

CRS Report for Congress

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Appropriations for FY2004: Department of Homeland Security

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Appropriations are one part of a complex federal budget process that includes budget resolutions, appropriations (regular, supplemental, and continuing) bills, rescissions, and budget reconciliation bills. The process begins with the President's budget request and is bounded by the rules of the House and Senate, the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (as amended), the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and current program authorizations.

This report is a guide to one of the 13 regular appropriations bills that Congress passes each year. It is designed to supplement the information provided by the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on Homeland Security. It summarizes the current legislative status of the bill, its scope, major issues, funding levels, and related legislative activity, and will be updated as events warrant. The report lists the key CRS staff relevant to the issues covered and related CRS products.

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Appropriations for FY2004: Department of Homeland Security

Summary

This report describes the President's proposal for FY2004 appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). It summarizes the President's FY2004 budget request for DHS programs, as submitted to the Congress February 3, 2003, and the congressional response to that proposal. It compares the President's FY2004 request to current estimates of the FY2003 amounts for programs and activities that were transferred to DHS after its establishment on January 24, 2003, nearly 4 months after the start of FY2003.

On July 10, 2003, the Senate Committee on Appropriations reported its version of H.R. 2555 (S.Rept. 108-86) The Senate bill would provide DHS with \$28.5 billion in discretionary funds for DHS for FY2004.

On June 24, 2003, the House amended and passed H.R. 2555, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2004. The House bill (H.Rept. 108-169) would provide DHS with \$29.4 billion in discretionary appropriations for FY2004, compared to the current estimate of \$28.9 billion for FY2003. The President's request was \$28.4 billion.

The DHS bill includes appropriations for: the DHS Directorate of Border and Transportation (including the Transportation Security Administration, funded at an estimated \$16.5 billion in FY2003; the Directorate of Emergency Preparedness and Response, \$3.4 billion; the Directorate of Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection, \$0.2 billion; and the Directorate of Science and Technology, \$0.6 billion. Other DHS programs funded in the bill include the U.S. Coast Guard, funded at \$6.3 billion in FY2003, and the U.S. Secret Service, \$1.0 billion. DHS programs include the activities formerly conducted by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the U.S. Customs Service, and most of the activities formerly operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

This report will track legislative action and congressional issues related to the FY2004 DHS appropriations bill, with particular attention paid to discretionary programs. However, the report does not follow specific funding issues related to mandatory DHS programs — such as retirement pay — nor does it systematically follow any legislation related to the authorization or amendment of DHS programs. This report will be updated to follow the legislative progress of FY2004 appropriations for DHS.

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Appropriations for FY2004: Department of Homeland Security

Most Recent Developments

House Bill, H.R. 2555. The House Committee on Appropriations marked up and reported H.R. 2555, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2004, on June 23, 2003 (H.Rept. 108-169), the bill was amended and agreed to by the House on June 24, 2003. The bill would provide \$29.4 billion in discretionary appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

Senate Bill, H.R. 2555. The Senate Committee on Appropriations marked up and reported its version on July 10, 2003 (S.Rept. 108-86).

Budget Submission. The President submitted the FY2004 budget request to the Congress on February 3, 2003. The DHS request is for \$28.4 billion in discretionary appropriations, representing the first annual funding provided specifically for the new department.

Establishment. The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (HSA) was signed into law November 25, 2002, as P.L. 107-296, establishing DHS, effective January 24, 2003. Most programs and activities were officially transferred to DHS from other federal agencies on March 1, 2003. DHS funding for the remainder of FY2003 is derived from eight different FY2003 appropriations acts, as well as the Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2003, P.L. 108-11.

Status

Table 1. Legislative Status of Homeland Security Appropriations, H.R. 2555

Subcommittee markup		House report	House passage	Senate report	Senate passage	Confer. report	Conference report approval		Public law
House	Senate						House	Senate	
6/12/03 ^a	(vv) 7/09/03	H.Rept. 108-169 (vv) 6/23/03	425-2 ^b 6/24/03	S.Rept. 108-86 (29-0) 7/10/03	—	—	—	—	—

^a House Appropriations Subcommittee for Homeland Security held a closed markup on June 12, 2003.

