

CRS Report for Congress

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Homeland Security Department: FY2007 Appropriations

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The annual consideration of appropriations bills (regular, continuing, and supplemental) by Congress is part of a complex set of budget processes that also encompasses the consideration of budget resolutions, revenue and debt-limit legislation, other spending measures, and reconciliation bills. In addition, the operation of programs and the spending of appropriated funds are subject to constraints established in authorizing statutes. Congressional action on the budget for a fiscal year usually begins following the submission of the President's budget at the beginning of each annual session of Congress. Congressional practices governing the consideration of appropriations and other budgetary measures are rooted in the Constitution, the standing rules of the House and Senate, and statutes, such as the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

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

Homeland Security Department: FY2007 Appropriations

Summary

This report describes the FY2007 appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The Administration requested a net appropriation of \$32.0 billion in net budget authority for FY2007, of which \$31.0 billion is discretionary budget authority, and \$1 billion is mandatory budget authority.

The President's request for appropriations includes the following break out of net budget authority for the four titles of the DHS appropriation bill: (I) Departmental Management and Operations, \$1,074 million; (II) Security, Enforcement and Investigations, \$22,671 million; (III) Preparedness and Response, \$6,385 million; and (IV) Research and Development, Training, Assessments, and Services, \$1,965 million.

The requested net appropriation for major components of the department includes the following: \$6,574 million for Customs and Border Protection (CBP); \$3,928 million for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); \$2,323 million for the Transportation Security Administration (TSA); \$8,181 million for the U.S. Coast Guard; \$1,265 million for the Secret Service; \$3,420 million for the Preparedness Directorate; \$2,964 million for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); \$182 million for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS); and \$1,002 million for the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T).

This report will be updated as legislative action occurs.

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Homeland Security Department: FY2007 Appropriations

Most Recent Developments

President’s FY2007 Budget Submitted. The President’s budget request for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) for FY2007 was submitted to Congress on February 6, 2006. The Administration requested \$42.7 billion in gross budget authority for FY2007 (including mandatories, fees, and funds). The Administration’s request includes gross appropriations of \$39.8 billion, and a net appropriation of \$32.0 billion in budget authority for FY2007, of which \$31.0 billion is discretionary budget authority, and \$1 billion is mandatory budget authority. The FY2006 enacted net appropriated budget authority for DHS was \$31.7 billion.

**Table 1. Legislative Status of Homeland Security
Appropriations**

Subcommittee Markup		House Report	House Passage	Senate Report	Senate Passage	Confr. Report	Conference Report Approval		Public Law
							House	Senate	
05/11	vv								

Note: vv = voice vote

Note on Most Recent Data. Data used in this report include data from the President’s Budget Documents, the *FY2007 DHS Congressional Budget Justifications*, the FY2007 DHS Budget in Brief, and data from House Appropriations Committee tables of April 19, 2006. Data used in **Table 14** are taken from the *Analytical Perspectives* volume of the FY2007 President’s Budget. These amounts do not correspond to amounts presented in **Tables 4-11**, which are based on data from tables supplied by the Appropriations Subcommittees and from the *FY2006 DHS Congressional Budget Justifications* in order to best reflect the amounts that will be used throughout the congressional appropriations process. Most dollar amounts presented in this report are reported in millions of dollars. Where lesser amounts are presented, these amounts will be shown in italics. For example: \$545,000.

Background

This report describes the President's FY2007 request for funding for DHS programs and activities, as submitted to Congress on February 6, 2006. This report compares the enacted FY2006 amounts to the request for FY2007. This report will also track legislative action and congressional issues related to the FY2007 DHS appropriations bill, with particular attention paid to discretionary funding amounts. However, this report does not follow specific funding issues related to mandatory funding — such as retirement pay — nor does the report systematically follow any legislation related to the authorization or amendment of DHS programs.

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.

Appropriations measures for DHS have been organized into four titles: Title I Departmental Management and Operations; Title II Security, Enforcement, and Investigations; Title III Preparedness and Recovery; and Title IV Research and Development, Training, Assessments, and Services. Title I contains appropriations for the Office of Management, the Office of the Secretary, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Analysis and Operations (A&O), the Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO), and the Office of the Inspector General (OIG). Title II contains appropriations for the U.S. Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) program, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), the Coast Guard, and the Secret Service. Title III contains appropriations for the Preparedness Directorate, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Infrastructure Protection and Information Security (IPIS), and the state and local grants programs in the Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP). Title IV contains appropriations for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC).

Secretary Chertoff's Second Stage Review. On July 13, 2005, the Secretary of DHS, Michael Chertoff, announced the results of the months-long Second Stage Review (2SR)¹ that he undertook upon being confirmed as DHS

¹ For more information, see CRS Report RL33042, *Department of Homeland Security Reorganization: The 2SR Initiative*, by Harold C. Relyea and Henry B. Hogue.

Secretary.² The proposed changes affect many aspects of the department. The Secretary has designed a six-point agenda based upon the results of the 2SR:

- increase overall preparedness, particularly for catastrophic events;
- create better transportation security systems to move people and cargo more securely and efficiently;
- strengthen border security and interior enforcement and reform immigration processes;
- enhance information sharing with our partners;
- improve DHS financial management, human resources development, procurement, and information technology; and
- realign the DHS organization to maximize mission performance.

On July 22, 2005, the Administration also submitted a revised budget request for DHS to reflect the organizational and policy changes recommended by the 2SR.³ The Administration submitted its requested amendments to the FY2006 budget request for DHS after both the House and Senate had passed their versions of H.R. 2360. Therefore, any proposed changes were addressed during the conference on H.R. 2360. The conferees noted that, for the most part, they have complied with the Administration's request to restructure DHS, and P.L. 109-90 adopted the following changes:

- abolished the Office of the Undersecretary for Border and Transportation Security, redistributing its functions to other locations within DHS;
- split the Directorate of Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection into two new operational components: Analysis and Operations, and the Preparedness Directorate;
- moved all state and local grants within DHS to the Preparedness Directorate;
- transferred the Federal Air Marshals program from ICE to TSA; and
- included and expanded the role of the Office of Policy.⁴

The DHS Congressional Budget Justifications for FY2007 reflect these changes as well.

² For text of the Secretary's speech see DHS, *Remarks by Secretary Michael Chertoff on the Second Stage Review of the Department of Homeland Security*, July 13, 2005, Washington, DC, at [http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/interapp/speech/speech_0255.xml]. For an overview of the proposed changes see DHS, *Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff Announces Six-Point Agenda for Department of Homeland Security*, July 13, 2005, Washington, DC, at [http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/interapp/press_release/press_release_0703.xml]. Proposed organizational chart can be found at [<http://www.dhs.gov/interweb/assetlibrary/DHSOrgCharts0705.pdf>].

³ See Communication from the President of the United States, *Request for FY2006 Budget Amendments*, 109th Congress, 1st sess., H.Doc. 190-50, July 22, 2005.

⁴ H.Rept. 109-241, p. 30.

