hurricane Katrina (1604DR). This is a follow-on purchase order to extend pad leases issued in 2006 under UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY to support Hurricane Katrina. Awardee was a local vendor.	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY
1042	HIGHLAND PARK MHP	9/29/2009	3/31/2010	$158	REFERENCE: MISSISSIPPI HURRICANE KATRINA (1604DR). EXTEND THE POP FOR 22 DAYS FOR A UNIT THAT WAS SOLD TO THE APPLICANT. THIS MODIFICATION COVERS THE 30-DAY NOTICE PERIOD GIVEN TO THE PARK	UNUSUAL AND COMPELLING URGENCY

#	CONTRACTOR	Issue Date	Completion Date	Obligated Amount	DESCRIPTION OF REQUIREMENT	REASON NOT COMPETED
					OWNER WHEN A PAD IS NO LONGER NEEDED. PAD LEASES EXTENSION FROM OCTOBER 1, 2009, TO OCTOBER 22, 2009.	
1043	PARC D' ORLEANS INC	7/6/2009	4/2/2009	$50	REFERENCE: LOUISIANA HURRICANE KATRINA (1603DR). ADD INCREMENTAL FUNDING TO EXTEND POP FOR KATRINA PADS DR-1603-LA. AWARDEE IS A SMALL LOCAL BUSINESS. CONTRACTOR NEEDS TO BE IN THE COMMUNICATING AREA OF THE APPLICANT/SCHOOL/WORK.	FOLLOW-ON CONTRACT

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all contracts over $1 million in total value executed by FEMA in 2009. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and contract type (e.g., firmed fixed price, etc.).

ANSWER: The chart that follows is based on FY 2009 records in FPDS-NG as of March 22, 2010. The records shown are those where an initial award was made in FY 2009 where the estimated value of the contract exceeded $1 million.

Contractor Name	Description of Requirement	Product Service Code & Description	Date Signed	Completion Date	Type of Contract	Dollars Obligated	Contract Value
3M COMPANY	H1N1 SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT	6525-X-RAY EQ SUPPLIES - MED, DENTAL & V	09/29/2009	11/30/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$800	$2,191,354
3M COMPANY	PURCHASE OF PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) TO PROTECT MISSION CRITICAL AND DISASTER SUPPORT EMPLOYEES.	6525-X-RAY EQ SUPPLIES - MED, DENTAL & V	09/25/2009	12/31/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,220,366	$1,220,366
ABRAMS LEARNING AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS INC	DOCTRINE AND PUBLICATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	08/13/2009	08/12/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$1,326,920	$1,326,920
ACCENTURE LLP	TAV--LOGISTICS SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	D302-ADP SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	09/30/2009	09/29/2010	COST NO FEE	$12,059,315	$12,059,315
ACCENTURE NATIONAL SECURITY SERVICES, LLC	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SERVICES FOR THE FEMA RISK MAP PROGRAM FOR THE PERIOD OF 1 MAY 2009 UNTIL 31 JULY 2010.	R408-PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	05/01/2009	07/31/2010	COST PLUS AWARD FEE	$2,782,304	$2,782,304
ACCENTURE NATIONAL SECURITY SERVICES, LLC	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SERVICES FOR THE FEMA RISK MAP PROGRAM.	R408-PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	12/30/2008	03/10/2009	COST PLUS AWARD FEE	$1,534,707	$1,534,707
ACUITY CONSULTING, INC	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES IN SUPPORT OF THE NCP INTERNAL CONTROLS ASSESSMENT & NCP DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ASSESSMENT	R408-PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	08/13/2009	08/13/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$1,591,727	$1,591,727

Contractor Name	Description of Requirement	Product Service Code & Description	Date Signed	Completion Date	Type of Contract	Dollars Obligated	Contract Value
	PROJECTS						
ADAMS, PAUL JR	MOBILE HOME DEACTIVATION SERVCIES IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI DURING THE RECOVERY EFFORTS AFTER HURRICANE KATRINA.	Z169-MAINT-REP-ALT/OTHER RESIDENTIAL BLD	10/30/2008	03/31/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,169,270	$1,169,270
ADT SECURITY SERVICES, INC.	MODIFICATION TO ADD FUNDING TO BPA	K063-MOD OF ALARM & SIGNAL SYSTEM	09/15/2009	08/30/2010	BPA Call [Type not available]	$1,526,094	$1,526,094
ADVERTISING COUNCIL, INC. THE	PUBLIC SERVICE ADVERTISING SERVICES	R701-ADVERTISING SERVICES	08/12/2009	08/04/2010	COST NO FEE	$1,525,078	$1,525,078
AGGREKO, LLC	LEASED GENERATORS, LABORS, FREIGHT	6115-GENERATORS & GENERATOR SETS ELECT	02/04/2009	02/02/2012	BPA Call [Type not available]	$2,134,660	$2,134,660
ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF REHABILATATION SERVICES	DINING FACILITIES & FOOD SERVICE OPERATIONS FOR THE CENTER FOR DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS, ANNISTON, ALABAMA	S203-FOOD SERVICES	08/31/2009	08/31/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$2,147,315	$2,147,317
ALLTECH INC	PROVIDE READINESS, EQUIPMENT, AND PARTNERING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONTRACT, SECTION C.1, PERFORMANCE WORK STATEMENT.	H999-MISC TEST & INSPECT SVC	10/03/2008	09/30/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$11,086,548	$11,086,548
ALLTECH INC	THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE 15,000 HOUSING INSPECTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH	H999-MISC TEST & INSPECT SVC	10/15/2008	03/31/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,262,856	$1,262,856

Contractor Name	Description of Requirement	Product Service Code & Description	Date Signed	Completion Date	Type of Contract	Dollars Obligated	Contract Value
	IDIQ #HSFEHQ-07-D-0225 IN RESPONSE TO DELCARATION DR-1800 IL.						
ALUTIIQ GLOBAL SOLUTIONS, LLC	READINESS SUPPORT SERVICES	R706-LOGISTICS SUPPORT SERVICES	07/16/2009	12/29/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,433,616	$1,433,616
AMC RELOCATIONS, INC.	PROVIDE SERVICES TO MOVE AND RELOCATED VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AND DIVISIONS.	V301-RELOCATION SERVICES	03/18/2009	05/31/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$500,000	$1,160,000
AMERICAN MEDICAL RESPONSE INC	AMBULATORY SERVICES	Q999-OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES	02/25/2009	01/21/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$2,795,595	$2,795,595
APPLIED COMPUTING TECHNOLOGIES	CONTINUATION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT FOR FEMA HQ PROGRAMS.	7035-ADP SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	07/30/2009	08/10/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$3,616,685	$3,616,685
APPLIED COMPUTING TECHNOLOGIES	NETWORK SERVICE ENGINEERING	D316-TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK MGMT SVCS	03/04/2009	06/30/2009	BPA Call [Type not available]	$1,819,803	$1,819,803
AT&T MOBILITY LLC	TELECOM EQUIP	7010-ADPE SYSTEM CONFIGURATION	01/30/2009	12/11/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$2,884,058	$6,739,747
AT&T MOBILITY LLC	TELECOM WIRELESS SERVICE FOR AREA A	7010-ADPE SYSTEM CONFIGURATION	06/12/2009	12/11/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,857,333	$6,739,747
AT&T MOBILITY LLC	WIRELESS TELECOM FOR AREA B	7010-ADPE SYSTEM CONFIGURATION	06/12/2009	12/11/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$2,241,041	$5,281,188
AT&T MOBILITY LLC	TELECOM SERVICES	7010-ADPE SYSTEM CONFIGURATION	01/30/2009	12/11/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,883,473	$5,281,188
B&I SERVICES A LOUISIANA JOINT VENTURE	AWARD OF YEAR 4 TASK ORDER FOR MAINTENANCE & DEACTIVATION OF THU	Z169-MAINT-REP-ALT/OTHER RESIDENTIAL BLD	08/10/2009	04/30/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,358,741	$1,358,741
B3 SOLUTIONS LLC	MISSION SUPPORT	R406-POLICY REVIEW/DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	02/09/2009	02/04/2011	TIME AND MATERIALS	$500,000	$1,304,703

Contractor Name	Description of Requirement	Product Service Code & Description	Date Signed	Completion Date	Type of Contract	Dollars Obligated	Contract Value
BAE SYSTEMS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INC.	CONTRACTOR SUPPORT SERVICES	AD26-SERVICES (MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT)	09/30/2009	09/29/2010	BPA Call [Type not available]	$3,678,987	$3,678,987
BAE SYSTEMS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INC.	COMMIT TASK ORDER FOR TOTAL ASSETS VISIBILITY(TAV)	D316-TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK MGMT SVCS	06/19/2009	01/14/2012	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$3,489,461	$3,489,461
BAE SYSTEMS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INC.	BMO AND PMO SUPPORT SERVICES	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	02/05/2009	09/29/2009	BPA Call [Type not available]	$261,107	$5,647,724
BAE SYSTEMS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INC.	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	06/03/2009	06/02/2010	BPA Call [Type not available]	$1,500,000	$1,511,903
BakerAECom	MAP MOD	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	09/28/2009	09/30/2012	FIXED PRICE AWARD FEE	$16,323,980	$16,323,980
BakerAECom	RISK MAP	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	06/05/2009	03/03/2014	COST PLUS AWARD FEE	$7,475,476	$7,475,476
BakerAECom	DFIRM AND FIS REPORT FOR TN AND FL	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	07/15/2009	03/03/2014	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$5,685,209	$5,685,209
BakerAECom	RISK MAP PROD & TECH SERVICES (VARIOUS LOCATIONS) FEMA, REGION VIII	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	09/29/2009	12/31/2012	FIXED PRICE AWARD FEE	$1,941,144	$1,941,144
BEACON ASSOCIATES INC	TRAINING SUPPORT SERVICES - STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES	U099-OTHER ED & TRNG SVCS	03/31/2009	03/31/2010	COST PLUS AWARD FEE	$4,491,290	$4,491,290
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC.	PSIC GRANT SUPPORT SERVICES	R408-PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	09/09/2009	03/15/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$1,864,137	$1,864,137
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC.	ACTION OFFICE ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT FOR THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR	R408-PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	07/27/2009	07/27/2010	LABOR HOURS	$1,549,921	$1,549,921

Contractor Name	Description of Requirement	Product Service Code & Description	Date Signed	Completion Date	Type of Contract	Dollars Obligated	Contract Value
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC.	TO PROVIDE FACILITY SUPPORT SERVICES	R408-PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	03/05/2009	03/04/2010	BPA Call [Type not available]	$1,500,000	$1,500,000
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC.	PROGRAM PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL CONTINUITY PROGRAMS (NCP)	R408-PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	09/03/2009	09/08/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$1,344,302	$1,344,302
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC.	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR PLANNING AND ASSISTANCE BRANCH	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	09/28/2009	09/27/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$2,046,674	$2,046,674
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC.	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO PLANNING AND ASSISTANCE BRANCH	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	09/28/2009	09/27/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$1,235,053	$1,235,053
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC.	MISSION SUPPORT FOR NCRC	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	04/27/2009	04/26/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$1,205,551	$1,205,551
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC.	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES IN SUPPORT SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT, TO INCLUDE MANAGEMENT AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT.	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	07/23/2009	12/31/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$1,150,000	$1,150,000
CABEZON GROUP INC	NIMS SUPPORT SERVICES	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	09/24/2009	09/29/2010	COMBINATION	$2,159,967	$2,159,967
CELLCO PARTNERSHIP	TELECOMM SERVICE AREA D	7010-ADPE SYSTEM CONFIGURATION	06/12/2009	12/11/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$2,808,023	$2,808,023
CELLCO PARTNERSHIP	TELECOM EQUIPMENT SERVICES	7010-ADPE SYSTEM CONFIGURATION	12/12/2008	12/11/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$2,709,235	$2,709,235
CENTRA TECHNOLOGY, INC.	RISK ANALYSIS FOR STRATEGIC RESOURCE ALLOCATION	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	05/14/2009	05/14/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$1,552,819	$1,552,819

Contractor Name	Description of Requirement	Product Service Code & Description	Date Signed	Completion Date	Type of Contract	Dollars Obligated	Contract Value
CH2M HILL CONSTRUCTORS, INC.	DR-1838 WV	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	06/06/2009	09/08/2009	COMBINATION	$3,402,503	$3,402,503
CH2M HILL CONSTRUCTORS, INC.	IA-TAC 3 READINESS AND PAHSE-IN	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	05/18/2009	05/07/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,659,922	$1,659,922
CHENEGA FEDERAL SYSTEMS, LLC	NETC ADP LAN/HELPDESK SUPPORT SERVICES, OPTION YR. III	D304-ADP SVCS/TELECOMM & TRANSMISSION	12/01/2008	10/31/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$681,180	$2,433,740
CHENEGA FEDERAL SYSTEMS, LLC	LAB AND CLASSROOM IT SUPPORT AT THE NETC	D304-ADP SVCS/TELECOMM & TRANSMISSION	12/02/2008	10/31/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$378,817	$1,351,707
CHENEGA FEDERAL SYSTEMS, LLC	TASK ORDER YR. III, FOR PROGRAMING AND MAINTENANCE SUPPORT AT THE NETC	D306-ADP SYSTEMS ANALYSIS SERVICES	12/02/2008	10/31/2009	LABOR HOURS	$660,397	$2,027,824
Circle B Enterprises Inc	PURCHASE 325 PARK MODEL UNITS	9999-MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	09/23/2009	11/23/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$9,820,090	$10,102,840
Circle B Enterprises Inc	PURCHASE 325 PARK MODEL UNITS	9999-MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	09/23/2009	11/23/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$2,288,360	$2,288,360
CLAYTON GROUP SERVICES INC	FUNDING ADDED TO SUPPORT FORMALDEHYDE TESTING FOR OCCUPIED THU IN MISSISSIPPI AND TRAVEL.	H123-QUALITY CONT SV/VEHICLE-TRAILER-CYC	08/21/2009	07/13/2012	BPA Call [Type not available]	$71,600	$5,000,000
CLAYTON GROUP SERVICES INC	THE PURPOSE IS TO TEST FOR MOLD IN NEW THU AFTER A FLOOD IN WV.	H123-QUALITY CONT SV/VEHICLE-TRAILER-CYC	08/11/2009	07/13/2012	BPA Call [Type not available]	$19,960	$5,000,000
CNA CORPORATION	COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM (CAS) POLICY AND GUIDANCE SUPPORT ACQUISITION	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	09/29/2009	09/29/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$2,384,442	$2,384,442

Contractor Name	Description of Requirement	Product Service Code & Description	Date Signed	Completion Date	Type of Contract	Dollars Obligated	Contract Value
CRA, INC.	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR PLANNING AND ASSISTANCE BRANCH	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	09/28/2009	09/27/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$1,552,626	$1,552,626
CROWN ROOFING SERVICES, INC	AWARD OF YEAR 4 TASK ORDER FOR MAINTENANCE & DEACTIVATION OF THU	Z169-MAINT-REP-ALT/OTHER RESIDENTIAL BLD	08/10/2009	04/30/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,133,758	$1,133,758
D&D EMERGENCY SERVICES	125 TRAVEL TRAVELERS TO SELMA AL	5410-PREFABRICATED & PORTABLE BUILDINGS	04/10/2009	12/31/2008	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$2,311,250	$2,793,688
DAMON CORPORATION	OFF THE LOT (OTL) PARK MODEL MOBILE HOMES IN SUPPORT OF HURRICANE IKE IA HOUSING PROGRAM	2330-TRAILERS	12/15/2008	12/17/2008	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,259,482	$1,259,482
DELL MARKETING LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	DISASTER 5,000 SEATS FOR MICROSOFT LICENSE.	7020-ADP CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT-ANALOG	06/22/2009	07/21/2009	BPA Call [Type not available]	$1,963,350	$1,963,350
DELOITTE CONSULTING L. L. P.	GRANTS BUSINESS SUPPORT SERVICES FOR GPD	R408-PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	09/11/2009	09/10/2010	LABOR HOURS	$3,703,929	$3,703,929
DIGITAL SANDBOX, INC.	STATE PREPAREDNESS REPORT (SPR) SURVEY AND ANALYSIS TOOL	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	09/30/2009	05/31/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,899,499	$1,899,499
Disaster Solutions Alliances, LLC	READINESS AND PHASE-IN	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	05/18/2009	05/07/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$2,303,417	$2,303,417
EASTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY	PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION & ACCREDITATION SERVICES IN SUPPORT OF THE FEMA IPAWS PROGRAM.	R408-PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	08/28/2009	08/16/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$1,036,462	$1,036,462

Contractor Name	Description of Requirement	Product Service Code & Description	Date Signed	Completion Date	Type of Contract	Dollars Obligated	Contract Value
ELECTRONIC DATA SYSTEMS, LLC	THE PURPOSE OF THIS FIRM FIXED PRICE CONTRACT TO COVER THE P&E COST FOR EDS MESSAGING.	D301-ADP FACILITY MANAGEMENT	09/02/2009	05/01/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$2,266,785	$2,266,785
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS	PA TAC	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	10/15/2008	07/31/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$8,416,577	$8,416,577
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DISASTER OPERATIONS FOR FEMA-1783-DR-NM.	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	11/10/2008	07/31/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$7,876,040	$7,876,040
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS	TO PROVIDE ARCHITECH & ENGINEER SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	09/30/2009	05/31/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$3,202,856	$3,202,856
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS	TO PROVIDE ARCHITECH AND ENGINEER SERVICE TO THE PA PROGRAM.	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	09/12/2009	08/31/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$2,849,626	$2,849,626
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS	CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DISASTER OPERATIONS FOR FEMA-1835-DR-AL.	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	06/02/2009	08/31/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$2,154,587	$2,154,587
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS	ERPMC SHALL PROVIDE TWENTY (20) FULL-TIME TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS TO SUPPORT PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DISASTER	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	02/24/2009	05/31/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$2,092,545	$2,092,545

Contractor Name	Description of Requirement	Product Service Code & Description	Date Signed	Completion Date	Type of Contract	Dollars Obligated	Contract Value
	OPERATIONS FOR FEMA-1817-DR-WA.						
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS	TO ASSIST FEMA WITH CLOSEOUT ACTIVITIES FOR 1606-DR-TX HURRICANE RITA.	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	08/20/2009	08/31/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$1,938,388	$1,938,388
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS	TECHNICAL EXPERTISE	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	09/29/2009	11/18/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$1,409,998	$1,409,998
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS	ERPMC SHALL PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DISASTER OPERATIONS FOR FEMA-1848-DR-KS.	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	08/07/2009	11/18/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$1,220,797	$1,220,797
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS	ERPMC SHALL PROVIDE TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS TO SUPPORT PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DISASTER OPERATIONS FOR FEMA-1849-DR-KS.	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	08/07/2009	11/18/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$1,028,882	$1,028,882
ENTERGY TEXAS, INC.	INSTALL ELECTRICAL POWER INFRASTRUCTURE TO FEMA THUS	S112-ELECTRIC SERVICES	06/19/2009	04/26/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$1,950,000	$1,950,000
EXCALIBUR ASSOCIATES, INC.	SERVICES FOR REGIONAL CATASTROPHIC PREPAREDNEDD GRANTS PROGRAM.	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	09/28/2009	06/30/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$2,032,500	$2,032,500

Contractor Name	Description of Requirement	Product Service Code & Description	Date Signed	Completion Date	Type of Contract	Dollars Obligated	Contract Value
FLUOR ENTERPRISES, INC	PA TAC	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	10/15/2008	07/31/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$11,526,000	$11,526,000
FLUOR ENTERPRISES, INC	PROVIDE A & E SERVICES TO THE PA PROGRAM.	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	05/05/2009	07/31/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$6,560,000	$6,560,000
FLUOR ENTERPRISES, INC	PA TAC DR 1805-OH	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	11/06/2008	01/31/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$6,192,000	$6,192,000
FLUOR ENTERPRISES, INC	TASK ORDER - ADD FUNDING	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	05/22/2009	10/31/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$5,576,000	$5,576,000
FLUOR ENTERPRISES, INC	FLUOR SHALL PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DISASTER OPERATIONS FOR FEMA-1847-DR-MO.	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	07/21/2009	09/30/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$4,947,000	$4,947,000
FLUOR ENTERPRISES, INC	PA TAC 1800-DR-IL	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	11/07/2008	02/28/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$4,486,000	$4,486,000
FLUOR ENTERPRISES, INC	PA TAC DR 1809-MO	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	12/08/2008	04/30/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$3,435,000	$3,435,000
FLUOR ENTERPRISES, INC	PA TAC 1791-DR-TX	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	11/10/2008	07/31/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$3,370,000	$3,370,000
FLUOR ENTERPRISES, INC	TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	09/04/2009	01/31/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$3,355,000	$3,355,000
FLUOR ENTERPRISES, INC	TO PROVIDE ARCHITECH AND ENGINEERING SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	03/03/2009	05/31/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$2,100,000	$2,100,000

Contractor Name	Description of Requirement	Product Service Code & Description	Date Signed	Completion Date	Type of Contract	Dollars Obligated	Contract Value
FLUOR ENTERPRISES, INC	FLUOR SHALL PROVIDE TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS IN SUPPORT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DISASTER OPERATIONS FOR FEMA-1840-DR-FL.	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	06/19/2009	08/31/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$1,900,000	$1,900,000
FLUOR ENTERPRISES, INC	FLUOR SHALL PROVIDE FEMA REGION VI OFFICE WITH TECHNICAL SPECIALIST IN SUPPORT FEMA-1603-DR-LA	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	09/11/2009	08/31/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$1,838,000	$1,838,000
FLUOR ENTERPRISES, INC	PA TAC DR-1794-MS	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	11/03/2008	04/30/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$1,258,000	$1,258,000
FRONT ROWE, INC	FOIA REQUIREMENTS	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	06/26/2009	03/09/2010	LABOR HOURS	$700,000	$3,095,226
FRONT ROWE, INC	RECORD MANAGEMENT CONTRACT SUPPORT TOT THE MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	03/10/2009	03/22/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$144,471	$2,473,701
FRONT ROWE, INC	RECORD MANAGEMENT SUPPORT TO PROCESS FOIA REQUEST.	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	03/09/2009	03/09/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$438,911	$2,400,000
FRONT ROWE, INC	WILL PROVIDE RECORDS MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES TO CONDUCT PROGRAM ASSESSMENT.	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	03/10/2009	03/15/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$399,958	$2,329,249
FRONT ROWE, INC	RECORDS MANAGEMENT	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL	02/12/2009	02/18/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$648,034	$1,342,017

Contractor Name	Description of Requirement	Product Service Code & Description	Date Signed	Completion Date	Type of Contract	Dollars Obligated	Contract Value
	SUPPORT	SERVICES					
Frontier RV Inc	PURCHASE 125 TRAVEL TRALIER UNITS	5410-PREFABRICATED & PORTABLE BUILDINGS	04/10/2009	12/31/2008	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$2,700,000	$2,793,688
GEO Services/RCG Joint Venture	MAINTENANCE AND DEACTIVATION OF IA	J023-MAINT-REP OF VEHICLES-TRAILERS-CYC	12/24/2008	12/24/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,531,433	$1,531,433
GEO Services/RCG Joint Venture	MAINTENANCE AND DEACTIVATION OF MOBILE HOMES	J023-MAINT-REP OF VEHICLES-TRAILERS-CYC	12/24/2008	12/24/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,496,961	$1,496,961
GEO Services/RCG Joint Venture	MAINTENANCE AND DEACTIVATION OF IA	J023-MAINT-REP OF VEHICLES-TRAILERS-CYC	12/24/2008	12/24/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,479,821	$1,479,821
GEO Services/RCG Joint Venture	MAINTENANCE AND DEACTIVATION OF MOBILE HOMES	J023-MAINT-REP OF VEHICLES-TRAILERS-CYC	12/24/2008	12/24/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,471,117	$1,471,117
GEOLEARNING, INC.	THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PLAN (NFIP) TRANING & DEVELOPMENT	U008-TRAINING/CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	09/30/2009	09/29/2011	BPA Call [Type not available]	$2,906,693	$2,906,693
GEOLEARNING, INC.	THE NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PLAN (NFIP) TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT	U008-TRAINING/CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	07/15/2009	09/09/2010	BPA Call [Type not available]	$2,906,692	$2,906,693
GOVPLACE	158 IRONKEY DEVICES FOR ALL IMATS	7025-ADP INPUT/OUTPUT & STORAGE DEVICES	09/17/2009	09/30/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$37,378	$3,737,806
GRANT THORNTON LLP	COST TO CAPABILITY (C2C) SERVICES FOR GPD.	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	09/17/2009	09/17/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$2,825,260	$2,825,260
HAGERTY CONSULTING, INC	T.O. TO PROVIDE SUBJECT MATTER EXPERTS IN SUPPORT OF HOUSING CONOPS PROJECT AS DESCRIBED IN TASK ORDER #1 STATEMENT OF WORK.	R408-PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	09/29/2009	09/28/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$417,671	$2,475,000

Contractor Name	Description of Requirement	Product Service Code & Description	Date Signed	Completion Date	Type of Contract	Dollars Obligated	Contract Value
HAGERTY CONSULTING, INC	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	R408-PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	07/27/2009	11/26/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$1,452,457	$1,452,457
HARBOR HOMES, INC	125 TRAVEL TRAILERS	5410-PREFABRICATED & PORTABLE BUILDINGS	04/10/2009	12/31/2008	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$2,419,250	$2,793,688
HGS ENGINEERING INC	PHYSICAL SECURITY SUPPORT SERVICES	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	04/29/2009	04/14/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,321,660	$1,321,660
HME, INC.	FACILITIES OPERATATIONS AND SUPPORT SERVICES FOR CENTER FOR DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS ANNISTON ALABAMA	S216-FACILITIES OPERATIONS SUPPORT SVCS	04/06/2009	03/31/2010	COST PLUS AWARD FEE	$1,200,000	$3,337,478
ICF INCORPORATED, L.L.C.	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES FOR THE NATIONAL EXERCISE DIVISION (NED)/NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS DIRECTORATE (NPD)	R799-OTHER MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	08/31/2009	08/30/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$1,213,917	$1,213,917
IDEATION, INC.	RRD SYSTEMS BUSINESS ANALYSIS AND TECH SUPPORT	AD26-SERVICES (MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT)	09/24/2009	07/31/2014	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,399,814	$4,905,057
IDEATION, INC.	FEMA'S MITIGATION DIRECTORATE LOSSES AVOIDANCE NATIONAL TOOL METHODOLOGIES.	AD26-SERVICES (MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT)	09/21/2009	07/31/2014	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$995,306	$4,905,057
IDEATION, INC.	TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE INACQUIRING TECHNICAL ASSITANCE TO SUPPORT THE GATHERING OF USER REQUIREMENTS OF HMTAP AND TO	AD26-SERVICES (MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT)	09/23/2009	07/31/2014	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$299,962	$4,905,057

Contractor Name	Description of Requirement	Product Service Code & Description	Date Signed	Completion Date	Type of Contract	Dollars Obligated	Contract Value
	PROVIDE TECHNICAL ADVISEMENT TO THE RISK REDUCTION DIVISION.						
IDEATION, INC.	PROGRAM MNGMT-DEVELOPMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR LOSSES AVOIDED TOOL	AD26-SERVICES (MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT)	08/14/2009	02/28/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$198,267	$4,905,057
IDENTITY THEFT GUARD SOLUTIONS, LLC	ID THEFT PROTECTION SERVICES	R710-FINANCIAL SERVICES	01/08/2009	06/18/2009	BPA Call [Type not available]	$3,832,560	$3,832,560
Indiana Building Systems, Inc	PURCHASE 375 PARK MODEL UNITS	9999-MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	09/23/2009	11/23/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$2,285,530	$2,285,530
INNOVATIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMEN	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR PLANNING AND ASSISTANCE BRANCH	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	09/28/2009	09/27/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$3,610,651	$3,610,651
INNOVATIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMEN	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR PLANNING AND ASSISTANCE BRANCH	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	09/28/2009	09/27/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$1,158,630	$1,158,630
INNOVATIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMEN	CSEPP INTEGRATION SUPPORT - SERVICE	R799-OTHER MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	04/01/2009	03/31/2010	BPA Call [Type not available]	$3,296,628	$3,296,628
INNOVATIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMEN	CSEPP EXERCISE SUPPORT SERVICES	R799-OTHER MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	02/25/2009	08/24/2010	BPA Call [Type not available]	$1,929,090	$1,929,090
JACQUET CONSTRUCTION SERVICES, LLC	MAINTENANCE AND DEACTIVATION OF TEMPORARY HOUSING UNITS FOR LOUSIANA - LOCAL 8(A) SET ASIDE FOR GUSTVA/IKE.	Z169-MAINT-REP-ALT/OTHER RESIDENTIAL BLD	01/08/2009	04/30/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$3,249,500	$3,249,500

Contractor Name	Description of Requirement	Product Service Code & Description	Date Signed	Completion Date	Type of Contract	Dollars Obligated	Contract Value
L-3 SERVICES, INC.	THIS IS FOR THE SERVICE LIFE EXTENSION OF FIVE MULTIPLE RADIO VEHICLES	J025-MAINT-REP OF VEHICULAR EQ	09/29/2009	09/23/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,155,377	$1,416,028
L-3 SERVICES, INC.	NATIONAL LEVEL EXERCISE (NLE) 2010 IN SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS DIRECTORATE	R799-OTHER MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	05/05/2009	05/05/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$8,818,543	$8,818,543
LEXINGTON HOMES, INC.	PURCHASE 375 PARK MODEL UNITS	9999-MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	09/23/2009	11/23/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$9,617,250	$9,617,250
LIFE SUPPORT SERVICE INCORPORATED	FACILITIES SUPPORT SERVICES	S216-FACILITIES OPERATIONS SUPPORT SVCS	09/18/2009	07/31/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,807,495	$1,807,495
LOCKHEED MARTIN CORPORATION	NCRC ISAVE SPIRAL II	D302-ADP SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	08/20/2009	02/17/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,191,823	$1,191,823
MELTECH /WM SCHLOSSER CO JV	BLDG. 205 DEMOLITION, DESIGN, AND REBUILD.	C111-BLDGS & FAC / ADMIN & SVC BLDGS	05/04/2009	11/02/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$6,982,919	$6,982,919
MONONGAHELA POWER COMPANY	ELECTRICITY SERVICE FOR THE NETC	S112-ELECTRIC SERVICES	01/15/2009	01/15/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
MULTIMAXARRAY FIRSTSOURCE	MISCELLANEOUS CISCO COMMUNICATION ITEMS	5895-MISC COMMUNICATION EQ	03/27/2009	04/30/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,607,310	$1,607,310
MULTIMAXARRAY FIRSTSOURCE	CISCO MAINTENANCE (O&M), OCT 1 08 - NOV 30 09	D301-ADP FACILITY MANAGEMENT	12/04/2008	11/30/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,765,164	$1,765,164
MYTHICS, INC	SET OF ORACLE LICENSES FOR USE UNTIL NOVEMBER 30, 2009	D316-TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK MGMT SVCS	12/02/2008	11/30/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,790,641	$1,790,641
National Institute of Building Sciences	2014 NEHRP PROVISIONS UPDATE	R407-PROGRAM EVALUATION SERVICES	09/30/2009	09/30/2010	COST NO FEE	$494,409	$4,500,000

Contractor Name	Description of Requirement	Product Service Code & Description	Date Signed	Completion Date	Type of Contract	Dollars Obligated	Contract Value
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUILDING SCIENCES	SECTION 508 & IV&V COMPLIANCE OF HAZUS MH SOFTWARE	R407-PROGRAM EVALUATION SERVICES	09/29/2009	09/29/2010	COST NO FEE	$475,000	$5,079,871
NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION	NATIONAL RAIL EVACUATION TASK ORDER	V213-RAIL PASSENGER SERVICE	07/01/2009	06/30/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,044,984	$1,044,984
NATIONWIDE INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT TECHNICAL ASSIST	PA TAC	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	10/15/2008	07/31/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$9,852,496	$9,852,496
NATIONWIDE INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT TECHNICAL ASSIST	PA TAC DR-1791-TX	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	11/10/2008	07/31/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$8,852,124	$8,852,124
NATIONWIDE INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT TECHNICAL ASSIST	PA TAC DR-1795-IN	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	11/07/2008	04/30/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$6,259,520	$6,259,520
NATIONWIDE INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT TECHNICAL ASSIST	NISTAC SHALL PROVIDE APPROXIMATELY 40 TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS TO SUPPORT PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DISASTER OPERATIONS FOR FEMA-1819-DR-AR.	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	02/19/2009	05/31/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$4,124,243	$4,124,243
NATIONWIDE INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT TECHNICAL ASSIST	PROVIDE ARCHITECH AND ENGINEERING SERVICE TO THE PA TAC.	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	04/17/2009	07/31/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$3,511,472	$3,511,472

Contractor Name	Description of Requirement	Product Service Code & Description	Date Signed	Completion Date	Type of Contract	Dollars Obligated	Contract Value
NATIONWIDE INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT TECHNICAL ASSIST	NISTAC SHALL PROVIDE TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS IN SUPPORT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM DISASTER OPERATIONS FOR FEMA-1845-DR-AR THROUGH OCTOBER 31, 2009.	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	07/13/2009	10/31/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$1,964,440	$1,964,440
NATIONWIDE INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT TECHNICAL ASSIST	NISTAC SHALL PROVIDE FEMA'S REGION VI OFFICE WITH TECHNICAL SPECIALIST IN SUPPORT OF FEMA-1603-DR-LA	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	09/14/2009	05/31/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$1,881,703	$1,881,703
NET.AMERICA CORPORATION	SUPPORT EMMIE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM	D308-PROGRAMMING SERVICES	09/28/2009	08/31/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$5,643,864	$5,643,864
NORTHROP GRUMMAN SPACE & MISSION SYSTEMS CORP.	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES IN SUPPORT OF NCP DIRECTORATE, IPAWS DIVISION RADIO BROADCAST DATA SYSTEM (RBDS) STUDY PROJECT	R425-ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	09/28/2009	09/29/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,994,604	$1,994,604
OMNI CORPORATION	NETC FACILITY MAINTENANCE AND STUDENT SUPPORT	Z199-MAINT-REP-ALT/MISC BLDGS	10/01/2008	09/30/2009	COMBINATION	$1	$5,185,850
ON CALL COMMUNICATIONS INC	ESTABLISH 1 CHANNEL SATELLITE IN SUPPORT OF ICE STORMS THAT OCCURRED IN LITTLE ROCK, AR.	D316-TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK MGMT SVCS	01/29/2009	02/28/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$17,500	$1,347,000
ON CALL COMMUNICATIONS INC	1 CHANNEL SATELLITE SERVICE FOR MCALLISTER, OK.	D316-TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK MGMT SVCS	01/29/2009	02/04/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$6,500	$1,347,000

Contractor Name	Description of Requirement	Product Service Code & Description	Date Signed	Completion Date	Type of Contract	Dollars Obligated	Contract Value
ON CALL COMMUNICATIONS INC	SATELLITE SERVICES	D316-TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK MGMT SVCS	06/30/2009	06/30/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
PARTNERSHIP FOR RESPONCE & RECOVERY B/JV	THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PERFORM 15,000 DISASTER ASSISTANCE INSPECTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH IDIQ #HSFEHQ-07-D-0225, DO-TO #HSFEHQ-09-J-0002.	H999-MISC TEST & INSPECT SVC	10/15/2008	03/31/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,458,408	$1,458,408
PARTNERSHIP FOR RESPONCE & RECOVERY B/JV	PROVIDE READINESS, EQUIPMENT AND PARTNERING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONTRACT, SECTION C.1, PERFORMANCE WORK STATEMENT.	R408-PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	10/03/2008	09/30/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$9,817,260	$9,817,260
PaTH LLC	READINESS AND PHASE-IN.	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	05/18/2009	05/07/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,304,183	$1,304,183
PEROT SYSTEMS GOVERNMENT SERVICES, INC.	QUALITY ASSURANCE RECORDING SYSTEM - COMMIT CONTRACT - NPSCS	D316-TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK MGMT SVCS	09/17/2009	04/14/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,326,136	$1,326,136
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP	PROGRAM/PROJECT MANAGEMENT EXPERTISE IN SUPPORT OF THE OCFO INTERNAL CONTROLS REQUIREMENT.	R408-PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	03/31/2009	09/30/2009	TIME AND MATERIALS	$3,195,246	$3,608,138
QINETIQ NORTH AMERICA OPERATIONS LLC	TAV GPS MESSAGING SERVICES	R425-ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	09/30/2009	09/29/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$2,719,809	$2,719,809
RANGER LAND SYSTEMS, INC.	NATIONAL VEHICLE MAINTENACE CONTRACT	AD21-SERVICES (BASIC)	07/07/2009	07/09/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$743,854	$2,300,000

Contractor Name	Description of Requirement	Product Service Code & Description	Date Signed	Completion Date	Type of Contract	Dollars Obligated	Contract Value
RANGER LAND SYSTEMS, INC.	NATIONAL MAINTENANCE VEHICLE CONTRACT	AD21-SERVICES (BASIC)	07/07/2009	07/09/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$437,610	$2,300,000
RANGER LAND SYSTEMS, INC.	NATIONAL VEHICLE MAINTENANCE CONTRACT	AD21-SERVICES (BASIC)	07/07/2009	07/09/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$399,139	$2,300,000
RANGER LAND SYSTEMS, INC.	NATIONAL VEHICLE MAINTENANCE CONTRACT	AD21-SERVICES (BASIC)	07/07/2009	07/09/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$377,936	$2,300,000
RANGER LAND SYSTEMS, INC.	NATIONAL VEHICLE MAINTENANCE CONTRACT	AD21-SERVICES (BASIC)	07/07/2009	07/09/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$266,610	$2,300,000
RANGER LAND SYSTEMS, INC.	NATIONAL VEHICLE MAINTENANCE CONTRACT	AD21-SERVICES (BASIC)	07/07/2009	07/09/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$147,749	$2,300,000
REI SYSTEMS INC	DATA CONVERSION SERVICES	D311-ADP DATA CONVERSION SERVICES	08/28/2009	08/27/2010	LABOR HOURS	$1,495,166	$1,495,166
Risk Assessment, Mapping and Planning partners	COUNTYWIDE/ REGION II DFRIM PREPARATION	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	09/29/2009	03/03/2014	FIXED PRICE AWARD FEE	$11,699,417	$600,000,00 0
Risk Assessment, Mapping and Planning partners	RISK MAP PRODUCTIONA AND TECHNICAL SERVICES. QA/QC STORM SURGE ANAYLSIS	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	09/21/2009	12/31/2012	FIXED PRICE AWARD FEE	$4,295,624	$600,000,00 0
Risk Assessment, Mapping and Planning partners	RISK MAP PRODUCTION AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	09/29/2009	09/29/2012	FIXED PRICE AWARD FEE	$3,180,995	$600,000,00 0
Risk Assessment, Mapping and Planning partners	RISK MAP AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	09/24/2009	03/03/2014	FIXED PRICE AWARD FEE	$2,904,333	$600,000,00 0
Risk Assessment, Mapping and Planning partners	MOBILIZATION TASK ORDER	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	03/04/2009	05/03/2009	FIXED PRICE AWARD FEE	$367,602	$600,000,00 0

Contractor Name	Description of Requirement	Product Service Code & Description	Date Signed	Completion Date	Type of Contract	Dollars Obligated	Contract Value
Risk Assessment, Mapping and Planning partners	A&E RISK MAP SERVICES	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	09/21/2009	03/03/2014	FIXED PRICE AWARD FEE	$12,580,778	$12,580,778
Risk Assessment, Mapping and Planning partners	PTS RISK MAP (RAMPP)	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	06/01/2009	03/03/2014	COMBINATI ON	$7,361,600	$7,361,600
Risk Assessment, Mapping and Planning partners	RISK MAP ANALYSIS	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	09/24/2009	03/03/2014	FIXED PRICE AWARD FEE	$5,064,160	$5,064,160
ROCKWELL COLLINS, INC.	PURCHASE & INSTALLATION OF RADIO EQUIPMENT.	S113-TELEPHONE AND-OR COMMUNICATIONS SER	09/04/2009	05/10/2010	BPA Call [Type not available]	$2,095,587	$2,095,587
RV Services, LLC	MAINTENANCE AND DEACTIVATION OF TX TEMPORARY HOUSING UNITS	Z169-MAINT-REP-ALT/OTHER RESIDENTIAL BLD	04/01/2009	03/31/2014	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$3,354,998	$3,354,998
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS) GENERAL SUPPORT	Q301-LABORATORY TESTING SERVICES	09/28/2009	09/27/2010	TIME AND MATERIALS	$3,896,497	$3,896,497
SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION	TRAINING DEVELOPMENT AND DELIVERY (INSTRUCTION) FOR FEMA/CENTER OF DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS (CDP) INCLUDING BOTH RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT TRAINING.	U008-TRAINING/CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT	03/30/2009	03/31/2010	COST PLUS AWARD FEE	$9,000,000	$17,768,760
ScotBilt Homes	PURCHASE 3 BEDROOM MANUFACTURED HOMES	9999-MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	09/23/2009	11/23/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$2,538,424	$2,538,424
SHAW ENVIRONMENTAL INC	IA-TAC 3 READINESS AND PHASE-IN	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	05/18/2009	05/17/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,160,012	$1,160,012