^b For **House consideration and passage** of H.R. 2555, see *Congressional Record*, Daily Edition, June 24, 2003, p. H5734-95. Roll call no. 310 (425-2), June 24, p. H5795.

Data Note. The data for FY2003 and the FY2004 Administration request, are based on the House Committee on Appropriations report H.Rept. 108-169, June 23, 2003. Subsequently, S.Rept. 108-86 was released, reflecting recommendations of the Senate Committee on Appropriations. S.Rept. 108-86 also shows accounts in different arrangements, and thus some of these accounts are incorporated in different subtotals by function, than shown in H.Rept. 108-169. This report uses the House configuration, and merges differences between the 2 reports to maintain some consistency for comparison purposes.

Also, since FY2003 appropriations were enacted prior to the establishment of DHS, funding will likely be subject to a series of adjustments beyond the end of the fiscal year. In most cases data represent net funding for specific programs and activities, after incorporating current and forward funding, supplemental appropriations, and advance appropriations. However, all data are subject to additional scorekeeping decisions that can alter account totals for each fiscal year, and as a result, affect the subtotals in various tables shown below.

In order to make this report available soon after actions have been taken, it was prepared without substantial explanation of the programs or proposals for funding of those programs. A more complete discussion of the programs and proposals, with references to more detailed CRS reports, will be prepared later.

302(a) and 302(b) Allocation Ceilings. The maximum budget authority for annual DHS appropriations is determined through a two-stage congressional budget process. In the first stage, the Congress agrees to overall spending totals in the annual concurrent resolution on the budget. Subsequently, these amounts are allocated among the various committees, usually through the statement of managers for the conference report on the budget resolution. These amounts are known as the **302(a) allocations**. They include the discretionary totals available to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for enactment in annual appropriations. For FY2004, the Congress agreed to the budget resolution, H.Con.Res. 95, conference report H.Rept. 108-71, on April 11, 2003. The resolution provides for an FY2004 discretionary total of \$784.5 billion. For procedural information, see CRS Report 98-721, *Introduction to the Federal Budget Process*.

In the second stage of the process, the appropriations committees allocate the 302(a) discretionary funds among their subcommittees for each of the 13 annual appropriations bills. These amounts are known as the **302(b) allocations**. These allocations must add up to no more than the 302(a) discretionary allocation, and form the basis for enforcing budget discipline, since any bill reported with a total above the ceiling is subject to a point of order.

The 302(b) allocations can and often do get adjusted during the year as the various appropriations bills progress toward final enactment. The initial 302(b) discretionary allocations for the FY2004 appropriations bills were agreed to by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on June 17, 2003, as shown in **Table 2**. Comparable amounts for FY2003 and the President's FY2004 budget are also shown. Both the 302(a) and the 302(b) allocations regularly become contested issues in their own right.

Table 2. FY2004 302(b) Discretionary Allocations for DHS
(budget authority in billions of dollars)

FY2003 comparable	FY2004 request comparable	FY2004 House allocation	FY2004 Senate allocation	FY2004 enacted comparable
\$21.2	\$27.5	\$29.4	\$28.5	—

Source: National Journal, *CongressDaily*, June 20, 2003. The FY2003 comparable amount excludes the FY2003 Wartime Supplemental, P.L. 108-11.

Highlights

This report describes the President's proposal for FY2004 appropriations for DHS programs, as submitted to the Congress February 3, 2003, and the congressional response to that proposal. It compares the President's FY2004 request to current estimates of the FY2003 amounts for programs and activities that were transferred to DHS after its establishment on January 24, 2003, nearly 4 months after the start of FY2003. The report tracks legislative action and congressional issues related to the FY2004 DHS appropriations bill, with particular attention paid to discretionary programs. However, the report does not follow specific funding issues related to mandatory DHS programs — such as retirement pay — nor does it systematically follow any legislation related to the authorization or amendment of DHS programs.