302(a) and 302(b) Allocations

The maximum budget authority for annual appropriations (including DHS) is determined through a two-stage congressional budget process. In the first stage, Congress sets overall spending totals in the annual concurrent resolution on the budget. Subsequently, these amounts are allocated among the various appropriations 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 discretionary totals available to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for enactment in annual appropriations bills through the subcommittees responsible for the development of the bills. In the second stage of the process, the appropriations committees allocate the 302(a) discretionary funds among their subcommittees for each of the 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. 302(b) allocations may be adjusted during the year as the various appropriations bills progress towards final enactment.

The annual concurrent resolution on the budget sets forth the congressional budget. The Senate budget resolution, S.Con.Res. 83, was introduced on March 10, 2006, and passed the Senate on March 16, 2006. S.Con.Res. 83 would provide \$872.5 billion in discretionary budget authority for FY2007. H.Con.Res. 376 was introduced and placed on the House calendar on March 31, 2006. H.Con.Res. 376 would provide \$930 billion in discretionary budget authority for FY2007. In addition, the House Committee report H.Rept. 109-402 states that H.Con.Res. 376 allows for the President's request for an increase of 3.8% for homeland security funding.

The House Appropriations Committee released its proposed 302(b) allocations for FY2007 on May 4, 2006, which included \$32.1 billion in discretionary budget authority for DHS appropriations.

Table 2. FY2007 302(b) Discretionary Allocations for DHS
(budget authority in billions of dollars)

FY2006 Comparable	FY2007 Request Comparable	FY2007 House Allocation	FY2007 Senate Allocation	FY2007 Enacted Comparable
30.3	31.0	32.1		

Source: House Appropriations Committee press release, May 4, 2006.

Budget Authority, Obligations, and Outlays

Federal government spending involves a multi-step process that begins with the enactment of a budget authority by Congress in an appropriations act. Federal agencies then obligate funds from the enacted budget authority to pay for their

activities. Finally, payments are made to liquidate those obligations; the actual payment amounts are reflected in the budget as outlays.

Budget authority is established through appropriations acts or direct spending legislation and determines the amounts that are available for federal agencies to spend. The Antideficiency Act⁵ prohibits federal agencies from obligating more funds than the budget authority that was enacted by Congress. Budget authority may be indefinite, however, when Congress enacts language providing “such sums as may be necessary” to complete a project or purpose. Budget authority may be available on a one-year, multi-year, or no-year basis. One-year budget authority is only available for obligation during a specific fiscal year; any unobligated funds at the end of that year are no longer available for spending. Multi-year budget authority specifies a range of time during which funds can be obligated for spending; no-year budget authority is available for obligation for an indefinite period of time.

Obligations are incurred when federal agencies employ personnel, enter into contracts, receive services, and engage in similar transactions in a given fiscal year. Outlays are the funds that are actually spent during the fiscal year.⁶ Because multi-year and no-year budget authorities may be obligated over a number of years, outlays do not always match the budget authority enacted in a given year. Additionally, budget authority may be obligated in one fiscal year but spent in a future fiscal year, especially with certain contracts.

In sum, budget authority allows federal agencies to incur obligations and authorizes payments, or outlays, to be made from the Treasury. Discretionary agencies and programs, and appropriated entitlement programs, are funded each year in appropriations acts.

Discretionary and Mandatory Spending

Gross budget authority, or the total funds available for spending by a federal agency, may be composed of discretionary and mandatory spending. Of the \$42.7 billion gross budget authority requested for DHS in FY2007, 83% is composed of discretionary spending and 17% is composed of mandatory spending.

Discretionary spending is not mandated by existing law and is thus appropriated yearly by Congress through appropriations acts. The Budget Enforcement Act⁷ of 1990 defines discretionary appropriations as budget authority provided in annual appropriation acts and the outlays derived from that authority, but it excludes appropriations for entitlements. Mandatory spending, also known as direct spending, consists of budget authority and resulting outlays provided in laws other than

⁵ 31 U.S.C. §§1341, 1342, 1344, 1511-1517.

⁶ Appropriations, outlays, and account balances for government treasury accounts can be viewed in the end of year reports published by the U.S. Treasury titled *Combined Statement of Receipts, Outlays, and Balances of the United States Government*. The DHS portion of the report can be accessed at [<http://fms.treas.gov/annualreport/cs2004/c18.pdf>].

⁷ P.L. 101-508, Title XIII.

appropriation acts and is typically not appropriated each year. However, some mandatory entitlement programs must be appropriated each year and are included in the appropriations acts. Within DHS, the Coast Guard retirement pay is an example of appropriated mandatory spending.

Offsetting Collections⁸

Offsetting funds are collected by the federal government, either from government accounts or the public, as part of a business-type transaction such as offsets to outlays or collection of a fee. These funds are not counted as revenue. Instead, they are counted as negative outlays. DHS net discretionary budget authority, or the total funds that are appropriated by Congress each year, is composed of discretionary spending minus any fee or fund collections that offset discretionary spending.

Some collections offset a portion of an agency's discretionary budget authority. Some of these fees offset spending at the account level and are subtracted from the Appropriations Committee tables directly below the program they offset. An example of this is the Federal Protective Service, which is immediately offset in the appropriations tables by an intergovernmental transfer from the General Services Administration. Other discretionary fees offset spending at the agency level and are thus subtracted from the discretionary budget authority of the agency to arrive at the actual appropriated level. An example of this is the Immigration Inspection fee, which is collected at Ports of Entry by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) personnel and is used to offset both the CBP and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) appropriations.

Other collections offset an agency's mandatory spending. They are typically entitlement programs under which individuals, businesses, or units of government that meet the requirements or qualifications established by law are entitled to receive certain payments if they establish eligibility. The DHS budget features two mandatory entitlement programs: the Secret Service and Coast Guard retired pay accounts (pensions). Some entitlements are funded by permanent appropriations, others by annual appropriations. The Secret Service retirement pay is a permanent appropriation and as such is not annually appropriated, whereas the Coast Guard retirement pay is annually appropriated. In addition to these entitlements, the DHS budget contains offsetting Trust and Public Enterprise Funds. These funds are not appropriated by Congress; they are available for obligation and included in the President's budget to calculate the gross budget authority.

Table 3 tabulates all of the offsets within the DHS budget as enacted for FY2006 and in the FY2007 request.

⁸ Prepared with assistance from Bill Heniff, Jr., Analyst in American National Government.