Contractor Name	Description of Requirement	Product Service Code & Description	Date Signed	Completion Date	Type of Contract	Dollars Obligated	Contract Value
SHAW ENVIRONMENTAL, INC	DR-1786 AND DR-1792 LOUISIANA	R408-PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	10/26/2008	01/29/2009	COST PLUS FIXED FEE	$7,000,000	$7,000,000
SOIL AND ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING SERVICES INC	THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PERFORM VISUAL INSPECTION AND REMEDIATION FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS WITHIN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.	B517-GEOLOGICAL STUDIES	04/07/2009	01/28/2010	BPA Call [Type not available]	$762,500	$5,000,000
SOIL AND ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING SERVICES INC	TESTING OF MOLD IN MOBILE HOMES	B517-GEOLOGICAL STUDIES	01/30/2009	01/28/2010	BPA Call [Type not available]	$225,000	$5,000,000
SRS INC	MAINTENANCE AND DEACTIVATION OF THU FOR GUSTAV/IKE	Z169-MAINT-REP-ALT/OTHER RESIDENTIAL BLD	09/30/2009	10/31/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,605,521	$1,605,521
ST NET-APPTIS FIRSTSOURCE JOINT VENTURE	VIDEO EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE	7520-OFFICE DEVICES AND ACCESSORIES	03/05/2009	03/04/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,454,429	$1,454,738
STARR	PRODUCTION & TECHNICAL SERVICES STANDARD OPERATIONS TASK ORDER FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JUNE 2009 UNTIL 30 NOVEMBER 2009 FOR THE FEMA RISK MAP PROGRAM.	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	06/01/2009	11/30/2009	COST PLUS AWARD FEE	$7,352,183	$7,352,183
STARR	RISK MAP PRODUCTION AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT (PTS)	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	09/29/2009	03/03/2014	FIXED PRICE AWARD FEE	$6,751,489	$6,751,489
STARR	RISK MAPPING COASTAL EFFORTS IN NEW ENGLAND.	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	09/29/2009	10/01/2011	FIXED PRICE AWARD FEE	$3,551,173	$3,551,173

Contractor Name	Description of Requirement	Product Service Code & Description	Date Signed	Completion Date	Type of Contract	Dollars Obligated	Contract Value
STARR	RISK MAP FLOOD HAZARD ANALYSIS MAINE, VERMONT, AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	09/30/2009	10/01/2011	FIXED PRICE AWARD FEE	$3,082,525	$3,082,525
STARR	MAP-MOD	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	09/23/2009	03/03/2014	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$2,581,758	$2,581,758
STARR	LEVEE SUPPORT	C219-OTHER ARCHITECTS & ENGIN GEN	09/21/2009	03/03/2014	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,068,551	$1,068,551
SULLIVAN LAND SERVICES LTD.	MAINTENANCE AND DEACTIVATION OF TX TEMPORARY HOUSING UNITS	Z169-MAINT-REP-ALT/OTHER RESIDENTIAL BLD	04/01/2009	03/31/2014	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$3,888,213	$3,888,213
SUMERSETT CONSTRUCTION INC.	FACILITY UPGRADES	Z199-MAINT-REP-ALT/MISC BLDGS	09/30/2009	09/30/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$3,405,167	$3,405,167
TATITLEK MANAGEMENT INC	HVAC UPGRADES AT THE NETC	Y242-CONSTRUCT/HEATIN G & COOLING PLANTS	09/30/2009	09/29/2010	COST PLUS FIXED FEE	$7,912,420	$7,912,420
THE AMERICAN RED CROSS	15 NON-PERSONAL SERVICES IN TEN FEMA REGIONAL OFFICES TO SUPPORT REGINNAL RESPONSE AND RECOVERY PLANNING, EXERCISE AND COORDINATION	U002-PERSONNEL TESTING	11/21/2008	01/21/2011	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$2,749,145	$2,749,145
TL INDUSTRIES, INC.	125 TT UNITS MANUFACTURED, AIR QUALITY TESTED AND DELIVERED	5410-PREFABRICATED & PORTABLE BUILDINGS	04/10/2009	12/31/2008	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$2,323,750	$2,793,688
TL INDUSTRIES, INC.	MANUFACTORED MOBIL HOMES	C116-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS	10/14/2008	02/10/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$46,289,500	$142,000,000
TL INDUSTRIES, INC.	975 PARK MODEL UNITS - MANUFACTORED, DELIVERED AND AIR QUALITY TESTED	C116-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS	05/15/2009	01/31/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$20,197,750	$27,096,000
TL INDUSTRIES, INC.	MANUFACTOR AND DELIVER MOBIL HOMES	C116-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS	11/20/2008	01/31/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$12,261,600	$27,096,000

Contractor Name	Description of Requirement	Product Service Code & Description	Date Signed	Completion Date	Type of Contract	Dollars Obligated	Contract Value
TL INDUSTRIES, INC.	MANUFACTOR, AIR QUALITY TEST AND DELIVER UNIT TO SELMA ALABAMA, (275)	C116-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS	04/10/2009	01/31/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$6,209,500	$27,096,000
TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT SERVICES	MOTOR COACH EVACUATION PLANNING AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT TASK ORDER OPTION YEAR 1	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	07/31/2009	07/31/2010	BPA Call [Type not available]	$3,278,457	$49,000,000
TSCM SECURITY SERVICES LLC	SECURITY SUPPORT SERVICES	L035-TECH REP SVCS/SERVICE & TRADE EQ	01/16/2009	01/28/2010	LABOR HOURS	$1,157,516	$1,157,516
TWD & ASSOCIATES, INC.	TELEPHONE OPERATORS	R426-COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	08/27/2009	08/31/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$206,670	$1,541,277
UNITED STATES TOWER SERVICES L	PURCHASE, INSTALL AND MAINTENANCE OF ANTENNAS	N058-INSTALL OF COMMUNICATION EQ	09/29/2009	09/28/2010	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$2,458,116	$2,458,116
URS GROUP, INC	HAZARD MITIGATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	C211-A/E SVCS. (INCL LANDSCAPING INTERIO	03/10/2009	09/30/2009	COST PLUS FIXED FEE	$1,851,372	$1,851,372
URS GROUP, INC	HMTAP	R425-ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES	06/15/2009	04/28/2011	COST PLUS FIXED FEE	$1,100,000	$1,100,000
URS GROUP, INC.	CORE TASK II-HAZARD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM TECHNICAL SUPPORT	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	03/20/2009	09/30/2010	COMBINATION	$4,749,243	$4,749,243
VERIZON FEDERAL INC	VERIZON ORDER	D316-TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK MGMT SVCS	02/02/2009	01/31/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$3,824,598	$3,824,598
VERIZON FEDERAL INC	VERIZON ORDER	D316-TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK MGMT SVCS	02/10/2009	01/31/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$3,402,010	$3,402,010

Contractor Name	Description of Requirement	Product Service Code & Description	Date Signed	Completion Date	Type of Contract	Dollars Obligated	Contract Value
VERIZON FEDERAL INC	TELECOMMUNICATON SERVICES - WIRELESS DEVICES AND SERVICE	D316-TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK MGMT SVCS	12/01/2008	01/31/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$808,152	$2,411,915
VERIZON FEDERAL INC	VERIZON ORDER	D316-TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK MGMT SVCS	02/19/2009	01/31/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,328,694	$1,328,694
VERIZON FEDERAL INC	VERIZON DELIVERY ORDER	D316-TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK MGMT SVCS	12/03/2008	01/31/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$1,159,220	$1,159,220
VERIZON FEDERAL INC.	TELECOM SERVICES	7010-ADPE SYSTEM CONFIGURATION	05/14/2009	12/28/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$22,729	$12,904,743
VERIZON FEDERAL INC.	WIRELINE TELECOMMUNICATIONS	7010-ADPE SYSTEM CONFIGURATION	07/21/2009	12/28/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$6,733,080	$12,882,014
VERIZON FEDERAL INC.	TELECOM SERVICES	7010-ADPE SYSTEM CONFIGURATION	01/27/2009	12/28/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$6,444,756	$12,882,014
VERIZON FEDERAL INC.	WIRED LINE TELECOMMUNICATIONS.	7010-ADPE SYSTEM CONFIGURATION	05/21/2009	12/28/2009	FIRM FIXED PRICE	$17,704	$12,882,014
ZIMMERMAN ASSOCIATES INCORPORATED	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	03/10/2009	07/31/2009	COMBINATION	$14,705,117	$14,705,117
ZIMMERMAN ASSOCIATES INCORPORATED	FEMA RISK MAP CUSTOMER AND DATA SERVICE TRANSITION AND EARLY OPERATIONS OF NON-MIP SYSTEMS	R499-OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	12/10/2008	03/31/2009	FIXED PRICE INCENTIVE	$4,086,640	$4,086,640

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all FEMA contracts, grants and other transactions where work is performed outside of the United States. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, and contract end date.

ANSWER: FEMA has no record of contracts or grants where work is performed outside the United States, and does not have the authority to enter into other transactions.

Bonuses:

Question: Please provide a table showing how much is requested in the 2011 budget for bonuses for FEMA political employees, FEMA SES employees, and FEMA non-SES employees.

ANSWER: FEMA noncareer SES employees are not eligible for bonuses. The FY 2011 FEMA budget for bonuses for SES and non-SES employees is as follows:

FY 2011 BUDGET FOR BONUSES	
FEMA SES Employees	$ 568,000
FEMA Non-SES Employees	9,544,469
Total FEMA	$ 10,112,469

Question: Please list all FEMA SES bonuses provided in 2009 by position, office, and bonus amount.

ANSWER: The information follows.

Component	Position Title	Bonus paid in 2009
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS AND OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR		
FEMA	Regional Administrator (Region IV Atlanta)	$ 13,081
FEMA	Director, Federal Coordinating Officer Operations	$ 14,500
FEMA	Regional Administrator (Region III Philadelphia)	$ 8,034
FEMA	Associate Deputy Administrator, FEMA	$ 25,830
FEMA	Regional Administrator (Region IX San Francisco)	$ 24,162
DISASTER ASSISTANCE		
FEMA	Deputy Assistant Administrator, Disaster Assistance	$ 25,383
FEMA	Director, Public Assistance Division (Disaster Assistance)	$ 23,667
DISASTER OPERATIONS		
FEMA	Deputy Asst. Administrator, Disaster Operations	$ 24,039
FEMA	Director, Operations Mgmt, Division, Disaster Ops	$ 23,775
GRANT PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE		
FEMA	Deputy Asst. Administrator, Office of Grants Program	$ 13,854

Component	Position Title	Bonus paid in 2009
	LOGISTICS	
FEMA	Deputy Assistant Administrator, Logistics Management	$ 9,060
FEMA	Assistant Administrator, Logistics Mgmt	$ 14,008
	MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE	
FEMA	Director, Human Capital Division	$ 8,961
FEMA	Director, Disaster Reserve Workforce	$ 15,997
FEMA	CIO/Director, Information Technology Division	$ 15,170
FEMA	Chief, Acquisition Operations Branch	$ 21,060
FEMA	Director, Support Services & Facilities Management	$ 9,975
FEMA	Assistant Administrator, Management Directorate	$ 25,275
	MITIGATION	
FEMA	Deputy Director for Insurance	$ 8,638
FEMA	Chief, Risk Reduction Branch (Mitigation)	$ 14,600
	NATIONAL CONTINUITY PROGRAMS	
FEMA	Deputy Director, Office of National Continuity Programs	$ 22,755
FEMA	Deputy Executive Administrator, Emergency Operations Ctr.	$ 8,638
	NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS	
FEMA	Asst. Deputy Administrator for Nat'l Preparedness	$ 23,775
FEMA	Director, Technology Hazards Division	$ 14,603
FEMA	Superintendent, Emergency Management Institute (EMI)	$ 6,764
FEMA	Director, Preparedness Coordination Division	$ 8,992
	POLICY AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS	
FEMA	Director, Strategic Planning and Evaluation	$ 25,632
	U.S. FIRE ADMINISTRATION	
FEMA	Superintendent, National Fire Academy	$ 16,364

Question: Please list by office and pay grade level the number of non-SES employees who received a bonus or quality step increase (qsi) in 2009, the total bonus/qsi expenditures for the particular office and pay grade, and the total number of employees in the office and pay grade.

ANSWER: The information follows.

Organization	Grade	Employee Count	Award Count	2009 Award Amount	QSI Count
Administrator	02	1	0	0.00	0
Administrator	03	1	0	0.00	0
Administrator	11	1	1	1,394.00	0
Administrator	12	7	5	16,884.00	1
Administrator	14	4	3	7,000.00	1
Administrator	15	5	4	15,500.00	1
Total Administrator		**19**	**13**	**40,778.00**	**3**

Organization	Grade	Employee Count	Award Count	2009 Award Amount	QSI Count
Exec Secretariat	11	3	3	5,300.00	0
Exec Secretariat	12	1	1	1,500.00	0
Exec Secretariat	15	4	4	11,900.00	1
Total Exec Secretariat		**8**	**8**	**18,700.00**	**1**
Regional Operations	12	1	1	3,000.00	1
Total Regional Operations		**1**	**1**	**3,000.00**	**1**
Fed Coord Operations	07	2	0	0.00	0
Fed Coord Operations	09	2	0	0.00	0
Fed Coord Operations	13	1	1	2,500.00	0
Fed Coord Operations	15	37	23	65,500.00	3
Total Fed Coord Operations		**42**	**24**	**68,000.00**	**3**
Gulf Coast Recovery	00	17	0	0.00	0
Gulf Coast Recovery	05	1	0	0.00	0
Gulf Coast Recovery	06	35	0	0.00	0
Gulf Coast Recovery	07	358	0	0.00	0
Gulf Coast Recovery	08	1	0	0.00	0
Gulf Coast Recovery	09	516	0	0.00	0
Gulf Coast Recovery	10	1	0	0.00	1
Gulf Coast Recovery	11	369	147	120,406.78	0
Gulf Coast Recovery	12	243	122	106,887.17	0
Gulf Coast Recovery	13	97	50	46,944.06	0
Gulf Coast Recovery	14	54	30	32,725.41	0
Gulf Coast Recovery	15	22	16	20,250.00	0
Total Gulf Coast Recovery		**1,714**	**365**	**327,213.42**	**1**
Faith Based & Comm	11	1	0	0.00	0
Faith Based & Comm	13	1	0	0.00	0
Faith Based & Comm	15	1	0	0.00	0
Total Faith Based & Comm		**3**	**0**	**0.00**	**0**
External Affairs Dir	00	106	0	0.00	0
External Affairs Dir	08	3	0	0.00	0
External Affairs Dir	09	2	0	0.00	0
External Affairs Dir	11	7	6	10,557.78	0
External Affairs Dir	12	8	13	19,321.87	0
External Affairs Dir	13	26	16	48,868.00	1
External Affairs Dir	14	19	20	36,368.89	0
External Affairs Dir	15	12	11	26,487.00	1
Total External Affairs Dir		**183**	**66**	**141,603.54**	**2**

Organization	Grade	Employee Count	Award Count	2009 Award Amount	QSI Count
Financial Officer	00	26	0	0.00	0
Financial Officer	05	15	0	0.00	0
Financial Officer	06	18	0	0.00	0
Financial Officer	07	15	0	0.00	0
Financial Officer	09	38	0	0.00	0
Financial Officer	11	13	21	28,350.00	0
Financial Officer	12	36	28	45,200.00	0
Financial Officer	13	34	29	58,850.00	0
Financial Officer	14	24	30	64,307.00	0
Financial Officer	15	13	20	63,000.00	0
Total Financial Officer		**232**	**128**	**259,707.00**	**0**
Chief Counsel	00	41	0	0.00	0
Chief Counsel	07	1	0	0.00	0
Chief Counsel	09	2	0	0.00	0
Chief Counsel	11	3	4	6,020.00	0
Chief Counsel	12	2	2	1,720.00	0
Chief Counsel	13	9	7	6,412.00	0
Chief Counsel	14	22	31	41,669.00	1
Chief Counsel	15	24	33	58,387.00	2
Total Chief Counsel		**104**	**77**	**114,208.00**	**3**
Management	04	1	0	0.00	0
Management	12	1	0	0.00	0
Management	14	2	2	1,498.00	0
Management	15	3	2	5,288.00	0
Total Management		**7**	**4**	**6,786.00**	**0**
Human Capital	00	14	0	0.00	0
Human Capital	04	1	0	0.00	0
Human Capital	05	7	0	0.00	0
Human Capital	06	9	0	0.00	0
Human Capital	07	22	0	0.00	0
Human Capital	08	9	0	0.00	0
Human Capital	09	16	0	0.00	1
Human Capital	11	9	14	18,945.00	1
Human Capital	12	22	16	21,942.55	0
Human Capital	13	28	26	39,176.00	1
Human Capital	14	26	26	53,823.00	1
Human Capital	15	15	13	49,661.00	0
Total Human Capital		**178**	**95**	**183,547.55**	**4**

Organization	Grade	Employee Count	Award Count	2009 Award Amount	QSI Count
Security	00	89	0	0.00	0
Security	05	1	0	0.00	0
Security	06	1	0	0.00	0
Security	07	1	0	0.00	0
Security	08	1	0	0.00	0
Security	09	1	0	0.00	0
Security	11	2	1	1,500.00	0
Security	12	13	12	19,083.00	0
Security	13	7	7	7,698.00	1
Security	14	5	4	11,000.00	0
Security	15	1	1	1,000.00	0
Total Security		**122**	**25**	**40,281.00**	**1**
Records Mgmt	05	1	0	0.00	0
Records Mgmt	07	2	0	0.00	0
Records Mgmt	09	1	0	0.00	0
Records Mgmt	11	3	1	650.00	0
Records Mgmt	12	8	7	11,090.02	0
Records Mgmt	13	5	4	9,050.00	0
Records Mgmt	14	4	5	14,243.34	0
Records Mgmt	15	1	1	4,300.00	0
Total Records Mgmt		**25**	**18**	**39,333.36**	**0**
Supp Serv & Fac Mgmt	00	48	0	0.00	0
Supp Serv & Fac Mgmt	05	2	0	0.00	0
Supp Serv & Fac Mgmt	06	2	0	0.00	0
Supp Serv & Fac Mgmt	07	2	0	0.00	0
Supp Serv & Fac Mgmt	09	1	0	0.00	0
Supp Serv & Fac Mgmt	11	11	5	12,283.00	0
Supp Serv & Fac Mgmt	12	10	7	14,820.00	0
Supp Serv & Fac Mgmt	13	14	13	38,620.00	2
Supp Serv & Fac Mgmt	14	9	5	19,409.00	1
Supp Serv & Fac Mgmt	15	5	5	17,565.00	0
Total Supp Serv & Fac Mgmt		**104**	**35**	**102,697.00**	**3**
Info Tech Services	00	7	0	0.00	0
Info Tech Services	03	1	0	0.00	0
Info Tech Services	05	1	0	0.00	0
Info Tech Services	06	2	0	0.00	0
Info Tech Services	07	13	0	0.00	0
Info Tech Services	09	46	0	0.00	0
Info Tech Services	11	82	28	40,500.00	0

Organization	Grade	Employee Count	Award Count	2009 Award Amount	QSI Count
Info Tech Services	12	86	48	71,925.00	1
Info Tech Services	13	88	65	115,073.34	0
Info Tech Services	14	72	73	144,222.00	4
Info Tech Services	15	23	28	70,000.00	2
Total Info Tech Services		**421**	**242**	**441,720.34**	**7**
Acquisition	00	28	0	0.00	0
Acquisition	05	1	0	0.00	0
Acquisition	06	1	0	0.00	0
Acquisition	07	4	0	0.00	0
Acquisition	09	4	0	0.00	0
Acquisition	11	12	7	8,763.37	1
Acquisition	12	30	26	40,061.81	0
Acquisition	13	32	19	43,566.76	2
Acquisition	14	35	40	99,206.83	3
Acquisition	15	13	17	53,562.19	1
Total Acquisition		**160**	**109**	**245,160.96**	**7**
Policy & Pgm Analysis	11	2	2	3,000.00	0
Policy & Pgm Analysis	14	4	3	4,000.00	0
Policy & Pgm Analysis	15	4	4	7,500.00	0
Total Policy & Pgm Analysis		**10**	**9**	**14,500.00**	**0**
Nat Cap Reg Coord	12	2	0	0.00	0
Nat Cap Reg Coord	13	2	0	0.00	0
Nat Cap Reg Coord	14	1	1	4,000.00	1
Nat Cap Reg Coord	15	5	5	33,084.00	3
Total Nat Cap Reg Coord		**10**	**6**	**37,084.00**	**4**
Equal Rights	00	42	0	0.00	0
Equal Rights	05	1	0	0.00	0
Equal Rights	08	3	0	0.00	0
Equal Rights	09	2	0	0.00	0
Equal Rights	11	13	8	9,000.00	0
Equal Rights	12	3	2	3,300.00	0
Equal Rights	13	3	3	6,900.00	0
Equal Rights	14	2	1	2,700.00	0
Equal Rights	15	1	0	0.00	0
Total Equal Rights		**70**	**14**	**21,900.00**	**0**
Grants	00	3	0	0.00	0
Grants	04	1	0	0.00	0

Organization	Grade	Employee Count	Award Count	2009 Award Amount	QSI Count
Grants	05	1	0	0.00	0
Grants	07	1	0	0.00	0
Grants	09	3	0	0.00	0
Grants	11	3	4	7,000.00	0
Grants	12	11	14	27,250.00	0
Grants	13	51	84	167,300.00	4
Grants	14	22	40	98,250.00	0
Grants	15	15	20	64,500.00	1
Total Grants		**111**	**162**	**364,300.00**	**5**
Disaster Operations	00	1,599	0	0.00	0
Disaster Operations	05	1	0	0.00	0
Disaster Operations	07	16	0	0.00	1
Disaster Operations	08	3	0	0.00	0
Disaster Operations	09	11	0	0.00	0
Disaster Operations	11	38	31	71,652.00	0
Disaster Operations	12	205	148	357,374.10	4
Disaster Operations	13	62	55	166,125.63	0
Disaster Operations	14	45	35	133,375.79	4
Disaster Operations	15	25	21	110,000.00	1
Total Disaster Operations		**2,005**	**290**	**838,527.52**	**10**
** Response	00	2	0	0.00	0
** Response	09	1	0	0.00	0
** Response	13	3	4	9,500.00	0
** Response	14	7	8	22,298.00	0
Total ** Response		**13**	**12**	**31,798.00**	**0**
Logistics	00	814	0	0.00	0
Logistics	04	2	0	0.00	0
Logistics	05	2	0	0.00	0
Logistics	06	9	0	0.00	0
Logistics	07	16	0	0.00	0
Logistics	08	18	0	0.00	0
Logistics	09	29	0	0.00	0
Logistics	10	3	3	2,664.00	0
Logistics	11	68	89	94,823.75	0
Logistics	12	60	90	95,721.25	1
Logistics	13	23	25	44,834.00	1
Logistics	14	15	13	24,289.10	0
Logistics	15	9	9	38,811.00	2
Total Logistics		**1,068**	**229**	**301,143.10**	**4**

Organization	Grade	Employee Count	Award Count	2009 Award Amount	QSI Count
Disaster Assistance	00	79	0	0.00	0
Disaster Assistance	02	3	0	0.00	0
Disaster Assistance	04	7	0	0.00	0
Disaster Assistance	05	26	0	0.00	0
Disaster Assistance	06	40	0	0.00	0
Disaster Assistance	07	245	0	0.00	0
Disaster Assistance	09	1,023	0	0.00	1
Disaster Assistance	11	294	46	96,527.22	0
Disaster Assistance	12	190	72	174,042.16	2
Disaster Assistance	13	58	27	77,850.52	1
Disaster Assistance	14	29	19	70,935.71	2
Disaster Assistance	15	12	9	35,215.34	2
Total Disaster Assistance		**2,006**	**173**	**454,570.95**	**8**
** Recovery	03	1	0	0.00	0
** Recovery	07	2	0	0.00	0
** Recovery	09	8	0	0.00	0
** Recovery	11	3	0	0.00	0
** Recovery	12	17	7	13,776.74	0
** Recovery	13	14	7	28,071.00	1
** Recovery	14	11	7	19,549.76	1
** Recovery	15	10	9	30,715.34	1
Total ** Recovery		**66**	**30**	**92,112.84**	**3**
Mitigation	00	36	0	0.00	0
Mitigation	06	3	0	0.00	0
Mitigation	07	1	0	0.00	0
Mitigation	08	6	0	0.00	0
Mitigation	09	8	0	0.00	1
Mitigation	11	15	9	19,067.00	0
Mitigation	12	24	13	24,037.11	0
Mitigation	13	53	50	117,326.27	3
Mitigation	14	61	67	175,435.44	6
Mitigation	15	34	46	137,590.66	6
Total Mitigation		**241**	**185**	**473,456.48**	**16**
Nat. Preparedness	00	14	0	0.00	0
Nat. Preparedness	05	4	0	0.00	0
Nat. Preparedness	06	4	0	0.00	0
Nat. Preparedness	07	15	0	0.00	0
Nat. Preparedness	08	7	0	0.00	1
Nat. Preparedness	09	15	0	0.00	0
Nat. Preparedness	11	33	26	51,357.06	0

Organization	Grade	Employee Count	Award Count	2009 Award Amount	QSI Count
Nat. Preparedness	12	39	46	78,594.55	1
Nat. Preparedness	13	73	88	205,319.09	3
Nat. Preparedness	14	55	62	160,927.76	2
Nat. Preparedness	15	22	26	92,884.06	4
Total Nat. Preparedness		**281**	**248**	**589,082.52**	**11**
** Preparedness	14	2	3	9,500.00	0
Total ** Preparedness		**2**	**3**	**9,500.00**	**0**
Nat. Continuity Pgms	02	2	0	0.00	0
Nat. Continuity Pgms	04	26	0	0.00	0
Nat. Continuity Pgms	05	6	0	0.00	0
Nat. Continuity Pgms	06	28	0	0.00	0
Nat. Continuity Pgms	07	56	0	0.00	0
Nat. Continuity Pgms	08	54	0	0.00	1
Nat. Continuity Pgms	09	44	0	0.00	2
Nat. Continuity Pgms	10	27	33	37,018.55	0
Nat. Continuity Pgms	11	69	85	121,578.97	3
Nat. Continuity Pgms	12	58	53	89,479.03	1
Nat. Continuity Pgms	13	49	43	86,703.81	4
Nat. Continuity Pgms	14	24	21	58,769.05	2
Nat. Continuity Pgms	15	17	12	41,724.28	3
Total Nat. Continuity Pgms		**460**	**247**	**435,273.69**	**16**
Fire Administration	04	1	0	0.00	0
Fire Administration	05	2	0	0.00	0
Fire Administration	06	1	0	0.00	0
Fire Administration	07	10	0	0.00	2
Fire Administration	08	6	0	0.00	1
Fire Administration	09	6	0	0.00	0
Fire Administration	11	13	13	28,700.00	1
Fire Administration	12	14	13	25,450.00	1
Fire Administration	13	43	40	105,350.00	3
Fire Administration	14	8	8	14,950.00	1
Fire Administration	15	5	5	10,900.00	1
Total Fire Administration		**109**	**79**	**185,350.00**	**10**
Region One	00	439	0	0.00	0
Region One	06	1	0	0.00	0
Region One	07	4	0	0.00	0
Region One	09	6	0	0.00	0
Region One	11	7	6	11,500.00	0
Region One	12	37	25	30,100.00	1

Organization	Grade	Employee Count	Award Count	2009 Award Amount	QSI Count
Region One	13	19	22	42,742.00	1
Region One	14	17	14	28,700.00	1
Region One	15	8	10	30,000.00	0
Total Region One		**538**	**77**	**143,042.00**	**3**
Region Two	00	478	0	0.00	0
Region Two	05	1	0	0.00	0
Region Two	07	3	0	0.00	0
Region Two	08	1	0	0.00	0
Region Two	09	7	0	0.00	0
Region Two	11	2	1	2,000.00	0
Region Two	12	32	25	49,024.00	0
Region Two	13	23	20	49,588.00	0
Region Two	14	10	11	26,250.00	0
Region Two	15	8	9	30,681.00	0
Total Region Two		**565**	**66**	**157,543.00**	**0**
Region Three	00	452	0	0.00	0
Region Three	04	1	0	0.00	0
Region Three	05	1	0	0.00	0
Region Three	07	9	0	0.00	0
Region Three	09	3	0	0.00	0
Region Three	11	2	1	1,000.00	0
Region Three	12	33	30	45,544.44	1
Region Three	13	24	29	53,800.00	2
Region Three	14	15	17	32,265.11	1
Region Three	15	6	5	9,900.00	0
Total Region Three		**546**	**82**	**142,509.55**	**4**
Region Four	00	1,042	0	0.00	0
Region Four	06	5	0	0.00	0
Region Four	07	7	0	0.00	0
Region Four	08	2	0	0.00	0
Region Four	09	7	0	0.00	0
Region Four	11	8	4	12,328.37	0
Region Four	12	88	68	163,864.48	2
Region Four	13	37	28	76,427.99	1
Region Four	14	18	15	46,690.97	2
Region Four	15	9	7	23,665.98	0
Total Region Four		**1,223**	**122**	**322,977.79**	**5**
Region Five	00	360	0	0.00	0
Region Five	04	1	0	0.00	0

Organization	Grade	Employee Count	Award Count	2009 Award Amount	QSI Count
Region Five	06	1	0	0.00	0
Region Five	07	4	0	0.00	1
Region Five	09	14	0	0.00	0
Region Five	11	9	6	9,500.00	0
Region Five	12	35	36	64,546.67	0
Region Five	13	27	34	66,461.00	2
Region Five	14	15	29	45,850.00	0
Region Five	15	9	18	32,750.00	0
Total Region Five		**475**	**123**	**219,107.67**	**3**
Region Six	00	749	0	0.00	0
Region Six	04	1	0	0.00	0
Region Six	07	10	0	0.00	0
Region Six	08	3	0	0.00	0
Region Six	09	5	0	0.00	0
Region Six	11	14	14	23,399.00	0
Region Six	12	72	62	149,834.55	1
Region Six	13	31	34	83,994.00	3
Region Six	14	17	19	43,200.00	0
Region Six	15	5	8	19,383.00	1
Total Region Six		**907**	**137**	**319,810.55**	**5**
Region Seven	00	430	0	0.00	0
Region Seven	03	1	0	0.00	0
Region Seven	05	1	0	0.00	0
Region Seven	07	3	0	0.00	0
Region Seven	09	2	0	0.00	1
Region Seven	11	5	3	4,809.66	0
Region Seven	12	31	30	50,219.65	2
Region Seven	13	22	24	48,795.24	2
Region Seven	14	15	16	41,480.02	0
Region Seven	15	6	6	17,504.87	2
Total Region Seven		**516**	**79**	**162,809.44**	**7**
Region Eight	00	374	0	0.00	0
Region Eight	04	1	0	0.00	0
Region Eight	07	4	0	0.00	0
Region Eight	09	1	0	0.00	0
Region Eight	11	6	5	8,605.54	1
Region Eight	12	27	26	50,587.14	1
Region Eight	13	24	31	57,711.09	0
Region Eight	14	17	19	38,299.50	2
Region Eight	15	7	4	10,449.00	0

Organization	Grade	Employee Count	Award Count	2009 Award Amount	QSI Count
Total Region Eight		**461**	**85**	**165,652.27**	**4**
Region Nine	00	412	0	0.00	0
Region Nine	05	1	0	0.00	0
Region Nine	06	8	0	0.00	0
Region Nine	07	9	0	0.00	0
Region Nine	09	4	0	0.00	1
Region Nine	11	2	1	2,566.62	0
Region Nine	12	56	40	78,602.70	1
Region Nine	13	29	20	45,358.52	1
Region Nine	14	15	15	40,074.64	0
Region Nine	15	7	4	24,000.00	0
Total Region Nine		**543**	**80**	**190,602.48**	**3**
Region Ten	00	464	0	0.00	0
Region Ten	06	1	0	0.00	0
Region Ten	07	8	0	0.00	0
Region Ten	09	5	0	0.00	1
Region Ten	11	3	1	784.00	0
Region Ten	12	25	23	49,005.00	0
Region Ten	13	21	22	49,619.00	2
Region Ten	14	16	15	36,759.00	1
Region Ten	15	7	6	16,469.00	1
Total Region Ten		**550**	**67**	**152,636.00**	**5**
Florida Long Term Rec	00	1	0	0.00	0
Florida Long Term Rec	06	5	0	0.00	0
Florida Long Term Rec	07	13	0	0.00	0
Florida Long Term Rec	08	10	0	0.00	0
Florida Long Term Rec	09	31	0	0.00	0
Florida Long Term Rec	11	38	15	10,984.92	0
Florida Long Term Rec	12	91	26	26,423.53	0
Florida Long Term Rec	13	33	19	20,599.66	0
Florida Long Term Rec	14	3	2	1,481.00	0
Florida Long Term Rec	15	2	3	6,000.00	0
Total Florida Long Term Rec		**227**	**65**	**65,489.11**	**0**
FEMA Total		**16,326**	**3,880**	**7,923,515.13**	**162**

** in table above denotes FEMA section no longer exists due to recent FEMA reorganizations

Travel

Question: Please provide for the record a table that shows all funds expended by FEMA political employees for travel in 2009. Include name of individual traveling, purpose of travel, location(s) visited, and total cost.

ANSWER: The information follows. Please note that FEMA will provide updated, supplemental information in the future.

VENDOR ALPHA	EXPENDITURES	PURPOSE	DESTINATION
ASHLEY III., WILEY R.	984.36	Speaker at Big City Emergency Managers Forum	Miami, FL
	633.63	Speaker at National Conference on Emergency Communications	Chicago, IL
	412.65	Speaker at AHC Workshop	Wilmington, DE
	638.95	Accompany Secretary Napolitano for Stonegarden announcement	Tucson, AZ
	2,256.82	Attend/Speak at Urban Areas Conference, MMRS meeting	Charlotte, NC
	1,076.78	Attend National Sheriff's Association Conference	Fort Lauderdale, FL
	1,159.45	Speaker at American Assoc of Port Authorities Security Seminar	Houston, TX
	1,183.50	Attend & Speak at 2009 Homeland Security Grant After Action Conference	Denver, CO
	1,209.20	Attend Assoc of Public-Safety Communications Officials Conference	Las Vegas, NV
BREIGHNER, JORDAN B	195.73	Meet State&Local Stakeholders	Miami, FL, Washington, DC
	51.75	Meet w/ Michigan Homeland Security Advisor	Detroit, MI, Washington, DC
	49.00	Roundtable w/ Stakeholders	Detroit, MI, Washington, DC
	64.00	Staff the Assistant Secretary	Chicago, IL Washington, DC
BRIESE, GARRY L	1,017.59	Fire Dept. safety Officers Apparatus Conf.	Orlando, FL, Castle Rock, CO
CARROLL, BRADLEY W	206.50	FEMA External Affairs Conf	Denver, CO
	36.75	No purpose stated on TA	Memphis, TN
	638.25	No purpose stated on TA	Memphis, TN
	68.00	No purpose stated on TA	Boston, MA
	438.45	No purpose stated on TA	Boston, MA
	106.00	No purpose stated on TA	Los Angeles, CA
	626.06	No purpose stated on TA	Los Angeles, CA
	139.50	To staff the Administrator for press availabilities	New Orleans, LA
	742.58	To staff the Administrator for press availabilities	New Orleans, LA
	49.50	No purpose stated on TA	Dallas, TX
	975.70	No purpose stated on TA	Dallas, TX
	102.00	Perform DR Recovery in Iowa in Support of DR-1763	Cedar Rapids, IA
	511.25	Perform DR Recovery in Iowa in Support of DR-1763	Cedar Rapids, IA
	48.00	No purpose stated on TA	Philadelphia, PA
	221.25	No purpose stated on TA	Philadelphia, PA
	142.07	Ofc Tvl in connection with DR recovery severe storm & flooding for the State of GA	Atlanta, GA
	701.36	Ofc Tvl in connection with DR recovery severe storm & flooding for the State of GA	Atlanta, GA
	425.85	Spt DR activities for DR-1859-AS	Oakland, CA, AS & HI

VENDOR ALPHA	EXPENDITURES	PURPOSE	DESTINATION
	2,348.82	Spt DR activities for DR-1859-AS	Oakland, CA, AS & HI
	106.50	Swearing in of Deputy FEMA Adm	Boston, MA
	538.97	Swearing in of Deputy FEMA Adm	Boston, MA
	120.00	Spt Adm at Chicago & Kansas City Press Event & all Hands Meetings	Kansas, MO
	526.25	Spt Adm at Chicago & Kansas City Press Event & all Hands Meetings	Kansas, MO
	112.50	Media Inquiries	Orlando, FL
	767.05	Media Inquiries	Orlando, FL
	106.50	Tvl w/ Adm - Crisis & Res Comm Roundtable	San Francisco, CA
	474.29	Tvl w/ Adm - Crisis & Res Comm Roundtable	San Francisco, CA
	75.00	Tvl w/ Adm to Savannah State Preparedness Event	Savannah, GA
	377.65	Tvl w/ Adm to Savannah State Preparedness Event	Savannah, GA
	167.50	NDRF Stakeholder Forums	Salt Lake City, UT
	916.48	NDRF Stakeholder Forums	Salt Lake City, UT
	42.00	Spt Adm Cochran w/ VP Biden event	Hartford, CT
	533.85	Spt Adm Cochran w/ VP Biden event	Hartford, CT
	106.50	Spt Adm in swearing in new R-6 Adm	Dallas, TX
	673.00	Spt Adm in swearing in new R-6 Adm	Dallas, TX
CARROLL, JASON A	664.69	Disaster Travel	MS
CARWILE III, WILLIAM L	63.15	Participate in COOP Exercise - Eagle Horizon	Winchester, VA
	38.00	Participate in COOP Exercise - Eagle Horizon	Winchester, VA
	101.88	Visit R-4 & Thomasville MERS Detachment	Atlanta, GA & Tallahassee, FL
	807.32	Visit R-4 & Thomasville MERS Detachment	Atlanta, GA & Tallahassee, FL
	123.55	Invitation to R-2 DOD Director's Interview Panel	Manhattan, NY
	664.66	Invitation to R-2 DOD Director's Interview Panel	Manhattan, NY
	96.00	Attend R-1 RISC Mtg & MERS Visit	Boston, MA
	726.32	Attend R-1 RISC Mtg & MERS Visit	Boston, MA
	209.15	Speak at US Army War College	Carlisle, PA
	57.00	Speak at US Army War College	Carlisle, PA
	108.50	Attend CUSEC Board of Directors Meeting	Little Rock, AR
	559.33	Attend CUSEC Board of Directors Meeting	Little Rock, AR
	52.50	Visit R-3	Philadelphia, PA
	237.25	Visit R-3	Philadelphia, PA
	558.33	Attend NEMA Conf, visit R-9 & IMAT West	Columbus, OH & San Francisco, CA
	1,423.30	Attend NEMA Conf, visit R-9 & IMAT West	Columbus, OH & San Francisco, CA
	323.14	Attend USACE/FEMA Remedial Action Plan Workshop	Dallas, TX
	1,180.71	Attend USACE/FEMA Remedial Action Plan Workshop	Dallas, TX
	150.70	Attend FCO Cadre Training Seminar (Nuclear Terrorism Response)	Annapolis, MD
	135.60	Attend FCO Cadre Training Seminar (Nuclear Terrorism Response)	Annapolis, MD

VENDOR ALPHA	EXPENDITURES	PURPOSE	DESTINATION
CLEAVES, ARTHUR W	442.05	To support Region 1 PDA's	West Haven, CT
COCHRAN, KELVIN J	252.42	Attend Nat'l Fire Academy Board of Visitors	Emmitsburg, MD
	545.82	Attend & speak at FRI Conf	Dallas, TX
	575.00	Attend & speak at FRI Conf	Dallas, TX
	122.30	Attend USFA Mgmt Team Meeting	Emmitsburg, MD
	186.10	Attend Nat'l Volunteer Fire Council Annual Mtg	Cedar Rapids, IA
	1,124.48	Attend Nat'l Volunteer Fire Council Annual Mtg	Cedar Rapids, IA
	388.85	Briefing & tour of Nat'l Interagency Fire Center & attend ceremonies & tour of CDP facility	Boise, ID & Atlanta, GA
	1,584.67	Briefing & tour of Nat'l Interagency Fire Center & attend ceremonies & tour of CDP facility	Boise, ID & Atlanta, GA
	183.84	Attend Nat'l BOV Mtg & NFFF Memorial	Emmitsburg, MD
	276.10	Tour of Providence, RI EM Agency & Fire Dept & Mtg with NFPA President	Providence, RI
	875.59	Tour of Providence, RI EM Agency & Fire Dept & Mtg with NFPA President	Providence, RI
	179.60	Speak at Fire Equip Mfg Assoc Annual Mtg	Atlanta, GA
	617.46	Speak at Fire Equip Mfg Assoc Annual Mtg	Atlanta, GA
	197.60	Attend LA Firefighter Prof Dev Effort Summit	Baton Rouge, LA
	1,068.56	Attend LA Firefighter Prof Dev Effort Summit	Baton Rouge, LA
	246.35	Attend EM Assoc of TN Training Conf	Chattanooga, TN
	755.28	Attend EM Assoc of TN Training Conf	Chattanooga, TN
	485.60	Speak at 31st Annual HA Fire Chiefs Assoc	Kahului Maui, Kamuela, HI
	1,739.87	Speak at 31st Annual HA Fire Chiefs Assoc	Kahului Maui, Kamuela, HI
	145.10	Attend Int'l Assoc of Fire Chiefs Volunteer & Combination Officers Sec Annual Symposium	Clearwater, FL
	642.45	Attend Int'l Assoc of Fire Chiefs Volunteer & Combination Officers Sec Annual Symposium	Clearwater, FL
	620.40	Speak & Attend Metro Atlanta Fire Chief Assoc Annual Banquet	Atlanta, GA
	342.70	Speak & Attend Metro Atlanta Fire Chief Assoc Annual Banquet	Atlanta, GA
	56.30	Attend VP Recovery Act, Fire Construction Grant Press Event	Hartford, CT
	533.85	Attend VP Recovery Act, Fire Construction Grant Press Event	Hartford, CT
	222.60	Attend VP Recovery Act, Fire Construction Grant Press Event	Hartford, CT
	944.29	Attend VP Recovery Act, Fire Construction Grant Press Event	Hartford, CT
COEN, MICHAEL	42.25	Counselor to the Administrator	Rehoboth Beach, DE
	65.50	Counselor to the Administrator	Atlanta, GA
	372.45	Counselor to the Administrator	Atlanta, GA
	63.00	Counselor to the Administrator	Boston, MA
	232.85	Counselor to the Administrator	Boston, MA
	152.00	Counselor to the Administrator	Gulfport, MS
	1,018.25	Counselor to the Administrator	Gulfport, MS
	73.50	Counselor to the Administrator	Denver, CO
	858.76	Counselor to the Administrator	Denver, CO
	207.60	Counselor to the Administrator	Los Angeles, Oakland, CA