The FY2004 DHS bill is unique in that it will be the first ever appropriations for a new federal department. It has potential for being contentious because of the serious nature of the activities funded, as well as organizational problems that may occur with the establishment of any large organization. This bill provides all of the discretionary funds for DHS. Unlike many other appropriations, no related agencies are funded in this bill. Of the 13 annual appropriations bills, the DHS bill is estimated to be the fifth largest source of discretionary funds, accounting for approximately 3.4% of the estimated \$751.8 billion total (prior to the FY2003 Wartime Supplemental, P.L. 108-11) for all federal discretionary budget authority, as reported in *Budget of the United States Government Fiscal Year 2004*, Table S-8. This section summarizes the key issues related to the DHS bill, such as 302(b) allocations. Funding highlights for specific DHS activities will be addressed later.

Appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-296) transferred the functions, relevant funding, and most of the personnel of 22 agencies and offices to the new Department of Homeland Security (DHS) created by the Act. The DHS was organized in four major directorates: Border and Transportation Security; Emergency Preparedness and Response; Science and Technology; and Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection.

Table 3 is a summary table of appropriations for FY2003, requested for FY2004, and recommended for FY2004 by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

**Table 3. Department of Homeland Security:
Summary of Appropriations**

(\$ in millions)

Operational component	FY2003 Enacted	FY2004 Request	FY2004 House	FY2004 Senate	FY2004 Conf.
Title I: Departmental Management & Operations					
Subtotal: Title I	460	598	506	514	—
Title II: Border and Transportation Security					
<i>Customs and Border Protection</i>	4,804	5,647	4,588	4,900	—
<i>Immigration and Customs Enforcement</i>	2,444	2,487	2,997	2,888	—
<i>Transportation Security Administration</i>	5,414	2,742	3,102	3,326	—
<i>Federal Law Enforcement Training Center</i>	170	146	169	201	—
<i>Office of Domestic Preparedness</i>	3,236	3,558	3,503	3,638	—
<i>Visitor & Immigrant Status Indicator project</i>	—	—	—	380	—
Subtotal: Title II	16,501	14,581	14,852	15,342	—
Title III: Emergency Preparedness and Response					
Subtotal: Title III (current year, net)	3,373	4,352	5,100	3,603	—
Title IV: Other Departmental Activities					
<i>Citizenship and Immigration Services</i>	695	235	249	229	—
<i>U.S. Coast Guard</i>	6,254	6,655	6,681	6,815	—
<i>Inform. analysis & infrastructure protection</i>	185	829	776	834	—
<i>Science and technology</i>	552	803	900	871	—
<i>U.S. Secret Service</i>	1,049	1,124	1,152	1,118	—
Subtotal: Title IV	8,735	9,646	9,758	9,867	—
Amount in this bill	29,069	29,177	34,918	29,400	—
Scorekeeping adj. (rescissions; airline relief)	695	215	215	-74	—
(advance appropriations)	—	—	-4,703	—	—
Total, Dept. of Homeland Security	29,764	29,392	30,431	29,326	—
<i>discretionary (current year, this bill)</i>	<i>28,875</i>	<i>28,372</i>	<i>29,411</i>	<i>28,521</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>mandatory</i>	<i>889</i>	<i>1,020</i>	<i>1,020</i>	<i>1,020</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Section 302(b) allocation</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>29,411</i>	<i>28,521</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>difference, bill and allocation</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>—</i>

Source: House and Senate DHS Appropriations Act for FY2004, as reported (H.Rept.108-169) by the House Committee on Appropriations, June 23, 2003, and as reported (S.Rept.108 — 86) by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, July 10, 2003. The tables in this report display differences in account placement by subtotal, as shown in S.Rept. 108-86, by merging those accounts with the breakout as shown in H.Rept. 108-169.

The House bill would enact an appropriation of \$5.6 billion for biodefense countermeasures, sometimes referred to as Project Bioshield, to remain available until September 30, 2013. However, the bill would limit the availability of these funds for obligation, so that no more than \$3.4 billion may be obligated during the next 4 years, and no more than \$890 million may be obligated in FY2004. If Congress enacts the House provision, the FY2004 DHS bill would appropriate \$5.6 billion for the entire 10-year period, but only \$890 million of that would be counted under FY2004 scorekeeping conventions. This specific funding arrangement for Project Bioshield follows Section 404 provisions of H.Con.Res. 95, the FY2004 budget resolution.