Table 3. FY2007 Request: Moving From Gross Budget Authority to Net Appropriation: Fee Accounts, Offsetting Fees, and Trust and Public Enterprise Accounts
(budget authority in millions)

Account/Agency	Account Name	FY2006	FY2007
DHS gross budget authority (gross discretionary + fees+ mandatory + funds)		40,826	42,719
Account level discretionary offset			
ICE	Federal Protective Service	482	516
TSA	Aviation security fees	1,990 ^a	3,650 ^a
	TWIC	100	20
	Hazmat	50	19
	Registered Traveler	20	35
FEMA/EPR	National flood insurance fund	124	129
CBP	Small airports	5	6
Subtotal account level discretionary offsets		-2,791	-4,460
Agency level discretionary offset			
CBP	Immigration inspection	465	529
	Immigration enforcement	6	2
	Land border	30	28
	COBRA	334	388
	APHIS	204	214
	Puerto Rico	98	98
ICE	Immigration inspection	100	108
	SEVIS	67	54
	Breached bond detention fund	87	90
TSA	Aviation security capital fund	250	250
	Alien flight school background checks	10	2
USCIS	Immigration examination fee	1,730	1,760
	H1b, and H1b & L fees	44	44
Subtotal agency level discretionary offsets		-3,425	-3,567
Mandatory budget authority			
Secret service	Secret service retired pay ^b	200	200
Coast guard	Coast guard retired pay ^c	(1,014)	(1,063)
Subtotal mandatory budget authority		-200	-200
Trust funds and public enterprise funds			

Account/Agency	Account Name	FY2006	FY2007
CBP	Customs unclaimed goods	8	8
FEMA	National Flood Insurance Fund ^d	2,104	2,233
Coast Guard	Boat safety	101	115
	Oil spill recovery	168	127
	Miscellaneous revolving fund	(11)	(11)
Subtotal trust and public enterprise funds		-2,381	-2,483
DHS gross budget authority		40,826^e	42,719
Total offsetting collections		-8,797	-10,710
DHS net appropriated BA (Mandatory + Discretionary)		31,743	32,015

Source: CRS analysis of the FY2007 President's Budget, DHS *Budget in Brief*, and House Appropriations Committee tables of April 19, 2006.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

- There is a discrepancy reported in the amount of aviation security fees collected by TSA, for both FY2006 and 2007. The enacted level aviation security fees for FY2006 was \$1,990 million, and this is the amount reported in the current committee tables. The Administration FY2007 budget documents and the DHS Congressional Budget Justifications report the FY2006 amount as \$2,010 million. The Administration has requested an increase in aviation security fees for FY2006, and the budget documents estimate the offsetting collections at \$3,736 million. The latest committee tables show \$3,650 million for FY2007 (a difference of \$86 million from the President's budget) based on estimates by the Congressional Budget Office. In order to complete the crosswalk in Table 3, we have used the enacted amount for FY2006 (\$1,990) and the committee table amount (\$3,650) for FY2007.
- Secret Service Retired Pay is permanently and indefinitely authorized, and as such is not annually appropriated. Therefore it is offset in Table 3.
- In contrast to Secret Service Retired Pay, Coast Guard Retired pay must be annually appropriated, and therefore is not offset in Table 3.
- This fund is comprised of both discretionary and mandatory appropriations; thus its component parts appear twice in this table.
- The President's budget for FY2006 includes a \$261 million charge within the Coast Guard for Health Care Fund Contributions that is not replicated in the House Appropriation Committee tables. For this reason, the FY2006 column does not add.

Appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security

Summary of DHS Appropriations

Table 4 is a summary table comparing the enacted appropriations for FY2006 and the requested amounts for FY2007. The President's budget request for FY2007 was submitted to Congress February 6, 2006. The Administration requested \$42.7 billion in gross budget authority for FY2007 (including mandatories, fees, and funds). The Administration's request includes gross appropriations of \$39.8 billion, and a net appropriation of \$32.0 billion in budget authority for FY2007, of which \$31.0 billion is discretionary budget authority, and \$1 billion is mandatory budget authority. The FY2006 enacted net appropriated budget authority for DHS was \$31.7 billion.

Table 4. DHS: Summary of Appropriations
(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Operational Component	FY2006 Appropriation				FY2007 Request	FY2007 House	FY2007 Senate	FY2007 Enacted
	FY2006 Enacted	FY2006 Supp.	FY2006 Resc.	FY2006 Total				
Title I: Departmental Operations								
Subtotal: Title I	907	47	-23	931	1,074			
Title II: Security, Enforcement, and Investigations								
— Screening and Operations Office/ US-VISIT	340	—	-3	337	399			
— Customs and Border Protection	5,952	34	-60	5,927	6,574			
— Immigration and Customs Enforcement	3,175	13	-37	3,156	3,928			
— Transportation Security Administration	3,925	—	-58	3,866	2,323			
— U.S. Coast Guard	7,881	307	-340	7,885	8,181			
— U.S. Secret Service	1,212	4	-12	1,204	1,265			
Net subtotal: Title II	22,415	358	-510	22,265	22,671			
— Total fee collections	4,302	—	—	4,298	6,009			
Gross subtotal: Title II	26,717	—	—	26,563	28,680			
Title III: Preparedness and Recovery								
— Preparedness Directorate	4,072	10	-41	4,041	3,420			
— Counter Terrorism Fund	2	—	—	2	—			

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Operational Component	FY2006 Appropriation				FY2007 Request	FY2007 House	FY2007 Senate	FY2007 Enacted
	FY2006 Enacted	FY2006 Supp.	FY2006 Resc.	FY2006 Total				
— Federal Emergency Management Administration	2,635	17	-26	2,624	2,964			
Net subtotal: Title III	6,709	27	-67	6,667	6,385			
Title IV: Research and Development, Training, Assessments, and Services								
— Citizenship and Immigration Services	115	—	-1	114	182			
— Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	282	—	-2	280	246			
— Science and Technology	1,502	—	-15	1,487	1,002			
— Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	—	—	—	—	536			
Net subtotal: Title IV	1,899	—	-18	1,880	1,965			
— Total fee collections	1,774	—	—	1,774	1,804			
Gross subtotal: Title IV	3,673	—	—	3,655	3,770			
Department of Homeland Security Appropriation								
Gross DHS budget authority	38,006	432	-618	37,816	39,829			
— Total fee collections	-6,076	—	—	-6,072	-7,813			
Net DHS budget authority	31,930	—	—	31,743	32,015			

Source: FY2006 enacted numbers from CRS analysis of the Conference Report to H.R. 2360, H. Rept.109-241; FY2006 supplemental numbers from CRS analysis of P.L. 109-61, P.L. 109-62, P.L. 109-88, and P.L. 109-148; FY2006 rescission numbers from CRS analysis of P.L. 109-148 and the *FY2007 DHS Justifications*. FY2007 request numbers from the *FY2007 DHS Justifications*.

Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding. Amounts in parentheses are non-adds. For a more detailed analysis of the supplemental appropriations, refer to Appendix I.

Title I: Departmental Management and Operations⁹

Title I covers the general administrative expenses of DHS. It includes the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OS&EM), which is comprised of the immediate Office of the Secretary and 11 entities that report directly to the Secretary; the Office of Screening Coordination and Operations (OSCO); the Undersecretary for Management (USM) and its components, such as offices of the Chief Procurement Officer, Chief Human Capital Officer, and Chief Administrative Officer; the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO); the Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO); Analysis and Operations Office (AOO); and the Office of the Inspector General (OIG).

President's FY2007 Request. FY2007 requests relative to comparable FY2006 enacted appropriations are as follows: OS&EM, \$98 million, a decrease of \$28 million (-22%); OSCO, \$4 million, the same as previously provided; USM, \$209 million, an increase of \$40 million (24%); OCFO, \$44 million, an increase of \$25 million (+132%); OCIO, \$324 million, an increase of \$27 million (+9%); and OIG, \$96 million, an increase of \$13 million (+16%). **Table 5** shows appropriations for FY2006 and congressional action on the requests for FY2007. The total FY2007 request for Title I is \$1,074 million. This represents an increase of \$167 million (18%) over the FY2006 enacted level (not including supplemental appropriations).