VENDOR ALPHA	EXPENDITURES	PURPOSE	DESTINATION
	743.97	Counselor to the Administrator	Los Angeles, Oakland, CA
	108.50	Counselor to the Administrator	Dallas, TX
	975.70	Counselor to the Administrator	Dallas, TX
	60.25	Perform DR Recovery in Iowa in Support of DR-1763	Cedar Rapids, IA
	361.65	Perform DR Recovery in Iowa in Support of DR-1763	Cedar Rapids, IA
	221.25	Counselor to the Administrator	Philadelphia, PA
	124.00	to Accompany Administrator	Columbus, OH
	500.37	to Accompany Administrator	Columbus, OH
	359.50	to Accompany Administrator	Palm Springs, CA
	869.68	to Accompany Administrator	Palm Springs, CA
	266.45	to Accompany Administrator	Boston, MA
	106.50	to Accompany Administrator	Chicago, IL & Kansas City, MO
	626.85	to Accompany Administrator	Chicago, IL & Kansas City, MO
	375.84	to Accompany Administrator	Seattle, WA & Orlando, FL
	1,403.40	to Accompany Administrator	Seattle, WA & Orlando, FL
	71.22	to Accompany Administrator	Savannah, GA
	457.00	to Accompany Administrator	Savannah, GA
	532.00	to Accompany Administrator	San Francisco, CA
	474.38	to Accompany Administrator	San Francisco, CA
	102.85	to Accompany Administrator	New York, NY
	248.85	to Accompany Administrator	New York, NY
	141.50	to Accompany Administrator	Dallas, TX
	860.60	to Accompany Administrator	Dallas, TX
COLBURN, BRENT CHRIS	124.00	No purpose stated on TA	New York, NY
	609.11	No purpose stated on TA	New York, NY
	169.00	FEMA External Affairs Conference	Denver, CO
	798.95	FEMA External Affairs Conference	Denver, CO
	281.36	Google Meetings	San Francisco, CA
	853.15	Google Meetings	San Francisco, CA
	86.90	Attend initial sessions of Risk Map meeting w/ Regional EA Directors & Officer	Chicago, IL
	238.45	Attend initial sessions of Risk Map meeting w/ Regional EA Directors & Officer	Chicago, IL
	103.20	Speak at VT Emg Preparedness Conf	Burlington, VT
	970.15	Speak at VT Emg Preparedness Conf	Burlington, VT
	106.50	Support Administrator	San Francisco, CA
	474.63	Support Administrator	San Francisco, CA
DINAPOLI, GREGORY	1,303.62	Conference	San Juan, PR
FUGATE, WILLIAM C	250.10	Attend Gulf Coast Contra Flow Workshop	Bay St Louis, MS
	956.93	Preparation of Senate Hearings	Washington, DC
	1,866.86	Preparation of Senate Hearings	Washington, DC
	1,008.63	Preparation of Senate Hearings	Washington, DC
	1,548.55	FEMA Briefings	Washington, DC

VENDOR ALPHA	EXPENDITURES	PURPOSE	DESTINATION
	206.50	Blanket TA for FEMA Administrator	New Orleans, LA
	796.92	Blanket TA for FEMA Administrator	New Orleans, LA
	249.25	Blanket TA for FEMA Administrator	Denver, CO & Edmonton, Canada
	1,698.67	Blanket TA for FEMA Administrator	Denver, CO & Edmonton, Canada
	152.00	Blanket TA for FEMA Administrator	NYC & Wilmington, DE
	747.39	Blanket TA for FEMA Administrator	NYC & Wilmington, DE
	36.75	Blanket TA for FEMA Administrator	Atlanta, GA
	492.45	Blanket TA for FEMA Administrator	Atlanta, GA
	81.00	Blanket TA for FEMA Administrator	Denver, CO
	582.01	Blanket TA for FEMA Administrator	Denver, CO
	101.00	Blanket TA for FEMA Administrator	Biloxi, MS
	638.25	Blanket TA for FEMA Administrator	Biloxi, MS
	151.25	Blanket TA for FEMA Administrator	Los Angeles, Oakland, CA
	477.37	Blanket TA for FEMA Administrator	Los Angeles, Oakland, CA
	14.00	Amendment	New York, NY
	88.50	Speak at Int'l Assoc of Fire Chiefs & R-6 Visit	Dallas, TX
	415.10	Speak at Int'l Assoc of Fire Chiefs & R-6 Visit	Dallas, TX
	229.48	FEMA Briefings	Washington, DC
	29.25	Perform DR Recovery in Iowa in Support of DR-1763	Cedar Rapids, IA
	361.65	Perform DR Recovery in Iowa in Support of DR-1763	Cedar Rapids, IA
	237.25	Speak at Temple University & visit R-3	Philadelphia, PA
	106.50	Blanket Travel Authorization	Palm Springs, CA
	870.93	Blanket Travel Authorization	Palm Springs, CA
	84.00	Blanket Travel Authorization	Columbus, OH
	612.37	Blanket Travel Authorization	Columbus, OH
	84.00	MOU Signing/Mtg w/Governor	Kansas City, MO
	599.60	MOU Signing/Mtg w/Governor	Kansas City, MO
	95.25	Speak at Big EMG Mgrs & R-10 Visit	Seattle, WA
	668.69	Speak at Big EMG Mgrs & R-10 Visit	Seattle, WA
	106.50	Speak at 2 conf & met w/ SF Mayor	San Francisco, CA
	626.89	Speak at 2 conf & met w/ SF Mayor	San Francisco, CA
	42.00	Speak at Savannah State University	Savannah, GA
	816.15	Speak at Savannah State University	Savannah, GA
	42.00	Speak at IAEM Conference	Rtn to DC
	318.26	Speak at IAEM Conference	Rtn to DC
	53.25	Blanket Travel Authorization	New York, NY
	238.85	Blanket Travel Authorization	New York, NY
	106.50	FEMA State Meeting	New Orleans, LA
	860.60	FEMA State Meeting	New Orleans, LA
HAGERUP, CHRISTOPHER	216.50	Conduct IGA Leadership training pilot	Lake Mary, FL
	828.61	Conduct IGA Leadership training pilot	Lake Mary, FL
HAINJE, RICHARD G	1,042.51	Disaster Close Out Personnel needs	Washington, DC

VENDOR ALPHA	EXPENDITURES	PURPOSE	DESTINATION
	1,142.45	External Affairs Leadership Course	Frederick, MD
KASDAN, MATTHEW J	230.52	HSAC Conference	Albuquerque, NM
	892.67	HSAC Conference	Albuquerque, NM
	114.00	Immigration Round Table with A/S Juliette Kayyem	Newark, NJ
	212.25	Immigration Round Table with A/S Juliette Kayyem	Newark, NJ
KAUFMAN, DAVID J.	1,246.97	Attend Multilateral Resilience Working Group	London, UK
	2,285.75	Attend Multilateral Resilience Working Group	London, UK
	129.70	Attend NEMA 2009 Annual Conf 10/9-13/09	Columbus, OH
	500.37	Attend NEMA 2009 Annual Conf 10/9-13/09	Columbus, OH
	107.95	Attend NEMA 2009 Annual Conf 10/9-13/09	Columbus, OH
	382.45	Attend NEMA 2009 Annual Conf 10/9-13/09	Columbus, OH
	215.70	Attend Natl Homeland Security Consortium Mtg	Santa Fe, NM
	1,090.41	Attend Natl Homeland Security Consortium Mtg	Santa Fe, NM
	124.16	Attend Senior Leadership Mtg	Emmitsburg, MD
KEMPF JR, STEPHEN	709.62	Attend Political appointee Award Ceremony	Washington, DC
	560.73	DHS CFBCI Invitation - San Juan PR Conference A Faith-Based and Community Initiative Workshop	San Juan, PR
	1,392.80	DHS CFBCI Invitation - San Juan PR Conference A Faith-Based and Community Initiative Workshop	San Juan, PR
MANNING, TIMOTHY W	2,373.00	To participate in a series of overview briefings and meetings with the DHS, FEMA, and National Preparedness Directorate	Washington, DC
	3,832.54	To participate in a series of overview briefings and meetings with the DHS, FEMA, and National Preparedness Directorate	Washington, DC
	416.84	Attending ESF 6 Conference in New Mexico	Albuquerque, NM
	212.54	Attending UASI Conference in Charlotte, NC	Charlotte, NC
	116.52	IAEM Mid-year Conference/HS Advisor's Exec Education Seminar	Emmitsburg, MD and Arlington, VA
	2,353.44	FPC Quarterly	Monterey, CA
	98.13	State Directors Training Course	Emmitsburg, MD
	1,613.55	To participate in NLE 09 Exercises as well as visiting surrounding State Fusion Center	McAllen, TX and Oklahoma City, OK
	138.10	NPD Leadership off-Site Meeting	Emmitsburg, MD
	2,493.10	To participate in APEC TFEP 3rd EM CEO Forum and deliver speech at 10th Anniversary of 1999 Chi-Chi Earthquakes Conference	Taipei, Taiwan
	1,089.04	NEMA Conference	Columbus, OH
	518.05	CDP's 500,000 Student Graduation	Anniston, AL
	2,560.67	NATO Conference	Brussels, Belgium
	961.70	Meeting with Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency	Providence, RI
	65.00	To participate in APEC TFEP 3rd EM CEO Forum and deliver speech at 10th Anniversary of 1999 Chi-Chi Earthquakes Conference	Taipei, Taiwan
	328.50	NPS Suitor Forum	Monterey, CA
	1,518.52	NPS Suitor Forum	Monterey, CA
	315.27	Consortium Meeting	Santa Fe, NM

VENDOR ALPHA	EXPENDITURES	PURPOSE	DESTINATION
	1,035.47	Consortium Meeting	Santa Fe, NM
MCNAMARA, JASON R	128.00	To attend the 2009 Gulf States Hurricane Conference	Biloxi, MS
	222.75	Attend the Association of State Floodplains Managers Conference	Orlando, FL
	123.71	Attend the Association of State Floodplains Managers Conference	Orlando, FL
	151.50	July NAC Conference	Various, ND
	1,194.47	July NAC Conference	Various, ND
	131.50	To attend the 2009 Southeast Regional Disaster Summit	Greenville, SC
	920.05	To attend the 2009 Southeast Regional Disaster Summit	Greenville, SC
	159.00	To attend the NEMA Conference	Columbus, OH
	500.37	To attend the NEMA Conference	Columbus, OH
MYERS, DAVID L	737.62	DHS State and Local Liaisons' Roundtable	Washington, DC
	224.50	Conference	Albuquerque, NM
	270.60	Conference	Albuquerque, NM
	87.35	Conference	Mount Weather, VA
	1,284.94	Conference	Anchorage, AK
	84.00	No purpose stated on TA	Kansas City, MO
	408.64	No purpose stated on TA	Kansas City, MO
	442.00	No purpose stated on TA	San Francisco, CA
	980.40	No purpose stated on TA	San Francisco, CA
	582.15	No purpose stated on TA	Denver, CO
	1,210.04	No purpose stated on TA	Denver, CO
	372.75	Review Progress of Faith-Based Partnership efforts with FEMA to rebuild Eagle, AK	Anchorage, AK
	1,805.04	Review Progress of Faith-Based Partnership efforts with FEMA to rebuild Eagle, AK	Anchorage, AK
	339.14	No purpose stated on TA	New York, NY
	1,121.18	No purpose stated on TA	New York, NY
	214.75	Visit Region V Administrator and Staff	Chicago, IL
	346.80	Visit Region V Administrator and Staff	Chicago, IL
	189.40	No purpose stated on TA	Harrisonburg, VA
	77.00	No purpose stated on TA	Harrisonburg, VA
	134.75	No purpose stated on TA	Columbus, OH
	631.10	No purpose stated on TA	Columbus, OH
	109.02	No purpose stated on TA	Chicago, IL
	547.16	No purpose stated on TA	Chicago, IL
	176.50	Support Nat'l DR Recovery Stakeholder Forum	New York, NY
	547.61	Support Nat'l DR Recovery Stakeholder Forum	New York, NY
	190.65	Attend conf at U of New Orleans	New Orleans, LA
	612.43	Attend conf at U of New Orleans	New Orleans, LA
	349.00	No purpose stated on TA	Los Angeles, CA, Portland, OR, Seattle, WA & Kansas City, MO

VENDOR ALPHA	EXPENDITURES	PURPOSE	DESTINATION
	1,202.90	No purpose stated on TA	Los Angeles, CA, Portland, OR, Seattle, WA & Kansas City, MO
	122.50	No purpose stated on TA	Memphis, TN
	1,245.60	No purpose stated on TA	Memphis, TN
	204.00	No purpose stated on TA	Manchester, NH
	1,070.18	No purpose stated on TA	Manchester, NH
	178.50	No purpose stated on TA	Miami, FL
	572.45	No purpose stated on TA	Miami, FL
PAULISON, R DAVID	102.00	Blanket Travel Authorization for FEMA Administrator	Tallahassee, FL
	650.39	Blanket Travel Authorization for FEMA Administrator	Tallahassee, FL
	97.00	Blanket Travel Authorization for FEMA Administrator	Tallahassee, FL
PENN, DAMON C	194.00	Mission Support	Seattle, WA and Dallas, TX
	318.35	Mission Support	Seattle, WA and Dallas, TX
	119.70	Mission Support	Boston, MA and Philadelphia, PA
	488.13	Mission Support	Boston, MA and Philadelphia, PA
	191.80	Mission Support	San Diego, CA
	797.09	Mission Support	San Diego, CA
PETERSON, WILLIAM	301.60	Training	Miami, FL
	868.70	Training	Miami, FL
	249.42	Disaster Travel	Houston, TX
	775.97	Disaster Travel	Houston, TX
	761.37	Invitation to tour Navy aircraft carrier	Jacksonville, FL
REINERTSON, SUSAN K	5,796.45	Detail to FEMA HQs to Stand up the National Housing Task Force	Washington, DC
	720.50	Detail to FEMA HQs to Stand up the National Housing Task Force	Washington, DC
	3,765.95	Detail to FEMA HQs to Stand up the National Housing Task Force	Washington, DC
	5,953.22	Detail to FEMA HQs to Stand up the National Housing Task Force	Washington, DC
	76.00	For the purpose of completing the travel previously authorized between Seattle and DC	Seattle, DC
ROBINSON, KRISTIN E	531.42	Attend NEMA Conf 10/8-13/09	Columbus, OH
	1,298.05	Attend NEMA Conf 10/8-13/09	Columbus, OH
	269.42	Attend IAEM 57th Anl Conf & EMEX Exhibit	Orlando, FL
	589.45	Attend IAEM 57th Anl Conf & EMEX Exhibit	Orlando, FL
ROTH, MARCIE	200.50	July NAC Conference	Various, ND
	1,250.45	July NAC Conference	Various, ND
	231.37	Iowa Special Needs Symposium	Des Moines, IA
	1,035.33	Iowa Special Needs Symposium	Des Moines, IA
	90.90	Enabled in Emergencies Conference	Philadelphia, PA
	154.25	Enabled in Emergencies Conference	Philadelphia, PA
	270.25	Special Needs Symposium	Atlanta, GA
	885.28	Special Needs Symposium	Atlanta, GA

VENDOR ALPHA	EXPENDITURES	PURPOSE	DESTINATION
	234.00	No purpose stated on TA	Miami, FL
	571.32	No purpose stated on TA	Miami, FL
	158.00	Training	Emmitsburg, MD
	158.00	Training	Emmitsburg, MD
RUSSELL, ANTHONY A	350.29	Official Duties in connection w/Indiana Declaration	Indianapolis, IN
	1,035.03	Official Duties in connection w/Indiana Declaration	Indianapolis, IN
	322.83	Official Duties in connection w/Indiana Declaration	Indianapolis, IN
	1,576.81	Official Duties in connection w/Indiana Declaration	Indianapolis, IN
	237.49	Attend the CBRNE Training	Hampton, VA, Albuquerque, NM
	721.73	Attend the CBRNE Training	Hampton, VA, Albuquerque, NM
	397.87	Official Duties in connection w/Indiana Declaration	Indianapolis, IN
	1,623.03	Official Duties in connection w/Indiana Declaration	Indianapolis, IN
	326.98	Homeland Security Annual Conf	Monterey, CA, Albuquerque, NM
	890.29	Homeland Security Annual Conf	Monterey, CA, Albuquerque, NM
	416.79	Attend FCO/DCO CBRNE Training	Hampton, VA, &Various locations
	969.52	Attend FCO/DCO CBRNE Training	Hampton, VA &Various locations
	380.00	Official Duties in connection w/Indiana Declaration	IN, IL, OH
	1,399.58	Official Duties in connection w/Indiana Declaration	IN, IL, OH
	2,664.30	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	1,582.56	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	1,580.02	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	1,730.23	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	1,098.10	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	2,367.80	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	466.03	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	955.20	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	535.76	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	1,114.40	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	536.60	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	1,114.40	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	544.81	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	1,114.40	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	503.31	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	1,545.22	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	717.34	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	2,396.20	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	760.80	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	2,004.28	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA

VENDOR ALPHA	EXPENDITURES	PURPOSE	DESTINATION
	574.31	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	1,787.99	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	477.81	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	932.41	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	110.00	Disaster Related Travel (amend.)	New Orleans, LA
	261.55	FCO Cadre Operational Review	Washington, DC
	1,017.27	FCO Cadre Operational Review	Washington, DC
	817.35	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	2,325.30	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	575.53	PA Conference	San Diego, CA
	665.51	PA Conference	San Diego, CA
	273.03	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	1,273.70	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	629.69	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	1,255.95	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	530.20	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	1,378.64	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	571.71	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	976.26	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	967.37	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	558.63	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	965.36	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	530.34	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	833.11	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	569.61	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	767.85	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	539.58	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	630.00	Disaster Related Travel	New Orleans, LA
	134.20	Rtn R-8 Equip & closeout FCO Office	Denver, CO
	337.34	Rtn R-8 Equip & closeout FCO Office	Denver, CO
	599.93	DR-1603 Cmd Staff, trvl related to LA TRO	Dallas, Denton, TX & New Orleans, LA
	2,753.15	DR-1603 Cmd Staff, trvl related to LA TRO	Dallas, Denton, TX & New Orleans, LA
SCHRADER, DENNIS R.	575.63	To attend the Region V Prep Conference	Chicago, IL
	739.07	To attend the IPR for New Nuclear Reactors	Atlanta, GA
	394.05	Going to Mount Weather during the Inauguration	Mount Weather, VA
SCHWARTZ, ALISON K	66.00	National Governors Association Meeting	Gulfport, MS
	89.60	National Governors Association Meeting	Gulfport, MS
	132.00	Disaster Travel	Cedar Rapids, IA
	584.00	Disaster Travel	Cedar Rapids, IA
	124.00	Staff Visit	Kansas City, MO
	419.65	Staff Visit	Kansas City, MO
	186.50	American Indians Annual Conference	Palm Springs, CA

VENDOR ALPHA	EXPENDITURES	PURPOSE	DESTINATION
	712.25	American Indians Annual Conference	Palm Springs, CA
	230.00	NEMA Conference	Columbus, OH
	618.29	NEMA Conference	Columbus, OH
	174.25	IAEM 2009 Conference	Orlando, FL
	898.29	IAEM 2009 Conference	Orlando, FL
	211.00	IAEM 2009 Conference	Orlando, FL
	505.32	IAEM 2009 Conference	Orlando, FL
	46.04	Staff Visit	Kansas City, MO
	81.25	Latino Leaders Meeting	New York, NY
	248.85	Latino Leaders Meeting	New York, NY
SCOTT, JANNAH M	286.50	Conference	Colorado Springs, CO and Nashville, TN
	408.00	Conference	Austin, TX
	231.75	Conference	Phoenix
	726.45	Conference	Phoenix
	294.00	Conference	Salt Lake City, UT
	1,416.54	Conference	Salt Lake City, UT
	61.00	Attending FHD-CRCL Roundtable	Chicago, IL
	258.45	Attending FHD-CRCL Roundtable	Chicago, IL
	55.00	Attend GPD Grants Training Conference	Denver, CO
	668.15	Attend GPD Grants Training Conference	Denver, CO
	314.30	No purpose stated on TA	San Francisco, CA
	738.86	No purpose stated on TA	San Francisco, CA
	142.75	Visit with State FBCO Liaison and State H1N1 Contacts	Milwaukee, WI
	688.06	Visit with State FBCO Liaison and State H1N1 Contacts	Milwaukee, WI
	232.00	Speak on behalf of S1/FEMA Administrator at Nat'l Baptist Convention	Memphis, TN
	847.41	Speak on behalf of S1/FEMA Administrator at Nat'l Baptist Convention	Memphis, TN
	141.50	No purpose stated on TA	Memphis, TN
	893.51	No purpose stated on TA	Memphis, TN
	185.27	Speech/Presentation	Houston, TX
	643.34	Speech/Presentation	Houston, TX
	162.25	Speech/Presentation	Las Vegas, NV
	444.55	Speech/Presentation	Las Vegas, NV
	132.50	Implementation Planning Meeting with RTI on Miami-Dade Assessment Project	Raleigh-Durham, NC
	226.45	Implementation Planning Meeting with RTI on Miami-Dade Assessment Project	Raleigh-Durham, NC
	76.00	Presentation to Arab/Muslim Community at FBI-sponsored Detroit Roundtable	Detroit, MI
	655.38	Presentation to Arab/Muslim Community at FBI-sponsored Detroit Roundtable	Detroit, MI
	181.00	No purpose stated on TA	Chicago, IL
	383.52	No purpose stated on TA	Chicago, IL
	259.25	Remote speaker at Pacifica Institute's Annual Interfaith Dialogue Dinner Event	San Diego, CA

VENDOR ALPHA	EXPENDITURES	PURPOSE	DESTINATION
	573.29	Remote speaker at Pacifica Institute's Annual Interfaith Dialogue Dinner Event	San Diego, CA
	405.62	No purpose stated on TA	Los Angeles, CA, New York, NY
	607.31	No purpose stated on TA	Los Angeles, CA, New York, NY
	173.00	"Building Resilience" Project Kickoff	Miami, FL
	684.32	"Building Resilience" Project Kickoff	Miami, FL
	101.95	Keynote Speaker at Foundation Intercultural Dialogue Dinner Event	Tucson, AZ
SERINO, RICHARD A	673.36	Meeting with Administrator Fugate	Washington, DC
	616.36	Attend briefing for upcoming Senate hearings	Washington, DC
	588.86	Attend briefing for upcoming Senate hearings	Washington, DC
	754.58	Prepare for Senate Briefings	Washington, DC
	789.08	Prepare for Senate Briefings	Washington, DC
	461.04	Prepare for Senate Briefings	Washington, DC
	1,161.63	Meetings w/Federal, State, local & Regional officials	Washington, DC
	202.00	Visit Regional Offices	Boston, MA, Chicago, IL, New York City, NY
	628.87	Visit Regional Offices	Boston, MA, Chicago, IL, New York City, NY
	223.00	Attend meetings w/regional staff/IAEM meeting	Orlando, FL, Atlanta, GA, Washington, DC
	1,358.39	Attend meetings w/regional staff/IAEM meeting	Orlando, FL, Atlanta, GA, Washington, DC
	48.00	EMS Conference	Boston, MA, Washington, DC
	266.45	EMS Conference	Boston, MA, Washington, DC
	119.25	Visit Regional Offices	Boston, MA, Chicago, IL, New York City, NY
	599.91	Visit Regional Offices	Boston, MA, Chicago, IL, New York City, NY
	48.00	Attend meeting in NYC Region II staff	New York, NY
	304.10	Attend meeting in NYC Region II staff	New York, NY
STEVENS, CLARK	301.54	External Affairs conference	Denver, CO & Washington, DC
	1,870.26	External Affairs conference	Denver, CO & Washington, DC
	56.75	No purpose stated on TA	Atlanta, GA & Washington, DC
	453.94	No purpose stated on TA	Atlanta, GA & Washington, DC
	226.50	No purpose stated on TA	New Orleans, LA & Washington, DC
	860.71	No purpose stated on TA	New Orleans, LA & Washington, DC
	141.50	Media Inquires	New Orleans, LA
	471.65	Media Inquires	New Orleans, LA
	182.50	NDRF Stakeholder Forums	Los Angeles, CA, Salt Lake City, UT
	479.00	NDRF Stakeholder Forums	Los Angeles, CA, Salt Lake City, UT
WAREING, TRACY L	226.50	Disaster Travel	LA
	932.56	Disaster Travel	LA

VENDOR ALPHA	EXPENDITURES	PURPOSE	DESTINATION
	53.25	DR 1603 Command Staff employee travel that is related to the LTRO	Various
	593.85	DR 1603 Command Staff employee travel that is related to the LTRO	Various
	308.00	To attend the NEMA Conference	Columbus, OH
	972.05	To attend the NEMA Conference	Columbus, OH
	173.00	To attend the FEMA NDFR Stakeholder Meeting	New Orleans, LA
	754.34	To attend the FEMA NDFR Stakeholder Meeting	New Orleans, LA
	150.50	To attend the Long Term Recovery Stakeholder Forum	Memphis, TN
	921.15	To attend the Long Term Recovery Stakeholder Forum	Memphis, TN
	256.50	To attend the Long Term Recovery Stakeholder Forum	Memphis, TN
	438.74	To attend the Long Term Recovery Stakeholder Forum	Memphis, TN
	186.50	To attend the FEMA State Leadership Meeting & visit the Region VI Office	New Orleans, LA
	860.60	To attend the FEMA State Leadership Meeting & visit the Region VI Office	New Orleans, LA
ZIMMERMAN, ELIZABETH A	983.68	To attend the Public Assistance Steering Committee Meeting	Potomac, MD
	989.53	To attend a Transitional Meeting	Washington, DC
	104.50	LA TRO Meeting	New Orleans, LA
	742.58	LA TRO Meeting	New Orleans, LA
	221.25	To attend the 13th Annual PA Conference	San Diego, CA
	2,069.88	To attend the 13th Annual PA Conference	San Diego, CA
	372.00	To attend the Western Regional Emergency Management Advisory Committee meeting and Alaska JFO	Anchorage, AK
	1,426.16	To attend the Western Regional Emergency Management Advisory Committee meeting and Alaska JFO	Anchorage, AK
	322.00	To attend and speak at the NEMA Conference in Columbus, OH	Columbus, OH
	887.45	To attend and speak at the NEMA Conference in Columbus, OH	Columbus, OH
	183.00	To attend the International Emergency Managers Association Meeting	Orlando, FL
	646.03	To attend the International Emergency Managers Association Meeting	Orlando, FL
	139.25	To attend the FEMA NDFR Stakeholder Meeting in New Orleans, LA	New Orleans, LA
	754.34	To attend the FEMA NDFR Stakeholder Meeting in New Orleans, LA	New Orleans, LA
	131.50	To attend the FEMA NDFR Stakeholder Meeting in New York	New York
	546.16	To attend the FEMA NDFR Stakeholder Meeting in New York	New York
	164.50	To participate in the Long Term Recovery Stakeholder Forums	Memphis, TN
	1,061.90	To participate in the Long Term Recovery Stakeholder Forums	Memphis, TN
	173.50	To participate in the Long Term Recovery Stakeholder Forums and visit Region IX Office	Salt Lake City, UT and Oakland, CA
	945.09	To participate in the Long Term Recovery Stakeholder Forums and visit Region IX Office	Salt Lake City, UT and Oakland, CA

VENDOR ALPHA	EXPENDITURES	PURPOSE	DESTINATION
	139.25	Disaster Travel	TX
	138.06	Disaster Travel	TX
	103.25	To attend the 2009 US Army Corps of Engineers and FEMA Remedial Action Program workshop	Dallas, TX
	752.66	To attend the 2009 US Army Corps of Engineers and FEMA Remedial Action Program workshop	Dallas, TX
	84.60	To attend and speak at the NEMA Conference in Columbus, OH	Columbus, OH

Unobligated Balances

Question: Please provide unobligated balances within FEMA, by appropriation account, and when you anticipate that they will be expended.

ANSWER: The information follows.

FEMA UNOBLIGATED BALANCES STATUS		
Program/Activity	Unobligated Carryover	Expenditure Plan
Operating Expenses ***Account 70X0700***	$4,150,906	Funds are anticipated to be expended by the end of the 3rd quarter in support of personnel costs.
Administrative and regional operations ***Account 70X0712***	36,389,042	Supports IPAWS in the Gulf Region. $29.6 million will be used in FY 2010 and the remaining $6.8 million will support FY 2011 activities.
Readiness, mitigation, response and recovery account - 70X0711	2,742,928	No expenditures are planned. Amount shown reflects anticipated carryover. The actual carryover amount is $94,964.00 and will be reflected in the February Monthly Execution Report.
Disaster relief - Account 70X0702	2,314,447,281	We anticipate this unobligated carryover to be obligated by the end of April 2010.
Disaster assistance direct loan program account - 70X0703 *Limitation on direct loans*	43,362,816	We cannot anticipate with any certainty when this unobligated balance will be expended. These funds are potentially available when all other avenues of assistance have been exhausted, as might be the case in an exceptionally major declared disaster, which occurs with relative infrequency.
Flood map modernization fund - Account 70X0500	5,291,073	Provides for contract support and operating costs. Contracts will be awarded in 3rd quarter.
National Flood Insurance Program- Mandatory 70X4236	935,130,285	Most flood related grant awards and flood insurance claims will be obligated/expended in the 4th quarter. A balance will carry forward to FY 2011 for the Severe Repetitive Loss program.
National Flood insurance Program - Discretionary 70X4236	4,088,872	Supports NFIP operations, floodplain Management, and flood mapping. Will be fully obligated by end of 3rd quarter.

FEMA UNOBLIGATED BALANCES STATUS Cont'd		
Program/Activity	**Unobligated Carryover**	**Expenditure Plan**
National predisaster mitigation fund - Account 70X0716	138,478,319	Will be used for eligible PDM grants. Grants are normally awarded and obligated in the 3rd and 4th quarters.
Emergency food and shelter - Account 70X0707	183	Recovered balances. No planned obligations.
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program 70X0715	11,405,292	Used for FY 2010 REPP salaries and operating costs.
State and Local Programs - Account 70X0560	103,726,076	Remaining balance will be fully obligated by end of 2nd quarter.
State and Local Programs - Account 70 7/10 0560	1,586,203	Anticipate contract award in the 3rd quarter.
Fire Fighters Grant - Account 70 9/10 0561	749,250,771	33% has been obligated to date and 65% is committed awaiting awards. Remaining 2% will be obligated in 3rd quarter.
Fire Fighters Grant - Account 70 9/10 0567, Recovery Act	43,560,018	54% has been obligated to date and 44% is committed awaiting awards. Remaining $780,995 will be obligated in 3rd quarter.
Office of Domestic Preparedness - Account 70X0511	9,020,502	Currently under review to determine what state and local programs these funds can support.
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency:	$4,416,178,731	

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Ciro D. Rodriguez

Craig Fugate
FEMA: Preparing for disasters

State and Local Preparedness

Question: You mentioned in the testimony that members of the community, law enforcement, emergency services, and fire personnel are the first to respond to an incident, and are usually the first to identify and commence preparation for an emerging event. I personally believe FEMA has done a good job preparing our communities.

The Administration as well as this Congress has placed a major focus on Cyber Security. We are shoring up our communications infrastructure and networks. My question is what are we doing to prepare state and local communities against cyber attacks? As you mentioned, it's our neighbors, our fire and emergency personnel who are usually going to be the first to respond to an incident. How are we preparing them? Do we have a program; is this part of a bigger training program?

ANSWER: DHS' National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) and FEMA engage in many activities to prepare state and local communities against cyber attacks. Currently, FEMA is developing a supplement to Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101: *Developing and Maintaining State, Territorial, Tribal, and Local Government Emergency Plans* that will aid in developing a cyberterrorism annex to emergency operations plans. Since 2004, FEMA has funded training initiatives to assist state and local communities in preparing against cyber attacks. Most of these programs were initially funded under the Competitive Training Grant Program and most recently the Continuing Training Grant program. FEMA's training partners, including the University of Arkansas, Norwich University, The National White Collar Crime Center, the University of Memphis, and the University of Texas San Antonio have developed a variety of curricula that address this threat.

Additionally, FEMA is working with NPPD to support a national assessment on cyber preparedness as included in the FY 2010 Homeland Security Appropriations Conference Report.

NPPD provides funding to the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC), a collaborative organization with membership consisting of state and local Chief Information Security Officers and other information technology (IT) leadership from all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Guam. MS-ISAC provides a common mechanism for raising the level of cybersecurity readiness and response in each state and with local governments and the territories. In addition to supporting outreach and awareness efforts, MS-ISAC also engages in operational efforts with State and local governments.

NPPD's United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) is a computer network defense and security organization that collaborates with public and private sector partners to increase the security of government and private sector systems. US-CERT maintains a public-facing website and a secure portal, which serve as the nation's clearinghouse for cybersecurity risk data. The portal allows MS-ISAC members to access secure, web-based collaboration tools to share sensitive, but unclassified, cyber-related information including alerts/warnings and input on operational issues. US-CERT addresses all threats regardless of their origin, and works with its partners to adopt specific measures in response to identified threat actors, including those that emanate from overseas. NPPD works with its partners to develop vulnerability mitigation strategies that will reduce the likelihood of a successful cyber attack by international and domestic cyber threat actors. These vulnerability mitigation strategies are disseminated through various mechanisms to NPPD's federal, state, local, private sector, and international partners.

The public-facing US-CERT website, accessible by state, local, private sector, and international partners, as well as by home users, offers security tips, tools, techniques, vulnerability information, and recommended practices to enhance cybersecurity.

NPPD is available to provide technical assistance, upon request, to state, local, and private sector partners. More generally, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) provides a comprehensive list of best practices documented in its Special Publication Series for use by public and private sectors. US-CERT has contributed to the development of some of these publications, as well as to other NIST programs such as the National Vulnerability Database.

NPPD's Cyber Exercises Program provides technical and operational assistance to state cybersecurity partners to assist in planning and executing cyber exercises, which helps to prepare State and local communities against cyber attacks. To expand this effort, NPPD is developing a repeatable cyber exercise assistance program that will be deployed to assist States with their cyber exercise needs. In addition, NPPD prepares State and local communities against cyber attacks by partnering with other State and local organizations, such as the: National Association of State Chief Information Officers; National Cyber Security Alliance; National Governors Association; National Association of Counties; and, the National Lieutenant Governors Association. NPPD also provides cyber resiliency evaluations for State and local governments.

Operation Stonegarden

Question: FEMA administers the Operation Stonegarden program. I can tell you as the member of Congress with the most border counties that this program is becoming the life blood for local law enforcement on the border. Our communities on the border are not accessing other federal funding. They cannot afford matching grants offered by the Department of Justice, and often Stonegarden is there only source of federal funding. I am a big supporter of this program, and with the support of our chairman, Congressman Culberson and others we have been able to maintain funding for this program over the past few fiscal years.

I understand FEMA works with Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to develop the formula for disbursing these funds. I believe it's a risk-based formula. I have heard from people back home that they are starting to see some inequities in disbursements. Could you explain to me how that formula works?

ANSWER: The formula works based on two primary factors. First, annual border-centric risk/threat data collected by CBP provides a comprehensive picture of border risk/threat faced historically, and day-to-day and new/emerging issues faced by federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement. This data is rolled up to represent a "Sector Risk Score" for each of the 20 CBP Sectors. This risk data – in combination with but not limited to the second primary factor, operational effectiveness (feasibility and operational performance) – forms a baseline that CBP and FEMA use to make informed allocation recommendations to leadership.

As is the case with many of our grant programs, policy decisions impacted the FY 2009 Operation Stonegarden (OPSG) awards. These policy decisions were influenced by the extraordinary increase in cross-border violence along our Southwest border and in Mexico. In direct response to this increased violence and potential growing cross-border threat, DHS provided a larger percentage of the FY 2009 OPSG funds, including a $30 million supplemental grant, to be used to quell this violence and stabilize the U.S./Mexican border. This near real-time, intelligence-based decision is one of the many hallmark strengths of the OPSG program in that it can be used quickly to bolster law enforcement capabilities along our international borders.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE ALAN MOLLOHAN

W. CRAIG FUGATE
FEMA'S FISCAL YEAR 2011 BUDGET

FEMA TRAILERS

Question: In the past, FEMA has been harshly criticized for wasteful spending. FEMA's purchase of over 50,000 trailers after Hurricane Katrina, many of which are alleged to contain dangerous levels of formaldehyde, is one such area of concern. It is reported that these trailers are now being auctioned off and sold in order to recoup some of their cost. Please explain, in detail, what steps FEMA is taking to ensure that these trailers are not being resold to consumers for residential occupation.

ANSWER: In order to ensure consumers were informed about the product they potentially would own, the GSA sale agent provided the following documentation (prepared by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, FEMA, and the Environmental Protection Agency) with each sale listing. These are also included with the paperwork provided to each buyer:

- Indoor Air Quality and Health in FEMA Temporary Housing
  http://www.fema.gov/pdf/media/2008/improve_air_quality.pdf
- What You Should Know About Formaldehyde in Mobile Homes
  http://www.fema.gov/pdf/media/2008/cdc_formaldehyde_whattoknow.pdf
- Formaldehyde Exposure in Homes: A Reference for State Officials to Use in Decision-Making
  http://www.fema.gov/pdf/media/2008/cdc_formaldehyde_exposure.pdf

- Prior to sale, FEMA placed a clearly-visible decal "*Not to be used for housing*" on the window nearest the door of each travel trailer.

- Purchasers from the GSA-operated auctions are required to sign a buyer's certificate acknowledging that a purchased travel trailer is not to be used as housing and will not be resold as housing. The certificate also states that the buyer will inform any subsequent purchaser that the travel trailer(s) is/are not to be used as housing. This certification is made in accordance with and subject to the penalties of Title 18, Section 1001, the United States Code, Crime and Criminal Procedures. GSA recently sent a reminder notice to buyers to reiterate these terms.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE NITA M. LOWEY

FEMA Administrator Fugate
FY11 FEMA Budget

Transit Security Grant Program

Question: I remain startled by the vast disparity between the levels of funding for aviation compared to transit considering the very real threat of attack against our transit systems, especially in light of Madrid, London and Mumbai. The FY11 request proposes $300 million for the TSGP, when the industry itself is calling for more than double that amount to meet their needs.

In these difficult economic times, when transit agencies are facing significant budget shortfalls, and when the known terrorist threat exists in our transit systems, why does the budget propose only a modest increase in funding for this program?

DHS has improved the grant allocation process in recent years, particularly the Transit Security Grant Program, with a more substantial percentage of funds assisting high-risk areas. However, FEMA's risk formula for urban areas to distribute many of the grants values threat at 20% and vulnerability and consequence at 80%.

Why is the actual threat of an attack worth only one-fifth of the UASI risk formula?

ANSWER: The threat index of the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) risk formula considers credible threats to facilities and regions in the Homeland. This credible reporting includes information from senior Al-Qaeda detainees, foreign intelligence collection, and counterterrorism investigations that reveal known and credible extremist plots, casings, threats, or aspirations. The Department of Homeland Security's Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) works vigorously and in conjunction with intelligence and law enforcement agencies to effectively analyze and assess credible threats. Threat is weighted less in the UASI risk formula due to its more dynamic nature. Consequence and vulnerability information, which can also be dynamic, is based on more tangible and consistent factors such as population, economic, infrastructure, and national security, which remain relatively stable in the planning timeframe.

Indian Point Energy Center

Question: New York State and local first responders continue to believe that the Indian Point Energy Center is being run without adequate emergency planning and former FEMA Administrator James Lee Witt reported that Indian Point's evacuation plans are only based on complying with the letter of the law, not actually protecting or evacuating the population.

This issue has increased urgency as both of Indian Point's reactors are now being considered for relicensing. FEMA and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission should not allow a nuclear plant to operate if none of the surrounding jurisdictions have confidence in emergency response plans.

Why does FEMA certify emergency response plans for nuclear plants such as Indian Point when those charged with implementing the plans have no confidence that they will be effective?