Title I: General Administration for the Department

Title I covers the general administrative expenses of the new Department of Homeland Security. Individual agencies transferred to DHS are shown in separate titles. **Table 4** shows appropriations for FY2003, and proposed funding for FY2004.

Table 4. General Department Administration Appropriations
(\$ in millions)

Operational component	FY2003 Enacted	FY2004 Request	FY2004 House	FY2004 Senate	FY2004 Conf.
Title I: Departmental Management and Operations					
<i>Salaries and expenses</i>	195	294	221	251	—
<i>Counter-terrorism fund</i>	160	40	20	20	—
<i>Department and technological investments</i>	63	206	206	185	—
<i>Office of the Inspector General (net)</i>	42	58	58	58	—
Subtotal: Title I	460	598	506	514	—

Source: House and Senate DHS Appropriations Act for FY2004, as reported (H.Rept.108-169) by the House Committee on Appropriations, June 23, 2003, and as reported (S.Rept.108 — 86) by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, July 10, 2003. The tables in this report display differences in account placement by subtotal, as shown in S.Rept. 108-86, by merging those accounts with the breakout as shown in H.Rept. 108-169.

Title II: Border and Transportation Security

Title II of the appropriations bill funds programs administered by the Directorate for Border and Transportation Security. This Directorate, along with its close functional sibling, the U.S. Coast Guard, are responsible for the first line of defense against terrorism, as well as for securing and managing the nation's borders. Included in this responsibility are the inspection, investigative and enforcement operations of the former Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), which had been responsible for managing and coordinating entry into the U.S. DHS border and transportation security objectives also include fulfilling the newly expanded federal role of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) in protecting the nation's transportation systems, initially involving airline passengers, baggage, and freight.

Table 5 shows funding for the Directorate. The U.S. Coast Guard funding is shown in **Table 7**.

Table 5. Border and Transportation Security Appropriations
(\$ in millions)

Operational component	FY2003 Enacted	FY2004 Request	FY2004 House	FY2004 Senate	FY2004 Conf.
Title II: Border and Transportation Security					
Customs and Border Protection	4,804	5,647	4,588	4,900	—
Automation modernization	433	—	494	531	—
fee accounts	(817)	(821)	(821)	(845)	—
Visitor & Immigrant Status Indicator project	—	—	—	380	
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	2,444	2,487	2,997	2,888	—
Salaries and expenses	1,855	2,063	2,030	2,180	—
Federal Protective Services	408	424	424	424	—
Automation & infrastructure modernization	—	—	368	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	27	—
Air and marine interdiction	181	—	175	257	—
fee accounts	(355)	(297)	(297)	(273)	—
Transportation Security Administration	5,414	2,742	3,102	3,326	—
Aviation security (total funding)	4,486	3,597	3,679	4,524	—
Emerg. Wartime Supplement (P.L. 108-11)	645	—	—	—	—
Grants to airlines (one-time appropriation)	2,396	—	—	—	—
Offsetting collections (estimated)	-2,650	-2,070	-2,070	-2,070	—
Reimburse. from DOT, FAA, fac. & equip.	-143	—	—	—	—
Net appropriations (limitation)	—	—	1,609	—	—
Federal Air Marshals	—	620	635	—	—
Maritime and land security	263	86	232	295	—
Intelligence	—	14	14	14	—
Research and development	109	75	126	130	—
Administration	307	421	487	433	—
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	172	146	169	201	—
Office of Domestic Preparedness	3,236	3,558	3,503	3,638	—
Basic formula grants	1,006	—	1,900	1,250	—
Emerg. Wartime Supplement. (P.L. 108-11)	1,330	—	—	—	—
St. & loc. law enforce., terrorism prevent.	—	500	500	500	—
Firefighter assistance grants	—	500	—	750	—
Critical infrastructure	200	—	200	—	—
Hi-threat, hi-density urban areas	700	—	500	750	—
Other assistance; national programs	—	—	403	388	—
Office of the Under Secretary for B&TS	—	—	—	9	—
Subtotal: Title II	16,501	14,581	14,852	15,342	—

Source: House and Senate DHS Appropriations Act for FY2004, as reported (H.Rept.108-169) by the House Committee on Appropriations, June 23, 2003, and as reported (S.Rept.108 — 86) by the

Senate Committee on Appropriations, July 10, 2003. The tables in this report display differences in account placement by subtotal, as shown in S.Rept. 108-86, by merging those accounts with the breakout as shown in H.Rept. 108-169.