⁹ Prepared by Harold C. Relyea, Specialist in American National Government, Government and Finance Division.

Table 5. Title I: Department Management and Operations
(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Operational Component	FY2006 Appropriation				FY2007 Request	FY2007 House	FY2007 Senate	FY2007 Enacted
	FY2006 Enacted	FY2006 Supp.	FY2006 Resc.	FY2006 Total				
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	79	47	—	126	98			
Office of Screening Coordination and Operations	4	—	—	4	4			
Office of the Undersecretary for Management	169	—	-2	167	209			
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	19	—	—	19	44			
Office of the Chief Information Officer	297	—	-3	294	324			
Analysis and Operations	255	—	-2	253	299			
Office of the Inspector General	83	—	-1	82	96			
Net Budget Authority: Title I	907	47	-23^a	931	1,074			

Source: FY2006 enacted numbers from CRS analysis of the Conference Report to H.R. 2360, H. Rept.109-241; FY2006 supplemental numbers from CRS analysis of P.L. 109-61, P.L. 109-62, P.L. 109-88, and P.L. 109-148; FY2006 rescission numbers from CRS analysis of P.L. 109-148 and the *FY2007 DHS Justifications*. FY2007 request numbers from the *FY2007 DHS Justifications*.

Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding. Amounts in parentheses are non-adds. For a more detailed analysis of the supplemental appropriations, please refer to Appendix I.

a. This total includes a \$15 million rescission from the Working Capital Fund which was included in Title V of H.Rept. 109-241.

Analysis and Operations¹⁰

Background. The DHS Intelligence mission is outlined in Title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (codified at 6 U.S.C. 121). Organizationally, and from a budget perspective, there have been a number of changes to the information, intelligence analysis, and infrastructure protection functions at DHS. Pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection (IAIP) Directorate was established. The act created an Undersecretary for IAIP to whom two Assistant Secretaries, one each for Information Analysis (IA) and Infrastructure Protection (IP), reported. The act outlined 19 functions for the IAIP Directorate, to include the following, among others:

- To assess, receive, and analyze law enforcement information, intelligence information, and other information from federal, state, and local government agencies, and the private sector to (1) identify and assess the nature and scope of the terrorist threats to the homeland, (2) detect and identify threats of terrorism against the United States, and (3) understand such threats in light of actual and potential vulnerabilities of the homeland;
- To develop a comprehensive national plan for securing the key resources and critical infrastructure of the United States;
- To review, analyze, and make recommendations for improvements in the policies and procedures governing the sharing of law enforcement information, intelligence information, and intelligence-related information within the federal government and between the federal government and state and local government agencies and authorities.¹¹

Pursuant to DHS Secretary Michael Chertoff's Second Stage Review,¹² and the Conference Report to H.R. 2360, Department of Homeland Security Act FY2006,¹³ a number of organizational changes were announced. Some of these changes include the following:

- The IAIP Directorate was disbanded. Intelligence Analysis was organizationally separated from Infrastructure Protection.
- The Undersecretary of IAIP was dissolved and a new Undersecretary for Preparedness was created.

¹⁰ Prepared by Todd Masse, Specialist in Domestic Intelligence and Counterterrorism, Domestic Social Policy Division.

¹¹ See Title II, Subtitle A, Section 201(d), Responsibilities of the Undersecretary (of IAIP), codified at 6 U.S.C. §121. See also Department of Homeland Security, Office of the Inspector General, *Survey of the Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate*, Office of Inspections, Evaluations, and Special Reviews, OIG-04-413, February 2004, p. 26.

¹² See "Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff Announces Six-Point Agenda for Department of Homeland Security," DHS Press Release, July 13, 2005.

¹³ See H.Rept. 109-241, in *Congressional Record*, Sept. 29, 2005, pp. H8585 - H8625.

- Two new offices were created — the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, and the Office of Operations Coordination (which includes the Homeland Security Operations Center [HSOC]).
- The Assistant Secretary for the Office of Intelligence and Analysis was designated the DHS Chief Intelligence Officer and reports directly to the Secretary.
- A new budget account — Analysis and Operations (A&O) — was created within Title I, Departmental Management and Operations.

The A&O account “supports the activities of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis and the Directorate of Operations. Even though these two offices are different and distinct in their missions, they work together to improve intelligence, information sharing, and coordination.”¹⁴ There are two budget activities within this account — the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, which leads the DHS Intelligence Enterprise,¹⁵ and the Directorate of Operations, which “disseminates threat information, provides domestic situational awareness, performs incident management, and ensures operations coordination among DHS components with specific threat responsibilities.”¹⁶

Budget Structure Changes. The budget for IAIP for FYs 2004 and 2005 was located within Title IV (Research and Development, Training, Assessments, and Services) of the DHS Appropriations Bills.¹⁷ In FY2006, the budget for IA-related functions moved to Title I (Department Management and Operations). A new A&O account was established within Title I. According to the FY2006 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act (P.L. 109-90), \$256 million was appropriated for “necessary expenses for information analysis, as authorized by Title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 ... to remain available until September 30, 2007.”

President’s FY2007 Request. The FY2007 request for Title I, A&O is \$299 million and 475 full-time equivalent positions (FTEs). This represents an increase of 18.1% over the FY2006 revised enacted amount of \$253 million, and an increase of 12 FTEs.¹⁸

Linkages to DHS Strategic Goals. Although the Office of Intelligence and Analysis and the Office of Operations Coordination contribute to a broad array of DHS strategic goals, their activities are primarily targeted at achieving success in strategic goals one and two — awareness and prevention — respectively. According to DHS, the goal of awareness is to “identify and understand threats, assess

¹⁴ See DHS FY 07 *Congressional Justification*, p. AO-3.

¹⁵ The Intelligence Enterprise is defined as “all those component organizations within the Department that have activities producing raw information, intelligence-related information and/or finished intelligence.” See *DHS Intelligence Enterprise Strategic Plan*, Jan. 2006.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ See CRS Report RL32302, *Appropriations for FY2005: Department of Homeland Security*, by Jennifer E. Lake and Blas Nunez-Neto; and CRS Report RL32863, *Homeland Security Department: FY2006 Appropriations*, by Jennifer E. Lake and Blas Nunez-Neto.

¹⁸ Adjustments to the FY06 base include 57 FTE and \$16.6 million.

vulnerabilities, determine potential impacts and disseminate timely information out to homeland security partners and the American public.”¹⁹ Two programs under this goal include A&O and Intelligence. The performance goal for A&O is to “deter, detect and prevent terrorist incidents by sharing domestic situational awareness through national operational communications and intelligence analysis.”²⁰ The performance goal for intelligence is “100 percent distribution of sensitive threat information relative to Department of Homeland Security/Transportation Security Administration components, field elements, and stakeholders.”²¹

Budget Caveats. The FY2007 budget request for A&O represents an increase of nearly \$46 million and 12 FTE. However, it is important to note that disaggregating intelligence analysis from operations is problematic because the budget of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, an entity of the Intelligence Community, is classified. The figures cited above are the combined figures for the Office of Operations Coordination and the Office of Intelligence and Analysis.