ANSWER: FEMA works with New York State and the four counties with portions located within the 10-mile Emergency Planning Zone (Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, and Orange) to ensure adequacy of emergency planning and preparedness. These jurisdictions have all submitted their plans and procedures to FEMA for review, without expressing any concerns about the adequacy of the plans or their ability to implement the plans. FEMA evaluates the effectiveness of these plans through emergency response exercises and drills that demonstrate the ability of the state and local governments to implement the plans. The objective of these actions is to ensure public health and safety in the event of an incident at the plant. Most recently, there was a full-scale exercise on December 3, 2008, which encompassed associated drills and other demonstrations. Findings from those activities confirmed that the state and local governments are capable of successfully implementing their plans and procedures. All emergency personnel charged with responding to an incident did a creditable and credible job in implementing their plans, and there were no indications to FEMA that they lacked confidence in their plans. The next full-scale exercise for the Indian Point Energy Center is scheduled for September 14, 2010, and FEMA and the state and local governments are currently preparing for that exercise, including evaluating ongoing out-of-sequence demonstrations and drills.

Fire Grants

Question: One of the most successful grant programs is the Assistance to Firefighter Grant program. In my district, it has helped more than 30 fire departments and EMS providers better respond to emergencies and FIRE grants are often the only direct source of federal funds for local fire departments.

The President's budget proposes shifting the Firefighter Assistance Grants under State and Local programs. Can you assure this committee that this proposed shift would not limit assistance to local fire departments when the FY11 request for State and Local programs is $164.6 million below the FY10 enacted level?

ANSWER: The uses for Assistance to Firefighters Grant (AFG) funding is strictly controlled via the program's authorizing legislation so it would not be possible to transfer any funds from AFG to other grant programs funded in the State and Local Programs appropriation. The appropriated funding for AFG (less the legislative allowance for administration) will go toward grants to fire departments and emergency medical service organizations.

Nuclear Terrorism Response

Question: I remain very concerned about the threat facing New York from a radiological attack, which is why I continue to advocate funding the Securing the Cities program. According to a January 29th GAO Report on combating nuclear terrorism, FEMA has not yet developed a national disaster recovery strategy, as required by law, or issued specific guidance to coordinate federal, state, and local government recovery planning in the event of a dirty bomb or nuclear device being detonated within our borders.

Considering the results of GAO's investigation found that almost all surveyed cities and states intend to rely heavily on the federal government in the event of such a horrific event, why has a national strategy still not been issued and when can we expect you to produce one?

ANSWER: A nuclear detonation in a U.S. city represents one of the most catastrophic incidents that could befall our nation, causing enormous loss of life and property and severely damaging economic viability. It is incumbent upon all levels of government, as well as public and private parties within the U.S., to prepare for this incident through focused nuclear attack response planning. Proper planning and preparation potentially could save tens of thousands of lives.

In December of 2008, the DHS Deputy Secretary signed the intradepartmental Integrated Planning Guidance (IPG) for FYs 2011-2015 that identified FEMA as the departmental lead for response and recovery efforts associated with the terrorist use of an improvised nuclear device (IND). For the past 18 months, FEMA has led the effort to write the DHS Strategy for Improving the Response and Recovery from an IND Attack. This document is undergoing final review. Building upon the guidelines contained within the National Response Framework (NRF) and the IPG, the DHS Strategy for Improving the National Response and Recovery from an IND Attack identifies those capabilities needed to respond to and recover from an IND incident within the NRF and its annexes. It does not identify specific solutions for identified capability gaps, nor does it identify the agency responsible for addressing those gaps. It sets the goals and objectives from which a DHS-led national plan may be developed to address vulnerabilities and gives strategic direction in meeting the IND response and recovery mission.

In addition, FEMA is coordinating with members of the federal, state, and local community to improve all-hazards pre-event education and awareness content, through vehicles such as Community Emergency Response Teams and READY.GOV. FEMA is also providing expanded planning guidance to state and local governments and the necessary technical assistance and training to integrate the IND threat into planning and operational activities.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE Ken Calvert

Craig Fugate, Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEMA - Preparing for Disasters and Minimizing Losses

Streamlining Port Security Grant Process

Question: I would like to see the Department streamline its grant process and provide onsite reviewers in those states with the highest risks, in order to process National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) reviews more efficiently. The current processing creates considerable delays for port security projects in California, where we receive about 25% of all port security grants. My understanding is that in many cases documents sit on someone's desk, and when the reviewer is finally able to get to them and identify an issue or a question, the documents are sent back here for clarification. This can add months to the process and renders it inefficient, costly and thwarts the security goals. In my opinion it is nonsensical that the federal government does not allow a State's environmental requirements to take precedent in the FEMA grant review system if they are stricter than NEPA, as is the case in California. There should be some way for the agency to streamline this process, especially when we are talking about national security. Administrator Fugate, I'm sure you've heard these same concerns from the Ports. Is the agency willing to address these costly delays and are you open to providing onsite reviewers to the West Coast?

ANSWER: In the past, long delays within the Grant Programs Directorate (GPD) Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) review process could be attributed to insufficient staff resources and the lack of established EHP review processes. Historically, the Investments Justifications (IJ) were utilized as the documentation for the EHP review; however, the information provided in the IJ was insufficient for EHP review. Significant delays resulted from attempts to obtain the required information from grantees.

GPD has addressed these issues through an increase in resources and the establishment of processes. GPD began conducting its initial EHP review at the pre-award phase of the grant life cycle in FY 2009. Grantees are now informed of the EHP requirements for their projects along with their award. If more information is needed it is conveyed directly to the grantee, and the appropriate program analyst is copied as well. This allows the EHP process to begin as early as possible and significantly reduces delays attributed to the EHP review. If any project can be approved at this point, it is submitted for the release of the special condition for EHP compliance.

In addition, a significant outreach effort has been undertaken to educate grantees on EHP requirements. The release of Information Bulletin 329 in September 2009 provided guidance and clarification on GPD's EHP review process. The GPD EHP team also participated in the FY 2010 Port Security Grant Program (PSGP) outreach efforts that included 35 onsite visits as well as several follow-up conference calls. The GPD EHP team provided guidance to the Transportation Security Grant Program and PSGP grantees for the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding. GPD has also set up an email account (gpdehpinfo@fema.gov) that provides support to all grantees for EHP questions and status requests.

These efforts have significantly reduced the amount of incomplete review packets that are submitted and have reduced the amount of time it takes grantees to submit additional information. A project review may take 30 to 45 working days for activities with potentially low environmental or historical impact. However, it is common for GPD to review projects in as little as 3 days to 3 weeks. Projects with the potential to have adverse impacts, such as new construction, or installation of communication towers greater than 200 feet, can take 6 to 12 months to review. Given the current EHP processing system and lack of backlog, we do not believe that providing onsite reviews for West Coast projects is needed at this time.

National Flood Insurance Program

Question: Why is FEMA attempting to broaden the legislative intent of the Flood Disaster Protection Act and the National Flood Insurance Reform Act when State and Federal courts have established ample judicial precedents? Recently FEMA has taken steps that would expand the Acts which could lead to unintended consequences and liabilities for lenders and could impact affordable homeownership. Will not this result in expensive and needless litigation?

ANSWER: We believe this question is in regard to concerns about the Standard Flood Hazard Determination Form (SFHDF), which was required by Section 528 of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994. FEMA is in the process of determining whether it should be mandatory for borrowers to be entitled to access the SFHDF. FEMA will continue to explore the most appropriate course of action. If FEMA determines that borrower access to the form should be a mandatory requirement, the change would be implemented through rulemaking, which would be preceded by a proposed regulatory change and the opportunity for public notice and comment.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 2010.

DHS CYBER SECURITY PROGRAMS—WHAT PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE AND WHAT STILL NEEDS TO BE IMPROVED?

WITNESSES

PHIL REITINGER, DEPUTY UNDERSECRETARY FOR NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

REAR ADMIRAL MICHAEL BROWN, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CYBER SECURITY AND COMMUNICATIONS

OPENING STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN DAVID PRICE

Mr. PRICE. The Subcommittee will come to order. Today we welcome to the Subcommittee the Deputy Undersecretary for the National Protection and Programs Directorate, Phil Reitinger, and the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Cyber Security and Communications, Rear Admiral Michael Brown. We will be discussing the 2011 budget for cyber security programs at NPPD and the DHS role implementing the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative.

Gentlemen, we thank you for joining us for this unclassified portion of our hearing. I would like to note for Members and staff who just arrived that since we are now in open session we will not be able to discuss the specifics of particular threats or technologies, since much of that information remains classified.

The open network architecture that makes the internet such a powerful and transformative force in our modern world simultaneously creates vulnerabilities for exploitation by those who seek to disrupt contemporary life or to inflict damage on our country. The internet is an awe-inspiring, borderless community connecting the most far flung reaches of the globe. However, enemies that were once safely kept at a great distance from our country can now find their way directly onto the desk of the Secretary of Defense, for example.

In a similar way, with so much of our contemporary life now on line, sensitive information that used to be kept safely locked in a bureaucrat's filing cabinet can now be stolen with little more than a few mouse clicks. Thirty ton steel vault doors are no longer effective at securing deposits when cyber bank robbers execute virtual stickups that generate million dollar hauls.

Much of our nation's infrastructure is now managed through sophisticated web-based control systems and could be at risk of takeover or destruction by weaknesses in the very systems that make it run so efficiently.

The DHS role in our nation's cyber defense is explicitly defined under the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative or the CNCI. DHS is responsible for securing the online presence of our government's civilian agencies. This is no small challenge.

Part of the strategy to strengthen federal cyber defense is to consolidate literally thousands of internet connection points across agencies into a more manageable number of Trusted Internet Connections. DHS is also responsible for implementing data traffic monitoring systems to detect nefarious activity and stop it before cyber attacks get out of control.

The 2011 budget proposes $379 million for the National Cyber Security Division, an $18 million or 4.6 percent cut from the 2010 enacted level. Most of this reduction is attributable to one-time 2010 costs not repeated in 2011 and projected savings that will result from hiring federal employees to work on DHS cyber security programs in place of government contractors. There also are large, unobligated 2010 balances that are likely to carry into 2011, given the time it takes to acquire and install the network hardware that DHS is deploying.

This is not to say, however, that proceeding at DHS' proposed pace will suffice to close the security gaps in our federal system. A recent survey of information technology professionals in government, the Federal Cyber Security Outlook for 2010, found that 74 percent of federal IT administrators expect a cyber attack from a foreign nation within the next year. Perhaps even more troubling, 59 percent of those surveyed—this is information technology professionals in government—said that their agencies had already been attacked by viruses or malware in the past year, while 22 percent reported attacks by foreign governments or terrorist organizations.

Furthermore, a recently published GAO analysis of civilian cyber security activities raised troubling questions about the effectiveness of cyber security collaboration across government agencies. The budget proposes a $5 million initiative to increase federal cyber security collaboration, but we have to question why several years after the CNCI was initiated it takes new funding to make government agencies work together better.

I am also concerned about what I see as a growing leadership vacuum in efforts to defend our nation's privately owned cyber assets. Both the public and we in Congress recognize that shoring up government networks will not be enough to protect private computers from a theft of valuable intellectual property, from real financial losses or severe disruption that would ensue if essential services like electric power or wireless communications are compromised.

Many now realize that a sophisticated, coordinated and sustained cyber attack is a serious threat to our nation's economic vitality. Unfortunately, DHS has taken limited initiatives in this area, not much beyond promoting best practices and encouraging private companies to implement their own cyber security solutions.

We all know that interconnected computer networks are only as safe as their weakest security links and so today we need to examine closely what role DHS should play helping the private sector secure the critical assets without which our modern society simply cannot function. Given the breadth of these topics and their relevance to nearly every aspect of contemporary life, we will clearly have an interesting discussion today.

Mr. Deputy Secretary, please summarize your written testimony in a five minute statement so that we will have time for a direct exchange of questions and answers. Your full statement of course will be entered in the hearing record.

Before you begin, I would like to recognize our Subcommittee's Ranking Member, Hal Rogers, for his opening remarks.

[The information follows:]

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

David Price (D-NC), Chairman, Subcommittee on Homeland Security

EMBARGOED UNTIL DELIVERY (Approx. 11:10 AM)
Thursday, April 15, 2010

Media Contact: Andrew High
202-225-1784

OPENING STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN DAVID PRICE

DHS Cyber Security Programs – What Progress Has Been Made and What Still Needs to be Improved?

April 15, 2010 / 11:00 am

Today we welcome to the Subcommittee the Deputy Undersecretary for the National Protection and Programs Directorate, Phil Reitinger, and the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Cyber Security and Communications, Rear Admiral Michael Brown. We will be discussing the 2011 budget for cyber security programs at NPPD and the DHS role implementing the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative. Gentlemen, thank you for joining us at this unclassified portion of our hearing. I would like to note for Members and staff who have just arrived that since we are now in open session, we will not be able to discuss the specifics of particular threats or technologies, since much of that information remains classified.

The open network architecture that makes the internet such a powerful and transformative force in our modern world simultaneously creates vulnerabilities for exploitation by those who seek to disrupt contemporary life or inflict damage on our country. The internet is an awe-inspiring, borderless community, connecting the most far-flung reaches of the globe. However, enemies once safely kept at great distance from our country can now find their way directly onto the desk of the Secretary of Defense, for example. In a similar way, with so much of our contemporary life now on-line, sensitive information that used to be kept safely locked in a bureaucrat's filing cabinet can now be stolen with little more than a few mouse clicks. Thirty-ton steel vault doors are no longer effective at securing deposits when cyber bank robbers execute virtual stick-ups that generate million dollar hauls. Much of our nation's infrastructure, now managed through sophisticated web-enabled control systems, could be at risk of takeover or destruction by weaknesses in the very systems that make it run so efficiently.

The DHS role in our nation's cyber defense is explicitly defined under the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative, or CNCI. DHS is responsible for securing the on-line presence of our government's civilian agencies. This is no small challenge – part of the strategy to strengthen Federal cyber defense is to consolidate literally thousands of internet connection points across agencies into a more manageable number of trusted internet connections. DHS is also responsible for implementing data traffic monitoring systems to detect nefarious activity and stop it before cyber attacks get out of control.

The 2011 budget proposes $379 million for the National Cyber Security Division, an $18 million (or 4.6 percent) cut to the 2010 enacted level. Most of this reduction is attributable to one-time 2010 costs not repeated in 2011 and projected savings that will result from hiring federal employees to work on DHS cyber security programs in place of government contractors. There are also large unobligated 2010 balances that are likely to carry into 2011, given the time it takes both to acquire and install the network hardware DHS is deploying.

This is not to say, however, that proceeding at DHS's proposed pace will suffice to close the security gaps in our Federal systems. A recent independent survey of information technology professionals in government – the Federal Cyber Security Outlook for 2010 – found that 74 percent of Federal IT administrators expect a cyber attack from a foreign nation within the next year. Perhaps even more troubling, 59 percent of those surveyed said their agencies had already been attacked by viruses or malware in the past year, while 22 percent reported attacks by foreign governments or terrorist organizations. Furthermore, a recently-published GAO analysis of civilian cyber security activities raised troubling questions about the effectiveness of cyber security collaboration across government agencies. The budget proposes a $5 million initiative to increase Federal cyber security collaboration, but I have to question why, several years after the CNCI was initiated, it apparently takes new funding to make government agencies work together better.

I am also concerned about what I see as a growing leadership vacuum in efforts to defend our nation's privately owned cyber assets. Both the public and we in Congress recognize that shoring up government networks will not be enough to protect private computers from the theft of valuable intellectual property, real financial losses, or the severe disruption that would ensue if essential services like electric power or wireless communications are compromised. Many now realize that a sophisticated, coordinated and sustained cyber attack is a serious threat to our nation's economic vitality. Unfortunately, DHS has taken little initiative in this area beyond promoting best practices and encouraging private companies to implement their own cyber security solutions. We all know that interconnected computer networks are only as safe as their weakest security links. Today we need to examine closely what role DHS should play helping the private sector secure the critical assets without which our modern society cannot function.

Given the breadth of these topics, and their relevance to nearly every aspect of contemporary life, we will clearly have an interesting discussion today. Mr. Deputy Undersecretary, please summarize your written testimony in a five minute statement so that we will have time for a direct exchange of questions and answers. Your full statement will be entered into our hearing record. Before you begin, however, I recognize

# # #

OPENING STATEMENT OF RANKING MEMBER HAROLD ROGERS

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you, gentlemen, for being with us today. Deputy Undersecretary Reitinger, welcome for what marks your first appearance before our Subcommittee. Given your combination of government and private sector experience, we look forward to hearing your views today.

As the Chairman noted, the threats to our cyber infrastructure, including military, governmental and private networks, are as dynamic as any threat that is presently confronting our nation. It is not exactly a state secret that our country is behind the curve in countering those threats. Our networks are simply not as resilient as they need to be in order to respond to what is a constantly evolving enemy.

But perhaps more than any other critical Homeland Security issue, I am concerned that cyber security is largely misunderstood. Cyber threats reach far beyond IT networks. They have the potential to impact virtually all aspects of our critical infrastructure from military hardware to Wall Street's financial systems, from our electric power grids and the control of dams to our personal computers and handheld devices, so there is a genuine urgency to address our numerous cyber security needs.

But far too many pundits and so-called cyber experts use this urgency to simply clamor for more government, more staffing, more coordination, as opposed to asking more tangible questions like what specific tools, resources and legal authorities are needed, what tasks need to be done in both the near and long terms and what technologies need to be developed in order to better meet our cyber security needs.

So what I want to know today is what we are doing to get our cyber security right. More to the point, I do not want to get lost in vast IT jargon and reams of data. We must wrestle this monstrosity known as cyberspace down to where mere mortals can understand it because you are looking at mere mortals up here. I want to better understand how DHS is applying the taxpayers' dollars to develop and deploy the necessary skills and capabilities to effectively wage this cyber security fight.

That brings us to the status of the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative, CNCI, the government's overarching effort to shore up our network vulnerabilities and improve our cyber security capability that was lost in January of 2008.

Today, more than two years after the CNCI was launched, I would like to gauge DHS' progress in meeting some of the most pressing goals and objectives of this effort, including shoring up our network vulnerabilities by reducing and consolidating the government's internet connections, establishing better defenses through the development and deployment of modern network intrusion detection and monitoring systems and improvement of the government's collaboration with the private sector who owns more than 85 percent of our nation's critical infrastructure.

And in addition to a progress report on these key tasks, we need to better understand how DHS is approaching the numerous technological, legal and policy changes that may be inhibiting critical progress on moving our nation's cyber security forward. After all, far too much is at stake to fail.

As I said at the opening of my remarks, we are way behind in this fight with what is an extremely nimble and cunning set of adversaries. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Mr. Secretary, please begin.

[The information follows:]

OPENING STATEMENT

CONGRESSMAN
Hal Rogers

FIFTH DISTRICT • KENTUCKY
Offices in
Washington, D.C.
Somerset, Prestonsburg,
Hazard

Contact: Stefani Zimmerman
202.225.4601

Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Opening Statement:

DHS Cyber Security Programs

Open, public hearing on DHS cyber security programs and budgets
- **Witness:** Deputy Under Secretary Philip Reitinger (DHS)
- **Unclassified:** Members, all staff, public, press

11:00 AM | Thursday | April 15, 2010| H-140

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Deputy Under Secretary Reitinger, welcome for what marks your first appearance before the Subcommittee. Given your combination of government and private sector experience, I look forward to hearing your views.

As the Chairman noted, the threats to our cyber infrastructure – including military, governmental, and private networks – are as dynamic as any threat that is presently confronting our Nation.

And, it's not exactly a state secret that our country is behind the curve in countering such threats – our networks are simply not as resilient as they need to be in order to respond to what is a constantly evolving enemy.

But, perhaps more than any other critical homeland security issue, I'm concerned that cybersecurity is largely misunderstood.

Cyber threats reach far beyond IT networks; they have the potential to impact virtually all aspects of our critical infrastructure – from military hardware to Wall Street's financial systems; from our electric power grids to our personal computers and hand-held devices.

So, there is a genuine urgency to address our numerous cyber-security needs.

But, far too many pundits and so-called cyber experts use this urgency to simply clamor for "more government", "more staffing", and "more coordination", as opposed to asking more tangible questions like:

⇒ What specific tools, resources, and legal authorities are needed?

⇒ What tasks need to be done in both the near and long terms? and

⇒ What technologies need to be developed in order to better meet our cybersecurity needs?

So, what I want to know today is what we are doing to get our cybersecurity right.

More to the point, I don't want to get lost in vast IT jargon and reams of data. Instead, I want to better understand how DHS is applying the taxpayers' dollars to develop and deploy the necessary skills and capabilities to effectively wage this cybersecurity fight.

That brings us to the status of the Comprehensive National Cyber security Initiative, or CNCI—the government's overarching effort to shore up our network vulnerabilities and improve our cybersecurity capabilities that was launched in January of 2008.

Today, more than two years after the CNCI was launched, I'd like to gauge DHS's progress in meeting some of the most pressing goals and objectives of this effort, including:

⇒ Shoring up our network vulnerabilities by reducing and consolidating the government's Internet connections;

⇒ Establishing better defenses through the development and deployment of modern, network intrusion detection and monitoring systems; and

⇒ Improvement of the government's collaboration with the private sector, who owns more than 85% of our Nation's critical infrastructure.

And, in addition to a progress report on these key tasks, we need to better understand how DHS is approaching the numerous technological, legal, and policy challenges that may be inhibiting critical progress on moving our Nation's cybersecurity forward.

After all, far too much is at stake to fail and, as I said at the opening of my remarks, we are way behind in this fight with what is an extremely nimble and cunning set of adversaries.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I look forward to today's discussion.

###

STATEMENT OF PHIL REITINGER

Mr. REITINGER. Mr. Chairman, Ranking Member Rogers, distinguished Members of the Subcommittee, it is a pleasure to appear before you today to discuss the Department of Homeland Security's cyber security mission and related budget request.

The Fiscal Year 2011 budget is geared toward increasing the cyber security posture of the Nation and lays the foundation to improve our capability to respond to cyber threats. The Under Secretary regrets that he could not be here today himself because he is absent in order to attend a funeral.

As a nation, it is essential that we are aware of and focused on the cyber threat. Just as important, the government must move quickly and purposely to address cyber threats in technology, and malicious actors change rapidly. As you know, Mr. Chairman, threats are becoming more targeted, more specific and more serious. For example, system information is routinely stolen through cyberspace from government and private sector networks.

Perhaps more ominously, malicious cyber activity can instantaneously result in virtual or physical consequence that can threaten national and economic security and public health and safety. Thus, while we strive to prevent the loss of intellectual capital through our networks, we are also working to ensure that the systems that operationally control our critical infrastructure, the power grid or communications infrastructure, for example, remain accessible and reliable in terms of crisis.

The nexus between physical and cyber worlds is an essential mission area for the Department and one that must remain closely linked. Thanks in large part to the support of this Committee, the Department has made significant progress in the cyber mission, and I would like to highlight a few of these points.

First, we continue to work with OMB on reducing and consolidating the number of external connections federal agencies have to the Internet through the Trusted Internet Connections initiative. This effort allows us to focus on monitoring and, eventually, prevention efforts into limited and known avenues through which traffic must flow while also establishing baseline security capabilities and validating agency adherence to those security capabilities.

Second, DHS is deploying Einstein 2 to these trusted internet connection points. Einstein 2 uses passive sensors to identify when unauthorized users attempt to gain access to those networks. Einstein 2 already provides us with visibility into nearly 180,000 events a month.

Third, building upon enhanced situational awareness, we are testing the technology for the third phase of Einstein, an intrusion prevention system that will provide the Department of Homeland Security with the ability to automatically detect malicious activity and disable attempted intrusions before harm is done to our critical networks and systems.

For all these deployments, it is important to note that Einstein capabilities are being carefully designed in close connection with privacy experts. Protecting civil rights, civil liberties and privacy remains foundational to our efforts.

Fourth, we also recognize that our efforts on federal networks must be coupled with strong private sector and nonfederal partnerships. Here we are focused on implementation, finding things that work and expanding them. To that end, this year NPPD wants a pilot program that enables the mutual sharing of cyber security information working with our private sector partners in the financial sector, the Department of Defense and the Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center.

We are also working on a pilot that brings together State fusion centers and private sector owners and operators of critical infrastructure to provide secret-level classified cyber security information.

Fifth and last, as strong as the technological successes of the past year are, these accomplishments are reliant upon our ability to obtain an increasing number of dedicated and skilled people. To this end, the National Cyber Security Division tripled its federal workforce in Fiscal Year 2009, and we hope to more than double that number this year to 60 by the end of the fiscal year.

Going forward, we are moving aggressively to build a world class cyber security team, and we are focusing on key priorities that address people, processes and technology. These include continuing development of the Einstein systems capabilities, developing the National Cyber Incident Response Plan in full collaboration with the private sector and other key stakeholders so we can respond as one nation to a significant cyber event, and increasing the security of automated control systems that operate elements of our national critical infrastructure.

Chairman Price, Ranking Member Rogers and distinguished Members, let me thank you for the strong support you have provided the Department and express my willingness for both myself and Rear Admiral Brown, the Deputy Assistant Secretary, to answer any questions you might have.

[The information follows:]

Statement for the Record
of
Philip Reitinger
Deputy Under Secretary
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Department of Homeland Security

RADM Michael A. Brown, USN
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Office of Cybersecurity and Communications
National Protection and Programs Directorate
Department of Homeland Security

Before the
United States House of Representatives
House Appropriations Committee
Subcommittee on Homeland Security
Washington, DC

April 15, 2010

Introduction
Thank you, Chairman Price, Ranking Member Rogers, and distinguished Members of the Committee. It is a pleasure to appear before you today to discuss the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) cybersecurity mission and related budget request. The President's Budget request for cybersecurity both supports the Department's critical mission in Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 and lays a solid foundation for the future.

Mr. Chairman, the United States confronts a dangerous combination of known and unknown vulnerabilities, strong and rapidly expanding adversary capabilities, and a lack of comprehensive threat and vulnerability awareness. Within this dynamic environment, we are confronted with threats that are more targeted, more sophisticated, and more serious.

Sensitive information is routinely stolen from both government and private sector networks, undermining confidence in our information systems, the information collection and sharing process, and the information these systems contain.

As bad as the loss of precious national intellectual capital is, we increasingly face threats that are even greater. We currently cannot be certain that our information infrastructure will remain accessible and reliable during a time of crisis.

We face persistent, unauthorized, and often unattributed intrusions to Federal Executive Branch civilian networks. These intruders may come from nation states, terrorist networks, organized criminal groups, or individuals located here in the United States. They have varying levels of access and technical sophistication, but all have nefarious intent. Many are capable of targeting elements of the U.S. information infrastructure to disrupt, dismantle, or destroy systems upon which we depend. Motives include intelligence collection, intellectual property or monetary theft, or disruption of commerce activities, among others. Criminal elements continue to show increasing levels of sophistication in their technical and targeting capabilities and have shown a willingness to sell these capabilities on the underground market. Terrorist groups and their sympathizers have expressed interest in using cyberspace to target and harm the United States and its citizens. While some have commented on terrorists' own technical abilities, the availability of technical tools for purchase and use by others remains a serious threat.

In the virtual world of cyberspace malicious cyber activity can instantaneously result in virtual or physical consequences that threaten national and economic security, critical infrastructure, public health and welfare, and confidence in government. Similarly, stealthy intruders can lay a hidden foundation for future exploitation or attack, which they can then execute at their leisure—and at their time of greatest advantage. Securing cyberspace is similar to protecting physical borders and ports, enforcing and facilitating the immigration laws, securing the aviation and surface transportation system, and preparing to respond from both natural and manmade events simultaneously: it requires a layered security approach. Indeed, securing cyberspace is also critical to accomplishing each of these missions successfully.

In cyberspace, just as in physical domains, we need to ensure that the federal perimeter is secure and that legitimate traffic is allowed to flow freely while malicious traffic is prevented from penetrating our defenses. Further, we must use our knowledge of these systems and their interdependencies to prepare to respond should our defensive efforts fail. This is a serious challenge, and DHS is continually making strides to improve the nation's overall operational posture and forward-leaning policy efforts.

Specifically, DHS is responsible for securing the networks of the Federal Executive Branch civilian departments and agencies, often called the dot-gov domain. DHS also works closely with partners across government and in industry to assist with the protection of private sector critical infrastructure networks. The Department has a number of foundational and forward-looking efforts under way, many of which stem from the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI).

The CNCI consists of a number of mutually reinforcing initiatives with the following major goals designed to help secure the United States in cyberspace:

- Establish a front line of defense against today's immediate threats by creating or enhancing shared situational awareness of network vulnerabilities, threats, and events within the federal government—and ultimately with state, local, and tribal governments and private sector partners—and the ability to act quickly to reduce our current vulnerabilities and prevent intrusions.
- Defend against the full spectrum of threats by enhancing U.S. counterintelligence capabilities and increasing the security of the supply chain for key information technologies.
- Strengthen the future cybersecurity environment by expanding cyber education; coordinating and redirecting research and development efforts across the federal

government; and working to define and develop strategies to deter hostile or malicious activity in cyberspace.

DHS plays a key role in many of the activities supporting these goals and works closely with our federal partners to secure our critical information infrastructure in a number of ways. First, we are reducing and consolidating the number of external connections federal agencies have to the Internet through the Trusted Internet Connections (TIC) initiative. Further, DHS continues to deploy its intrusion detection capability, known as EINSTEIN 2, to those TICs. In addition, through the United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT), we are working more closely than ever with our partners in the private sector and across the federal government to share what we learn from EINSTEIN 2 and to deepen our collective understanding, identify threats collaboratively, and develop effective security responses.

President Obama determined that the CNCI and its associated activities should evolve to become key elements of the broader national cybersecurity strategy. These CNCI initiatives will play the central role in implementing many of the key recommendations of President Obama's *Cyberspace Policy Review: Assuring a Trusted and Resilient Information and Communications Infrastructure*.

With the publication of the *Cyberspace Policy Review* on May 29, 2009, DHS and its components have developed a long-range vision of cyber security for the Department's and the nation's homeland security enterprise. This effort resulted in the elevation of cybersecurity to one of the Department's five priority missions, as articulated in the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR), an overarching framework for the Department that defines our key priorities and goals and outlines a strategy for achieving them. Within the cybersecurity mission area, the QHSR details two overarching goals: to help create a safe, secure and resilient cyber environment, and to promote cybersecurity knowledge and innovation.

In alignment with the QHSR, Secretary Napolitano has consolidated the Department's cybersecurity efforts under the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD). As NPPD leadership, we are moving aggressively to build a world-class cybersecurity team, and we have identified three key priorities that enable and establish a "system-of-systems" approach that encompasses the people, processes, and technologies needed to create a front line of defense and grow the nation's capacity to respond to new and emerging threats. The three key priorities are as follows:

1. Continue development of the EINSTEIN system's capabilities as a critical tool in protecting our Federal Executive Branch civilian departments and agencies.
2. Develop the National Cyber Incident Response Plan (NCIRP) in full collaboration with the private sector and other key stakeholders. The NCIRP will ensure that all national cybersecurity partners understand their roles in cyber incident response and are prepared to participate in a coordinated and managed process. The NCIRP will be tested this fall during the Cyber Storm III National Cyber Exercise.
3. Increase the security of automated control systems that operate elements of our national critical infrastructure. Working with owners and operators of the nation's critical infrastructure and cyber networks, we will continue to conduct vulnerability

assessments, develop training, and educate the control systems community on cyber risks and mitigation solutions.

These capabilities are being carefully designed in close consultation with privacy experts—protecting civil rights, civil liberties, and privacy remains fundamental to the development and deployment of cybersecurity tools.

DHS also bears primary responsibility for raising public awareness about threats to our nation's cyber systems and networks. Every October, we make a concerted effort to educate the public through the National Cybersecurity Awareness Month (NCSAM) campaign. We are making progress—in 2009, for example, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Territory of American Samoa, as well as seven tribal governments, endorsed NCSAM.

Teamwork—ranging from intra-agency to international collaboration—is essential to securing cyberspace. Simply put, the cybersecurity mission cannot be accomplished by any one agency; it requires teamwork and coordination because it touches every aspect of our lives. Together, we can leverage resources, personnel, and skill sets that are needed to accomplish the cybersecurity mission. The FY 2011 NPPD budget request for cybersecurity strengthens the ongoing work in each of the Department's offices to fulfill our unified mission. I will now summarize the FY 2011 NPPD cybersecurity budget request and its associated goals.

The Office of Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C), a component of NPPD, is focused on reducing risk to the nation's communications and IT infrastructures and the sectors that depend upon them; and enabling timely response and recovery of these infrastructures under all circumstances. CS&C also coordinates national security and emergency preparedness communications planning and provisioning for the federal government and other stakeholders. CS&C is comprised of three divisions: the National Cyber Security Division (NCSD), the Office of Emergency Communications, and the National Communications System.

NCSD collaborates with the private sector, government, military, and intelligence stakeholders to conduct risk assessments and mitigate vulnerabilities and threats to information technology assets and activities affecting the operation of the civilian government and private sector critical cyber infrastructures.

NCSD also provides cyber threat and vulnerability analysis, early warning, and incident response assistance for public and private sector constituents. To that end, NCSD carries out the majority of DHS' responsibilities under the CNCI. The FY 2011 budget request for NCSD is $378.744 million and includes 342 federal positions, continuing to fund key Administration cybersecurity programs to address and counter the threat of cyber attack.

The FY 2011 request enables NCSD to continue and build upon its accomplishments, which include:

- Activation of the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC), a new unified operations center co-locating the watch operations of the National Coordinating Center for Telecommunications, US-CERT, and the National Cyber Security Center. NCCIC will improve the nation's capability and capacity to detect, prevent, respond, and mitigate disruptions due to voice and cyber communications risks.

- Sponsored the sixth NCSAM campaign, which promoted cybersecurity initiatives that ensure the confidentiality of sensitive information, the integrity of e-commerce, and the resiliency of digital infrastructures.
- Finished FY 2009 ahead of schedule for EINSTEIN 2 deployments - deploying EINSTEIN 2 to nine TIC Access Providers and three Managed Trusted Internet Protocol Service (MTIPS) vendors, exceeding the goals for deployments of five to TIC Access Providers and two to MTIPS vendors. EINSTEIN 2 has provided DHS with an unprecedented level of visibility into malicious activity happening within the federal executive branch civilian networks.
- Completed eight Trusted Internet Connections Compliance Validation assessments in FY 2009, surpassing the goal of six.
- Facilitating the release of the CNCI Initiative 3 Exercise Privacy Impact Assessment on March 18, 2010.
- Conducted tabletop exercises on November 20, 2009, February 18 & 26, 2010, testing the draft NCIRP, including incident response procedures and communications.
- Launched, on February 19, 2010, in partnership with the Department of Defense (DOD) and the Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center, a pilot program that enables the bi-directional sharing of cybersecurity information.
- Conducted a mid-term planning conference for Cyber Storm III, the biennial national level exercise that brings together Federal, State, international, and private sector partners to assess participants' response and coordination capabilities in response to a cyber incident. Cyber Storm III will take place this fall.
- Launched, with the State of Michigan, a proof of concept that leverages federally developed cybersecurity technology at the state level. DHS deployed a network flow monitor technology, EINSTEIN 1, to detect anomalous behavior on the State of Michigan's networks managed by their executive branch.
- Initiated a pilot and implementation, together with private sector partners, of the Cybersecurity Partners Local Access Plan (CPLAP), which will allow owners and operators of CIKR to access cybersecurity information at their local fusion centers. The CPLAP will allow private sector partners with the necessary security clearances to access to Secret-level classified information, and creates a forum for DHS to conduct multi-directional information sharing for threat context, vulnerability identification and analysis, and consequence discussion across CIKR sectors and levels of government.

NCSD is funded through the following three Congressionally appropriated Programs, Projects and Activities (PPA): US-CERT, Strategic Initiatives, and Outreach and Programs.

PPA #1: US-CERT

US-CERT leverages technical competencies in federal network operations and threat analysis centers to develop knowledge and knowledge management practices. US-CERT provides a single, accountable focal point to support federal stakeholders as they make key operational and implementation decisions and secure the Federal Executive Branch civilian networks. It does so through a holistic approach that enables federal stakeholders to address cybersecurity challenges in a manner that maximizes value while minimizing risks associated with technology and security investments. Further, US-CERT analyzes threats and vulnerabilities, disseminates cyber threat warning information, and coordinates with partners and customers to achieve shared situational awareness related to the Nation's cyber infrastructure.

US-CERT funds also support the development, acquisition, deployment, and personnel required to implement the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS), operationally known as EINSTEIN. The EINSTEIN Program is an automated intrusion detection system for collecting, correlating, analyzing, and sharing computer security information across the federal government to improve our Nation's situational awareness. EINSTEIN is an early warning system that monitors the network gateways of Federal Executive Branch civilian departments and agencies for malicious cyber activity.

DHS is deploying EINSTEIN 1 and 2 systems in conjunction with the federal TIC initiative, which optimizes network security capabilities into a common solution for the Federal Executive Branch and facilitates the reduction and consolidation of external connections, including Internet points of presence, through approved access points.

	FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Request		FY 2011 - FY2010 Change	
	POS	$000	POS	$000	POS	$000
US-CERT	**207**	**$ 323,629**	**288**	**$ 314,989**	**81**	**$ (8,640)**
US-CERT Salaries & Benefits	207	$ 20,342	229	$ 28,856	22	$ 8,514
Cybersecurity Coordination Salaries & Benefits		$ -	40	$ 4,181	40	$ 4,181
AS CS&C Salaries & Benefits		$ -	19	$ 3,995	19	$ 3,995
Program Costs		**$ 303,287**		**$ 277,957**		**$ (25,330)**
Cybersecurity Coordination		$ 5,000		$ 5,819		$ 819
Incident Handling		$ 15,257		$ 14,213		$ (1,044)
Analysis		$ 27,416		$ 21,748		$ (5,668)
Strategic Operations		$ 14,701		$ 14,193		$ (508)
Situational Awareness (includes Data Center)		$ 232,689		$ 213,897		$ (18,792)
Production		$ 8,224		$ 7,836		$ (388)
AS CS&C		$ -		$ 251		$ 251

Table 1: US-CERT Funding

DHS requests $314.989 million for US-CERT in FY 2011, which includes 288 federal positions, continuing a steady increase in federal employee staffing in the budget request year-over-year. These positions are a mix of new positions and positions funded by reductions in program/contract dollars. The FY 2011 request includes a $9.528 million enhancement, including 11 federal positions, to implement an assessment, testing, and analysis capability that tests and measures Federal Executive Branch civilian departments' and agencies' compliance with laws, regulations, policies, and standards relating to information security. There is a program reduction of $13.282 million from EINSTEIN 3 deployment to account for cost and schedule uncertainties. Other FY 2011 reductions include non-recurring costs such as the $8 million for data center migration and a $4 million transfer for the National Computer Forensics Institute funding to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

In addition, $10 million for the National Cyber Security Center (NCSC) is requested under US-CERT's budget. The NCSC fulfills its presidential mandate as outlined in National Security Presidential Directive 54/Homeland Security Presidential Directive 23 in ensuring that federal agencies can access and receive information and intelligence needed to execute their respective cybersecurity missions. The NCSC accomplishes this through the following six mission areas: Mission Integration, Collaboration and Coordination, Situational Awareness and Cyber Incident Response, Analysis and Reporting, Knowledge Management, and Technology Development and Management, each supported by developing NCSC programs and capabilities.

FY 2011 Activities

In FY 2011, US-CERT intends to:

- Continue to conduct analysis and coordinate both defense and response support against cyber attacks.
- Continue managing the Trusted Internet Connection (TIC) Initiative through activities that will result in federal enterprise network connection reductions and consolidations.
- Through the new Assessment, Testing, and Analysis Capability (ATAC), perform 27 red team/blue team compliance assessments to support TIC Initiative implementation and cybersecurity mandate compliance.
- Refine resource requirements for the initial deployment of EINSTEIN 3 to meet updated timelines for key deliverables. NPPD will provide this Committee with regular updates on progress.
- Maintain collaboration with the Department of Defense (DOD), the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and other leading federal departments and agencies to continue leadership of the CNCI Education Initiative.
- Provide a gap analysis of existing policy and guidance for supply chain risk management across high priority national security and federal government systems, and recommend corrective steps as needed.

In FY 2011, NCSC plans to:

- Measure and report effectiveness of integration, collaboration, and information sharing among the six largest federal cybersecurity centers.
- Expand reporting on significant national cyber incidents.
- Implement the Knowledge Management System with data enriching features focused on raising common situational awareness.
- Support and integrate incident response activities under the NCIRP.
- Co-lead efforts of CNCI Initiative 5 to build processes, policies, and tools to enable integrated operational actions with the six federal cybersecurity centers.

PPA #2: Strategic Initiatives

Strategic Initiatives enables NCSD to establish mechanisms for federal partners to deploy standardized tools and services at a reduced cost, paving the way for a collaborative environment that enables the sharing of best practices and common security challenges and shortfalls. In addition, Strategic Initiatives enables NPPD to develop and promulgate sound practices for software developers, IT security professionals, and other CIKR stakeholders; it also enables collaboration with the public and private sectors to assess and mitigate risk to the nation's cyber CIKR.

	FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Request		FY 2011 - FY2010 Change	
	POS	$000	POS	$000	POS	$000
Strategic Initiatives	**37**	**$ 64,179**	**38**	**$ 56,880**	**1**	**$ (7,299)**
SI Salaries & Benefits	37	$ 3,943	38	$ 4,024	1	$ 81
Program Costs		**$ 60,236**		**$ 52,856**		**$ (7,380)**
Critical Infrastructure Protection		$ 12,452		$ 8,713		$ (3,739)
Training & Education		$ 5,847		$ 1,365		$ (4,482)
Software Assurance		$ 2,641		$ 2,510		$ (131)
Cyber Exercises		$ 3,701		$ 7,102		$ 3,401
Standards & Best Practices		$ 6,431		$ 3,295		$ (3,136)
ISS Line of Business		$ 2,600		$ 2,600		$ -
Control Systems		$ 26,564		$ 27,258		$ 694
AS CS&C		$ -		$ 13		$ 13

Table 2: Strategic Initiatives Funding

In FY 2011, NPPD requests $56.880 million for Strategic Initiatives, which includes 38 federal positions. This request includes a $3.283 million enhancement to program funding to increase the number of cyber exercises supported and conducted with stakeholders as well as technical assistance and training sessions. The request also includes a $3.700 million enhancement to enable mission critical activities, which includes support for site assistance visits with state, local, and private sector partners to identify vulnerabilities and mitigation strategies.

FY 2011 Activities

In FY 2011, Strategic Initiatives include:

- Participating in federal government-wide cybersecurity initiatives and serving as an information conduit to promote collaboration in providing e-government services and share lessons learned.
- Co-sponsoring software security automation and measurement capabilities with DOD, NIST, and the National Security Agency.
- Participating in and providing technical expertise to various cybersecurity standards committees.
- Maintaining interagency cybersecurity training partnerships to share investment and increase availability of shared training and experiential learning resources across the federal government.
- Expanding the Control Systems Security Program (CSSP) Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team's (ICS-CERT), Advanced Vulnerability Discovery facility with improved technologies.
- Maintaining an ongoing program review, enhancement, and distribution of the Cyber Security Evaluation Tool across the control systems community.
- Conducting 75 Cyber Resiliency Reviews of CIKR sites.
- Evaluating the results of the Cyber Storm III National Cyber Exercise.

PPA #3: Outreach and Programs

Outreach and Programs promotes opportunities to leverage the cybersecurity investments of public and private industry partners. This PPA encourages cybersecurity awareness among the general public and within key communities, maintains relationships with government cybersecurity professionals to share information about cybersecurity initiatives, and develops partnerships to promote collaboration on cybersecurity issues. Outreach and Programs enables governance and assistance in setting policy direction and establishes resource requirements for NCSD's complex activities.

	FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Request		FY 2011 - FY2010 Change	
	POS	$000	POS	$000	POS	$000
Outreach and Programs	**16**	**$ 9,346**	**16**	**$ 6,875**	**-**	**$ (2,471)**
O&P Salaries & Benefits	16	$ 1 935	13	$ 1,496	(3)	$ (439)
AS CS&C Salaries & Benefits		$ -	3	$ 485	3	$ 485
Program Costs		**$ 7,411**		**$ 4,894**		**$ (2,517)**
Stakeholder Outreach Communication & Coordination		$ 3 592		$ 3 336		$ (256)
International Affairs & Public Policy		$ 653		$ 656		$ 3
Planning & Programs		$ 916		$ 902		$ (14)
Information Sharing & Collaboration		$ 2 250		$ -		$ (2 250)
AS CS&C		$ -		$ -		$ -

Table 3: Outreach and Programs Funding

In FY 2011, NPPD requests $6.875 million for Outreach and Programs, a decrease of $2.471 million from the previous year, and authority to create 16 federal positions. The Outreach and Programs FY 2011 request includes a reduction of $2.250 million for an Information Sharing and Collaboration project. This will not jeopardize the program mission or objectives, and the Information Sharing and Collaboration project will meet requirements and goals with the funding provided.

FY 2011 Activities

In FY 2011, Outreach and Programs activities include:

- Sponsoring the seventh annual National Cybersecurity Awareness Month in October 2011 and arranging a host of multi-media information, activities, and events to inform and educate the general public, government and private sector partners, and the international community about cyber threats and mitigation.
- Further advance state, local and international collaboration and coordination through Department engagements including the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center, the National Association of State Chief Information Officers, state and local fusion centers, the National Governors Association (NGA), and the NGA State Homeland Security Advisors Council.
- Enhance NCSD transparency and efficiency by the continued implementation of governance, protocols, and standard procedures, including process improvements that reduce the time required to develop and process procurement requests, which will improve budget execution.

NCSD Budget Structure

In order to increase visibility and transparency into how NCSD is executing mission requirements, NPPD proposes a new budget structure to be implemented beginning in FY 2011, permitting NCSD to better align appropriated resources with its responsibilities. Changing the

NCSD budget structure will also provide a structure that is congruent with NPPD's finance and accounting processes.

The requested budget structure for NCSD fulfills the mission requirements through its five operational units and a supporting business operational project.

Specifically, the proposed budget structure included two PPAs: Cybersecurity and Cybersecurity Coordination.

1. The Cybersecurity PPA will consist of US-CERT Operations; Federal Network Security; Network Security Deployment; Global Cyber Security Management; Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection and Awareness; and Business Operations. This is the National Cyber Security Division.
2. The Cybersecurity Coordination PPA will consist of mission integration; collaboration and coordination; situational awareness and cyber incident response; analysis and reporting; knowledge management; and technology and development management. This is the National Cyber Security Center.

Conclusion

Chairman Price, Ranking Member Rogers, and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee, let us end by thanking you for the strong support you have provided the Department this past year. Cybersecurity is a serious challenge, and DHS is continually making strides in improving the capabilities of the national homeland security enterprise. The FY 2011 budget continues efforts to use our resources as efficiently and effectively as possible. We are exercising strong fiscal discipline, making sure that we are investing our resources in what works, increasing transparency, eliminating ineffective programs, and making improvements across the board.

Our objective is to strengthen efforts that are critical to the nation's security, bolster the Department's ability to combat terrorism and respond to emergencies and potential threats, and allow DHS to tackle its responsibilities to protect the nation and keep Americans safe.

Thank you for again for this opportunity to testify. We would be happy to answer any of your questions.

EINSTEIN 3 DEPLOYMENT

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, and we will proceed with those questions and I will ask the first one having to do with the CNCI deployment schedule.

The Einstein system of course we know is a key element in the DHS Cybersecurity Initiative. It is an internet traffic monitoring technology which records data flows in and out of federal networks, helping analysts identify irregular data patterns. Current Einstein technologies require significant analytical support, but DHS plans eventually to release a third generation Einstein deployment that would automate the system's data pattern analysis.

Given delays releasing the first and second generation Einstein systems, it is not clear that DHS can remain on schedule to have Einstein 3 deployed by its own deadline of 2013. As you know, furthermore, on Monday the GAO released a report noting that Einstein 2 has not yet been deployed to all of the nondefense agencies, indicating delays even with the current network traffic monitoring technology, so obviously that frames my question.

Last year we were told that Einstein 3 would be deployed by 2013. Our latest information shows that deployment contracts are not even likely to be awarded until the second quarter of 2011. That raises doubts about whether the system can be fully built and deployed in under two years.

So what is the current schedule for Einstein 3 deployment? When can we be assured that Einstein 3 will be fully deployed to federal networks? And then just as a follow up I will anticipate in asking the question what happens in the meantime? What vulnerabilities will remain in federal networks until Einstein 3 is deployed, and how are you planning to mitigate those vulnerabilities in the meantime?

Mr. REITINGER. Thank you, Chairman. Let me answer the third question first, and then I will answer the first and I will probably ask Mike to talk about the Einstein 3 deployment schedule.

First, in the meantime it is important to note that Einstein, either as deployed or as Einstein 3, is not a silver bullet. We need a broad spectrum of capabilities that help to protect federal networks.

So all of the things that I talked about are relevant to helping to secure those networks, including ensuring that we have robust instant response processes, we are adding the people to U.S.-CERT to be able to analyze the traffic that we are already getting and providing appropriate alerts, advice and assistance to federal agencies. So there are significant efforts across the enterprise in order to help secure them in the environment we are in right now.

I would like to say on the first point that we were ahead of schedule on Einstein 2, the deployment of the Einstein 2 capabilities, at the close of Fiscal Year 2009, and we plan to complete and fulfill the schedule this year. So at present we are deployed to 12 federal agencies and to four Internet service providers under the MTIPS, the Managed Trusted Internet Protocol Service, to provide service to federal agencies, and we are on schedule to deploy to the 21 designated federal agencies and those four ISPs by the end of this year.

As I mentioned, we are already getting valuable data off the sensor arrays to the effect of 180,000 events per month, and we going forward will increasingly be able to use that data to provide effective advice to federal agencies.

With regard to the deployment schedule for Einstein 3, Mike, I would ask you to address that, please.

Admiral BROWN. Right now we are in the midst of completing the third phase of the test of the technology. That will be completed in May. That test is extremely important to the deployment schedule for Einstein 3.

As you mentioned, we do expect, after working with the five Internet service providers, to be able to award the contract in the second quarter of Fiscal Year 2011 and based upon that to complete our deployment schedules by Fiscal Year 2013 for Einstein 3, sir.

Mr. PRICE. So you are saying it is feasible even with an awarding of the deployment contract being delayed until the second quarter of 2011, it is still feasible to meet the 2013 deadline that you set for yourself?

Admiral BROWN. Yes, sir. Two major reasons that we are taking as part of the risk mitigation piece. One is the fact that the exercise demonstration of the technology is proving thus far that it works in the operational environment it is intended, and the second piece was the decision to employ the technology that the Department of Defense uses. That also significantly reduces the risks associated with technology and the deployment strategy.

TRUSTED INTERNET CONNECTIONS AND CYBER SECURITY THREATS

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Secretary, let me make sure I heard you right about the Trusted Internet Connection aspect of the program. The GAO report also focused on that, which of course is a key aspect.

GAO found that none of the 23 nondefense agencies covered by the TIC program have completed all the requirements to ensure safe and secure Internet connections so I want to see what the schedule is for getting that TIC aspect implemented.

Are there complications you have uncovered that we should know about that have generated delays, and can you assure us that this is back on schedule?

Mr. REITINGER. Yes, sir. When I spoke about being ahead or on schedule, I was speaking about the deployment of the Einstein 2 capability.

Obviously as we have gone through the overall Initiative 1, the Trusted Internet Connection Initiative, there have been a number of things that have been uncovered. In addition, we have had essentially to create that team from the very start so that the initial projections probably were too aggressive.

That said, we have staffed up the team. We have the right people on board. We are continuing to build that team, and I think we are being particularly thorough in our efforts on compliance validation building, the capability to more aggressively work with agencies, respond to their requirements, get them the information they need, and ensure we are moving forward on the initiative.

In terms of future projections for the initiative, again I will ask Mike to supplement.

Admiral BROWN. The vast majority of the high-priority items that are not being met by the departments and agencies deal with their ability to reduce their Internet access points behind the trusted Internet connection.

The vast majority of departments and agencies say that they will complete those efforts in Fiscal Year 2010 and Fiscal Year 2011, and that is part of the ongoing process that we are using with those departments and agencies to make sure that they maintain their plan of action and milestones to be able to meet that.

Mr. PRICE. By vast majority do you mean approximately like what number?

Admiral BROWN. Sir, I will have to get back to you on the specific numbers.

[The information follows:]

RESPONSE: Among the 20 agencies designated as Trusted Internet Connection Access Providers (TICAPs), 14 provided forecasts for migrating their network bandwidth from current non-TIC external connections to approved TIC connections, as well as their anticipated bandwidth requirements through 2014. This helps DHS's planning capacity for EINSTEIN sensors and analysis systems. TICAP agencies provided the following forecasted completion dates: FY 10 and earlier—seven TICAP agencies; FY 11—one TICAP agency; FY 12 and later—six TICAP agencies.

Additionally, 21 TIC seeking service agencies provided forecasts for migrating their network bandwidth from current non-TIC external connections to approved TIC connections, as well as their anticipated bandwidth requirements through 2014. Agencies seeking service provided the following forecasted completion dates: FY 10 and earlier—nine seeking service agencies; FY 11—five agencies; FY 12 and later—seven agencies.

EINSTEIN 2 (E2) is currently installed at a total of 12 departments and agencies (D/As), and US–CERT has conducted an operational evaluation of 11 of these D/As—these sites are now recognized at Initial Operating Capability (IOC). E2 has also been installed at the four GSA Networx Managed Trusted Internet Protocol Services (MTIPS) vendors. The NCPS Program Office still requires signed Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs) from eight D/As (for a total of 20 D/As) to complete required Initiative 2 deployments to support the President's Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI). The NCPS Program Office expects the remaining eight deployments will be completed by the end of FY 10.

Mr. PRICE. All right. We would appreciate that for the record. I want to make sure I understand the relationship of this question to what you earlier said about the timeframe for 21 of the 23 agencies in your answer to the first question.

Admiral BROWN. Yes, sir. Two different things that we are talking about.

Mr. PRICE. Yes. That is right. Can you clarify that?

Admiral BROWN. Yes, sir. The first with respect to Einstein 2 deployment. We are ahead of schedule. That schedule calls for DHS to deploy Einstein 2 intrusion detection capability at the 21 departments and agencies that are going to have that capability installed. We are ahead of schedule, 12 operational. The rest will be completed this fiscal year.

The other aspect of the initiative is how the departments and agencies are reducing their Internet access points at the same physical location where they will be monitoring their network operations and ensuring the security, including the use of our Einstein 2 system. That is what is taking a longer time in the deployment of Einstein 2.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. That is helpful. Mr. Rogers.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Correct me on these numbers. I am told that there is 210 billion emails sent per day equating to more than two million emails per second, 32,000 cyber attacks occur worldwide each day and that there are more than 4,000 active terrorist websites. Are those numbers correct roughly?

Mr. REITINGER. I could not say about the last. I would say that certainly in terms of the number of emails it is vast and I am surprised that the number of attacks is that low. There is a significant amount of traffic and a significant number of attacks and events.

Mr. ROGERS. As I understand it, there are really three categories of cyber security threats. One is criminal cyber threats such as identity data theft, service disruptions and so forth; then there are homeland security threats such as penetration of networks that support critical infrastructure, including government nonmilitary computer systems; and then thirdly national security threats, espionage, theft or unauthorized disclosure of defense related data, disabling of weapons systems and the like.

And I gather in this setting that we are in today we cannot talk about that third category, but we do want to talk to you about the other two. There are I am told more than a hundred foreign intelligence organizations attempting to hack into U.S. networks and that the U.S. was the country most frequently targeted by denial of service attacks in 2008, which accounts for 51 percent of the worldwide total.

Getting back to those three categories—criminal, homeland security and national security—which one is getting the most threats?

Mr. REITINGER. Sir, I do not know if I can say the most threats. We actively need to defend against the full spectrum. In point of fact, the same capabilities to attack are for the most part available to less sophisticated attackers as to more sophisticated attackers.

With the tools that are available now, an unsophisticated attacker, a script kiddie who just downloads a tool from the Internet and runs an attack, can launch a fairly sophisticated attack, so we need to be able to defend against the most sophisticated and dedicated adversaries down to the lowest level criminal, if you will.

And in point of fact, they are all increasingly targeting attacks and after things of value. We are well beyond the world where somebody wants to hack into a Webpage and put up a particular point of view or simply embarrass you. Criminals, foreign intelligence services, the full spectrum of entities, want access to valuable information or actual digital money to finance what they want to do.

And even if they are doing something like building a botnet, breaking into computers and assembling lots of compromised computers together in what amounts to Internet artillery, then they are still going to use that to make money, either to steal personal information or perhaps to rent it or sell it to someone else so that they could use it.

Mr. ROGERS. Now, 85 percent of infrastructure is privately owned, right, so we are talking 15 percent of the nation's infrastructure, IT infrastructure, is governmental owner controlled. Now, you are attempting to channel all governmental communications through certain channels that you call Trusted Internet Connections. Am I on track so far?

Mr. REITINGER. Absolutely.

Mr. ROGERS. And you are trying to reduce the number of governmental points of contact so that you can more effectively police what goes through these TICs. You stop me when I get off track, will you?

Mr. REITINGER. I will do that, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. I am trying to understand this. But according to the Department, as of March 31 you are only 40 percent of consolidation into those TICs. Is that right?

Admiral BROWN. Yes, sir. I would say the number is 12 of 21 departments and agencies have their actual trusted internet connection sites physically identified and stood up.

Mr. ROGERS. So you are less than halfway to your goal of consolidating the TICs. When do you anticipate you will have that work done?

Mr. REITINGER. Well, the deployment to the 21 agencies and to the Internet service providers will be done by the end of this year. Full activation will extend to the next year, and we will be in the process of working at that point I think with smaller agencies to get them to move to obtaining service either from one of those federal agencies or through the networks.

I apologize if I get jargonistic, sir. As you know, we are deploying to some internet service providers, getting them to obtain Internet service from those internet service providers so they get access to that TIC, Trusted Internet Connection, service.

Mr. ROGERS. So what is holding us up?

Admiral BROWN. Sir, it is two things. All of the departments and agencies by the end of this year will know and have identified where their physical locations for network traffic will be located.

What is holding us up is the fact that all of the departments and agencies have to route all of their traffic to those physical locations and so it is time and effort that they have to put in to make sure that they are behind those Trusted Internet Connections. That is the biggest hurdle that they have to come over.

Mr. ROGERS. Obviously this is critically important and is the path to cyber security for the government. However, in spite of the obvious need to move and make this complete, your budget request for next year cuts cyber security by $18.4 million, well below the current year funding level.

At a time when you are trying to complete the installing of Einstein 2 and simultaneously develop and install Einstein 3, how can you justify coming to us with a budget request, knowing these kinds of bold goals that you are after, and cut funding? How can you do that?

Mr. REITINGER. Sir, I would say the following. We are trying to be judicious in our request to make sure that we can appropriately spend the money that this Committee and the Congress gives us and spend the people's money appropriately.

Second, the cut that you referred to is primarily both a transfer of some funding, the National Cyber Forensic Institute money, to a different part of the Department of Homeland Security, an elimination of a set of one-time expenditures—for example, movement to data centers—and also reduction in certain dedicated expenses that we did not request be continued into this fiscal year.

So the actual program related funding that we have requested year over year has not gone down to nearly that degree, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, can you achieve the goals you have set for yourself and for us with this reduced funding?

Mr. REITINGER. Sir, what I would say is when the budget was built, we built it on the information that was available to us and we made the best request available. We are in an environment where every day we learn something new. As with the ongoing exercise, we are learning new things.

Therefore, it is highly dynamic. If we believe that additional resources are called for to enable to execute our mission we will work those processes within the Administration and come back to this Committee and other appropriate Committees to request the funding to accomplish that.

CYBER SECURITY BUDGET STRUCTURE

Mr. ROGERS. Let me just make one final point, Mr. Chairman, on this point. The Cyber Security Division has told the Subcommittee that its current budget structure is inhibiting operations and clouding the execution of funds. Can you explain how the revised budget structure you are proposing will improve the execution of funding for cyber security?

Mr. REITINGER. I would say, sir, that the budget structure, the PPA structure that we are operating under, is one that is not aligned with the current organizational structure, and what we had proposed to this Committee was that we have a budget structure that aligns with the organization and initiatives we have going forward that would enable in our view easier management and allocation on our end and perhaps better oversight and transparency for this Committee and so that is the proposal that we have made.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, Einstein 2 is a passive operation that tells us when we have been hacked. Einstein 3, when you perfect it, will hopefully prevent hacking. So these are very important obviously goals, and what I want to finally ask you is can you achieve those goals with the funding requests that you have made?

Mr. REITINGER. Sir, we believe that the funding request that we made is appropriate to the data we had when the budget was built. As I said, if we believe we can make more progress and there is a good justification for it, we will have those discussions with the Administration and come back to this Committee with the additional data and the justification for that.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Mr. Rodriguez.

DHS LEAD FOR PREPARATION AND PREVENTION

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Thank you very much, and let me thank you for being here with us today and indicate to you that in San Antonio, and I had been on the Armed Services Committee before and prior to 2000 we had done an exercise. We called it Dark Screen in San Antonio. A local exercise. No federal money, by the way.

We did it on our own, and from a local perspective we got the utilities. We worked on it for a couple of years and came up with some items there and some recommendations. We saw some pretty good things with the universities there locally.

But I wanted to ask you. I know that it is important for us to move forward on the 23 agencies on the federal level, but what concerns me is that we are looking at it from top down. With Dark Screen we looked at it from bottom up and we are still working on that.

What agency within Homeland Security is engaged in the preparation for first responders to deal with cyber attacks? I know FEMA responds to the disasters, but as far as I know they are not doing anything in the area of cyber unless you tell me otherwise. But who in DHS is responsible for preparing the States and the local communities in these areas?

Mr. REITINGER. Sir, for the most part in terms of the preparation and prevention we would be the lead. Obviously FEMA would be the lead in terms of preparedness, consequence management after any sort of event, physical or cyber, and we would work closely with them, but we actively work now with our state and local partners.

We have a strong relationship with Multi-State ISAC, with the National Association of State CIOs, and we work directly with them on state-specific issues. Moreover, a lot of our effort, broader efforts, specifically include state and local involvement. For example, our efforts to raise awareness in this last year.

We raised the game significantly, I think, on National Cyber Security Awareness Month, which occurs in October of every year. It was very gratifying at the launch for the first time to have the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Deputy Secretary of Defense stand up together and give the same message.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Do we have a team in case of either a manmade disaster or any time we have a hurricane or anything? Do we have a team that operates?

I just had a situation in two counties, Maverick and Hidalgo, where we could not communicate with our office for a whole day. By the way, during that period of time people could not get any money from their banks or anything. We never knew actually what actually happened. Do you have a team that responds to a situation like that when they happen?

Mr. REITINGER. Yes, sir, we do. We have a group of people. We have several groups of people that do telecommunications and information technology incident response. For information technology——

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. And that is under who under DHS?

Mr. REITINGER. That reports up through Admiral Brown and then Greg Schaffer too, sir, so that would be a part of U.S.–CERT. They would be responsible for coordinating.

We brought all of those teams together in the National Cybersecurity and Integration Center, which we opened in October and Chairman Price was present for, and we are building out the plans, as I suggested in my testimony, that will enable us to respond as one nation, which is the National Cyber Incident Response Plan.

I would say that state and localities, particularly through the MS–ISAC, are directly participating in the development of that plan.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Now, let me follow up a little bit better as it deals also in this same area with local communities. Have we come up with any collaboratives with universities for training and other purposes?

I know we created in San Antonio and I know in other communities a Bachelor's and Master's and Ph.D. in this area, and I know we have also some universities that have been looking at the legal aspects of it. Are we working and reaching out to these institutions throughout the country?

Mr. REITINGER. Yes, sir. We have robust collaboration with universities. As part of our work on education and awareness, we are devoting increasing tallies to that. We are also working with universities to make sure we are providing our own people with the training that they need through, I believe, Carnegie Mellon. We get some role-specific training for some of our employees.

And we are working directly with the Naval Postgraduate School at the moment to find the right way to perhaps develop additional technology expertise. So we are working broadly across the spectrum with players, including academia.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. I do not want to lose sight of the fact because I know we are working from top down, but those natural disasters and things occurred locally and so in terms of looking at it also from the local and State, from the bottom up, as we move forward.

Mr. REITINGER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Thank you.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Ms. Roybal-Allard.

COORDINATION AMONG AGENCIES

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. During your testimony you talked about the importance of coordination, partnerships with the private sector, team building and so forth, yet according to a GAO report in March of this year it says that agencies have overlapping and uncoordinated responsibilities for cyber security activities that have not been clarified by the Cybersecurity Initiative.

A key example is the lack of agreement regarding which agency is responsible for leading efforts of cyber information sharing and situational awareness, and then it goes on to give examples. It also cites that a former Acting Director of the NCSC said that due to a lack of coordination among the top level agencies and the White House has not been fully operational, and it was unclear what responsibilities it was to assume for the federal government as a whole.

The conclusion by GAO was that CNCI is unlikely to fully achieve its goal of reducing potential vulnerabilities, protection against intrusion attempts and anticipating future threats to federal information systems unless roles and responsibilities for cyber security activities across federal government are more clearly defined and coordinated. They also cited a lack of measurement for effectiveness to gauge progress.

So my question is what progress is being made to address these concerns so that you can be successful in meeting your goals?

Mr. REITINGER. Thank you, ma'am. So let me say a couple of things and then I am going to ask Mike to add anything he would care to.

I would say that defining roles and responsibilities is an area where we need to do further work. I think significant progress has been made over time, and in particular with the creation of the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative roles and responsibilities among the different agencies, who is the lead for different initiatives, was much more clearly defined.

That process is moving forward, and one of the specific outcomes of the Cyberspace Policy Review, which the President initiated upon election and came out in May of last year, was the need to have a new national strategy that I think would go even farther, given what we have learned heretofore, better defining roles and responsibilities.

I think that is going to be a key action item for the new cybersecurity coordinator at the White House, Howard Schmidt, and I know he is heavily focused on that.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Well, can you just tell me what is preventing you or what are the obstacles that are in front of you that prevent you from clearly defining a role so that we continue to have this overlapping of activities?

Mr. REITINGER. I am not sure if it is a set of obstacles. It is simply that things come up and they have to be addressed. The events change. What we need to accomplish changes, and we need to keep the roles and responsibilities current so we are actively working those and better defining roles and responsibilities as we go forward.

Within our particular mission space, for example, we have a specific effort, as I mentioned when I was giving my oral testimony, the National Cyber Incident Response Plan. Perhaps the most essential part of the National Cyber Incident Response Plan is to make sure that we have got a clearly defined set of roles and responsibilities for all of the Federal Government players and the private sector in the event of an incident that affects national security.

And so there are a lot of people who are interested in how that pie looks and what piece of it they are responsible for. So that is a fully collaborative process that we are driving. We brought the private sector in at the very start. We brought the government agencies in at the very start. It is a long-term process that will lead to a draft that we intend to test in a Cyber Storm exercise at the end of this year.

So I guess all of that is to say I think we can continue to define roles and responsibilities and clarify them, but we are likely never to be done with that. We will probably need over time to keep those roles and responsibilities current as capabilities and the threat environment we live in changes.

Mike, did you want to add anything to that?

Admiral BROWN. The only thing is the fact that over the past several months to support that development of the Incident Response Plan we have had multiple exercises, including the private sector participants, so that we can clearly understand under different scenarios everybody's responsibility with respect to cyber security. That is the biggest thing. Everybody does have specific responsibilities.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. So are you disagreeing then with the GAO reports that there is a lack of clearly defined and coordinated responsibilities?

Admiral BROWN. I think the answer is what we needed to have, which is what the Cyberspace Policy Review stated, was a National Cyber Incident Response Plan, and that is what we have all been working on since August to develop.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. And when will you be finished with that plan?

Mr. REITINGER. As I said before, ma'am, we intend to have a full-fledged draft that is executable in time for Cyber Storm III, which will be in September or October of this year.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you very much. We will turn to Mr. Farr.

Mr. FARR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Let me see if I totally understand. Your role with Homeland Security is .gov. Is your role as an Admiral with .mil, or are you——

Admiral BROWN. No, sir. I am Department of Homeland Security. I am assigned to the Department of Homeland Security to conduct its mission. I just happen to be a Department of Defense Navy officer.

Mr. REITINGER. Admiral Brown is an example of the collaboration between the civilian side and the Defense side. He is effectively detailed to the Department of Homeland Security and serves as the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Cyber Security and Communications.

BUDGET FOR CYBER ACTIVITIES

Mr. FARR. What is the total budget that you can disclose? What is our budget for cyber activities?

Mr. REITINGER. The budget for the National Cyber Security Division request for Fiscal Year 2011 is I think $378 million.

CONTRACT EMPLOYEES AND PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERS

Mr. FARR. Okay. And how much of the cyber security workload is performed by contractors?

Mr. REITINGER. Well, we spend program funds on contractors. We have increasingly worked to have more and more of our work performed by government employees. My thoughts on that——

Mr. FARR. So taking that back from contractors, or we grow that into federal employees?

Mr. REITINGER. It really, sir, is making sure that we build out the expertise of our government employees. As I am sure you know, it is difficult to hire in this environment. Cyber security experts are still few in number, and hiring them is a highly competitive activity. We have been very successful in the last year in getting people on board, and we intend to continue to grow the federal workforce.

I like to say when I came on board roughly a year ago we were down to about somewhere between 20 and 25 people, government employees in U.S.–CERT. Through the great efforts of Greg Schaffer and Mike Brown, we have raised that to around 50 now, and we are trying to get that to 100 government employees by the end of the year. So during the course of the last year we have converted roughly 100 positions, if you will, from contractors to government employees.

Mr. FARR. That is the right direction. I would like to invite you to come out and see what our cyber capabilities are on the Monterey Peninsula because Homeland Security has its school where you are getting Masters' and Ph.D.'s, and I think we can expand that training capability with the linkages that we have there.

Could you also give us who are some of your private sector partners?

Mr. REITINGER. Excuse me?

Mr. FARR. Who are some of your private sector partners?

Mr. REITINGER. Sir, we work with private sector partners across the entire spectrum under the National Infrastructure Protection Plan framework, so that includes multiple sectors, including communications and information technology and what you might think of as more traditional sectors like electric power and financial services.

So we have, and work with both directly, with those sectors and through the Cross-Sector Cyber Security Working Group companies in all of those sectors. For example——

Mr. FARR. This is under your Incident Response Plan?

Mr. REITINGER. Well, we work directly with the sectors. Some of the lead work would be done by the IT and communications sectors. With regard to the IT sector, the former chair of the IT sector was Juniper. Now the chair of the IT sector is Microsoft. So it changes over time, but that is representative.

A number of companies from CSC—not CS&C, but CSC. There are multiple companies that are involved in that work. I know that the first call which involved the private sector to work to develop the national cyber incident response process had over a hundred people on it, many of them from the private sector, and so there is a fairly broad level of participation.

INCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN

Mr. FARR. I am just curious because the whole Incident Response Plan has essentially been developed out of the public sector, actually out of CalFire in California. It is a disaster response plan, and yet to develop the Incident Response Plan for cyber disasters is more of a private sector it seems. I am just curious about it.

Mr. REITINGER. Sir, that goes back to Mr Rogers' comments. We are dealing with an environment where the vast majority of critical infrastructure is owned by the private sector. As Admiral Brown said before, everybody has a role here. We need to make sure when bad things happen that everybody knows what they need to do and how they can work together to respond to bad things.

One thing about a cyber incident is it is unlikely to be geographically limited. Certain consequences may be, but it could easily be nationwide, and so we will need the right capabilities to bring together all those players from the Defense Department to the Department of Homeland Security to multiple states and localities and private-sector partners across the country to be able to respond effectively.

BROADBAND EXPANSION

Mr. FARR. Just the last part of that. Is there in that analysis the ability to—you know, we have the big broadband expansion in the stimulus package, and I have been very curious because I represent a real rural area of California, and yet right down the main of that we have fiber optic cable to come to the Naval Postgraduate School, but within 25 miles of that you cannot get a cell phone. You cannot even in fire incidents. We cannot even get satellite communication. We have to park a communication ship offshore; usually not a military ship, but a civilian ship.

So it seems to me that they are in one of those gaps that broadband is not addressing and I do not know whether you are addressing it. Is there some dialogue between what we are giving in our grant and the need to do broadband expansion and cyber security planning?

Mr. REITINGER. Sir, I would say the big topic of broadband expansion is probably outside my mission space, as critical as I recognize that it is.

We, however, are very concerned with broadband expansion. How do we ensure that the people who are involved are secure as they increasingly connect to high bandwidth connections? And there is a part of what works, a part of DHS that reports up through Admiral Brown and Greg Schaffer to me, that looks specifically at how do we ensure that we have things like priority communications across Internet base networks and telephone networks, so that is something we are concerned about, how we can make sure that we can get through to everybody in the event of an emergency.

Mr. FARR. But not necessarily a geographical isolation or anything like that? That would not be part of it?

Mr. REITINGER. The actual broadband expansion is something that would be done by other agencies like NTIA, sir.

2010 CYBER SECURITY EXPENDITURE PLAN

Mr. PRICE. We appreciate both of you being here for what has turned out to be a fairly long morning with the classified briefing and then this public hearing. I think we do have some further questions, and I know we will submit more for the record, so I would like to proceed with the final fairly quick round of questions.

I will lead off with a reference to the 2010 expenditure plan. The Subcommittee received this plan for the National Cyber Security Division last month. In this document DHS has substantially reorganized the program's plan from six goals in the 2009 plan to 47 separate initiatives in 2010. Now, of course it is not just the numbers that matter, but what those numbers signify, but it is fair to say that the Cybersecurity Initiative has grown, has matured, and has become more complex.

I wonder if the increasing number of action items in this expenditure plan may represent a challenge to the orderly execution of the program, especially since, as a number of Members have mentioned, we are dealing overall in the 2011 budget with a modest cut to the Cyber Security Program.

So I want to ask you a question for your oral response and then you may well want to elaborate for the record. What is the relationship between the apparent increasing complexity of the Cyber Security Program and the 2011 budget? How closely was the 2011 budget based on the achievements that DHS plans for 2010? Of course, this is an expenditure plan that arrived in Congress well after the 2011 budget arrived, so there is a question I suppose of synchronization here.

Is the budgeting cycle for cyber security efforts synchronized with the program's implementation? We are looking for not just assurance, I think, but perhaps further details about the way the more detailed expenditure plan, which we awaited for some months, the way that that is reflected. The question is is it faithfully reflected in the 2011 budget request?

[The information follows:]

RESPONSE: The apparent increased complexity of the National Cyber Security Division's (NCSD's) program structure reflects the Department's multi-layered approach to the Nation's current and future cybersecurity posture. The Department's cybersecurity budgeting cycle is synchronized with cybersecurity program implementation. The Department's FY 2010 NCSD expenditure plan and FY 2011 NCSD budget justification were developed based on the FY 2010 NCSD budget request. NCSD's planned FY 2010 achievements were identified based on the FY 2010 budget and are consistent with the FY 2011 budget request. As such, the FY 2011 budget is fully informed by DHS's planned FY 2010 cybersecurity achievements.

The decrease in the NCSD budget request for FY 2011 was caused by many factors, including the elimination of one-time or non-recur investments and DHS' prioritization of spending across the department. However, core cybersecurity programs such as EINSTIEN will continue in FY 2011.

Mr. REITINGER. Sir, let me briefly say, and I would be happy to supplement in a question for the record, that I believe we are.

I personally apologize to you and to the Committee for the length of time it took to get you the expenditure plan. That is a matter of focus for us, and we got it to the Committee more rapidly this year than we did last year, and we will do it more rapidly next year than we did this year if that is a requirement. I apologize, and we will work to make sure that that does not recur.

Second, I believe that the efforts are synched. We are planning in the out years. We are planning long term for what we need to accomplish, and I think the reason you see an increasing complexity in our expenditure plans is we are having more people. We are bringing on the people, the human capital that we will need to be able to execute on a broader mission space.

I think you will increasingly see a greater strategic focus in what we do because just earlier this year for the first time the Department of Homeland Security, in coordination with the interagency, released a Quadrennial Homeland Security Review, which says this is what we are trying to accomplish. These are our mission areas. These are our top line goals.

One thing I would point out for this Committee is that for the first time cyber security was identified as one of the top five mission areas on a par with securing the borders with the entire Homeland Security enterprise, which is an interagency enterprise. So you will see an increasing focus and priority on this area and alignment of budgeting and initiatives with that strategic direction.

CYBER SECURITY COORDINATION

Mr. PRICE. Let me just quickly follow up on a related area of questioning which Ms. Roybal-Allard pursued; that is the coordination among federal agencies that you are striving for.

Your budget does address that very directly with a single funding item doubling the cyber security coordination funding from $5 million to $10 million. What specifically is that all about?

Mr. REITINGER. Sir, that is about the National Cyber Security Center, which was established under HSPD–23/NSPD–54. That organization was not funded until FY 2010, except through some transfers, and received its initial funding of $5 million thanks to this Committee and to the Senate for FY 2010, which is creating an initial operating capability.

The National Cyber Security Center is dedicated to enabling collaboration across the six cyber centers such as both U.S.–CERT and the NCIJTF, which is run by the FBI for law enforcement purposes. All of that collection of centers to enable them to collaborate effectively together to be able to share information amongst themselves and to enable common situational awareness across all of the different areas of data and knowledge that the U.S. Government has.

The $10 million request is to move out of an Initial Operating Capacity into a broader scope of responsibility. It is an expansion from, I believe, 14 federal FTP in this year to 40 FTP next year.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Mr. Rogers.

Mr. ROGERS. What can you say in this setting about where the attacks are originating?

Mr. REITINGER. I think I would say in this setting, sir, that attacks can occur from anywhere to anywhere and that we need to be mindful and protect against the full spectrum of threats.

One of the things that is important to note is one can appear to see an attack coming from a particular place where that just is the location of a computer system that an attacker has routed his or her communications through, so actually attributing conduct and finding the ultimate source of attack remains a significant item of work, demonstrated by how difficult it is to bring criminal prosecutions for criminal elements that are involved in this activity.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, obviously some of the attacks are from States, are they not?

Mr. REITINGER. There is a full spectrum of threats, sir, and it goes up to the State level. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. Including military?

Mr. REITINGER. I think I would rather not characterize that in this context, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. All right. Can you tell us some of the States that are involved?

Mr. ROGERS. Again, I would rather do that in closed session, sir.

Mr. REITINGER. All right.

Mr. FARR. Foreign States or domestic States?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, is Kentucky involved? [Laughter.]

Mr. REITINGER. I can neither confirm nor deny that. [Laughter.]

Mr. ROGERS. I plead the Fifth, too. How far behind are we on Einstein 3?

Mr. REITINGER. Sir, I would say that our deployment schedule is about—with regard to where we are right now, as opposed to when we intended to deploy, about a year behind where we would like to be given the barriers that we faced.

Mr. ROGERS. Barriers like what?

Mr. REITINGER. The barriers include the need to develop the contracts, and the need to work with our agency partners to ensure that all of the right legal and oversight structures are in place, a wide collection of activities.

EINSTEIN 3 CAPABILITIES

Mr. ROGERS. Well, how would you characterize the vulnerability of government networks to some damage or penetration without the real time intrusion detection and monitoring capability of Einstein 3?

Mr. REITINGER. I think all networks, Federal Government or otherwise, are subject to significant threats and significant risks, sir, but as we deploy, or as we now test Einstein 3, and work towards deployment of operational capability, we are in the process of deploying other protections, working with our agency partners to make sure that they have the information that they need, and taking a series of actions.

There is simply, sir, no silver bullet here, and Einstein 3 is not a silver bullet. We need to make sure that we build defense in depth and have multiple ways in order to help protect both government and private networks.

Mr. ROGERS. Well, the goal, of course is to prevent penetration in real time of our networks. Can you assure us that Einstein 3 will achieve that goal?

Mr. REITINGER. Sir, I can assure you that the technology when deployed will significantly enhance our security posture, and enable us to do things that we cannot currently do in the .gov domain.

But it again will not be a silver bullet. It will not stop all intrusions. We will be looking for particular indicators of malicious activity, and attackers' techniques change over time. Plus, there are different spectrums of threats.

Someone could simply walk into—you know, take a government computer home, a laptop home, and plug it into their network, have it compromised when they do that because they have got an infected machine on their home network.

So we are going to have to be vigilant and continue to build multiple protections in defense in depth as we are doing right now.

Mr. ROGERS. So, Einstein 3 will not be the final answer?

Mr. REITINGER. Oh, no, sir. There will be an Einstein 4 and other parallel protections that go along with it. It is an old saying if you will, and cyber security is not a destination. It is a journey.

And it is a little tired, but it is true. We are dealing not with a set of static threats, like is there going to be an earthquake or not, but an adaptive and reactive set of adversaries that are going to see what we do, and change what they do, across the full spectrum, and we are going to need to keep responding to what they do in order to ensure protection.

Mr. ROGERS. Finally, we have not talked much about the private sector here today, although we should because it is 85 percent owners of critical infrastructure. What can you tell us about how you are working with the private sector in this regard?

Mr. REITINGER. Sir, we are working again with the private sector across the spectrum. We are sharing information with them. And as I mentioned in my testimony, things like the pilot that we are sharing information with the financial services sector, three different financial services, ISAC.

We are working and we have private sector participants already at our telecommunications response center, the national coordinating center, and we are going to be working to add additional private sector representatives from other sectors, including IT and perhaps additional ones, at the national cyber security and communications integration center, because we want to have a joint operation center that will enable us with the private sector to work jointly.

We are working with them on exercises, and making sure that we have got the right processes as I said before in the National Cyber Incident Response plan to be able to work together as one nation.

We have worked with them on specific initiatives under Initiative 12 or Project 12 of the Comprehensive National Cyber Security Initiative, and in particular under the National and Infrastructure Protection Plan framework, for example, last year released the first ever risk assessment of the IT sector, in full collaboration with the IT sector coordinating council.

The last thing that I would point out is that we are working with them in particular, if you will, technological silos. So we are working directly with control systems vendors and other entities worried about control systems, to help increase the security of control systems.

So one could talk about our work with the private sector, and nearly everything that we are doing, we are doing something in that space with the private sector.

Mr. ROGERS. Could you apply an Einstein 2 tech system to the private sector on a voluntarily basis, and afford them some of the protections that Einstein 2 and 3 gives to the government techs?

Mr. REITINGER. Sir, I would say that one could deploy an intrusion prevention system in order to protect part of the private sector. We right now are focused on deploying that to protect the .gov domain.

Mr. ROGERS. Thank you very much for your testimony and your work.

Mr. REITINGER. Thank you, sir.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Mr. Rodriguez.

PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS AND TRAINING EXERCISES

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Thank you very much, and let me go back a little bit on this discussion. Have we done any exercises with the private sector or do we have any projects going on that you are aware of now?