The Customs function, previously the responsibility of the Department of the Treasury's U.S. Customs Service, is also under the Directorate. The Customs function administered by DHS, together with the U.S. Coast Guard, are expected to effectively secure commercial traffic entering the nation's ports. The Directorate includes a planning office and a training activity to assist state and local entities with homeland security objectives. The Directorate also assumes responsibility for inspecting and monitoring plants and animals entering the U.S. to minimize the risk that noxious pests and diseases will be introduced into the country.

Title III: Emergency Preparation and Response

The DHS Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate (EPR) is given the mission to improve the nation's capability to reduce losses from all disasters, including terrorist attacks.

Table 6. Emergency Preparation and Response Appropriations
(\$ in millions)

Operational component	FY2003 Enacted	FY2004 Request	FY2004 House	FY2004 Senate	FY2004 Conf.
Title III: Emergency Preparedness and Response					
<i>Administration and regional operations</i>	798	165	169	—	—
<i>Operating expenses</i>	—	—	—	827	—
<i>Prepare., mitigation, response & recovery</i>	—	163	363	150	—
<i>Public health programs</i>	498	434	484	—	—
<i>Biodefense countermeasure (current year)</i>	—	890	890	—	—
<i>Biodefense countermeas. (10-year total)</i>	—	—	(5,593)	—	—
<i>Grant programs</i>	169	300	200	165	—
<i>Emergency food and shelter</i>	152	153	153	153	—
<i>Firefighter assistance grants</i>	745	—	750	—	—
<i>Disaster relief</i>	776	1,956	1,800	1,956	—
<i>Flood map modernization fund</i>	149	200	200	200	—
<i>National flood insurance fund</i>	89	90	91	110	—
<i>Disaster assistance direct loan program</i>	1	1	1	1	—
<i>Cerro Grande Fire claims</i>	—	—	—	38	—
<i>Misc. adj.; rescissions; transfers; rounding</i>	-4	—	—	3	—
Subtotal: Title III (current year, net)	3,373	4,352	5,100	3,603	—

Source: House and Senate DHS Appropriations Act for FY2004, as reported (H.Rept.108-169) by the House Committee on Appropriations, June 23, 2003, and as reported (S.Rept.108 — 86) by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, July 10, 2003. The tables in this report display differences in account placement by subtotal, as shown in S.Rept. 108-86, by merging those accounts with the breakout as shown in H.Rept. 108-169.

DHS promotes the effectiveness of emergency responders; supports the Nuclear Incident Response Team through standards, training exercises, and provision of funds to named federal agencies; provides the federal response by managing, directing, overseeing, and coordinating specified federal resources; aid recovery efforts; builds an intergovernmental national incident management system to guide responses; consolidate existing federal response plans into a single plan; and develops programs for interoperative communications for emergency responders.

Among other activities, the EPR incorporates all activities formerly administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), with the exception of terrorism preparedness, which was transferred to the DHS Border and Transportation Security Directorate.

Title IV: Other Departmental Activities

Other activities funded through Title IV of DHS appropriations include: the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services; the U. S. Coast Guard; Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection; Science and Technology; and the U.S. Secret Service.

Table 7. Other Departmental Activities Appropriations
(\$ in millions)