Budget Implications. Some observers might argue that the requested A&O budget is sufficient, given the current stage of development for intelligence and operations within DHS. Others, however, might question whether the requested budget can achieve the ambitious intelligence analysis goals, as outlined by Charles Allen, DHS Chief Intelligence Officer (CIO). In recent testimony,²² CIO Allen has outlined at least three priorities laden with resource implications, including the following: (1) supporting the department’s leadership and direction of operational components, (2) becoming fully involved in the Intelligence Community and National Intelligence Program, and (3) strengthening intelligence support to state, local, and private sector partners. These priorities and others might imply that in order to implement the integration of intelligence at DHS, additional funds may be necessary for department-wide information management systems and additional analysts — to be stationed both at Intelligence Community partner agencies, as well as at some of the 38 plus state, local, and regional intelligence fusion centers.²³ The information management challenge at DHS is significant, as the organization must “know what it knows” in order to achieve the aforementioned priorities. An option DHS may consider could be to have its disparate databases, and particularly those used by the Department’s ten intelligence elements, integrated in order to develop a systematic method for gathering and manipulating DHS intelligence. Although integrated information management systems may not be a panacea, for an intelligence

¹⁹ See DHS FY 07 *Congressional Justification*, Budget Overview, p. 3.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Testimony of DHS Chief Intelligence Officer Charles Allen in U.S. Congress, 109th Congress, 2nd sess., House Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Intelligence, Information Sharing, and Terrorism Risk Assessment, Feb. 15, 2006. “The President’s Proposed FY07 Budget for the Department of Homeland Security: The Office of Intelligence and Analysis.”

²³ DHS intelligence analysts are currently being stationed at these fusion centers. See Dibya Sarkar, “DHS Adds Brainpower to Intelligence Centers,” in *Federal Computer Week*, Mar. 17, 2006.

organization they are considered by many to be essential. In the absence of such systems, the coordination of intelligence can tend to rely on personal relationships and ad hoc arrangements. DHS is currently assessing its information architecture needs. From a human resource perspective, DHS is stationing liaison officers and intelligence analysts at some of the 38 state and local fusion centers. When combined with the detailing of current staff to Intelligence Community partners, such as the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), such arrangements, though beneficial, may undermine the development of a permanent cadre of homeland security analysts at DHS headquarters.

Personnel Issues²⁴

In addition to the policy and planning issues, and the reorganization issues, several personnel issues may be of interest to Congress during the current appropriations cycle.

The Office of Human Capital (OHC) provides overall management and administration of human capital in the DHS. It establishes policy and procedures and provides oversight, guidance, and leadership for human resources (HR) functions within the department. The Chief Human Capital Officer (CHCO) is responsible for designing and implementing the new human resources management (HRM) system in the DHS, referred to as MaxHR,²⁵ including its human resources strategy and technology components. The OHC reports to the Undersecretary for Management and its appropriation is included in that of the Undersecretary. For FY2005, the OHC received an appropriation of \$43 million — \$7 million for HR Operations and \$36 million for MaxHR — and staffing of 49 FTEs. The OHC received funding of nearly

²⁴ Personnel Issues section prepared by Barbara L. Schwemle, Analyst in American National Government, Government and Finance Division.

²⁵ On Feb. 1, 2005, the DHS and the Office of Personnel Management jointly published final regulations in the *Federal Register* to implement MaxHR. (U.S. Department of Homeland Security and U.S. Office of Personnel Management, "Department of Homeland Security Human Resources Management System," *Federal Register*, vol. 70, no. 20, Feb. 1, 2005, pp. 5271-5347.) The regulations provide new policies on position classification, pay, performance management, adverse actions and appeals, and labor-management relations for DHS employees. MaxHR will cover about 110,000 of the department's 180,000 employees and will be implemented in phases. (See CRS Report RL32261, *DHS's Max-HR Personnel System: Regulations on Classification, Pay, and Performance Management Compared With Current Law, and Implementation Plans*, by Barbara L. Schwemle; and CRS Report RL32255, *Homeland Security: Final Regulations for the Department of Homeland Security Human Resources Management System (Subpart E) Compared With Current Law*, by Jon O. Shimabukuro.) By Memorandum Opinion and Order issued on August 12, 2005, and by Memorandum Opinion issued on October 7, 2005, District Court Judge Rosemary Collyer blocked implementation of the labor-management relations regulations prescribed for Max-HR. The decision also enjoined a provision of the regulations that limits the authority of the Merit Systems Protection Board to modify a penalty imposed by DHS. The agency is appealing the ruling. In September 2005, DHS announced that it was postponing the initial implementation of pay for performance under Max-HR for one year. (See CRS Report RL33052, *Homeland Security and Labor-Management Relations: NTEU v. Chertoff*, by Thomas J. Nicola and Jon O. Shimabukuro.)

\$38.511 million (down from \$38.9 million, after a 1.0% rescission) and a staffing level of 62 FTEs for FY2006. This total was allocated as \$8.811 million (down from \$8.9 million, after a 1.0% rescission) for HR Operations²⁶ and \$29.7 million (down from \$30 million, after a 1.0% rescission) for the development and implementation of MaxHR.²⁷ Of the FTEs, 50 were attached to HR Operations and 12 were attached to MaxHR.

President's Budget Proposal. The President's FY2007 budget proposes funding of \$81 million and staffing of 80 FTEs for the OHC.²⁸ The request represents an increase of \$43 million and 18 FTEs over the FY2006 appropriation and includes money for HR Operations and MaxHR as discussed below.

HR Operations. An appropriation of \$10 million is requested for HR Operations, an increase of \$1 million over the FY2006 funding. Attached to this account are 53 FTEs, 3 more FTEs than in FY2006. More than 90% of the requested money is for salaries and benefits (\$7 million) and advisory and assistance services (\$2 million).²⁹ Among the activities that the DHS plans to emphasize during FY2006 are continued refinement of the department's hiring processes, establishment of an Executive Leadership and Learning Center, and use of a Chief Learning Officer to conduct needs analyses and identify "best practices." In FY2007, initiatives are expected to include improving customer service, enhancing training to inculcate a "team" spirit across the DHS, and expanding the use of program evaluation to begin measuring the effects of changes.

MaxHR. The appropriation requested for the department's new HRM system is \$71 million, nearly \$42 million more than the amount provided in FY2006. The FTEs attached to the account are 27, an increase of 15 FTEs over FY2006. Almost 94% of the requested money is for salaries and benefits (\$3 million) and advisory and

²⁶ The \$8.811 million appropriation was allocated as follows: salaries and benefits (\$6.563 million), travel (\$30,000), GSA rent (\$19,000), communication, utilities, and miscellaneous charges (\$110,000), printing (\$15,000), advisory and assistance services (\$1.633 million), other services (\$361,000), purchase from government accounts (\$7,000), operation and maintenance of facilities (\$16,000), supplies and materials (\$47,000), and equipment (\$10,000).