Mr. REITINGER. Oh, absolutely, sir, particularly in cyber. Over the course of the last few years, we have done big exercises, like Cyber Storm I and Cyber Storm II.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Yes.

Mr. REITINGER. And just in the last few months working on the National Cyber Incident Response Plan, we have done three table top exercises that involved the private sector.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. One of the things that concerns me is with universities. Have any incidents occurred that are less likely to be publicized because they hurt the universities, especially if a crime is occurring?

And in the area of crime, I would presume the same thing applies to banks. I am concerned that we do not know what is occurring in the private sector, or what might be occurring.

You mentioned in terms of when we find out. I would presume that some attacks we have not found out about yet. So do we have—is there a need there to do some additional work with the private sector, and also in the area of crime, and with the police and preparing them as to how to deal with these issues through cyber in the area of crime in the local communities?

Mr. REITINGER. Sir, you are taking me back not to my current role, which is more cyber security focused, than in the former role that I had as a prosecutor in the Department of Justice. I think that your questions are spot on, sir.

Even back then, back to 1995 and before, the questions were raised about are we getting enough reporting, because people can be very reluctant to report cyber intrusions because it could adversely affect their reputation.

And that has been an item of work not only in our community to make sure that people and companies know that we can provide assistance to them, but in law enforcement so that they can take appropriate action.

Companies over time have gotten more used to reporting, and things like breach disclosure laws have certainly helped in that regard. But we need to continue to develop that. We still have to make too many decisions in cyber security based not on data, but based on religion.

And I do not mean that in the technical sense, but people make decisions based on what they believe and what they think to be true, rather than based on what the data shows. So we need to continue to build those relationships to get that data, and that is a significant item of work for us to make sure.

For example, with the financial services sector, the whole point behind the pilot that we are conducting is that that is not how we push information to the sector. It is bilateral information sharing.

How do we share information so that we give them relevant data, and they give us relevant data, so we can all have the information that we need both to generate situational awareness and to allow us to protect our systems?

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. And you hit the nail on the head, because I know that with the universities we had to create legislation to require them to report any assaults, or anything against women, because they were not forthcoming.

I assume that the private sector is not going to be forthcoming either unless we require that information, or allow some umbrella of protection for us to follow through on that. I am really concerned whether our local police are also capable of following through on some things that might be occurring through cyber, of if we are not there yet in terms of the training that is required.

And so you are also telling me that we are providing training in the local community? Who was doing that once again?

LOCAL COMMUNITY TRAINING

Mr. REITINGER. Sir, training the local communities is done, I think, by primarily in a distributed way. Through our efforts under

National Cyber Security Awareness Month, and more generally around awareness, make active efforts to inform everyone, including critical infrastructure, but down to individual end-users about the way they can protect themselves.

And we make a very focused effort during Cyber Security Awareness Month. I mean, just one case in point. During Cyber Security Awareness Month this last year, I sat down in a local station, or in a satellite studio and did over 20 local interviews with different local TV stations around the country to help raise cyber security awareness in their community, and that sort of activity is continuing.

One other thing that I wanted to mention. There are mechanisms that enable us to protect information that the private sector shares with us. In particular, the Protected Critical Infrastructure Information program, the PCII program, which is run under DHS, provides protection to voluntarily share vulnerability information. So we have mechanisms to go forward in that space.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you. Mr. Farr.

EINSTEIN DEPLOYMENT SCHEDULE

Mr. FARR. I want to follow up Mr. Rogers' question. How far behind is Einstein, or how far behind do you think .gov is from .mil?

Mr. REITINGER. Sir, that is hard for me to compare because the environments are so very different. The .gov environment is far more complicated, and far more distributed, and has far more connectivity, and more owners than operators. I really do not know how to answer that question.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL EXCHANGE SECURITY

Mr. FARR. Well, let me follow up Mr. Rodriguez's question, and following up on who is responsible for the exchanges, the commodity exchange and the stock exchanges for cyber security? I would think of all the energies that would be hacked, and jammed, and manipulated, would be the exchanges, because that is there 24–7, and global, and a lot of international players are involved in the exchanges, because you can do the whole thing over the Internet.

So it seems to me to be one of the most massive cyber security items would have to be in that area. Is that our government's responsibility, or is that all just the cyber section?

Mr. REITINGER. Sir, you raise a very good question. This is an important point. The ultimate responsibility for cyber security is going to lie with the owners and operators of the networks. So it is important to us to not fully own the security of .gov.

It is the Department of Homeland Security's responsibility to secure its own networks. It is the Defense Department's responsibility to secure its networks. It is the—pick an agency. It is the Department of Interior's responsibility to secure its networks.

Similarly, the same is true in the private sector. So what we have got to do is get into a world where cyber security is a part of the DNA of every entity, and we in government, particularly in the parts of the government that report up to me, the National Cyber Security Division, are both making that easier providing the data that those companies, or government entities, need to protect themselves, and provide certain technologies or capabilities to deal with issues that are hard to deal with on a one-by-one basis.

Mr. FARR. It also seems that we have to stay ahead of the curve, the intellectual curve. We have got to have the brightest people in the world working for us.

Mr. REITINGER. Absolutely.

Mr. FARR. And do we?

Mr. REITINGER. We have some very incredible people both in the government and in the private sector, sir. You would be amazed at some of the expertise that exists both in the private sector and in government to address some of these issues.

But if we do not maintain a focus on developing the capabilities in our universities, and in hiring people, and making sure that people know being a deepest pool, a cyber security pool, we are going to have a lot of trouble.

We have got to start getting kids when they are six and seven years old thinking about programming, and getting them involved in security, and doing end-to-end work so that when they graduate from a university, they are ready to go to work for a private-sector company, or a government agency, and they are the world experts.

Mr. FARR. And Silicon Valley is very cool and very rich, and very profitable. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PRICE. Thank you, and let me thank both of our witnesses for very helpful testimony, and for the good work that you are doing in a very challenging area, and one that we are going to be paying careful attention to in the weeks ahead as we draw up the 2011 budget. But you have been a great help to us this morning and we thank you.

Mr. REITINGER. Thank you, sir.

Mr. PRICE. With that the Subcommittee is adjourned.

United States
House of Representatives
Committee on Appropriations

Hearing before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

DHS Cyber Security Programs-What Progress Has Been Made And What Still Needs To Be Improved?

Questions for the Record

April 15, 2010

Table of Contents for Questions for the Record

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE DAVID PRICE

Deputy Undersecretary Philip Reitinger and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications
Rear Admiral Michael Brown
National Protection and Programs Directorate

Cybersecurity Coordination

Question: The 2011 budget requests $10 million for the National Cybersecurity Center (NCSC), an increase of $5 million or 100%. Part of this funding will support a 24/7 cyber watch floor, but other operations of NCSC remain unclear. Provide for the record a copy of the NCSC mission statement, a description of the relationship between NCSC and US-CERT (including clarification of how NCSC 24/7 watch relates to US-CERT watch activities), and an explanation, with specific FTE levels, of the responsibilities of staff and contractors funded through NCSC appropriations.

ANSWER: The mission of the National Cybersecurity Center (NCSC) is to help secure U.S. Federal Government networks and systems by coordinating and integrating information to provide cross-domain situational awareness; analyze and report on the composite state of U.S. cyber networks and systems; and foster collaboration.

In executing its mission, NCSC does not duplicate the roles and responsibilities of participating organizations but rather supports them in their mission and ensures coordination and a shared cybersecurity situational awareness among these organizations.

As part of its mandate to coordinate information across the cyber landscape, NCSC has been tasked with working hand-in-hand with six federal cyber centers. The United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) is one of these. Each of these centers has different and uniquely focused missions relating to its specific functions within the cybersecurity domain and within its respective agency. The NCSC is tasked with coordinating and informing the overall information exchange common operating picture among these centers and across the Federal Government to ensure there are collective cyber awareness, preparedness and response capabilities to react to potential cyber incidents.

US-CERT is part of the National Cyber Security Division (NCSD), which defines its strategic objectives as building and maintaining an effective national cyberspace response system and implementing a cyber risk management program for protection of critical infrastructure and national systems. US-CERT works to support these goals.

The NCSC 24/7 watch function is designed to monitor many data streams, including those of US-CERT, to discern the wider state of cyberspace affairs pursuant to NCSC's mission of looking at the national strategic picture in federal cyberspace rather than replicating the activities undertaken by US-CERT. NCSC intends to report on issues of strategic and national level significance rather than provide the same analytical data or process raw information daily as is carried out by US-CERT.

The NCSC has six key service areas. Each service area is described in the following paragraphs, along with a list of the Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs) and contractors who support each area. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 request ($10.0 million) includes funding for 40 Full-Time Positions (FTPs)/28 FTEs. The current plan is as follows:

Leadership and Business Operations – 6 FTP/5 FTE

This key service area is responsible for budget formulation, expenditure of funds, accounting and finance; procurement; human resources and personnel; information technology (IT) systems; facilities, property, equipment and other material resources; and identification and tracking of performance measurements relating to the responsibilities of the Department.

Mission Integration – 10 FTP/7 FTE

This key service area includes Mission Integration Officers assigned to each center, who ensure the delivery of agreed-upon deliverables and outcomes in the value proposition/partnership agreements. These FTEs will facilitate the integration of the six participating centers through common or aligned processes, procedures and techniques.

Collaboration and Coordination – 3 FTP/2 FTE

This key service area includes three FTPs assigned to develop and implement the partnership agreements with the six participating centers. Another key responsibility of this service area is to develop and issue the Annual National Cybersecurity Compendium. In addition, these FTEs will work with the Mission Integration Officers to develop and coordinate a cross-organizational information-sharing process. They also facilitate professional collaboration and manage the partnership agreement process with each center.

Situational Awareness/Cyber Incident Response – 9 FTP/6 FTE

This key service area sustains an integrated national situational awareness capability for operational and strategic means at all four classification levels: Non-Secure Internet Protocol Router (NIPR), Secure Internet Protocol Router Network/Homeland Secure Data Network (SIPRNet/HSDNet), the Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS) and Gold Networks. In addition, this service area will provide support to steady state incident response and national cyber incident response efforts. Finally, this service area is responsible for the development and deployment of an integrated incident management system of detection; analysis; alert and notification; and response/remediation.

Analysis and Reporting – 8 FTP/5 FTE

The purpose of this key service area is to report daily, weekly and annually on the composite state of the U.S. cyber networks and systems. These FTE are also responsible for conducting system-wide incident analysis and integrated incident response planning. This key service is also charged with convening and managing the cyber incident investigative capability – modeled after other successful federal investigative capabilities.

Knowledge and Technology Management – 4 FTP/3 FTE

This key service area will provide a portal with a compendium of cybersecurity information and intelligence for cybersecurity professionals, analysts and center customers. It will sustain a national cyber incident database that will provide the means for online collaboration, correlation analysis, discovery and trend studies. This service area will also be responsible for enabling IT support for the NCSC and for providing enterprise tools and capabilities (process, tool deployment and common procedures) for all six centers. This function will lead enterprise-wide tool development and deployment, assuming full Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative 5 (CNCI-5) responsibilities in FY 2012.

Question: As the Department continues to develop and deploy the EINSTEIN system, what is DHS doing to ensure that the Security Operations Centers (SOCs) in individual agencies, which are a critical part of the overall Federal Government response to cyber incidents, are enabled to achieve their mission? Do non-DHS agencies' SOCs have access to the information collected with the Einstein technology?

ANSWER: NCSD maintains collaboration and coordination through a recurring technical interchange of processed alert data with federal agency Security Operations Centers (SOCs) to mitigate vulnerabilities and respond to threats and attacks. As part of this interchange, NCSD's operational branch, the US-CERT, works directly with agencies to confirm potential incidents when US-CERT identifies anomalous activity traversing EINSTEIN 2 sensors. If an incident is confirmed, US-CERT will work with the agency to mitigate it within the agency network and produce the appropriate product to alert other agencies to the potential threat and/or vulnerability.

However, at times, the contextual threat information that underlies EINSTEIN data is of a classified nature. Improved information sharing and collaboration using classified networks is being enabled, in part, by federal agency implementation of the Trusted Internet Connections (TIC) Initiative led by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Department under the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative. The TIC Reference Architecture requires that each agency serving as a TIC Access Provider (TICAP) satisfy 51 critical capabilities, which were developed in an interagency working group. Among these capabilities, each TICAP's SOC must maintain appropriately credentialed 24x7 staffing, the capability to handle national security information based on the requirements established by the Committee for National Security Systems and the capability to house Top Secret/Sensitive Compartmented Information (TS/SCI) equipment in a compartmented secure facility. Once a TICAP agency implements the TIC Initiative, its SOC will be better enabled to achieve its mission through access to classified threat data or relevant contextual threat information.

US-CERT bases the implementation of signatures in EINSTEIN 2 on current threats to the Federal Government. As a result of the events triggered by the signatures, US-CERT is working to provide federal agencies with serialized, near real-time analysis reports derived from EINSTEIN 2 data. Although some departments and agencies with EINSTEIN 1 Netflow sensors installed have access to Netflow data today, that access is not real time or near real time, and no such access was ever contemplated by the program. Moreover, for a variety of reasons (ranging from volume of data, need for validation via analysis/processing and classification issues), neither the current EINSTEIN 2 deployment nor the planned EINSTEIN 3 solution contemplate sharing unprocessed raw IDS/IPS data with departments and agencies in near real time. However, US-CERT works directly with agencies to confirm potential incidents when US-CERT identifies anomalous activity traversing EINSTEIN 2 sensors. However, if an incident is confirmed, US-CERT will work with the agency to mitigate it within the agency network and produce the appropriate product to alert other agencies to the potential threat and/or vulnerability.

Question: What is DHS doing to take into account the fact that various Federal "cloud" initiatives may be outside of the Trusted Internet Connection initiative?

ANSWER: As part of the Federal Cloud Initiative started in October 2009, the IT Infrastructure Line of Business started the Cloud Computing Security Working Group (CCSWG). The CCSWG is an inter-agency group that includes the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the General Services Administration, the

National Institute of Standards and Technology and other sponsoring agencies under the Chief Information Officer Council. The CCSWG is developing processes for performing joint security authorization and continuing oversight of large outsourced, multi-agency systems; however, its initial focus is on cloud computing environments. DHS is working with the CCSWG to ensure appropriate security controls protect Federal Government information wherever it is stored, processed or transmitted, based on the sensitivity of the information and risk environment. As DHS and the other agencies collectively gain more experience with federal cloud initiatives, DHS will continue to update the TIC Initiative. It is expected there will need to be a combination of approaches that include the TIC Initiative and Cloud Computing. Cloud Computing environments, which handle some types of Federal Government information requiring access controls, may need to use private Cloud Computing environments including TIC protection. Other types of Federal Government information also do not have access controls, do not require TIC protection or are already hosted in other Cloud Computing environments.

Question: What efforts is DHS taking to create a baseline of information on attacks and incidents that can be openly shared with other agencies and the public without damaging intelligence operations, offensive operations, or entity reputations?

ANSWER: US-CERT's goal is to share as many indicators as possible with federal agencies at the Unclassified/For Official Use Only level. This is one of the most challenging aspects of US-CERT's mission space because there is a push to disseminate information as quickly as possible to the widest possible audience and a pull to avoid alerting the threat and losing the trust of US-CERT's law enforcement and intelligence community peers. The information that is being shared will be, when time permits, coordinated with law enforcement and intelligence organizations. For federal departments and agencies, improved information sharing and collaboration using classified networks is being enabled, in part, by federal agency implementation of the TIC Initiative led by OMB and the Department under the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative. The TIC Reference Architecture requires that each agency serving as a TICAP satisfy 51 critical capabilities, which were developed in an interagency working group. Among these capabilities, each TICAP's SOC must maintain appropriately credentialed 24x7 staffing, the capability to handle national security information based on the requirements established by the Committee for National Security Systems and the capability to house TS/SCI equipment in a compartmented secure facility. Once a TICAP agency implements the TIC Initiative, its SOC will be better enabled to achieve its mission through access to classified threat data or relevant contextual threat information.

User Authentication

Question: As the Department considers approaches to strengthen authentication requirements, what research is being done to understand what is working and what is not working? Is the Department consulting with experts in the private sector on this topic? What authentication methodologies have been considered, and is there any risk-based analysis contributing to the methodologies under review?

ANSWER: DHS is actively pursuing development and implementation of an Identity, Credential and Access Management (ICAM) strategy for the Department in line with the Federal Identity, Credential and Access Management guidelines issued by the Federal CIO Council. This effort includes understanding lessons learned and best practices in the area of user authentication.

The Department:

- Coordinates with other federal agencies (for example, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Defense) to determine lessons learned and best practices
- Actively participates in federal and industry meetings related to ICAM (including user authentication)
- Consults with industry experts to determine trends, innovations, lessons learned and best practices (specifically key innovators and integrators in the field of ICAM)
- Works with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to determine research, standards and best practices
- Gathers and reviews research materials (through industry research groups)
- Performs pilots (for example, Backend Attribute Exchange, logical access pilots with Personal Identity Verification (PIV))
- Performs Analysis of Alternatives

DHS actively interacts with experts in the private sector on measures to strengthen authentication requirements. DHS research includes participating in demonstrations, gathering information through Requests for Information, attending appropriate conferences and performing research with ICAM industry leaders and research groups. DHS has established an industry liaison program to effectively coordinate with industry experts. In addition DHS has contract IT research and advisory services through Burton Group and Forrester Research and standards development organizations such as the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards.

DHS follows the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), Federal Information Processing Standards 199 and OMB M04-04 guidelines, standards and requirements in the area of user authentication.

DHS is in the process of supporting use of Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 credentials, both for logical and physical access control. A segment architecture for ICAM has been developed in which the department goal is the use of PIV and PIV-I for two or multi-factor authentication. However, although PIV credentials are in deployment, alternative two-factor solutions such as out-of-band services have been considered as well as knowledge-based authentication and one-time password.

DHS also works toward a federated approach, allowing for interoperability and trust with other parties, including other federal agencies, industry and the public. Business rules and requirements for federated credentials are still in development. Some work on the use of attributes, in addition to credentials for access control decisions, has been done in partnership with the Department of Defense (DoD) and NorthCOM through the DHS Science and Technology Directorate.

DHS follows FISMA requirements that include risk and compliance management to ensure compliance with all the FISMA metrics. Each system is assigned a risk level that drives the minimum authentication level of assurance. Furthermore, DHS follows Federal Information Processing Standards 199 and OMB M04-04 guidelines. In general, the Department is considering the need for "more than password" authentication as part of an elevating authentication requirement across the board based on risk. Specific transaction types within systems that require more secure authentication are handled case by case. DHS' goal is the use of PIV and PIV-I, supported by another authentication control (for example, biometric) for two or multi-factor authentication.

Control Systems

Question: Provide for the record a description of the achievements DHS made in 2009 working with Idaho National Laboratory to develop protections for control systems. What control system security projects are planned for 2010 and 2011? Who will carry out this work?

ANSWER: NCSD Control Systems Security Program (CSSP) objective is to guide a cohesive effort between government and industry to reduce the risk to critical infrastructure control systems. The following are CSSP's significant accomplishments over the past year, for which CSSP received Idaho National Laboratory support as needed:

- Produced, distributed and maintained cross-sector control systems security products to enhance security and reduce risk within the control systems environment.
- Worked with federal, state, local and tribal governments to improve control systems security within and across all critical infrastructure sectors.
- Sponsored and supported timely and appropriate sharing of actionable cybersecurity information sharing between public and private sector Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) representatives.
- Coordinated testing and validation of control systems vulnerability and assessment tools and methods.
- Established the Industrial Control Systems Joint Working Group (ICSJWG) as a formal mechanism to protect information and foster the coordination of activities and programs across government and private sector stakeholders.
- Developed and presented training videos and classes to educate the control systems community on the risk of control system cyber attacks and mitigation solutions. CSSP trained approximately 3,354 members of the Control Systems community in 2009.
- Established the Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team, a resource to receive, manage and respond to incidents and vulnerabilities affecting our Nation's control systems.
- Developed and validated control systems scenarios that illustrate the impact and consequences of vulnerabilities on our Nation's critical infrastructure and key resources.
- Collaborated with the Chemical, Dams, Energy, Nuclear and Water Sectors to develop sector-specific control system security roadmaps.

CSSP plans to accomplish the following projects during FY 2010 and 2011:

- Enhance risk and vulnerability assessments on commercial-off-the-shelf control systems components, operating systems or networks to provide public and private partners with critical information on control security weaknesses.
- Conduct vulnerability analysis on SmartGrid enabling technologies, such as Advanced Metering Infrastructure, Advanced Meter Reading and Mesh network architectures to identify potential vulnerabilities and develop mitigation solutions.
- Expand the Advanced Vulnerability Discovery facility to include two Additional Real Time Data Simulators, an expanded wireless test bed spectrum, current generation Automated Metering Infrastructure/Automated Meter Reading technologies and initial baseline assessment of current systems.
- Collaborate with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission on joint Electromagnetic Pulse studies to evaluate potential hazards to the electric grid.
- Operate the ICSJWG and its subgroups to provide a formal mechanism to protect information and foster coordination.
- Continue to operate, enhance and expand the Industrial Control Systems Cyber Emergency Response Team as a core component of the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center.

- Collaborate with the Chemical, Water and Energy sectors as they publish, update and/or implement their respective control system security roadmaps.
- Review, enhance and widely distribute the Cyber Security Evaluation Tool (CSET) across the control systems community.
- Implement long-term actions as outlined in the Information Technology Sector-Specific Plan to manage risk, identify protective programs, enhance information sharing, set the pace for the research and development agenda of the information technology sector and track its progress.
- Incorporate sector-specific objectives within critical infrastructure and key resource assessments and, at the same time, provide national-level estimations of sector and cross-sector cybersecurity capabilities, achievements and barriers.
- Contribute to the development of cybersecurity risk assessment methodologies.
- Support 50 site assistance visits to critical infrastructure and key resources sites in FY 2010 and 75 in FY 2011. The site assistance visits are opportunities for CSSP to provide value-added support for organizations using the assessment tool provided by the program. CSSP provides "over the shoulder" training and guidance to asset owners in using CSET during the onsite assessments.

NCSD's CSSP will execute these planned objectives.

Next Generation Networks (NGN)

Question: What deliverables are scheduled to be produced by the NGN program in 2010 and 2011? Provide for the record a list of achievements this office will accomplish in those years, including the dates by which the accomplishments will be made.

ANSWER:

Achievements in FY 2010 include the following five major milestones:

A. Modification of Nortel Networks Communications Server 2000 (CS2K). The CS2k is a public network device that provides a gateway between legacy voice (circuit switched) and new (NGN IP) Voice over IP (VoIP) technologies. This equipment is being modified to provide NGN Priority Services features. The CS2k modification will subsequently be deployed within two NGN VoIP carriers (Verizon and Sprint) networks. The deliverables associated with this project include intermediate system engineering, performance analysis and testing documents:
   - Feb 2010: Performance Analysis Working Session, Version 1 (completed)
   - Feb 2010: Functional Narrative, Version 1 (completed)
   - May 2010: Product Test Plan
   - Jun 2010: Performance Analysis Working Session Briefing, Version 2
   - Jun/Sep 2010: Product Test (test event)

B. Core VoIP Priority Service: Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) service providers (AT&T, Verizon and Sprint) require a multi-phase/multi-year process to transition priority services from legacy circuit switched to new VoIP packet switched networks. The deliverables associated with this process include system engineering, performance analysis and testing deliverables; these deliverables are customized to each respective carrier's implementation processes.

   AT&T's NGN priority VoIP capability will be delivered in five phases. Phases 1, 2 and 3 have been completed. AT&T's FY 2010 Phase 3 deliverables are:

- VoIP Packet Priority Test Report (received 2Q10) signifying the capability met government requirements for NGN GETS.
- VoIP Packet Priority Systems Engineering and Operations Report (received 2Q10) describing the capabilities implemented to meet the government requirements for NGN GETS.

Verizon Business (VzB) is in the initial stage of the systems engineering; FY 2010 deliverables are:

- Systems Engineering Design documentation, to include:
  - Voice Networks and Services Analysis report
  - Vulnerability Analysis and Evaluation of NGN GETS
  - NGN Preliminary Engineering & Requirements Gap Analysis
  - NGN GETS Implementation Plan
  - Integrated Plan for Evolution to NGN GETS

Sprint is also in the initial stages of systems engineering; FY 2010 deliverables are:

- System Engineering Design documentation, to include:
  - Develop NGN Architecture and services definition.
  - Develop detail priority call definitions for all NGN components
  - High-level design documents in support of NGN voice services design.
  - Performance Analysis Report

C. Produce an analysis report of industry responses to a Request for Information (RFI). The RFI asked for additional information on industry capabilities for complete NGN transitions of their networks, such as wireless cellular access, and for multimedia voice, video and data services.

D. The Industry Requirements (IR) are a set of technical documents that establish the foundation to ensure the carrier networks are interoperable and priority calls can transverse between different VoIP networks seamlessly. The IR represents government and industry collaboration to reach a consensus on how to provide priority voice services through VoIP networks.

In 2010, all planned IR deliverables have been completed

- Six Wireless IRs
- One Wireline IR

E. The FY 2010 deliverables from NGN priority services cybersecurity studies are:

- Wireline Access Network Security Requirements Report
- Wireless Access Network Security Requirements Report
- Cybersecurity Prototype Implementation Plan for priority services
- Risk Analysis of NS/EP core service architectures report
- Core Network Security Requirements report
- Assess NS/EP services security in AT&T Network to provide recommendations for enhancements and protections

<u>Expected Achievements in FY 2011 include the following four major milestones:</u>

A. Complete modification of Nortel CS2K. The tasks in FY 2011 include a Captive Office Test to verify interoperability which consists of the CS2K with other carrier telecommunications equipment and software that can be tested or verified in a simulated operating environment without the risk if disrupting actual services. A Captive Office Test Plan and Test Report will describe in detail the tests to be run and the results of those tests. The projected deliverables associated with this project during FY 2011 include:

- Nov 2010: Product Test Report
- Nov 2010: Captive Office Test Plan
- Nov/Dec 2010: Captive Office Test (test event)
- Dec 2010 : Captive Office Test Report
- Feb 2011: General Availability (ready for carrier testing and deployment)

B. Core VoIP Priority Service: Transition GETS service providers to new VoIP packet switched networks. The projected deliverables associated with this process include system engineering, performance analysis and testing deliverables.

AT&T's NGN priority VoIP capability will be delivered in 5 phases. AT&T's FY 2011 Phase 4 projected deliverables are:

- AT&T VoIP Path Priority Service requirements analysis documentation to translate government requirements to AT&T system requirements.

Sprint FY 2011projected deliverables are:

- Sprint Phase 2 – Integration
    - Install priority enabled software in Sprint switching lab and provide report.
    - Conduct systems lab integration of all NGN software components and provide report.
    - Conduct bench mark testing for NGN capability and provide report.

C. Update of the IRs and standards for Security, Inter-carrier interfaces and Core-Access interface.

D. The FY 2011 cybersecurity projected deliverables which follow on from FY 2010 deliverables are:

- Risk assessments to evaluate vulnerabilities in end-to-end NGN Priority Services.
- Prototype test report of implementations of key security functionality tied to priority services.
- Threat analysis and risk mitigation strategies report on AT&T NS/EP services.

<u>Planned Accomplishments for 2010</u>

A. IRs for wireless and wireline access technologies were completed in March 2010.

B. AT&T achieved limited operational capability in March 2010, validating the priority solution assumptions for later phases, when GETS/SRAS traffic will be able to travel over Internet Protocol through the AT&T network.

C. Complete the analysis and report of the NGN Priority Services RFI in August 2010.

D. Verizon will complete the planning stage for the implementation of the NGN GETS service in September 2010 with the delivery of the Integrated Plan for Evolution to NGN GETS. NCS and Verizon will conduct a preliminary Network Service Design Review in September 2010 to ascertain that the government requirements are understood.

E. Complete required DHS NGN Program governance documentation by September 2010.

<u>Planned Accomplishments for 2011</u>

A. Modification of the Nortel Networks CS2K containing NGN GETS Voice over Internet protocol priority features will reach General Availability in February 2011 and can subsequently be deployed in carrier's networks.
B. NCS and Sprint will conduct a preliminary Network Service Design Review by January 2011 to ascertain that the government requirements are understood.
C. Sprint will complete priority feature development and testing necessary to support GETS on Sprint's NGN Priority Services by September 2011.
D. AT&T and the NCS will conduct a Network Service Design Review in September 2011 for the VoIP Path Priority capability. This review will analyze whether all NGN GETS functional and performance requirements will be met by the AT&T implementation.
E. NCS and Sprint will conduct a Critical Network Service Design Review by July 2011 to ascertain the NGN GETS functional and performance requirements will be met by the Sprint implementation.

Office of Emergency Communications (OEC)

Question: Provide for the record an updated chart of training conducted both by OEC directly and by other organizations or entities that work with OEC on contract to promote interoperable communications. Use the format previously published on pages 418 – 419 of part 4 of the 2010 Subcommittee hearing record, noting specifically what classes have been conducted by non-DHS organizations, but funded by DHS appropriations.

ANSWER:

FY 2009

Communications Asset Survey and Mapping (CASM) Training	The CASM tool provides the ability for representatives of public safety agencies within an urban area/state/territory to collect, store and visualize data about agencies, communication assets and the way agencies use these assets. Training is provided on the use of this software tool. In addition to this onsite training, OEC offers significant support through conference calls and webinars.			
	Start Date	**End Date**	**Site**	**# of Attendees**
	11/06/2008	11/06/2008	Virginia	10
	05/16/2008	06/02/2008	Washington	1
	07/01/2008	07/02/2008	Indiana	150
	10/01/2008	10/01/2008	Texas	25
	01/22/2009	01/22/2009	Georgia	3
	02/19/2009	02/19/2009	Washington	25
Gateway Training	This training provides different levels of understanding on gateway (that is, audio bridge) functionality and operations. This training prepares participating personnel for activation and deactivation of available gateways.			
	Start Date	**End Date**	**Site**	**# of Attendees**
	06/01/2009	06/01/2009	Texas	60
	07/01/2009	07/01/2009	Florida	60
	07/01/2009	07/01/2009	Georgia	60
	07/01/2009	07/01/2009	North Carolina	60
	07/01/2009	07/01/2009	South Carolina	60
	07/01/2009	07/01/2009	Alabama	60

Communications Unit (COMU) Training

The All-Hazards Type III Communications Unit Leader (COML), Communications Unit Technician (COMT) and Train-the-Trainer courses train emergency responders to be communications unit leaders during all-hazards emergency operations, significantly improving communications across the multiple disciplines and jurisdictions responding to the incident. The training is designed to ensure that states and territories have personnel capable of coordinating on-scene emergency communications during a multi-jurisdictional response.

Start Date	End Date	Site	# of Attendees
10/14/08	10/16/08	Illinois	22
10/14/08	10/16/08	Colorado	33
10/14/08	10/16/08	National Capital Region	23
10/20/08	10/22/08	New York	25
10/28/08	10/30/08	Connecticut	25
10/28/08	10/30/08	Oregon	25
12/07/08	12/09/08	Alabama	15
01/27/09	01/29/09	New Jersey	31
01/27/09	01/29/09	Tennessee	63
02/03/09	02/05/09	Indiana	30
02/17/09	02/19/09	Rhode Island	23
02/24/09	02/26/09	Oklahoma	20
02/24/09	02/26/09	Utah	34
03/03/09	03/05/09	Delaware	16
03/03/09	03/05/09	Louisiana	17
03/10/09	03/12/09	Iowa	19
03/10/09	03/12/09	Pennsylvania	46
03/17/09	03/19/09	Minnesota	27
03/17/09	03/19/09	Nevada	29
04/07/09	04/09/09	North Carolina	27
04/07/09	04/09/09	Wyoming	9

FY 2010 (To Date)

CASM Training

The CASM tool provides the ability for representatives of public safety agencies within an urban area/state/territory to collect, store and visualize data about agencies, communication assets and the way agencies use these assets. Training is provided on the use of this software tool. In addition to this onsite training, OEC offers significant support through conference calls and webinars.

Start Date	End Date	Site	# of Attendees
03/24/2010	03/30/2010	Pennsylvania	2
09/28/2009	10/05/2009	Maryland	25
10/01/2009	10/05/2009	Maryland	25
12/08/2009	12/08/2009	California	1

Gateway Training

This training provides different levels of understanding on gateway (that is, audio bridge) functionality and operations. This training prepares participating personnel for activation and deactivation of available gateways.

Start Date	End Date	Site	# of Attendees

	12/02/2010	12/02/2009	Washington	20
	02/02/2010	02/02/2010	Washington	18
	02/23/2010	02/25/2010	Minnesota	80
COMU Training	The All-Hazards Type III COML, COMT and Train-the-Trainer courses train emergency responders to be communications unit leaders during all-hazards emergency operations, significantly improving communications across the multiple disciplines and jurisdictions responding to the incident. The training is designed to ensure that states and territories have personnel capable of coordinating on-scene emergency communications during a multi-jurisdictional response.			
	Start Date	**End Date**	**Site**	**# of Attendees**
	03/02/2010	03/04/2010	Arkansas	17
	03/09/2010	03/11/2010	Indiana	24
	03/09/2010	03/11/2010	Michigan	25
	03/18/2010	03/20/2010	Wyoming	8
	03/30/2010	04/01/2010	Texas	15
	03/30/2010	04/01/2010	Nebraska	15
	04/15/2010	04/15/2010	South Carolina	1
	4/19/2010	04/23/2010	New Orleans	16
	04/21/2010	04/21/2010	Virginia	1

Chemical Security Regulation

Question: Please provide for the record an update on the status of Ammonium Nitrate (AN) regulation development at DHS. When will the Department issue a Notice of Final Rulemaking implementing its authorities to regulate the sale and purchase of AN?

ANSWER: The Department is nearing completion of a draft Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) containing proposed regulations and all associated required rulemaking documents for implementation of the authority provided to the Department in Section 563 of the FY 2008 DHS Appropriations Act (P.L. 110-161). Once the Department has finalized its draft NPRM and associated documents, the Department will publish the final NPRM and associated documents for public review.

It is difficult to accurately predict when the Department will issue a Final Rule implementing its authorities to regulate the sale and purchase of AN because numerous activities—many of which are mandated by statute or Executive Order—must be completed before its release. Once the Department has published the NPRM and determined the number and breadth of public comments, it will draft and publish a Final Rule.

Protective Security Advisors

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all DHS Protective Security Advisors (PSAs), by location, as of September 30, 2009. Include a description of the jurisdiction each PSA covers and note in which locations the PSA position is vacant. Are there any PSA locations planned for elimination in 2010 or 2011?

ANSWER: The following table outlines the Protective Security Advisor (PSA) positions by location as of September 30, 2009.

PSA Locations

City	Number of PSAs
Albany, NY	1
Albuquerque, NM	1
Anchorage, AK	1
Arlington, VA	3
Atlanta, GA	2
Baltimore, MD	1
Baton Rouge, LA	1
Birmingham, AL	1
Bismarck, ND	1
Boise, ID	1
Boston, MA	1
Buffalo, NY	1
Burlington, VT	1
Charleston, WV	1
Cheyenne, WY	1
Chicago, IL	3
Cincinnati, OH	1
Cleveland, OH	1
Columbia, SC	1
Dallas, TX	1
Denton, TX	1
Denver, CO	2
Des Moines, IA	1
Detroit, MI	1
Dover, DE	1
El Paso, TX	1
Grand Rapids, MI	1
Harrisburg, PA	1
Helena, MT	1
Honolulu, HI	1
Houston, TX	2
Indianapolis, IN	1
Jackson, MS	1
Kansas City, MO	1
Las Vegas, NV	1
Little Rock, AR	1
Los Angeles, CA	2
Louisville, KY	1
Manchester, NH	1
Memphis, TN	1
Miami, FL	2
Milwaukee, WI	1
Minneapolis, MN	1

City	Number of PSAs
Mobile, AL	1
Nashville, TN	1
New Haven, CT	1
New Orleans, LA	1
New York City, NY	2
New York, NY	1
Newark, NJ	1
Norfolk, VA	1
Oakland, CA	1
Oklahoma City, OK	1
Omaha, NE	1
Philadelphia, PA	2
Phoenix, AZ	1
Pierre, SD	1
Pittsburgh, PA	1
Portland, ME	1
Portland, OR	1
Providence, RI	1
Raleigh, NC	1
Richmond, VA	1
Sacramento, CA	1
Salt Lake City, UT	1
San Antonio, TX	1
San Diego, CA	1
San Francisco, CA	3
San Juan, PR	1
Seattle, WA	1
Springfield, IL	1
St. Louis, MO	1
Tallahassee, FL	1
Tampa, FL	1
Topeka, KS	1
Washington, DC	5

PSAs generally have an area of responsibility covering one state. In states where the population density and critical infrastructure and key resources concentrations are higher, multiple PSAs are assigned. The list below indicates where a state has multiple PSAs or where a single PSA covers multiple states. Although there are no formal PSA jurisdictional boundaries within the states, there is a general area of responsibility.

States with Multiple PSAs (by city):

- New York
  - Buffalo –Northern 1/3 of New York
  - Albany – Central 1/3 of New York
  - New York, NY (2 plus a Supervisor) – New York City and Southern 1/3 of New York
- National Capital Region

  - Washington, DC (two covering DC, Southern Maryland and Northern Virginia, plus three assigned to HQ)
- Virginia
  - Norfolk – Covering Southern 1/2 of Virginia
  - Richmond – Covering Northern 1/2 of Virginia
- Pennsylvania
  - Harrisburg – Covering Central 1/3 of Pennsylvania
  - Pittsburgh – Covering Western 1/3 of Pennsylvania
  - Philadelphia (one plus a Supervisor) – Covering Eastern 1/3 of Pennsylvania
- Florida
  - Miami – two Covering Southern 1/3 of Florida
  - Tampa – Covering Central 1/3 of Florida
  - Tallahassee – Covering Northern 1/3 of Florida
- Illinois
  - Chicago – (two plus a Supervisor) Covering Northern 1/2 of Illinois
  - Springfield – Covering Southern 1/2 of Illinois
- Ohio
  - Cincinnati – Covering Southern 1/2 of Ohio
  - Cleveland – Covering Northern 1/2 of Ohio
- Tennessee
  - Nashville – Covering Eastern 1/2 of Tennessee
  - Memphis – Covering Western 1/2 of Tennessee
- Michigan
  - Grand Rapids – Covering Eastern 1/2 of Michigan
  - Detroit – Covering Western 1/2 of Michigan
- Texas
  - El Paso – Covering Western 1/4 of Texas
  - Houston (two) – Covering Eastern 1/4 of Texas
  - Dallas – Covering Northern 1/4 of Texas
  - San Antonio – Covering Southern 1/4 of Texas
- Louisiana
  - Baton Rouge – Covering Northern 1/2 of Louisiana
  - New Orleans – Covering Southern 1/2 of Louisiana

(The Supervisory position located in New Orleans, Louisiana was moved to Denton, Texas)

- Alabama
  - Birmingham – Covering Northern 1/2 of Alabama
  - Mobile – Covering Southern 1/2 of Alabama
- California
  - Sacramento (one plus a Supervisor) – Covering Northern 1/4 of California
  - Los Angeles (two) – Covering South Central 1/4 of California
  - San Diego – Covering Southern 1/4 of California
  - San Francisco (two) – Covering North Central 1/4 of California

PSAs Covering Multiple States/Territories:

- PSA for San Juan, Puerto Rico also has responsibility for the U.S. Virgin Islands
- PSA for Boston, Massachusetts had responsibility for Vermont and Maine
- PSA for Hawaii has responsibility for American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands and Guam

On the basis of the population density and critical infrastructure and key resources concentration, the second PSA position for Miami, Florida, has been re-located to Orlando, Florida. The position is currently being filled.

Office of Bombing Prevention

Question: What steps has DHS taken in 2009 and 2010 to implement the National Strategy for Bombing Prevention? What activities are planned for the Office of Bombing Prevention in 2011, given the modest reduction to that program proposed in the budget?

ANSWER: The DHS Office for Bombing Prevention (OBP) within the Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP), in partnership with Department of Justice (DOJ), established the DOJ/DHS Joint Program Office (JPO) for Combating Terrorist Use of Explosives in April 2009. OBP continues to lead DHS efforts within the JPO and currently serves as the Deputy Director. The JPO committee recently represented the United States at the second annual Explosives Security Seminar in Brussels, Belgium on February 17-18, 2010 and met with explosives experts from European Union member states, the European Commission, Europol and the European Defense Agency to discuss measures for the control of precursor chemicals, explosives detection,and response-related issues.

IP/OBP maintains a catalog of training courses designed to educate participants on strategies for detecting and mitigating threats of an improvised explosive device (IED) attack on CIKR within their jurisdiction. The courses available to state, local, tribal, territorial agencies and CIKR owners, operators and security personnel include: Private Sector Counter-terrorism Awareness, Bombing Prevention, Bomb Threat Management, IED Search Procedures, Soft Target Awareness, Protective Measures and Surveillance Detection. Since the beginning of FY 2009, 150 training courses have been delivered to 5,607 participants.

Multi-Jurisdictional IED Security Plans (MJIEDSP) are repeatable and consistent IED security plans that effectively integrate the efforts of multiple local jurisdictions and emergency service partners by outlining specific bombing prevention actions that reduce vulnerability and mitigate risk of IED attacks within a multi-jurisdiction area. MJIEDSPs describe actions necessary to enhance the highly technical IED prevention and protection capabilities (such as bomb squads, SWAT, explosive detection canines and dive teams) throughout a multi-jurisdiction area and enables operational decision makers (state, local and private sector) to use a consistent and repeatable process during an IED incident. In FY 2009, OBP developed MJIEDSPs in Boston, Massachusetts, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and Norfolk, Virginia. Two MJIEDSPs have been completed in FY 2010 (Tennessee Valley Authority and Miami), and 10 cities are scheduled for completion by the end of the fiscal year.