Operational component	FY2003 Enacted	FY2004 Request	FY2004 House	FY2004 Senate	FY2004 Conf.
Title IV: Other Departmental Activities					
<i>Citizenship and Immigration Services</i>	695	235	249	229	—
<i>(fee accounts)</i>	<i>(1,427)</i>	<i>(1,564)</i>	<i>(1,564)</i>	<i>(1,564)</i>	—
<i>(subtotal; Citizenship & Immigration Serv.)</i>	<i>(2,122)</i>	<i>(1,799)</i>	<i>(1,813)</i>	<i>(1,793)</i>	—
U.S. Coast Guard	6,254	6,655	6,681	6,815	—
<i>Operating expenses</i>	<i>4,503</i>	<i>4,838</i>	<i>4,704</i>	<i>4,719</i>	—
<i>Rescission</i>	—	—	—	-71	—
<i>Environmental compliance & restoration</i>	<i>17</i>	—	<i>17</i>	<i>17</i>	—
<i>Reserve training</i>	<i>86</i>	—	<i>94</i>	<i>95</i>	—
<i>Acquisition, construction, & improvements</i>	<i>720</i>	<i>797</i>	<i>805</i>	<i>1,035</i>	—
<i>Alteration of bridges</i>	<i>17</i>	—	<i>20</i>	—	—
<i>Research, development, tests, & evaluation</i>	<i>22</i>	—	<i>22</i>	—	—
<i>Retired pay (mandatory, entitlement)</i>	<i>889</i>	<i>1,020</i>	<i>1,020</i>	<i>1,020</i>	—
Inform. analysis & infrastructure protection	185	829	776	834	—
Science and technology	552	803	900	871	—
U.S. Secret Service	1,049	1,124	1,152	1,118	—
Title IV: Subtotal	8,735	9,646	9,758	9,867	—

Source: House and Senate DHS Appropriations Act for FY2004, as reported (H.Rept.108-169) by the House Committee on Appropriations, June 23, 2003, and as reported (S.Rept.108 — 86) by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, July 10, 2003. The tables in this report display differences in

account placement by subtotal, as shown in S.Rept. 108-86, by merging those accounts with the breakout as shown in H.Rept. 108-169.

Related Legislation

Several proposals related to DHS appropriations have been considered during the 1st Session of the 108th Congress, including the FY2004 budget resolution, FY2003 emergency wartime supplemental appropriations, and most regular FY2003 appropriations. The law establishing DHS itself was enacted during the 2nd Session of the 107th Congress.

FY2004 Budget Resolution, H.Con.Res. 95/S.Con.Res. 23

The concurrent resolution on the budget sets forth the congressional budget for FY2004. The resolution proposes federal budget levels for FY2004 through FY2013; the maximum for total discretionary spending is specified within the context of the budget resolution. As agreed to in conference, the resolution sets an FY2004 limit of \$784.5 billion in discretionary spending, compared to \$840.6 billion enacted for FY2003, according to the conference report (H.Rept. 108-71, p. 42). Typically, budget resolutions also specify the budget reconciliation process for the modification of mandatory spending limits and tax cut legislation, and set spending targets for functional categories of the budget. Report language usually provides an outline of the funding assumptions made for selected programs that might be used to reach the spending targets. Actual FY2004 discretionary appropriations for specific departments, agencies, and programs, however, are determined only through the enactment of appropriations bills.

H.Con.Res. 95 (H.Rept. 108-37) was passed by the House on March 21, 2003 (roll call no. 82, 215-212). S.Con.Res. 23 (without written report) was passed by the Senate on March 26, 2002 (roll call no. 108, 56-44), before being substituted as an amendment to H.Con.Res. 95. The conference report for H.Con.Res. 95, H.Rept. 108-71, was agreed to on April 11, 2003, by the House (roll call no. 141, 216-211) and by the Senate (roll call no. 34, 51-50). For additional information, see CRS Report RL31784, *The Budget for Fiscal Year 2004*.

FY2003 Wartime Supplemental, P.L. 108-11 (H.R. 1559)

Following the enactment into law on February 20, 2003, of final FY2003 omnibus appropriations, the Congress agreed to additional FY2003 appropriations to meet various special wartime needs. From the total of \$79 billion enacted, \$3.9 billion was designated for DHS, according to the news release of the House Committee on Appropriations of April 12, 2003. The House passed H.R. 1559 (H.Rept. 108-55) on April 3, 2003 (roll call no. 108, 414-12). The Senate amended and passed H.R. 1559 in lieu of S. 762 (S.Rept. 108-33, agreed to by the Senate April 3 by roll call no. 125, 93-0). The conference report, H.Rept. 108-76, was agreed to by the House and the Senate on April 12, and signed into law by the President on April 16, 2003, as P.L. 108-11, the Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2003. For additional information, see CRS Report RL31829,

Supplemental Appropriations FY2003: Iraq Conflict, Afghanistan, Global War on Terrorism, and Homeland Security.