²⁷ The \$29.7 million appropriation was allocated as follows: salaries and benefits (\$954,000), travel (\$6,000), transportation of things (\$3,000), GSA rent (\$778,000), communication, utilities, and miscellaneous charges (\$1.378 million), printing (\$20,000), advisory and assistance services (\$25.037 million), other services (\$112,000), purchase from government accounts (\$875,000), operation and maintenance of facilities (\$16,000), supplies and materials (\$10,000), and equipment (\$511,000).

²⁸ *FY2007 DHS Justifications, Departmental Management and Operations*, Undersecretary for Management, Office of Human Capital and Office of Human Capital — MaxHR, pp. USM-43 - USM-50.

²⁹ Additional amounts requested for FY2007 are for: travel (\$33,000), GSA rent (\$74,000), communication, utilities, and miscellaneous charges (\$159,000), printing (\$20,000), other services (\$376,000), purchase from government accounts (\$159,000), operation and maintenance of facilities (\$20,000), supplies and materials (\$75,000), and equipment (\$25,000).

assistance services (\$64 million).³⁰ Accounting for the increased funding are (1) implementation costs of the new pay system for employees who were originally scheduled to be converted in FY2006 (\$15 million), (2) implementation and operational costs for a market and performance-based compensation system in FY2007 (\$22 million), and (3) funding the Homeland Security Labor Relations Board (HSLRB) (\$5 million).

The implementation of MaxHR will continue during FY2006 and include such activities as design and review of a new market-based pay system, creation of a compensation committee, and continued training of supervisors, managers, and HR professionals. Non-bargaining unit employees from Headquarters, ICE, FLETC, FEMA, USCG, and U.S. Secret Service will convert to the new performance system, and CBP and CIS will begin training on that new system. The HSLRB, designed to resolve labor-management disputes, may be established insofar as is legally permissible. Employees converted to the new performance system in FY2006 will convert to the new market-based pay system in FY2007, and those training on the new performance system in FY2006 will be converted to it in FY2007.

Title II: Security Enforcement and Investigations

Title II funds Security, Enforcement, and Investigations. Title II contains the appropriations for the U.S.-Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator (US-VISIT) program, the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP), the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), the US Coast Guard, and the US Secret Service. **Table 6** shows the FY2006 enacted and FY2007 requested appropriation for Title II.

³⁰ Additional amounts requested for FY2007 are for travel (\$70,000), transportation of things (\$3,000), GSA rent (\$756,000), communication, utilities, and miscellaneous charges (\$1.723 million), printing (\$100,000), other services (\$130,000), purchase from government accounts (\$880,000), operation and maintenance of facilities (\$20,000), supplies and materials (\$75,000), and equipment (\$550,000).

Table 6. Title II: Security, Enforcement, and Investigations
(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Operational Component	FY2006 Appropriation				FY2007 Request	FY2007 House	FY2007 Senate	FY2007 Enacted
	FY2006 Enacted	FY2006 Supp.	FY2006 Resc.	FY2006 Total				
US-VISIT^a								
— US-VISIT	340	—	-3	337	399			
Net total	340	—	-3	337	399			
Customs & Border Protection								
— Salaries and expenses	4,826	24	-48	4,802	5,519			
— Automation modernization	456	—	-5	451	461			
— Air and Marine Operations	400	—	-4	396	338			
— Construction	270	10	-3	278	256			
— Fee accounts ^b	1,142	—	—	1,210	1,265			
Gross total	7,094	34	-60	7,069	7,839			
— Offsetting collections	-1,142	—	—	-1,142	-1,265			
Net total	5,952	34	-60	5,927	6,574			
Immigration & Customs Enforcement								
— Salaries and expenses	3,108	13	-31	3,090	3,902			
— Federal Protective Services (FPS)	487	—	-5	482	516			
— Automation & infrastructure modernization	40	—	—	40	—			
— Construction	27	—	-1	26	26			
— Fee accounts ^c	254	—	—	254	252			

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Operational Component	FY2006 Appropriation				FY2007 Request	FY2007 House	FY2007 Senate	FY2007 Enacted
	FY2006 Enacted	FY2006 Supp.	FY2006 Resc.	FY2006 Total				
Gross total	3,916	13	-37	3,892	4,696			
— Offsetting FPS fees	-487	—	—	-482	-516			
— Offsetting collections	-254	—	—	-254	-252			
Net total	3,175	13	-37	3,156	3,928			
Transportation Security Administration^a								
— Aviation security (gross funding)	4,607	—	-46	4,561	4,655			
— Surface Transportation Security	36	—	—	36	37			
— Credentialing activities (appropriation)	75	—	-1	74	55			
— Credentialing/Fee accounts ^d	180	—	—	180	76			
— Intelligence	21	—	—	21	21			
— Federal Air Marshals ^e	686	—	-7	679	699			
— Administration	489	—	-4	485	506			
— Aviation security mandatory spending ^f	250	—	—	250	250			
Gross total	6,344	—	-58	6,286	6,299			
— Offsetting collections ^g	-1,990	—	—	-1,990	-3,650			
— Credentialing/Fee accounts	-180	—	—	-180	-76			
— Aviation security mandatory spending	-250	—	—	-250	-250			
Net total	3,925	—	-58	3,866	2,323			
U.S. Coast Guard								
— Operating expenses	5,492	232 ^h	-330	5,394	5,519			
— Environmental compliance & restoration	12	—	—	12	12			

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Operational Component	FY2006 Appropriation				FY2007 Request	FY2007 House	FY2007 Senate	FY2007 Enacted
	FY2006 Enacted	FY2006 Supp.	FY2006 Resc.	FY2006 Total				
— Reserve training	119	—	-1	118	124			
— Acquisition, construction, & improvements	1,142	75	-12	1,204	1,170			
— Alteration of bridges	15	—	—	15	—			
— Research, development, tests, & evaluation	17	—	—	18	14			
— Retired pay (mandatory, entitlement)	1,014	—	—	1,014	1,063			
— Health care fund contribution	—	—	—	—	279			
Gross total	7,811	307	-340	7,775	8,181			
U.S. Secret Service								
— Salaries and expenses; construction	1,212	4	-12	1,204	1,265			
Net total	1,212	4	-12	1,204	1,265			
Gross Budget Authority: Title II	26,717	358	-510	26,563	28,680			
Total offsetting collections: Title II	-4,302	—	—	-4,298	-6,009			
Net Budget Authority: Title II	22,415	—	—	22,265	22,671			

Source: FY2006 enacted numbers from CRS analysis of the Conference Report to H.R. 2360, H. Rept.109-241; FY2006 supplemental numbers from CRS analysis of P.L. 109-61, P.L. 109-62, P.L. 109-88, and P.L. 109-148; FY2006 rescission numbers from CRS analysis of P.L. 109-148 and the *FY2007 DHS Justifications*. FY2007 request numbers from the *FY2007 DHS Justifications*.

Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding. Amounts in parentheses are non-adds. For a more detailed analysis of the supplemental appropriations, please refer to Appendix I.