The Bomb-making Materials Awareness Program (BMAP) developed by IP/OBP in collaboration with the FBI, assists local law enforcement agencies to engage a wide spectrum of local private sector establishments that manufacture, distribute or sell products that can be used in homemade explosives (HMEs). DOJ/DHS BMAP outreach materials, provided by law enforcement to local businesses, help employees to more easily identify relevant HME precursor chemicals and other critical IED components of concern, such as electronics, and recognize suspicious purchasing behavior that could indicate bomb-making activity. Since FY 2009, IP/OBP has conducted 26 BMAP events with more than 1,540 local law enforcement participants.

Developed and maintained by IP/OBP, TRIPwire is the collaborative, 24/7 online information-sharing network for bomb squad, law enforcement and other emergency services personnel to learn about current terrorist IED tactics, techniques and procedures (TTPs). Users have access to expert analyses and reports that help law enforcement anticipate, identify and prevent IED incidents. Currently, TRIPwire has 9,589 registered users, which include 2,152 certified bomb technicians. TRIPwire Community Gateway is a TRIPwire web portal, designed specifically for the Nation's CIKR owners, operators and private security personnel. TRIPwire Community Gateway provides timely and relevant IED threat analyses, reports and planning documents, tailored to the 18 CIKR sectors, to help key private sector partners learn about terrorist TTPs and improve security measures to protect against the threat of IEDs. TRIPwire Community Gateway has 4,229 registered users.

The FY 2011 budget request for Bombing Prevention is $14.636 million. Although this represents a modest reduction of $0.132 million from the FY 2010 requested and enacted funding, the funding requested supports OBP's core homeland security responsibilities, including strategic coordination, capabilities analysis and information sharing. With the reduction in FY 2011 funding, OBP will hold 37 of the 40 originally planned explosives-related state, local, tribal, territorial and private-sector training courses.

Federal Protective Service (FPS)

Question: The Government Accountability Office has issued several reports highlighting troubling failures in FPS oversight of contract guards at Federal facilities. What is NPPD's plan for strengthening oversight of FPS contract guards?

ANSWER: On March 14, 2010, FPS issued Directive 15.9.1.3, Contract Protective Security Force Performance Monitoring. FPS field personnel follow this directive, an update to an earlier directive (FPS-09-001), to ensure that contract Protective Security Officer (PSO) providers are complying with the terms and conditions of their contracts. The directive establishes organizational responsibilities for post, site and administrative inspections by field representatives and annual contractor performance evaluations conducted by the FPS Contracting Officer's Technical Representatives (COTR). It also establishes the administrative format for documenting the monitoring of Contractor provided training and firearms' qualifications.

FPS increased the requirements in this policy for administrative audits of records from 10 percent of the files annually, to 10 percent of the files monthly. Additionally, the FPS Director instituted a 20-percent file audit requirement for the next 3 months. FPS is monitoring overall contractor performance by location, contract and company. In February 2010, FPS held an Industry Day with all contract security force providers. At that event, FPS notified all contract security force companies of the increased pace of inspection and that FPS would not tolerate substandard performance by contract PSOs. FPS is not limiting oversight to the monitoring of on-site performance. The FPS COTRs are also actively engaged in the review of contract deliverables. This includes review of contractor quality control and supervision plans, as well as reviewing documentation of training information /certification. FPS provided all COTRs training in the entry of Contractor performance evaluations into the DHS Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System.

FPS has established the National Covert Testing Program to enhance and complement the ongoing efforts to improve FPS' operational oversight of the contract security guard program. Covert testing is already being done. However, the program determines a national schedule for testing facilities. The standardized testing kits are in procurement process and should be available within 90 to 120 days.

Additionally, through Operation Shield, FPS systemically measures the effectiveness of FPS countermeasures. This includes the effectiveness of the contract guards in detecting the presence of unauthorized persons, potentially disruptive or dangerous activities in or around federal facilities and the guards' ability to prevent the introduction of prohibited items or harmful substances into those facilities.

Question: Do FPS inspectors perform unannounced site inspections of contract guards at Federal facilities outside of regular business hours (e.g., 9:00am – 5:00pm, Monday through Friday)? Provide for the record a list of all inspections of Federal contract guards conducted by FPS in 2009, including the day and date of the inspection, the time of the inspection, the location of the inspection, the number of FPS inspectors participating in the inspection, and the number of contract guards assigned to the facility inspected.

ANSWER: Yes, FPS personnel conduct post inspections in accordance with Directive 15.9.1.3, Contract Protective Security Force Performance Monitoring. This directive requires that inspection of all posts, all shifts twice per year, including evenings, weekends and holidays to ensure contractor compliance. There are further requirements that prescribe that all posts and all shifts at Level I and Level II facilities receive inspections twice per year, that at least two posts at Level III facilities receive inspections every 2 weeks and that at least two posts at Level IV facilities receive inspections every week.

Before July 2009, the regions did not routinely report post inspection numbers to FPS Headquarters. From July 2009 through March 2010, FPS conducted 48,642 post inspections. The inspection documentation is on paper and kept on file in the regions. The regions provide a monthly tally of total number of inspections conducted by building level. The tables below provide the available monthly inspection data.

Number of Guard Post Inspections Conducted
Month/Year: July 2009

Region	Facility Security Level				
	I	II	III	IV	
				# of Post Inspections	# of Derogatory 2820s[1]
1	5	50	55	269	6
2	1	68	51	263	21
3	1	83	45	167	37
4	19	112	31	113	0
5	17	94	132	177	8
6	28	132	134	428	2
7	23	82	143	295	33
8	4	29	27	35	3
9	0	67	18	197	3
10	0	20	21	79	6
11	50	226	435	413	194
TOTALS	148	963	1,092	2,436	313

Total for July 2009: 4,639

Number of Guard Post Inspections Conducted
Month/Year: August 2009

Region	Facility Security Level				
	I	II	III	IV	
				# of Post Inspections	# of Derogatory 2820s
1	0	7	25	92	6
2	0	52	43	270	33

[1] Before the Risk Assesssment and Management Program, Form 2820 was the form used by FPS to document the Post Inspections. "Derogatory" 2820s refer to forms that contained information relating operational discrepancies noted by FPS during the inspection.

Region	Facility Security Level				
	I	II	III	IV	
				# of Post Inspections	# of Derogatory 2820s
3	1	80	42	169	41
4	10	393	101	556	51
5	5	59	64	301	11
6	21	106	150	405	2
7	19	90	185	297	51
8	5	21	24	32	5
9	0	48	28	165	19
10	2	16	23	75	6
11	104	109	114	41	0
TOTALS	167	981	799	2,403	225

Total for Aug 2009: **4,350**
Total for July–Aug 2009: **8,989**

Number of Guard Post Inspections Conducted
Month/Year: September 2009

Region	Facility Security Level				
	I	II	III	IV	
				# of Post Inspections	# of Derogatory 2820s
1	1	26	95	313	2
2	2	56	56	209	8
3	7	130	60	167	28
4	14	214	102	446	5
5	10	58	129	196	2
6	12	110	135	512	2
7	11	102	187	267	52
8	15	46	60	63	0
9	0	58	5	134	1
10	0	16	29	107	23
11	55	318	534	580	77
TOTALS	127	1,134	1,392	2,994	200

Total for Sep 2009: **5,647**
Total for July–Sep 2009: **14,636**

Number of Guard Post Inspections Conducted
Month/Year: October 2009

Region	Facility Security Level				
	I	II	III	IV	
				# of Post Inspections	# of Derogatory 2820s
1	0	18	56	357	4
2	14	52	42	269	8
3	6	71	51	93	16
4	17	266	113	506	14

Region	Facility Security Level				
	I	II	III	IV	
				# of Post Inspections	# of Derogatory 2820s
5	9	59	91	138	13
6	17	93	118	459	4
7	8	81	138	301	51
8	13	27	34	65	2
9	14	70	98	626	12
10	1	18	16	71	17
11	60	410	785	750	149
TOTALS	159	1165	1542	3635	290

Total for Oct 2009: 6,501
Total for July–Oct 2009: 21,137

Number of Guard Post Inspections Conducted
Month/Year: November 2009

Region	Facility Security Level				
	I	II	III	IV	
				# of Post Inspections	# of Derogatory 2820s
1	5	16	57	193	2
2	1	27	39	294	3
3	3	62	31	130	18
4	14	247	76	364	5
5	22	47	82	227	24
6	8	68	107	295	0
7	18	77	194	304	57
8	7	9	16	62	1
9		68	18	164	17
10	0	32	22	97	3
11	54	332	730	610	189
TOTALS	132	985	1,372	2,740	319

Total for Nov 2009: 5,229
Total for July–Nov 2009: 26,366

Number of Guard Post Inspections Conducted
Month/Year: December 2009

Region	Facility Security Level				
	I	II	III	IV	
				# of Post Inspections	# of Derogatory 2820s
1	2	27	60	180	1
2	0	25	51	284	8
3	1	52	48	102	14
4	14	247	76	365	6
5	1	69	35	174	14
6	9	63	119	499	8
7	16	122	217	330	27

Region	Facility Security Level				
	I	II	III	IV	
				# of Post Inspections	# of Derogatory 2820s
8	2	28	14	14	3
9	0	13	1	42	5
10	3	28	25	144	4
11	84	355	648	745	186
TOTALS	132	1,029	1,294	2,879	276

Total for Dec 2009: **5,334**
Total for July–Dec. 2009: **31,700**

Number of Guard Post Inspections Conducted
Month/Year: January 2010

Region	Facility Security Level				
	I	II	III	IV	
				# of Post Inspections	# of Derogatory 2820s
1	1	21	45	146	2
2	0	35	65	292	4
3	1	106	19	169	14
4	3	266	69	343	15
5	21	122	41	189	13
6	6	68	122	275	9
7	18	128	184	293	6
8	3	26	25	32	0
9	1	12	12	53	2
10	2	31	12	138	1
11	58	264	709	751	187
TOTALS	114	1,079	1,303	2,681	253

Total for Jan 2010: **5,177**
Total for July 2009–Jan 2010: **36,877**

Number of Guard Post Inspections Conducted
Month/Year: February 2010

Region	Facility Security Level				
	I	II	III	IV	
				# of Post Inspections	# of Derogatory 2820s
1	1	32	38	203	11
2	0	17	49	119	4
3	8	65	45	140	19
4	7	167	102	296	18
5	4	96	42	226	35
6	9	69	118	362	1
7	13	56	167	226	15
8	3	26	25	32	0
9	0	22	21	49	3
10	2	26	6	41	0

Region	Facility Security Level				
	I	II	III	IV	
				# of Post Inspections	# of Derogatory 2820s
11	61	355	711	726	61
TOTALS	108	931	1,324	2,420	167

Total for Feb 2010: 4,783
Total July 2009–Feb 2010: 41,660
Total IV Derogatory 2,820s 2,043

Number of Guard Post Inspections Conducted
Month/Year: March 2010

Region	Facility Security Level				
	I	II	III	IV	
				# of Post Inspections	# of Derogatory 2820s
1	1	38	51	231	2
2	0	10	33	179	11
3	8	65	45	140	19
4	15	229	99	330	4
5	7	52	43	141	16
6	31	112	130	396	4
7	14	124	211	299	38
8	11	14	25	28	0
9	3	121	47	184	13
10	0	32	25	91	0
11	98	524	1,309	1,436	288
TOTALS	188	1,321	2,018	3,455	395

Total for March 2010: 6,982
Total July 2009–Mar 2010: 48,642
Total IV Derogatory 2820s: 2,438

Question: Provide for the record the support charges billed to FPS by other Federal agencies in 2008, 2009, and anticipated for 2010 and 2011. Identify the agency billing FPS, the purpose of the service, and the annual charge billed to FPS.

ANSWER: The response is presented in the table below:

PURPOSE	AGENCY	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Estimate
Radio Frequency	Commerce	$11,500	$12,000	$12,165	$13,185
Audit services	DCAA	$11,688	$46,358		$45,000
Dependant School	DOD	$19,068	$29,616	$16,000	$16,250
Supplies	Defense Logistics		$14,662		
Justice Telecom System	DOJ	$268,392	$268,392	$390,372	$404,000
Presidential transition guard service	DOJ	$25,000			

PURPOSE	AGENCY	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010 Estimate	FY 2011 Estimate
Fingerprints	FBI	$291,766	$399,000	$1,035,000	$1,400,000
Medical Exams	FOH			$436,842	$450,000
Health services	FOH	$16,073	$16,073	$744,849	$765,000
Training books	GP0			$10,200	$20,000
Rent payments to GSA	GSA	$19,559,548	$23,188,877	$24,586,298	$25,500,000
Vehicle Lease	GSA	$7,474,866	$8,280,100	$10,122,201	$11,500,000
Telecommunications ordering and pricing system payments	GSA	$2,649,999	$2,318,234	$3,129,372	$3,300,000
Communications	GSA	$824,783	$817,473	$923,201	$950,000
Reimbursable work authorizations for building services	GSA	$4,626,421	$4,626,421	$7,500,000	$8,500,000
Flu shots	HHS			$41,343	$40,000
Health services	NIH	$199,746	$199,746		
Background Investigations	OPM	$2,031,920	$2,181,470	$4,257,800	$450,000
Task Analysis	OPM	$219,853	$146,248	$143,133	$145,000

Question: Update and submit for FYs 2007, 2008 and 2009 the FPS management reports previously provided in part 3 of the Subcommittee 2010 hearing record (pages 1274-1276).

ANSWER: Please see the tables below.

Management Information Report

Report Period: From:10/1/2008 To: 9/30/2009

Run Date/Time: 04/28/2010 11:12:14
Information Last Updated Date/Time: 04/28/2010 05:54:27

Offense/Incident	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	R11	Nation Wide
01 - CRIMINAL HOMICIDE										1		1
02 - FORCIBLE RAPE								1				1
03 - ROBBERY	5	3	1	2			1		1		1	14
04 - AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2	4	4	3	7	2	4	2	10	4	6	48
05 - BURGLARY	4	3	5	12	7	3	8	6	13	5	8	74
06 - LARCENY-THEFT	24	62	157	104	157	62	88	58	74	63	451	1,300
07 - MOTOR VEHICLE-THEFT		1	1	3	7	2	8	2	2	2	3	31
08 - ARSON		1	1				1				1	4
09 - ASSAULT-SIMPLE	5	15	26	28	32	7	36	4	11	12	38	214
10 - ATTEMPTED VANDALISM	28	17	41	42	58	18	48	27	50	47	11	387
11 - SEX OFFENSES (EXCLUDING FORCIBLE RAPE)			4		4	2	1	1	1	1	2	16
1210 - KIDNAPPING												

Offense/Incident	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	R11	Nation Wide
1219 - ATTEMPTED: KIDNAPPING												
1220 - VERBAL, TELEPHONIC OR WRITTEN ELECTRONIC(E-MAIL) THREATS,EXCEPT BOMB THREAT	53	123	115	161	134	66	84	42	138	83	135	1,134
1221 - LETTER OR PACKAGE CONTAINING REAL WMD MATERIALS												
1222 - LETTER OR PACKAGE SUSPICIOUS BUT LATER DETERMINED TO BE HARMLESS	16	8	13	34	30	18	5	4	9	10	67	214
1223 - LETTER OR PACKAGE CONTAINS NO LEGITIMATE INFO. YET CONTAINS NO THREAT	6	1	3	3	1	1	2		2		4	23
1224 - MAIL THREAT HOAX LETTER CONTAINING SUSPECT MATERIAL LATER FOUND HARMLESS			3	3						1	4	11
1225 - MAIL THREATS (EXCEPT BOMB)	1	4	4	2	2	1	4		2	2		22
1226 - VERBAL, TELEPHONIC OR WRITTEN ELECTRONIC HARASSMENTS (COMPUTER/E-MAIL)	10	29	32	32	29	26	15	7	5	10	90	285
1229 - ATTEMPTED TELEPHONE THREAT (EXCEPT BOMB THREATS)					6		1	2	1	5	3	18
1230 - OBSCENE TELEPHONE CALLS	1	2	1	1	1		1		1	2	4	14
1231 - WARRANT ARREST STATE/LOCAL-FELONY	22	46	11	40	13	30	131	7	100	54	25	479
1232 - WARRANT ARREST STATE/LOCAL-MISDEMEANOR	17	17	9	20	11	17	18	42	150	57	15	373
1233 - WARRANT ARREST FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE	1	1	1		1	2	16		3		1	26
1234 - Restraining Order Violation	1	1		1								3
1240 - OTHER OFFENSES (NOT COVERED ELSEWHERE)	8	23	22	35	82	26	28	11	16	23	34	308
1249 - ATTEMPTED OTHER OFFENSES(NOT COVERED ELSEWHERE)		3		1	1		1	1		1	2	10
13 - WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES	15	27	21	18	21	19	76	11	19	38	7	272
14 - DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCES	153	236	213	417	470	117	159	78	438	321	78	2,680
15 - ACCIDENTS	79	190	505	284	449	276	377	68	56	64	300	2,648

Offense/Incident	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	R11	Nation Wide
16 - DEATHS			2	2		1	1	1	2		4	13
17 - BLDG RULES/REGS	127	239	285	157	458	93	201	48	215	1903	103	3,829
18 - FIRE	49	122	212	155	260	114	165	66	33	37	334	1,547
1901 - VIP SECURITY DETAIL		12	2	4	4	1		4	6	1	19	53
1905 - BUILDING SECURITY CHECK: CALLED TO SCENE	31	113	116	8	138	7	18	4	47	15	183	680
1910 - BUILDING SECURITY CHECK: OFFICER INITIATED	508	295	202	119	1,926	34	73	93	14	113	80	3,457
1915 - OFFICER RESPONSE TO INTRUSION ALARM	228	64	170	49	429	115	115	216	25	99	561	2,071
1920 - OFFICER RESPONSE TO DURESS/HOLDUP	14	13	25	25	113	32	14	17	31	20	64	368
1925 - REPORT OF SUSPICIOUS PERSON	35	19	24	16	36	14	23	22	20	37	37	283
1926 - REPORT OF SUSPICIOUS PACKAGE	22	21	30	17	14	11	25	9	28	21	28	226
1927 - SUSPICIOUS VEHICLE	29	20	17	13	19	15	9	6	5	5	17	155
1928 - SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY-SURVEILLANCE/PHOTOGRAPHY OF FEDERAL FACILITY	14	3	6	1	10	2	6	5	7	6	5	65
20 - ASSISTANCE	125	123	182	423	591	163	577	213	213	328	92	3,030
2100 - OTHER INCIDENTS	18	39	38	70	88	116	95	8	12	12	5	501
2105 - ESCORT	1	2	5	6	10	11	6	1	1	3	1	47
2115 - COURTESY VIOLATION NOTICE			1		7							8
2120 - LOST ARTICLES	17	343	87	88	355	94	42	311	33	26	252	1,648
2124 - DAMAGED GOVERNMENT PROPERTY	17	29	58	61	102	56	113	38	46	53	101	674
2125 - FOUND ARTICLES	14	48	173	41	451	22	25	7	7	54	26	868
2126 - RECOVERED PROPERTY-GOVERNMENT	5	1	3	2	8	2	1		2	1		25
2127 - RECOVERED PERSONAL PROPERTY	4	1	5	2	4	1		1	1	2	1	22
2128 - DAMAGED PERSONAL PROPERTY	3	11	26	22	28	33	45	17	11	3	100	299
2130 - INVENTORY SHORTAGE		1	3	1	3	2	3		1		11	25
2135 - CIVIL STANDBY; OFFICER STANDBY DURING AN EVENT THAT MAY REQUIRE ASSISTANCE	59	36	11	13	13	3	3	3	4	20	9	174
2140 - FACILITY PROBLEMS	39	115	282	164	924	185	177	28	15	34	20	1,983
2160 - COURT TIME	8	5			8				1			22

Offense/Incident	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	R11	Nation Wide
2170 - MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENT NOT COVERED ELSEWHERE	32	51	119	135	197	131	103	26	47	48	36	925
2175 - ILLNESS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE OR CONTRACT GUARD	15	52	430	151	239	231	36	1	1	3	378	1,537
2176 - ILLNESS OF NON-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE	26	117	169	80	100	55	22	1	2		76	648
2177 - DOMESTIC ALTERCATION	2		4	3	4			2		3	1	19
Offense/Incident Totals	**1,893**	**2,712**	**3,880**	**3,074**	**8,062**	**2,239**	**3,011**	**1,522**	**1,932**	**3,653**	**3,834**	**35,812**
ARRESTS/CITATUINS ISSUED	68	119	50	131	246	77	213	107	250	298	88	1647
DEMONSTRATIONS	36	92	39	200	230	63	58	30	285	168	41	1242
PROHIBITED ITEMS	15,374	14,956	48,189	117,493	59,531	55,743	127,336	9,394	18,9410	25,327	813	66,3566
WEAPONS VIOLATIONS	15	27	21	18	21	19	76	11	19	38	7	272

Management Information Report

Report Period: From:10/1/2007 To: 9/30/2008

Run Date/Time: 04/28/2010 11:10:52

Information Last Updated Date/Time: 04/28/2010 05:54:27

Offense/Incident	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	R11	Nation Wide
01 - CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	1											1
02 - FORCIBLE RAPE			1				1					2
03 - ROBBERY	1	1	1		3						3	9
04 - AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	3	1	1	8	5	1	2	1	4	4	15	45
05 - BURGLARY	1	4	3	13	10	6	11	3	8	4	7	70
06 - LARCENY-THEFT	34	78	205	119	144	110	106	43	109	68	479	1,495
07 - MOTOR VEHICLE-THEFT		1	1	11	6	2	14	7	3	5	5	55
08 - ARSON									1	1		2
09 - ASSAULT-SIMPLE	6	17	35	32	51	16	20	2	17	6	33	235
10 - ATTEMPTED VANDALISM	25	28	36	28	76	28	48	17	70	69	41	466
11 - SEX OFFENSES (EXCLUDING FORCIBLE RAPE)	1		2	1	2	1	3	1		1	3	15
1210 - KIDNAPPING				1			1					2
1219 - ATTEMPTED: KIDNAPPING												
1220 - VERBAL, TELEPHONIC OR WRITTEN ELECTRONIC(E-MAIL) THREATS,EXCEPT BOMB THREAT	40	106	102	126	116	94	93	41	129	62	112	1,021

Offense/Incident	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	R11	Nation Wide
1221 - LETTER OR PACKAGE CONTAINING REAL WMD MATERIALS												
1222 - LETTER OR PACKAGE SUSPICIOUS BUT LATER DETERMINED TO BE HARMLESS	18	7	22	24	29	30	11	6	5	6	63	221
1223 - LETTER OR PACKAGE CONTAINS NO LEGITIMATE INFO. YET CONTAINS NO THREAT		2	2		6	2	1	2	1		4	20
1224 - MAIL THREAT HOAX LETTER CONTAINING SUSPECT MATERIAL LATER FOUND HARMLESS		1	3	2	1		1	1			2	11
1225 - MAIL THREATS (EXCEPT BOMB)	4	2	3	4	9	4	6	2	1		2	37
1226 - VERBAL, TELEPHONIC OR WRITTEN ELECTRONIC HARASSMENTS (COMPUTER/E-MAIL)	9	37	31	28	23	24	12	9	6	14	97	290
1229 - ATTEMPTED TELEPHONE THREAT (EXCEPT BOMB THREATS)				1	4				1	1	3	10
1230 - OBSCENE TELEPHONE CALLS	3		3	1	3	3		1		1	3	18
1231 - WARRANT ARREST STATE/LOCAL-FELONY	24	59	27	28	13	36	119	17	127	53	30	533
1232 - WARRANT ARREST STATE/LOCAL-MISDEMEANOR	9	11	11	13	14	45	31	70	145	32	19	400
1233 - WARRANT ARREST FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE	1	3	2	1	2		42	2	1	2	2	58
1234 - RESTRAINING ORDER VIOLATION		1	1					1				3
1240 - OTHER OFFENSES (NOT COVERED ELSEWHERE)	18	81	33	51	105	53	46	15	37	45	26	510
1249 - ATTEMPTED OTHER OFFENSES(NOT COVERED ELSEWHERE)	2	2		3	4	2		1		2		16
13 - WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES	3	18	15	33	32	11	60	10	20	40	7	249
14 - DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCES	243	273	184	394	470	113	110	53	399	242	90	2,571
15 - ACCIDENTS	58	206	460	252	509	335	253	58	71	57	250	2,509
16 - DEATHS	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	4	19
17 - BLDG RULES/REGS	152	196	296	121	443	206	145	121	72	1215	136	3,103
18 - FIRE	76	116	211	157	266	114	176	65	19	31	362	1,593
1901 - VIP SECURITY DETAIL		5	10					4	4	5	2	30
1905 - BUILDING SECURITY CHECK: CALLED TO SCENE	64	97	155	8	213	8	8	19	49	10	249	880

Offense/Incident	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	R11	Nation Wide
1910 - BUILDING SECURITY CHECK: OFFICER INITIATED	60	203	176	62	1941	102	33	14	8	61	31	2,691
1915 - OFFICER RESPONSE TO INTRUSION ALARM	301	24	156	37	515	164	35	62	7	173	563	2,037
1920 - OFFICER RESPONSE TO DURESS/HOLDUP	28	15	45	27	153	40	24	8	14	20	75	449
1925 - REPORT OF SUSPICIOUS PERSON	25	20	14	24	37	35	19	24	10	23	20	251
1926 - REPORT OF SUSPICIOUS PACKAGE	26	31	18	23	20	11	11	4	32	23	19	218
1927 - SUSPICIOUS VEHICLE	16	9	13	4	16	8	6	5	2	10	12	101
1928 - SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY-SURVEILLANCE/PHOTOGRAPHY OF FEDERAL FACILITY	13	6	1	6	6	7	5	11	1	8	6	70
20 - ASSISTANCE	118	126	136	304	624	161	523	148	148	293	68	2,649
2100 - OTHER INCIDENTS	12	45	42	17	37	85	52	8	3	23	3	327
2105 - ESCORT	5	1	6	5	7	6	8	3			2	43
2115 - COURTESY VIOLATION NOTICE			1		5			1				7
2120 - LOST ARTICLES	19	379	53	150	419	112	85	388	110	56	225	1,996
2124 - DAMAGED GOVERNMENT PROPERTY	16	23	47	66	110	58	109	33	42	48	113	665
2125 - FOUND ARTICLES	10	36	99	36	534	29	16	5	13	31	14	823
2126 - RECOVERED PROPERTY-GOVERNMENT	2	1	5		6	5	2	2	1		5	29
2127 - RECOVERED PERSONAL PROPERTY		1	11	2	6	6	3		2	5	2	38
2128 - DAMAGED PERSONAL PROPERTY	3	6	28	10	37	27	50	17	10	10	90	288
2130 - INVENTORY SHORTAGE		2	4	6	5	2	12	2	2	2	17	54
2135 - Civil Standby; Officer Standby During An Event That May Require Assistance	65	27	4	9	10	4	5	2	2	24	1	153
2140 - FACILITY PROBLEMS	47	51	222	151	1,009	266	210	22	7	19	27	2,031
2160 - COURT TIME	9	1		1	1					1		13
2170 - MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENT NOT COVERED ELSEWHERE	26	48	71	95	179	156	101	44	12	62	21	815
2175 - ILLNESS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE OR CONTRACT GUARD	19	42	432	131	206	218	38	3	2	4	339	1,434
2176 - ILLNESS OF NON-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE	33	137	152	60	83	72	15	1			85	638
2177 - DOMESTIC ALTERCATION			1	4	2		1			3	3	14
Offense/Incident Totals	**1,651**	**2,588**	**3,594**	**2,691**	**8,530**	**2,819**	**2,684**	**1,380**	**1,730**	**2,876**	**3,790**	**34,333**

Offense/Incident	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	R11	Nation Wide
ARRESTS/CITATUINS ISSUED	98	114	105	97	289	126	208	125	279	334	127	1,902
DEMONSTRATIONS	84	118	25	170	231	63	27	15	290	121	34	1,178
PROHIBITED ITEMS	22,096	14,842	43,675	119,163	59,981	78,803	13,1252	15,471	207,233	26,294	5,205	724,015
WEAPONS VIOLATIONS	3	18	15	33	32	11	60	10	20	40	7	249

Hiring

Question: Please list the number, by office and pay grade level, of all NPPD employees hired non-competitively in fiscal year 2009 and explain why each non-competitive hire was necessary.

ANSWER: With the significant growth of NPPD's responsibility in the mission areas of cyber and chemical security, NPPD must expand its workforce to successfully meet mission requirements. Thus, NPPD has continuously sought to use every hiring flexibility available to its managers to ensure the timely and effective hiring of employees. This includes using special hiring authorities for veterans and information security professionals and taking advantage of intra-government transfers.

The NPPD Office of the Undersecretary hired 24 employees non-competitively in FY 2009. One employee was hired as a Presidential Appointee, six were appointed to the Senior Executive Service, one was hired under Schedule C authority as a GS-7 Confidential Assistant to the Undersecretary and one was hired under direct hire authority granted by Congress as an Information Security Specialist GS-14. Seven employees (one GS-9, one GS-11, three GS-12s, one GS-13 and one GS-14) transferred from the Transportation Security Administration. Two employees, one at the GS-14 and one at the GS-15 level, were hired by reinstatement. One GS-14 was hired under the Veteran's Employee Opportunity Act, and one GS-12 was hired utilizing Veteran's Recruitment Authority. Two GS-15 employees were hired under direct hire authority for Information Security Specialists.

Twenty-two employees of the NPPD Office of Infrastructure Protection were hired non-competitively. Eight employees (five GS-13s, two GS-14s and one GS-12) transferred from the Transportation Security Administration. Four employees (two at the GS-13 and two at the GS-15 level) were hired utilizing Veteran's Employee Opportunity Act authority; three employees (one GS-15 and two GS-14s) were hired through reinstatement eligibility. Four employees (two GS-9s, one GS-11 and one GS-14) were hired using OPM granted Schedule A authority, one was appointed to the Senior Executive Service and two were appointed using direct hire authority for Information Security Specialists. One individual hired as a GS-13 was appointed as a 30 Percent Compensable Veteran and one GS-13 was hired under an Expert Consultant appointment from his position with the State of California to work a special project involving the development of an interface between DHS and the California Department of Homeland Security.

The NPPD Cybersecurity and Communications Office hired 48 individuals using non-competitive procedures. One GS-15 employee was hired by reassignment from the Transportation Security Administration, two GS-15 level employees were acquired through the Veteran's Employee Opportunity Act and one GS-4 was employed using the Student Temporary Employment Program. Five individuals (four GS-14s and one GS-12) were hired under reinstatement eligibility and three GS-12's were appointed under Schedule A authority. Thirty six Information Security Specialists (6 GS-15s, 13 GS-14s, 5 GS-13s, 7 GS-12s, 4 GS-11s and 1 GS-9) were hired under direct hire authority.

The NPPD United States Visitor and Immigration Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) program hired 10 individuals non-competitively. One GS-7 and one GS-15 were appointed under the authority of the Veteran's

Employment Opportunity Act. One GS-4 was hired using the provisions of the Student Temporary Employment Program; three employees (two GS-13s and one GS-14) were reinstated, and one GS-9 was hired under Schedule A authority. Three individuals (one GS-12, one GS-13 and one GS-14) were obtained by direct hire authority for Information Security Specialists.

Five NPPD Office of Risk Management and Analysis employees were hired using non-competitive procedures in fiscal year 2009. One GS-14 level employee transferred from the Transportation Security Administration, and four GS-11 employees were hired under Schedule A authority.

Contracts

Question: Please provide for the record the number of noncompetitive contracts NPPD has entered into in fiscal year 2009, and what is anticipated in 2010 and 2011. Include for each contract an explanation as to why a non-competitive contract was chosen. As part of this response, please clearly delineate other transactional agreements and those purchases made from the GSA approved listings.

ANSWER: In FY 2009 and FY 2010 the non-competitive contracts are to stay the same. In FY 2011, there will be a decrease of 5 percent. See the following table for FY 2009 data.

CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	DOLLAR AWARD	FULL PERFORMANCE VALUE	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON FOR SOLESOURCE	DOCNUM
RLM COMMUNICATIONS, INC	COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	70 9/10 0565	$1,409,386.60	$2,900,532.20	10/8/2008	10/7/2010	Authorized by Statute	HSHQDC-09-C-00003
BEACON GROUP LLC	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) Partnership Security Clearance Program support services.	70 9/10 0565	$243,170.51	$633,487.78	9/25/2009	3/24/2012	Authorized by Statute	HSHQDC-09-C-00139
AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESS ALLIANCE, INC.	LEASE-RENT OF CONF SPACE & FACILITIES	70 9/10 0565	$1,344,905.50	$3,004,188.33	9/21/2009	9/29/2010	Authorized by Statute	HSHQDC-09-C-00149
NEO TECH SOLUTIONS, INC.	Regional stakeholder implementation of a Regional Cross-Border Plan that will support the achievement of IPs mission for cross-border protection	70 9/10 0565	$ 331,209.97	$ 331,209.97	9/24/2009	9/23/2010	Authorized by Statute	HSHQDC-09-C-00150
MOBILVOX INC	IED-Geospatial Analysis Tool Plus	70 9/10 0565	$ 999,803.92	$ 999,803.92	9/25/2009	9/24/2010	Authorized by Statute	HSHQDC-09-C-00156
PCI COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	Additional services for the CFATS outreach and Awareness	70 9/10 0565	$ 545,549.00	$ 545,549.00	9/3/2009	9/26/2010	Only One Source - Other	HSHQDC-09-F-00137
SEMS TECHNOLOGIES, LLC	MTI SEMS Project for the National Rural Water Association	70 9/10 0565	$ 275,075.00	$ 823,770.30	9/25/2009	7/7/2014	Only One Source - Other	HSHQDC-09-C-00084
DATAMAXX GROUP, INC.	Ratification of situational awareness and information sharing pilot project.	70 5/6 0565	$ 105,700.54	$ 105,700.54	11/25/2008	12/2/2008	Only One Source - Other	HSHQDC-09-C-00001
MCI COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES INC	Communications Services Authorization (CSA) to cover expenses for industry contractor representative.	70 9/10 0565	$ 16,000.00	$ 16,000.00	1/30/2009	12/31/2009	Only One Source - Other	HSHQDC-09-C-00024
SPRINT COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY L.P.	Communications Services Authorization (CSA) to cover expenses for industry contractor representative.	70 9/10 0565	$ 23,000.00	$ 23,000.00	12/22/2008	12/31/2009	Only One Source - Other	HSHQDC-09-C-00026
VERIZON SERVICES CORP.	Communications Services Authorization (CSA) to cover expenses for industry contractor representative.	70 9/10 0565	$ 16,000.00	$ 16,000.00	12/30/2008	12/31/2009	Only One Source - Other	HSHQDC-09-C-00027
AKAMAI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	Ratification of an unauthorized commitment to AKAMAI	70 6/7 0565	$ 122,000.00	$ 122,000.00	6/10/2009	6/10/2009	Only One Source - Other	HSHQDC-09-C-00053
GENERAL DYNAMICS ADVANCED INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC.	MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	70 9/10 0565	$1,607,086.00	$1,629,135.00	2/20/2009	8/21/2009	Only One Source - Other	HSHQDC-09-F-00042
GENERAL DYNAMICS ADVANCED INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC.	MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	70 9/10 0565	$3,149,282.00	$3,149,282.00	2/11/2009	10/15/2009	Only One Source - Other	HSHQDC-09-F-00036
ISYS, LLC	BlackBerry's and Air cards	70 X 0521	$ 5,757.66	$ 5,757.66	11/20/2008	9/30/2009	Only One Source - Other	HSHQVT-09-F-00005
CAVALIER TELEPHONE, L.L.C.	TELEPHONE &/OR COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	70 X 0521	$ 15,930.16	$60,378.64	9/25/2009	9/27/2013	Only One Source - Other	HSHQVT-09-F-00017
AT&T CORP.	Communications Services Authorization (CSA) to cover expenses for industry contractor representative.	70 9/10 0565	$ 24,000.00	$ 24,000.00	12/16/2008	3/31/2010	Only One Source - Other	HSHQDC-09-C-00028
QWEST GOVERNMENT SERVICES INC	Communications Services Authorization (CSA) to cover expenses for industry contractor representative.	70 9/10 0565	$ 16,000.00	$ 16,000.00	12/16/2008	3/31/2010	Only One Source - Other	HSHQDC-09-C-00029
CELLCO PARTNERSHIP	Communications Services Authorization (CSA) to cover expenses for industry contractor representative.	70 9/10 0565	$ 16,000.00	$ 16,000.00	12/16/2008	12/31/2009	Only One Source - Other	HSHQDC-09-C-00033

Question: In total, what volume of NPPD contract awards are made competitively? Please answer in dollar amount and percentage.

ANSWER: NPPD contract awards made competitively totaled $515,779,368.63, representing 87.5 percent.

Question: Submit, through the most recent month available, a list of all Sole Source Contracts entered into by NPPD. Organize by contractor, purpose, appropriation account, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and reason for sole-source.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	DOLLAR AWARD	FULL PERFORMANCE VALUE	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	REASON FOR SOLE SOURCE	ORDER
ADT SECURITY SERVICES INC	UPGRADE CCTV SYSTEM FOR THE TEXARKANA FEDERAL COURT HOUSE	70X0542	$24,862.24	$24,862.24	1/29/2010	2/28/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE	HSHQC710F00019
ADT SECURITY SERVICES. INC	UPGRADE CCTV SYSTEM FOR USCT	70X0542	$31,794.18	$31,794.18	1/29/2010	2/28/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE	HSHQC710F00020
ADT SECURITY SERVICES. INC	UPGRADE PERIPHERAL INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEM FOR FBCT	70X0542	$15 276.92	$15 276.92	2/3/2010	3/5/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE	HSHQC710F00022
ADT SECURITY SERVICES INC	REPAIRS AND ADDITIONS TO THE CCTV SYSTEM AT THE FBCT	70X0542	$13 406.58	$13,406.58	3/12/2010	4/11/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE	HSHQC710F00037
ADT SECURITY SERVICES INC	PURCHASE AND REPLACE TWO (2) PERIMETER CAMERAS AND DOME HOUSINGS	70X0542	$4,839.63	$4,839.63	11/20/2009	1/3/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE	HSHQC710F00004
ADT SECURITY SERVICES. INC	REPAIR/REPLACE PTZ CAMERA FOR THE FBCT	70X0542	$4 415.95	$4,415.95	1/27/2010	2/26/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE	HSHQC710F00014
ADT SECURITY SERVICES. INC	REPAIR AND MODIFY PIDS. HOMER THORNBERRY FBCT	70X0542	$6,035.71	$6,035.71	1/27/2010	2/26/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE	HSHQC710F00015
ADT SECURITY SERVICES. INC	UPGRADE CCTV SYSTEM FOR IC PARKER USPOCT	70X0542	$17,180.43	$17 180.43	1/27/2010	2/26/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE	HSHQC710F00016
ADT SECURITY SERVICES INC	UPGRADE CCTV SYSTEM FOR JP HAMMERSCHMIDT FBCT	70X0542	$20,949.17	$20,949.17	1/28/2010	2/27/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE	HSHQC710F00017
ADT SECURITY SERVICES. INC	UPGRADE INTRUSION DETECTIONS SYSTEM	70X0542	$20 379.64	$20,379.64	1/28/2010	2/27/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE	HSHQC710F00018
AKAMAI TECHNOLOGIES INC.	Ratification of an unauthorized commitment to AKAMAI	7006/070565	$ 122,000.00	$ 122 000.00	6/10/2009	6/10/2009	Only One Source - Other	HSHQDC-09-C-00053
ALPHA SAFE AND VAULT INCORPORATED	2-DRAWER. LEGAL SIZE. SINGLE LOCK SAFE	70X0542	$5,741.00	$5,741.00	12/3/2009	1/2/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE	HSHQC710F00006
AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESS ALLIANCE INC	LEASE-RENT OF CONF SPACE & FACILITIES	7009/100565	$1,344,905.50	$3,004,188.33	9/21/2009	9/29/2010	Authorized by Statute	HSHQDC-09-C-00149
BEACON GROUP LLC	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) Partnership Security Clearance Program support services	7009/100565	$243 170.51	$633,487.78	9/25/2009	3/24/2012	Authorized by Statute	HSHQDC-09-C-00139
CAVALIER TELEPHONE. L.L.C.	TELEPHONE &/OR COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	70X0521	$ 15 930.16	$60,378.64	9/25/2009	9/27/2013	Only One Source - Other	GS-35F-0326S
HAWORTH. INC	WCCG OFFICE FURNITURE	70X0542	$13,472.95	$13,472.95	1/22/2010	4/22/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE	HSHQWA10F00003
MOBILVOX INC	IED-Geospatial Analysis Tool Plus	7009/100565	$ 999,803.92	$ 999,803.92	9/25/2009	9/24/2010	Authorized by Statute	HSHQDC-09-C-00156
NATIONAL CYBER SECURITY ALLIANCE	EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	70X0542	$600 000.00	$804,766.00	2/25/2010	8/24/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE	HSHQDC-10-C-00045
NATIONAL CYBER SECURITY ALLIANCE	EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	7009/100565	$ 600,000.00	$ 804,766.00	2/25/2010	8/24/2010	Only One Source - Other	HSHQDC-10-C-00045
NEO TECH SOLUTIONS. INC	Regional stakeholder implementation of a Regional Cross-Border Plan that will support the achievement of IPs mission for cross-border protection	7009/100565	$ 331 209.97	$ 331 209.97	9/24/2009	9/23/2010	Authorized by Statute	HSHQDC-09-C-00150
OCE-USA INC	OCE RENEWAL OF MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT FOR OCE PRINTER/SCANNER/COPIER	70X0542	$806.52	$806.52	10/1/2009	9/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE	HSHQC710F00011
OCE-USA INC	OCE MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT IN ACCORDANCE FOR OCE PRINTERS/SCANNER/COPIERS	70X0542	$3,242.40	$3,242.40	10/1/2009	9/30/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE	HSHQC710F00012
PCI COMMUNICATIONS INC	Additional services for the CFATS outreach and Awareness	7009/100565	$ 545 549.00	$ 545 549.00	9/3/2009	9/26/2010	Only One Source - Other	GS-23F-0008M
SECURITAS SECURITY SERVICES USA INCORPORATED	GUARD SERVICE. ALASKA	70X0542	$27,284.40	$27,284.40	10/1/2009	3/31/2010	ONLY ONE SOURCE	HSHQWA10F00002
SEMS TECHNOLOGIES LLC	MTI SEMS Project for the National Rural Water Association	7009/100565	$275,075.00	$823,770.30	9/25/2009	7/7/2014	Only One Source - Other	HSHQDC-09-C-00084

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all contracts over $1 million in total value executed by NPPD in 2009. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, contract end date, and contract type (e.g., firmed fixed price, etc.).