FY2003 Omnibus Appropriations, P.L. 108-7 (H.J.Res. 2)

FY2003 funding for DHS activities was enacted prior to the transfer of any activity from another federal agency to DHS. Of the 13 annual appropriations for FY2003, eight included funding for programs or activities that were to be transferred to DHS during FY2003. These include the following:

- Agriculture;
- Commerce, Justice, and State;
- Defense;
- Energy and Water Development;
- Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education;
- Transportation;
- Treasury, Postal Service, Executive Office of the President, and General Government; and
- Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development.

FY2003 Defense Appropriations were enacted separately, as P.L. 107-248 (October 23, 2002); the remaining seven bills were combined into an omnibus bill, H.J.Res. 2. The conference report on the omnibus, H.Rept. 108-10, was passed on February 13, 2003, by the House (roll call no. 32, 338-83) and by the Senate (roll call no. 34, 76-20), and signed into law by the President on February 20, 2003, as P.L. 108-7, the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003. For information on the FY2003 defense appropriations, see CRS Report RL31305, *Authorization and Appropriations for FY2003: Defense*. For a guide to the omnibus bill, see CRS Report RS21433, *FY2003 Consolidated Appropriations Resolution: Reference Guide*.

Department of Homeland Security, P.L. 107-296 (H.R. 5005)

On June 6, 2002, the President called for the creation of a Department of Homeland Security to direct or coordinate federal activities related to domestic defense against terrorism. The proposal would have combined 22 activities from other federal agencies. Subsequently, Congress modified and enacted legislation; the establishment of DHS became effective January 24, 2003 (60 days after enactment). Overall, 30 programs and other activities are transferred from other agencies.

The President submitted the DHS proposal to Congress on June 18, 2002; it was introduced as H.R. 5005 on June 24, 2002, by request, and referred to 12 Committees plus the new House Select Committee on Homeland Security. The bill was amended and reported, H.Rept. 107-609, Part I, by the House Select Committee on Homeland Security July 24, 2002, and passed the House July 26, 2002, by a vote of 295 to 132 (roll call no. 367). A Senate bill to create a DHS, S. 2452, S.Rept. 107-175, was reported by the Senate Committee Governmental Affairs on June 24, 2002; a revised version of S. 2452 was ordered reported July 25, 2002. H.R. 5005 was amended and passed the Senate on November 19, 2002, by a vote of 90 to 9 (roll call no. 249). The House agreed to the Senate amendment by unanimous consent on November 22.

H.R. 5005 — the Homeland Security Act of 2002 — was signed into law by the President November 25, 2002, as P.L. 107-296. For additional information, see CRS Report RL31493, *Homeland Security — Department Organization and Management: Legislative Phase*, and CRS Report RL31751, *Homeland Security — Department Organization and Management: Implementation Phase*.

World Wide Web Sites

Web sites specific to homeland security include the following:

House Select Committee on Homeland Security

[<http://www.house.gov/>]

Congressional Research Service (CRS) Issues on Homeland Security

[<http://www.crs.gov/products/browse/is-homelandsecurity.shtml>]

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

[<http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/>]

[<http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/display?theme=12>]

White House Office of Homeland Security

[<http://www.whitehouse.gov/homeland/>]

Web sites showing general budget and appropriations information include:

House Committees

[<http://www.house.gov/appropriations>]

[<http://www.house.gov/budget/>]

Senate Committees

[<http://www.senate.gov/~appropriations/>]

[<http://www.senate.gov/~budget/>]

Congressional Budget Office (CBO)

[<http://www.cbo.gov>]

Congressional Research Service (CRS)

[<http://www.crs.gov/products/appropriations/apppage.shtml>]

General Accounting Office (GAO)

[<http://www.gao.gov/>]

Government Printing Office (GPO)

[<http://w3.access.gpo.gov/usbudget/index.html>]

Office of Management & Budget (OMB)

[<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/index.html>]

[<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/legislative/sap/index.html>]