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- a. United States Visitor & Immigrant Status Indicator Project.
- b. Fees include COBRA, Land Border, Immigration Inspection, Immigration Enforcement, and Puerto Rico.
- c. Fees included Exam, Student Exchange and Visitor Fee, Breached Bond, Immigration User, and Land Border.
- d. Fees include TWIC, HAZMAT, Registered Traveler, and Alien Flight School Checks.
- e. P.L. 109-90 moved FAMS to TSA, pursuant to Secretary Chertoff's reorganization proposal submitted to Congress on July 13, 2005.
- f. Aviation Security Capital Fund, used for installation of Explosive Detection Systems at airports.
- g. In FY2007, DHS proposes increasing the passenger security fee for one-way and multi-leg flights by up to \$2.50, generating \$1.73 billion in new revenue.
- h. Includes \$100 million transfer from DOD.

US-VISIT

In 1996, Congress first mandated that the former INS implement an automated entry and exit data system, now referred to as the US-VISIT program, that would track the arrival and departure of every alien.³¹ The objective for an automated entry and exit data system was, in part, to develop a mechanism that would be able to track nonimmigrants who overstayed their visas as part of a broader emphasis on immigration control. Following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, however, there was a marked shift in priority for implementing an automated entry and exit data system. Although the tracking of nonimmigrants who overstayed their visas remained an important goal of the system, border security has become the paramount concern.

President's FY2007 Request. The Administration is requesting an appropriation of \$399 million in budget authority for US-VISIT in FY2007, amounting to a nearly 18% (or \$62 million) increase over the enacted FY2006 level of \$337 million.

Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

CBP is responsible for security at and between ports-of-entry along the border. Since 9/11, CBP's primary mission is to prevent the entry of terrorists and the instruments of terrorism. CBP's ongoing responsibilities include inspecting people and goods to determine if they are authorized to enter the United States; interdicting terrorists and instruments of terrorism; intercepting illegal narcotics, firearms, and other types of contraband; interdicting unauthorized travelers and immigrants; and enforcing more than 400 laws and regulations at the border on behalf of more than 60 government agencies. CBP is comprised of the inspection functions of the legacy Customs Service, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS); the Office of Air and Marine Interdiction, now known as CBP Air and Marine (CBPAM); and the Border Patrol (BP).

President's FY2007 Request. The Administration requested an appropriation of \$7,839 million in gross budget authority for CBP for FY2007, amounting to a nearly 11% increase over the revised enacted FY2006 level of \$7,069 million. **Table 7** provides sub-account-level detail for CBP Salaries and Expenses (S&E) for FY2006 and FY2007. The bulk of the requested increase for FY2007, \$635 million, is for various aspects of the Secure Border Initiative (SBI). However, additional amounts were also requested for other CBP initiatives, including, among others, \$12 million for WMD detection staffing; nearly \$7 million for enhancements to the National Targeting Center (NTC); \$9 million for the Arizona Border Control Initiative (ABCI); nearly \$5 million for Border Patrol training at FLETC; nearly \$5 million for the Immigration Advisory Program (IAP); and \$1 million for the Fraudulent Document Analysis Unit.

³¹ For more detailed information regarding the US-VISIT system, see CRS Report RL32234, *U.S. Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) Program*, by Lisa M. Seghetti and Stephen R. Vina.

Table 7. CBP S&E Sub-account Detail
(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Activity	FY06 Enact.	FY07 Req.	FY07 House	FY07 Senate	FY07 Conf.
Headquarters Management And Administration	1,232	1,258			
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation @ POE	1,605	1,680			
Inspections, Trade & Travel Facilitation @ POE	1,250	1,282			
Container Security Initiative (CSI)	137	139			
Other International Programs	9	9			
C-TPAT / FAST / Nexus / SENTRI	75	76			
Inspection and Detection Technology	62	94			
Systems for Targeting	28	27			
National Targeting Center	17	24			
Other Technologies	1	1			
Training at POE	24	25			
Border Security and Control Between POE	1,778	2,421			
Border Security and Control Between POE	1,726	2,244			
Air Program Operations and Maintenance	—	—			
Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)	—	—			
Border Technology	31	132			
Training Between the POE	22	46			
Air and Marine Operations - Salaries	162	160			
CBP Salaries and Expenses Total:	4,802	5,519			

Source: DHS FY2007 Justifications, p. CBP-S&E-5. Total includes \$24 million supplemental appropriation for Air and Marine Operations as per P.L. 109-148.

Issues for Congress. The bulk of the increase in CBP's FY2007 request from the FY2006 enacted level is for a new DHS program, the Secure Border Initiative (SBI). DHS states that it "developed a three-pillar approach under the SBI that will focus on controlling the border, building a robust interior enforcement

program, and establishing a Temporary Worker Program.”³² Within CBP, the SBI focuses on increasing the personnel deployed to the border, developing and implementing new technologies, and constructing border infrastructure. CBP is requesting an overall increase of \$639 million for FY2007 in various accounts relating to SBI.

Increase in Border Patrol Agents. The President’s request includes an increase of \$459 million to increase the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) workforce by an additional 1,500 agents in FY2007. This would bring the total of new agents hired since FY2005 to 3,000 and give the USBP an agent workforce of nearly 14,000. The request does not match the increase authorized by Congress in the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2005 (P.L. 108-458). IRTPA §5202 authorized DHS to increase the number of USBP agents by 2,000 each year from FY2006 to FY2010. The President’s request is in line, however, with the 1,500 increase in USBP agents that was appropriated by Congress in FY2006.³³ A potential issue for Congress could be whether the 1,500-agent increase in the President’s request is adequate to provide for the security of the border, or whether the appropriate figure is the 2,000-agent increase authorized by IRTPA.

Border Technology Increase. The President’s request includes \$100 million for border technologies to enhance the surveillance of the border and the USBP’s ability to respond to incursions. DHS notes that it “will solicit and award a contract to complete the transition from the current, limited-scope technology plan to one that addresses the Department’s comprehensive and integrated technological needs.”³⁴ A potential issue for Congress may involve the contracting process that DHS will pursue for this program. In FY2005, the General Services Administration’s Inspector General (GSA IG) released a report which criticized the USBP for its contracting practices regarding the Remote Video Surveillance (RVS) system.³⁵ The GSA IG found that the contracts were granted without competition, and that in many cases the contractor failed to deliver the services that were stipulated within the contract leading to RVS sites not being operational in a timely manner.³⁶ In a 2005 report, the DHS Inspector General (DHS IG) noted that deficiencies in contract management and processes resulted in 169 incomplete RVS sites.³⁷

³² *DHS FY2007 Justification*, p. CBP S&E 4.

³³ P.L. 109-13 appropriated funding for 500 additional agents; P.L. 109-90 appropriated funding for another 1,000 additional agents.

³⁴ *DHS FY2007 Justifications*, p. CBP S&E 4.

³⁵ The Remote Video Surveillance system includes a set of cameras mounted on poles which can be remotely controlled by agents at a USBP station.

³⁶ United States General Services Administration, Office of the Inspector General, *Compendium of Audits of the Federal Technology Service Regional Client Support Services*, pp. 173-180.

³⁷ U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of the Inspector General, *A Review of Remote Surveillance Technology Along U.S. Land Borders*, OIG-06-15, December 2005, p. 2. Hereafter referred to as *DHS IG Surveillance Report*.