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

CONTRACTOR	PURPOSE	DOLLAR AWARD	FULL PERFORMANCE VALUE	CONTRACT START DATE	CONTRACT END DATE	CONTRACT TYPE
RLM COMMUNICATIONS, INC	COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	$1,409,386.60	$ 2,900,532.20	10/8/2008	10/7/2011	Time and Materials
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC.	National Cyber Exercise: Cyber Storm III	$5,402,773.86	$ 15,155,469.43	2/7/2009	2/6/2010	Time and Materials
GENERAL DYNAMICS ADVANCED INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC	OTHER MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	$1,607,086.00	$ 1,629,135.00	2/20/2009	8/21/2009	Labor Hours
TOUCHSTONE CONSULTING GROUP, INC.	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	$2,561,428.00	$ 6,374,671.00	3/13/2009	3/12/2010	Combination
BOOZ ALLEN HAMILTON INC	Program Management Support Services	$17,725.83	$ 23,851,852.91	4/1/2009	3/31/2011	Time and Materials
MISSING LINK COMMUNICATIONS, INC.	Information Technology Security Support Services	$1,127,256.00	$ 1,127,256.00	4/17/2009	8/16/2009	Firm Fixed Price
CACI-ISS, INC.	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	$2,736,720.56	$ 14,295,166.76	6/12/2009	6/30/2014	Firm Fixed Price
BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE	OTHER PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	$5,702,341.88	$ 29,578,730.20	6/12/2009	6/14/2010	Firm Fixed Price
GENERAL DYNAMICS ONE SOURCE LLC	Integration and support services to the National Cyber Security	$44,953,177.00	$ 44,953,177.00	6/20/2009	5/19/2010	Time and Materials
ACCENTURE LLP	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	$6,766,752.19	$ 7,348,978.00	7/1/2009	6/30/2010	Cost Plus Fixed Fee
ACCENTURE LLP	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	$2,688,708.07	$ 3,332,806.00	7/1/2009	6/30/2010	Cost Plus Fixed Fee
ACCENTURE LLP	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	$8,310,236.23	$ 8,699,797.00	7/1/2009	6/30/2010	Cost Plus Fixed Fee
MANTECH INFORMATION SYSTEMS & TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	$1,820,911.00	$ 5,750,976.00	7/13/2009	7/12/2010	Time and Materials
L-3 SERVICES, INC	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	$1,318,578.80	$ 4,039,242.90	7/13/2009	7/12/2010	Time and Materials
L-3 SERVICES, INC.	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	$1,407,724.00	$ 4,069,596.36	7/13/2009	7/12/2010	Time and Materials
NOBLIS, INC.	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	$1,524,381.00	$ 6,482,092.00	7/13/2009	7/12/2013	Time and Materials
COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION	NPPD CS&C US CERT Watch Floor Procurement.	$9,665,014.40	$ 9,665,014.40	7/17/2009	2/17/2011	Fixed Price Incentive
GOVPLACE	TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK MANAGEMENT SVCS	$1,927,044.03	$ 1,927,044.03	7/20/2009	10/16/2009	Firm Fixed Price
UNICOR, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES	OFFICE FURNITURE	$1,200,287.66	$ 1,200,287.66	7/20/2009	9/21/2009	Firm Fixed Price
BAE SYSTEMS INFORMATION SOLUTIONS INC.	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	$9,552,060.56	$ 148,518,000.13	8/13/2009	5/12/2014	Firm Fixed Price
UNICOR, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES	OFFICE FURNITURE	$1,331,314.62	$ 1,331,314.62	9/1/2009	10/31/2009	Firm Fixed Price
CREATIVE COMPUTING SOLUTIONS, INC.	Identity Services	$14,126,394.40	$ 88,841,344.80	9/9/2009	6/8/2014	Time and Materials
TIER TECH INTERNATIONAL, INC.	Catastrophic Bombing Prevention Planning	$589,144.88	$ 2,138,656.13	9/15/2009	6/14/2012	Firm Fixed Price
TECHNOLOGY & MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC.	POD Program Support Services.	$3,087,190.00	$ 8,439,226.00	9/21/2009	3/20/2013	Firm Fixed Price
NETSTAR-1 GOVERNMENT CONSULTING, INC.	TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK MANAGEMENT SVCS	$2,515,369.34	$ 5,275,349.34	9/23/2009	1/22/2012	Firm Fixed Price
LEGALNET WORKS INCORPORATED	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	$1,251,407.70	$ 3,958,566.15	9/24/2009	9/23/2010	Labor Hours
GENERAL DYNAMICS ADVANCED INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC.	OTHER MANAGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	$3,149,282.00	$ 3,149,282.00	9/26/2009	10/15/2009	Labor Hours
GOVPLACE	OFFICE INFORMATION SYSTEM EQUIPMENT	$1,428,109.97	$ 1,428,109.97	9/26/2009	6/30/2010	Firm Fixed Price
UNICOR, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES	OFFICE FURNITURE	$1,283,324.28	$ 1,283,324.28	9/26/2009	4/19/2010	Firm Fixed Price
NOVA DATACOM LLC	Information Technology Security Support	$204,187.20	$ 1,962,489.92	9/28/2009	1/27/2012	Time and Materials
ENERGETICS INCORPORATED	Private Sector Preparedness Program Mission Support Services	$1,109,106.00	$ 3,426,174.00	9/30/2009	9/29/2012	Firm Fixed Price
WIKNO, INC.	ADP SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	$2,097,603.40	$ 2,097,603.40	9/30/2009	9/29/2010	Firm Fixed Price
AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESS ALLIANCE, INC.	LEASE-RENT OF CONF SPACE & FACILITIES	$1,344,905.50	$ 3,004,188.33	9/30/2009	9/29/2010	Time and Materials
TIER TECH INTERNATIONAL, INC.	Securing Critical Underground Infrastructure from Improvised	$3,000,000.00	$ 3,000,000.00	9/30/2009	9/29/2010	Firm Fixed Price
SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND APPLICATIONS CORPORATION	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT/SUPPORT SERVICES	$8,409,227.00	$ 49,926,807.92	10/1/2009	9/30/2014	Firm Fixed Price

Question: Please provide for the record a list of all NPPD contracts, grants and other transactions where work is performed outside of the United States. Organize by contractor, purpose, dollar award, full performance value, contract start date, and contract end date.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Contractor	Purpose	Dollar Award	Full Performance Value	Contract Start Date	Contract End Date	Principal Place of Performance Country Name
H B L MEDIA LTD	2009 Annual ASIS Conference Tele-video conferencing.	$18,000	$18,000	6/30/2009	9/30/2009	UNITED KINGDOM

Reception and Representation

Question: How does NPPD plans to utilize its reception and representation expenses in 2011? To date, how much has been spent in 2010 and what is the plan for the remainder of the fiscal year? Please provide details on each expenditure.

ANSWER: NPPD plans to use FY 2011 reception and representation funds on those requirements deemed necessary to support the Under Secretary.

NPPD has spent a total of $3,042 to date: $2,971 for a DHS-sponsored Meridian Conference to facilitate information sharing and trust building regarding critical information infrastructure protection among international partners and $71 for a meeting with academia at Purdue University to discuss cybersecurity issues with professors currently conducting research for the DHS Science and Technology Directorate. NPPD currently does not have any specific plan for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Bonuses

Question: Please provide a table showing how much is requested in the 2011 budget for bonuses for NPPD SES employees and NPPD non-SES employees.

ANSWER:

NPPD SES	**$ 398,000**
NPPD non-SES	**$ 2, 250,000**

Question: Please list all NPPD SES bonuses provided in 2009 by position, office, and bonus amount.

ANSWER: The following table provides NPPD SES bonus information.

POSITION	OFFICE	AMOUNT
Director, Resource Administration	Office of the Under Secretary for NPPD	$19,470
Director, Budget and Financial Administration	Office of the Under Secretary for NPPD	$10,486
Chief Operating Officer	Office of the Under Secretary for NPPD	$10,332
Director, Professional Development and Training	Office of the Under Secretary for NPPD	$10,620
Director, Infrastructure Partnerships Division	Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection - NPPD	$11,713
Director, Sector Specific Agency Executive Mgmt. Office	Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection - NPPD	$9,398
Director, Risk Management Division	Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection - NPPD	$17,803
Director, Infrastructure Security Compliance Division	Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection - NPPD	$17,561
Deputy Manager, National Communications System	Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity & Communications – NPPD	$10,073
Director, National Communications System	Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity & Communications - NPPD	$7,395

POSITION	OFFICE	AMOUNT
Director, Federal Network Security	Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity & Communications - NPPD	$15,000
Director, Critical Infrastructure Cyber Protection & Awareness	Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity & Communications - NPPD	$16,392
NPPD Chief Information Officer	Office of the Chief Information Officer - NPPD	$15,361
Director, Office of Risk Management and Analysis	Office of Risk Management & Analysis - NPPD	$11,960
Director, US-VISIT	U.S. VISIT - NPPD	$11,781
Director, Mission Operations Management	U.S. VISIT - NPPD	$10,655
Deputy Director, Nat'l Cyber Security Center	National Cyber Security Center	$10,081
TOTAL	NPPD SES BONUSES	$216,081

Question: Please list by office and pay grade level the number of NPPD non-SES employees who received a bonus or quality step increase (qsi) in 2009, the total bonus/qsi expenditures for the particular office and pay grade, and the total number of employees in the office and pay grade.

ANSWER: Please see tables below.

NPPD OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY			
PAY GRADE	QUANTITY OF AWARDS	TOTAL OF AWARDS	TOTAL ON-BOARD IN GRADE
GS-4	1	$1,041.00	1
GS-7	0	0	1
GS-9	0	0	2
GS-11	4	$7,947.00	4
GS-12	11	$24,696.00	11
GS-13	8	$18,474.00	9
GS-14	11	$39,883.00	16
GS-15	20	$93,831.00	21
TOTALS	55	$185,872.00	65

NPPD OFFICE OF CYBERSECURITY AND COMMUNICATIONS			
PAY GRADE	QUANTITY OF AWARDS	AWARD TOTAL	TOTAL ON-BOARD IN GRADE
GS-4	0	0	3
GS-7	2	$2200.00	2
GS-8	2	$2900.00	2
GS-9	2	$4100.00	4
GS-10	1	$3000.00	1
GS-11	3	$9600.00	7
GS-12	23	$83,200.00	30
GS-13	34	$134,600.00	43
GS-14	48	$250,250.00	66
GS-15	71	$350,038.00	75

TOTALS	186	$839,888.00	233

NPPD US-VISIT			
PAY GRADE	QUANTITY OF AWARDS	AWARD TOTAL	TOTAL ON-BOARD IN GRADE
GS-2	1	$600.00	2
GS-3	1	$500.00	4
GS-4	0	0	7
GS-5	0	0	4
GS-7	6	$11,481.00	10
GS-8	3	$5050.00	3
GS-9	1	$1800.00	2
GS-11	7	$16,650.00	9
GS-12	12	$27,764.00	17
GS-13	18	$61,026.00	22
GS-14	43	$182,323.00	47
GS-15	41	$203,165.00	42
TOTALS	133	$510,359.00	169

NPPD OFFICE OF INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION			
PAY GRADE	QUANTITY OF AWARDS	AWARD TOTAL	TOTAL ON-BOARD IN GRADE
GS-9	15	$32,728.00	15
GS-11	14	$34,003.00	22
GS-12	30	$94,594.00	44
GS-13	79	$282,079.00	109
GS-14	145	$1,055,445.00	154
GS-15	72	$345,207.00	93
TOTALS	355	$1,844,056.00	437

Unobligated Balances

Question: Please provide unobligated balances within NPPD, by appropriation account, and when you anticipate that they will be expended.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Appropriation	Unobligated Balance	Anticipated Obligation Date	Anticipated Expended Date
70 10 0566	$14,227,257.00	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2012
70 10/11 0565	$371,257,680.00	September 30, 2011	September 30, 2013
70 9/10 0565	$72,705,109.00	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2012
70 10 0565	$75,653,465.00	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2010
70 X 0665	$29,953,491.00	N/A	N/A
70 X 0521	$237,257,044.00	N/A	N/A
70 X 0542	$561,297,091.00	N/A	N/A

Travel

Question: Please provide for the record a table that shows all funds expended by NPPD political employees for travel in 2009. Include name of individual traveling, purpose of travel, location(s) visited, and total cost.

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Name	Purpose of travel	Location Visited	Cost ($)
BEERS, RAND	Informational Meeting	Dallas, TX	236.59
	Conference	Newark, NJ	592.75
	Speaking at immigration round table forum and FPS senior leadership conference	Kansas City, MO	504.59
	Conference	Chicago, IL	577.30
	Total:		**1,911.23**
CHARBO, LAWRENCE	Parking	Local Voucher	47.00
	Conference	West Virginia	419.50
	Informational Meeting	Kuwait	6,950.00
	Total:		**7,416.50**
GARCIA, GREGORY	Keynote Speaker at the Secret service Electronic Crimes Task Force Quarterly Meeting	San Francisco, CA	1,422.22
	Keynote Speaker at 3rd Annual IT Security Conference	Houston, TX	1,000.46
	Parking	Local Voucher	56.00
	Total:		**2,478.68**
JAMISON, ROBERT	RSA conference and meetings with government officials regarding cybersecurity	London, Great Britain	2,822.19
	Meeting in NYC with Dr. Henry Kissinger & Microsoft concerning cybersecurity	New York, NY	363.67
	Meeting with S2 to brief Sec Des Napolitano on Cyber and IP	Phoenix, AZ	260.64
	Parking	Local Voucher	40.49
	Total:		**3,486.99**
REITINGER, PHILIP	JCG Conference	London, Great Britain	3,129.69
	Keynote Speaker at the NYS Cybersecurity Conference	Albany, NY	868.53
	Ottawa Cybersecurity Meeting	Ottawa, Canada	1,605.10
	Speech/Presentation	Atlanta, GA	492.75
	Parking	Local Voucher	14.23
	Total:		**6,113.30**
SCHAFFER, GREGORY	Speech/Presentation	Atlanta, GA	681.73
	Speech/Presentation	Chicago, IL	633.71
	Foreign Travel	Berlin, Germany	2,419.40

Name	Purpose of travel	Location Visited	Cost ($)
	Total:		**3,734.84**
STEPHAN, ROBERT	Parking	Local Voucher	20.00
	To speak at the Conference Board Round Table co-sponsored by DHS	New York County, NY	378.00
	Brief Gov. Napolitano with S2	Phoenix, AZ	225.47
	To meet with officials from the UK's Office of Security and Counter-Terrorism (OSCT) and the Center for Protection of National Infrastructure in a continuation of Joint Contact Group (JCG) discussions.	London, Great Britain	3,973.53
	Attended the NJ Summit Conference	Newark, NJ	767.69
	Attendance at the Pennsylvania Region 13 Task Force	Pittsburgh, PA	1,143.00
	Received award from the AMWA	New Orleans, LA	1,799.51
	Informational Meeting	Denver, CO and Las Vegas, NV	2,244.70
	Total:		**10,551.90**

NPPD Field Offices

Question: Provide for the record a list of NPPD office locations as of September 30, 2009. Does NPPD plan to add any offices in 2010 or 2011?

ANSWER: Please see the following table.

Division	Type	City	State	Office Personnel	OA Expiration Date	Building Address
IP-PSCD	Office	Albany	NY	1	Expires 2012	610 Main Street Suite 300 Buffalo, NY 14202
IP-PSCD	Office	Albuquerque	NM	1	Expires 2012	Compass Bank Building 505 Marquette Street, N.W. Suite 1700 Albuquerque, NM 87102
NPPD	Office	Albuquerque	NM			Harden Avenue Albuquerque NM 87175
IP-PSCD	Office	Anchorage	AK	1	Expires 2012	222 West 7th Avenue Suite 559 Anchorage, AK
IP	Office	Arlington	VA	439	11/30/2016	4601 North Fairfax Dr. Arlington, VA 22101
CS&C, OUS	Office	Arlington	VA	688	4/30/2014 11/6/2013	1110 North Glebe Road Arlington, VA 22101

Division	Type	City	State	Office Personnel	OA Expiration Date	Building Address
US-VISIT	Office	Arlington	VA	482	3/8/2011 9/8/2010 5/22/2014	1616 N. Fort Myer Drive Arlington, VA 22209
IP-PSCD	Office	Arlington	VA	1	Expires 2012	1110 North Glebe Road Cube 1031A Arlington, VA 22210
IP-PSCD	Office	Arlington	VA	1	Expires 2012	1110 N. Glebe Road Cube 1033D Arlington, Va. 22201
IP-PSCD	Office	Atlanta	GA	2	Expires 2012	401 West Peachtree Street NW Suite 2900 Atlanta, GA 30308-3516
IP-PSCD	Office	Baltimore	MD	1	Expires 2012	100 South Charles Street Tower One, 11th Floor Baltimore, MD 21201
US-VISIT	Office	Baltimore	MD	40	Leased	
IP-PSCD	Office	Baton Rouge	LA	1	Expires 2012	Lakeway One 3900 N. Causeway Boulevard Suite 1400 Metairie, LA 70002
IP-PSCD	Office	Birmingham	AL	1	Expires 2012	182 St. Francis Street Suite 200 Mobile, AL 36602
IP-PSCD	Office	Bismarck	ND	1	Expires 2014	304 E. Broadway Avenue Suite 219 Bismarck, ND 58501
IP-PSCD	Office	Boston	MA	1	Expires 2012	Thomas P. O'Neil Jr. Federal Building 10 Causeway Street Suite 447 Boston, MA. 02222-1080
IP-PSCD	Office	Brooklyn	NY	3	Expires 2012	39 North Pearl Street Second Floor Albany, NY 12207
IP-PSCD	Office	Buffalo	NY	1	Expires 2012	335 Adams Street 32nd floor Brooklyn, NY 11201
IP-PSCD	Office	Charleston	WV	1	Expires 2012	BB&T Square 300 Summers Street Suite 910 Charleston, WV 25301

Division	Type	City	State	Office Personnel	OA Expiration Date	Building Address
IP-PSCD	Office	Chicago	IL	3	Expires 2012	3161 West White Oaks Drive Suite 201 Springfield, IL 62704
IP-PSCD	Office	Cincinnati	OH	1	Expires 2012	550 Main Street Room 10-503 Cincinnati, OH 45202-5215
IP-PSCD	Office	Columbia	SC	1	Expires 2012	107 Westpark Boulevard Suite 301 Columbia, SC 29210
IP-PSCD	Office	Des Moines	IA	1	Expires 2012	210 Walnut Street Suite 637 Des Moines, IA 50309-2107
IP-PSCD	Office	Detroit	MI	1	Expires 2012	330 Ionia Avenue NW Suite 302 Grand Rapids, MI 49503-2350
IP-PSCD	Office	Dover	DE	1	Expires 2015	500 West Loockerman Street Dover, DE 19904
IP-PSCD	Office	El Paso	TX	1	Expires 2012	311 N. Florence Street Suite 301 El Paso, TX 79901
IP-PSCD	Office	Grand Rapids	MI	1	Expires 2012	Patrick V. McNamara Building 477 Michigan Ave Suite 1000 Detroit, MI 48226-2518
IP-PSCD	Office	Greenwood Village	CO	1	Expires 2012	5619 DTC Parkway Suite 400 Greenwood Village, CO 80111
IP-PSCD	Office	Guaybano	PR	1	Expires 2012	#15 Millennium Park Plaza Suite 530 Guaynabo, PR 00968
IP-PSCD	Office	Harrisburg	PA	1	Expires 2012	William J. Green Federal Building 600 Arch Street Suite 7236 Philadelphia, PA 19106

Division	Type	City	State	Office Personnel	OA Expiration Date	Building Address
IP-PSCD	Office	Honolulu	HI	1	Expires 2012	300 Ala Moana Boulevard Room 6-210 P.O. Box 50046 Honolulu, HI 96850
IP-ISCD	Office	Houston	TX	12	Expires 2010	
IP-PSCD	Office	Houston	TX	2	Expires 2012	125 East John W. Carpenter Freeway Suite #300 Irving, TX 75062-2709
IP-PSCD	Office	Independence	OH	1	Expires 2012	Corporate Plaza I 6450 Rockside Woods Boulevard South Suite 200 Independence, OH 44131-2230
IP-PSCD	Office	Indianapolis	IN	1	Expires 2012	575 North Pennsylvania Street Suite 211 Indianapolis, IN 46204
IP-PSCD	Office	Irving	TX	1	Expires 2012	1801 Allen Parkway Houston, TX 77019
IP-PSCD	Office	Jackson	MS	1	Expires 2012	100 West Capitol Street #840 Jackson, MS 39269
IP-PSCD	Office	Kansas City	MO	1	Expires 2012	1150 Grand Blvd Suite 510 Kansas City, MO 64106
IP-PSCD	Office	Las Vegas	NV	1	Expires 2012	100 City Parkway Suite 1510 Las Vegas, NV 89106
IP-PSCD	Office	Little Rock	AR	1	Expires 2012	111 Center Street Suite 1700 Little Rock, AR 72201
IP-PSCD	Office	Los Angeles	CA	2	Expires 2012	725 South Figueroa Street, Suite 1300 Los Angeles, CA 90017-5418
IP-PSCD	Office	Louisville	KY	1	Expires 2012	Mazzoli Federal Building 600 Martin Luther King, Jr. Place Room 377 Louisville, KY 40202
IP-PSCD	Office	Memphis	TN	1	Expires 2012	223 Rosa Parks Avenue Suite 400 Nashville, TN 37203

Division	Type	City	State	Office Personnel	OA Expiration Date	Building Address
IP-PSCD	Office	Metairie	LA	1	Expires 2012	2600 Citiplace Centre Suite 425 Baton Rouge, LA 70808
IP-PSCD	Office	Miami	FL	2	Expires 2012	3520 Thomasville Road Suite 301 Tallahassee, FL 32309
IP-PSCD	Office	Milwaukee	WI	1	Expires 2012	517 East Wisconsin Avenue Federal Courthouse (Room 572) Milwaukee, WI 53202
IP-PSCD	Office	Minneapolis	MN	1	Expires 2012	U.S. Courthouse 300 South Fourth Street Suite 750 Minneapolis, MN 55415
IP-PSCD	Office	Mobile	AL	1	Expires 2012	Daniel Building 15 South 20th Street Suite 1125 Birmingham, AL 35233
IP-PSCD	Office	Morristown	NJ	1	Expires 2012	290 HQ Plaza Morristown, NJ 07960
IP-PSCD	Office	Nashville	TN	1	Expires 2012	5350 Poplar Avenue Suite 204 Memphis, TN 38119
IP-PSCD	Office	New Haven	CT	1	Expires 2012	265 Church Street Suite 1201 New Haven, CT 06510
IP-PSCD	Office	Norfolk	VA	1	Expires 2012	200 Granby Street Suite 640 Norfolk, VA 23510
IP-PSCD	Office	Oklahoma City	OK	1	Expires 2012	Lakepointe Towers 4013 Northwest Expressway Suite 650 Oklahoma City, OK 73116
IP-PSCD	Office	Omaha	NE	1	Expires 2012	2707 North 108th Street Suite 301 Omaha, NE 68164
IP-ISCD	Office	Philadelphia	PA	12	Expires 2010	
IP-PSCD	Office	Philadelphia	PA	2	Expires 2012	Two Chatham Center 112 Washington Place Suite 1610 Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Division	Type	City	State	Office Personnel	OA Expiration Date	Building Address
IP-PSCD	Office	Phoenix	AZ	1	Expires 2012	3200 North Central Avenue Suite 1450 Phoenix, AZ 85012
IP-PSCD	Office	Pierre	SD	1	Expires 2015	225 S Pierre Street Pierre, SD 57501
IP-PSCD	Office	Pittsburgh	PA	1	Expires 2012	17 N. 2nd Street Suite 1702 Harrisburg, PA 17101
IP-PSCD	Office	Portland	OR	1	Expires 2012	805 SW Broadway Suite 520 Portland, OR 97205
IP-PSCD	Office	Raleigh	NC	1	Expires 2012	4700 Falls of Neuse Rd North Tower, Suite 295 Raleigh, NC 27609
IP-PSCD	Office	Richmond	VA	1	Expires 2012	Main Street Centre 600 E. Main Street Suite 1910 Richmond, VA 23219
IP-PSCD	Office	Sacramento	CA	2	Expires 2012	550 West C Street Suite 660 San Diego, CA 92101
IP-PSCD	Office	Saint Louis	MO	1	Expires 2012	Thomas F. Eagleton U.S. Courthouse 111 South 10th Street Suite 11 Saint Louis, MO 63102
IP-PSCD	Office	Salt Lake City	UT	2	Expires 2012	American Plaza II 57 West 200 South Suite 450 Salt Lake City, UT 84101-1610
IP-PSCD	Office	San Antonio	TX	1	Expires 2012	One International Center 100 NE Loop 410 Suite 1200 San Antonio, TX 78216
IP-PSCD	Office	San Diego	CA	1	Expires 2012	501 I Street Suite 9-500 Sacramento, CA 95814-2322
IP-PSCD	Office	San Francisco	CA	2	Expires 2012	345 Spear Street Suite 530 San Francisco, CA 94105
IP-PSCD	Office	Seattle	WA	1	Expires 2012	2101 4th Avenue Suite 1600 Seattle, WA 98121

Division	Type	City	State	Office Personnel	OA Expiration Date	Building Address
IP-PSCD	Office	Springfield	IL	1	Expires 2012	525 West Van Buren Street Suite 900 Chicago, IL 60607
IP-PSCD	Office	Tallahassee	FL	1	Expires 2012	10350 NW 112th Avenue Miami, FL 33178
IP-PSCD	Office	Tampa	FL	1	Expires 2012	501 East Polk Street Suite 1101 Tampa, FL 33602
IP-PSCD	Office	Topeka	KS	1	Expires 2013	444 SE Quincy Street Room 183 (Mail Box #17) Topeka, KS 66683
RMA, CS&C	Office	Washington	DC	171	2/1/2014	650 Massachusetts Ave. NW Washington, DC 22201
IP, OUS	Office	Washington	DC	149	N/A	3801 Nebraska Ave. NW Washington, DC 20016

Within the National Capital Region (NCR), NPPD has added one new facility in FY 2010 and is in the process of completing three additional facilities that should be ready for occupancy in FY 2010 and FY 2011.

New NPPD Facilities in the NCR		
NPPD Subcomponent	**Location**	**Status**
Office of Infrastructure Protection	Crystal Drive, Arlington VA	Occupied in Jan. 2010
Office of Infrastructure Protection	Jefferson Davis Hwy, Arlington VA	Scheduled for occupancy June 2010.
Office of Infrastructure Protection	Courthouse Rd, Arlington VA	Scheduled for occupancy December 2010.
US-VISIT	Wilson Blvd, Arlington VA	Scheduled for occupancy October 2010.

Outside the NCR, NPPD's Office of Infrastructure Protection (IP) has added office locations in Providence, Rhode Island, Cheyenne, Wyoming, Boise, Idaho, Manchester, New Hampshire and Williston, Vermont, in FY 2010. IP field sites scheduled to come on line during the remaining months of FY 2010 include Helena, Montana, Portland, Maine and Los Angeles, California. Additionally, IP field sites scheduled to come on line in FY 2011 include Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and St. Louis, Missouri.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE C.A. Dutch Ruppersberger

Deputy Undersecretary Philip Reitinger and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications
Rear Admiral Michael Brown
National Protection and Programs Directorate

Einstein among Security Operations Centers

Question: As the Department works on Einstein, what is DHS doing to ensure that the Security Operations Centers in individual agencies (which are a critical part of the overall Federal Government response to cyber incidents) are enabled to achieve their mission? What efforts are you making to have this as a partnership with the other Departments and Agencies? Is the Department being inclusive about Einstein technology? Is the Department taking into consideration that Federal "cloud" initiatives may not be a part of the Trusted Internet Connections (TICs)?

ANSWER: The Department's National Cyber Security Division (NCSD) maintains collaboration and coordination through a recurring technical-interchange of processed alert data with federal agency Security Operations Centers (SOCs) to mitigate vulnerabilities and respond to threats and attacks. As part of this interchange, NCSD's operational branch, the United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT), works directly with agencies to confirm potential incidents when US-CERT identifies anomalous activity traversing EINSTEIN 2 sensors. If an incident is confirmed, US-CERT will work with the agency to mitigate it within the agency network and produce the appropriate product to alert other agencies to the potential threat and/or vulnerability.

However, at times, the contextual threat information that underlies EINSTEIN data is of a classified nature. Improved information sharing and collaboration using classified networks is being enabled, in part, by federal agency implementation of the Trusted Internet Connections (TIC) Initiative led by the Office of Management and Budget and the Department under the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative. The TIC Reference Architecture requires that each agency serving as a TIC Access Provider (TICAP) satisfy 51 critical capabilities, which were developed in an interagency working group. Among these capabilities, each TICAP's SOC must maintain appropriately credentialed 24x7 staffing, the capability to handle national security information based on the requirements established by the Committee for National Security Systems and the capability to house TS/SCI equipment in a compartmented secure facility. Once a TICAP agency implements the TIC Initiative, its SOC will be better enabled to achieve its mission through access to classified threat data or relevant contextual threat information.

As discussed above, the TIC Initiative's 51 critical capabilities were developed in an interagency working group. Among those capabilities is that Federal Executive Branch civilian departments and agencies participate in the EINSTEIN program either as a TIC Access Provider or by seeking service through a TIC Access Provider or through a General Services Administration Networx Managed Trusted Internet Protocol Services vendor. Additionally, US-CERT is developing an agency-specific report product to help each agency understand the activity that EINSTEIN detects for that agency against aggregated constituent data. As US-CERT develops this product, it is working with its Federal Executive Branch civilian agency partners to ensure the product's contents meet their needs.

The Department is inclusive with respect to EINSTEIN 2. Unlike EINSTEIN 1, which was a voluntary program for departments and agencies, EINSTEIN 2 coverage is mandated for Federal Executive Branch civilian agencies under the TIC Initiative. As such, each agency's external access points, at its respective TIC locations, will be monitored by EINSTEIN 2 sensors. At the same time, the Department recognizes the benefits an agency finds in accessing EINSTEIN flow data. During each EINSTEIN sensor installation, NCSD discusses Netflow data access with the federal agency. Similarly, US-CERT will be evaluating Netflow and other EINSTEIN training requirements for federal agencies and will provide periodic training in FY 2011 to improve agencies' direct access to EINSTEIN flow data.

As part of the Federal Cloud Initiative started in October 2009, the IT Infrastructure Line of Business started the Cloud Computing Security Working Group (CCSWG). The CCSWG is an inter-agency group including DHS, the GSA, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and other sponsoring agencies under the Chief Information Officer (CIO) Council. The CCSWG is developing processes for performing joint security authorization and continuing oversight of large outsourced, multi-agency systems; however, its initial focus is on cloud computing environments. DHS is working with the CCSWG to ensure appropriate security controls protect Federal Government information wherever it is stored, processed or transmitted, on the basis of the sensitivity of the information and risk environment. As DHS and the other agencies collectively gain more experience with federal cloud initiatives, DHS will continue to update the Trusted Internet Connections (TIC) Initiative. It is expected there will need to be a combination of approaches that include the TIC Initiative and Cloud Computing. Cloud Computing environments, which handle some types of Federal Government information requiring access controls, may need to use private Cloud Computing environments including TIC protection. There are also other types of Federal Government information that do not have access controls, do not require TIC protection or are already hosted in other Cloud Computing environments.

Governance, Risk and Compliance

Question: What is the Department doing to understand how the State Department has successfully moved from the paperwork exercise of certification and accreditation under FISMA to a continuous monitoring framework? How can the Governance, Risk and Compliance approach being implemented at State Department be adopted by other Federal Agencies?

ANSWER: Since the late fall of 2009, NCSD's Federal Network Security (FNS) Branch initiated a project to "productize" the Department of State (DOS) iPost solution and develop an implementation guide for other federal departments and agencies to leverage in order to implement similar capabilities efficiently and effectively. In addition, Vivek Kundra, OMB Federal CIO, recently tasked FNS to evaluate best practices for continuous monitoring at DOS, the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Department of the Treasury (Treasury) to better understand how they might scale best of breed solutions across the federal enterprise. OMB has requested that DOS, DOJ and Treasury coordinate with DHS on a comprehensive assessment of their monitoring systems. These efforts are ongoing with a draft implementation guide scheduled to be published in the summer of 2010.

NCSD's FNS Branch is currently working with DOS on their iPost continuous monitoring solution. FNS is also evaluating existing continuous monitoring solutions from a technical and business perspective for potential deployment throughout the Federal Government. The scope of this effort includes:

- Reviewing Computing Environment Continuous Monitoring solutions developed at DOS, DOJ and Treasury;
- Reviewing business rules/algorithms;

- Reviewing technical architectures;
- Determining government off-the-shelf vs. commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) components
- Understanding COTS acquisition vehicles;
- Reviewing lessons learned and organizational impact;
- Deciding best of breed or blended solution; and
- Developing an implementation guide for federal department and agency use in implementing similar capabilities in a cost effective and efficient manner.

In addition, FNS Information Systems Security Line of Business procurement vehicles may be leveraged, allowing agencies to purchase information systems security tools and services that could be implemented into their continuous monitoring solutions.

Authentication and Malware

Question: As the Department considers approaches to strong authentication (which I understand is one of your priorities and of course the President called for an effective identity management strategy in his Cyberspace Policy Review), what are you doing to understand what is working and what is not working? Are you looking at successful models to adopt effective risk-based authentication strategies such as what has been done in the financial industry (Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies are also adopting risk-based authentication approaches)? Is the Department consulting with experts in the private sector on this topic? Have a variety of authentication methodologies been considered based on risk? Do you feel that you understand how malware, which has been rapidly developing in the wild, is compromising identities and credentials in both the public and private sector? Has US-CERT shared weaknesses and attack information on HSPD-12 with Congress, OMB, and Departments and Agencies?

ANSWER: The DHS is actively pursuing development and implementation of an ICAM strategy for the Department in line with the Federal Identity, Credential and Access Management (FICAM) guidelines issued by the Federal CIO Council. This effort includes understanding lessons learned and best practices in the area of user authentication.

The Department recognizes the need for an ICAM Program Management Office (PMO) to coordinate all departmental ICAM initiatives. The PMO:

- Coordinates with other federal agencies (for example, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Department of Health and Human Services and Department of Defense) to determine lessons learned and best practices
- Actively participates in federal and industry meetings related to ICAM (including user authentication)
- Consults with industry experts the determine trends, innovations, lessons learned and best practices (specifically key innovators and integrators in the field of IAM)
- Works with NIST to determine research, standards and best practices
- Gathers and reviews research materials (through industry research groups)
- Performs pilots (for example, Backend Attribute Exchange, logical access pilots with Personal Identity Verification)
- Performs Analysis of Alternatives

DHS is also leading a cross function initiative to develop the National Strategy for Secure Online Transactions and, as part of that effort, is gathering lessons learned for use within the Department.

In our continued pursuit of innovation and improvement DHS actively communicates and partners with industry to discover innovative solutions and determine lessons learned and best practices. DHS is a primary partner for federal, state and local law enforcement agencies and has been active in the Law Enforcement information sharing environment. Approaches are being developed to manage transaction risk with these partners through the proper matching of personnel attributes; data attributes and legal restrictions; and authentication technologies. DHS is also actively working with the private sector and leaders of industry through the development of the National Strategy for Secure Online Transactions and is gathering lessons learned for use within the Department.

There has been significant private sector involvement, such as the IT Sector Coordinating Council, the National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee and the Enduring Security Framework. Various authentication methodologies and technologies are being analyzed and considered within the national strategy; however, adopted methodologies and technologies must be neutral and based on open standards.

Through digital media analysis, reverse engineering and open source research on malware delivery trends, NCSD's US-CERT is aware of a range of malware threats and the techniques used by nefarious actors to exploit identities and credentials in both the public and private sectors. Actors use a variety of automated tools, also known as Crimeware kits, to package artifacts for the delivery of malware. The artifacts (for example, malicious .pdf documents) are usually included with specifically crafted unsolicited emails, also known as phishing or spearphishing messages, targeting a user or an organization. These unsolicited emails appear to be legitimate to the recipient who opens it and any attached files or links, which may result in the compromise of that person's system. In other cases, malware is delivered via infected websites or social networking tools, all of which have substantially contributed to the trend and has opened new vectors for exploitation, particularly through mobile devices.

The US-CERT has published numerous products on this type of malicious activity including Security Awareness Reports (SAR) (for example, SAR-09-351-01 – Advanced Zeus Spam Campaigns) and a Technical Information Paper on threats to mobile devices, which have been made available to partners and the public through the Government Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams and US-CERT portals.

US-CERT shares weakness and attack information on Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPD)-12 infrastructure with Federal Executive Branch civilian community through a secure portal. US-CERT maintains a range of products and capabilities to promote coordination among federal department and agencies regarding cybersecurity threats and vulnerabilities. When US-CERT identifies a vulnerability within, or an attack against, any hardware or software platform with a potential impact to federal civilian systems, US-CERT collaborates with the technology vendor, or impacted party, to develop the appropriate mitigation strategies. These strategies are distributed to the federal department and agencies, as well as the OMB, in an SAR through the secure portal. If US-CERT identifies a threat or vulnerability within hardware or software used to implement HSPD-12 that could potentially have a significant impact on the Federal Government, US-CERT releases a SAR and works with the targeted department or agency to understand the impact and mitigate the threat.

US-CERT also posts Technical Cybersecurity Alerts and Vulnerability Notes through a public-facing website and has published vulnerabilities regarding smart cards and hardware that interfaces with these products. US-CERT encourages federal stakeholders to monitor the website for information concerning vulnerabilities specific to the hardware and software products they use.

Baseline Information on Attacks

Question: Other than declassifying some of the CNCI, what efforts are you taking to create a baseline of information on attacks and incidents that can be openly shared (TTP level) without hurting intelligence operations, offensive operations, or entity reputations?

ANSWER: NCSD's US-CERT does not hold classification authority and, thus, relies upon the originating organization to declassify, or provide the tear-line information. US-CERT's goal is to share as many indicators as possible with the federal agencies at the Unclassified//For Official Use Only (U//FOUO) level, without alerting the threat actor and, thereby, causing the actor to shift Technique Tactics and Procedures (TTPs) to avoid detection. This is one of the most challenging aspects of US-CERT's mission space because there is a push to disseminate information as quickly as possible to the widest possible audience. Thus, when US-CERT receives a TTP associated with a "classified" threat, US-CERT will always ask the reporting entity to provide the tear-line reporting or the computer network defense indicators at the U//FOUO level. When U//FOUO indicators are provided, US-CERT coordinates with the law enforcement and intelligence communities to deconflict equity information and assess the risk of "exposing" the knowledge of the threat's TTPs. To share this information with federal agencies, US-CERT maintains a secure portal for sharing emerging threat indicators and hosts a classified monthly meeting to disseminate classified indicators and background on threat actors and to provide a forum to foster open discussion on how agencies are mitigating attacks.

QUESTIONS FOR THE RECORD SUBMITTED BY

THE HONORABLE ALAN B. MOLLOHAN

Deputy Undersecretary Philip Reitinger and
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Cybersecurity and Communications
Rear Admiral Michael Brown
National Programs and Protection Directorate

Supercomputing Sensor Technologies:

Question: Does DHS have any plans to incorporate supercomputing sensor technologies into programs such as Einstein for real time cybersecurity situational awareness?

ANSWER: The Department of Homeland Security does not have any plans at this time to incorporate supercomputing sensor technologies into programs, such as EINSTEIN, for real time cybersecurity situational awareness.

WITNESSES

INDEX

Transportation Security Administration: Are We Making Smart Investments For Real Transportation Security?

Biosurveillance: Smart Investments for Early Warning

United States Secret Service: FY2011 Budget

Coast Guard: FY2011 Budget

FEMA—Preparing for Disasters and Minimizing Losses

DHS Cyber Security Programs—What Progress Has Been Made and What Still Needs to be Improved?