Another potential issue for Congress could be the level of integration and scope of this border technology program. The RVS system mentioned above forms part of a larger program that integrates surveillance cameras with sensors. This program was originally called the Integrated Surveillance Intelligence System (ISIS), but was folded into the broader America's Shield Initiative (ASI) by DHS in 2005. DHS IG Richard Skinner stated in congressional testimony on December 16, 2005, that "to date, ISIS components have not been integrated to the level predicted at the onset of the program. RVS cameras and sensors are not linked whereby a sensor alert automatically activates a corresponding RVS camera to pan and tilt in the direction of the triggered sensor. However, even if ISIS was fully integrated, due to a limited number of operational RVS sites (255 nationwide), integration opportunities would be limited to the areas near these sites."³⁸ Additionally, the DHS IG noted in its 2005 report that, due to a lack of integration, "ISIS remote surveillance technology yielded few apprehensions as a percentage of detection."³⁹ For these reasons, the FY2006 DHS Appropriations Conferees noted that they were not fully funding the department's FY2006 request for ASI. The conferees stated that it was their understanding that DHS was currently reviewing the entire ASI program, and that major procurement for the program might be curtailed until DHS "has resolved fundamental questions about scope and architecture, and possibly its relation to overall, nationwide border domain security and awareness." The conferees noted that they expected to be kept informed of the results of this review and encouraged DHS to explore the use of off-the-shelf solutions for the program.⁴⁰ Possible issues for Congress could thus include the relationship between SBI and ASI, whether the review process outlined above has been concluded and what its recommendations were, whether the DHS IG's recommendations concerning ISIS will be carried out, and what the overall extent of the technological integration featured in SBI will be.

Infrastructure Construction. DHS requests an increase of \$30 million to continue construction of the border fence in San Diego, CA, as part of the SBI. Additionally, DHS is requesting \$51 million to accelerate the construction of permanent vehicle barriers in western Arizona. DHS is also requesting \$59 million to construct facilities for the additional USBP agents it is proposing to hire in FY2007. DHS has historically constructed tactical infrastructure⁴¹ under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the U.S. Corps of Engineers. Under this MOU, CBP was responsible for providing the funding for planning, engineering, and purchasing materials, while the actual construction was undertaken by military personnel at no charge. However, the department notes that using this traditional approach would take until 2010 to finish the projects currently underway. For this reason, the requested increase for tactical infrastructure includes funds for a commercial contract to construct almost half of the vehicle barriers in Arizona. DHS

³⁸ Testimony of DHS Inspector General Richard L. Skinner before the House Homeland Security Committee, Subcommittee on Management, Integration, and Oversight, New Secure Border Initiative, 109th Cong., 1st sess., December 16, 2005.

³⁹ *DHS IG Surveillance Report*, p. 2.

⁴⁰ H.Rept. 109-241, p. 44.

⁴¹ DHS uses this term to refer to its border fencing, vehicle barriers, and access roads, among other things.

argues that it is at a critical point in its deployment of personnel and other resources at the border, and proposes using private contractors to accelerate the construction of this infrastructure.⁴² A potential issue for Congress could involve whether using private contractors to construct border infrastructure is the most cost-effective allocation of taxpayer resources given that under the current MOU with the Corps of Engineers CBP incurs no labor costs for these projects. Additionally, if contracts are issued for tactical infrastructure projects another potential issue for Congress could involve the oversight of the contracting process, given the contracting irregularities identified by the GSA IG in the RVS contracts mentioned earlier.

Cargo and Container Security. The recent Dubai Ports World controversy has brought significant attention to several issues surrounding port and maritime security, including cargo and container security. CBP's cargo security strategy includes two significant programs: the Container Security Initiative (CSI) and the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT). CSI is a CBP program that stations CBP officers in foreign sea ports to target marine containers for inspection before they are loaded onto U.S.-bound vessels. C-TPAT is a public-private partnership aimed at securing the supply chain from point of origin through entry into the United States. The FY2007 request does not contain significant increases in funding for either the Container Security Initiative (CSI) or the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT). Funding for C-TPAT remains flat with the FY2007 request of \$76 million (which includes funding for the Free and Secure Trade [FAST] and Nexus/Sentri programs), and the request for CSI increases by \$2 million to \$139 million for FY2007.

Significant concerns have recently been raised regarding both of these programs. Of these concerns, staffing concerns are most impacted by appropriation levels. GAO has issued several reports noting that inadequate staffing levels for both the CSI and C-TPAT programs have hampered CBP's ability to conduct inspections overseas at foreign ports and to validate every C-TPAT member within three years of certification.⁴³ Recent testimony by a CBP official has also noted that CBP itself is not satisfied with the current numbers of supply chain specialists available to conduct C-TPAT validations. GAO has raised a number of additional concerns regarding the C-TPAT program, which CBP has begun addressing, including the scope of effort and level of rigor applied to the validation process, how many and what types of validations are necessary to manage security risk, and the lack of a comprehensive set of performance measures for the program.⁴⁴ GAO has also reported that several factors limit CBP's ability to successfully target maritime containers at foreign ports, including staffing imbalances, operational reasons, lack of technical requirements for

⁴² *DHS FY2007 Justifications*, pp. CBP Construction 4-12.

⁴³ GAO-05-446T, *Homeland Security: Key Cargo Security Programs Can Be Improved*, May 26, 2005, p. 20, and p. 16.

⁴⁴ See GAO, *Homeland Security: Key Cargo Security Programs Can Be Improved*, GAO-05-466T, Testimony by Richard M. Stana, Director, Homeland Security and Justice Issues, before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, May 26, 2005, for a discussion of these issues and steps CBP has taken to address them.

NII equipment used at foreign ports, and continued refinements to the strategic plan and performance measures needed to manage the program.⁴⁵

Radiation Detection Devices and Non-Intrusive Inspection Technology (NII). CBP has deployed a number of non-intrusive inspection (NII) technologies at ports of entry to assist customs inspectors with the inspection of cargos. Large scale NII technologies include a number of x-ray and gamma ray systems. The Vehicle and Cargo Inspection Systems (VACIS), which uses gamma rays to produce an image of the contents of a container for review by the CBP inspector, can be deployed in a mobile or stationary capacity depending upon the needs of the port. Mobile Sea Container Examinations Systems are also deployed at ports to examine containers. CBP is also continuing to deploy nuclear and radiological detection equipment including personal radiation detectors, radiation portal monitors (RPMs), and radiation isotope identifiers to ports of entry.

Recently, various concerns have been raised regarding in particular the radiation detection equipment. GAO reported in March of 2006,⁴⁶ that although DHS has made progress in deploying radiation detection equipment at US POEs, the program goals are unrealistic (deployment has fallen behind schedule), and the program's cost estimate is uncertain. Delays have been caused by a variety of factors, including DHS's review process which has delayed the provision of acquisition and deployment information to Congress, and difficult negotiations with seaport operators concerning placement of the portal monitors and the screening of railcars. According to GAO, uncertainty regarding the cost and improved effectiveness of advanced technology portals are contributing to the difficulties in obtaining an accurate cost estimate of the radiation detection deployment program.

In addition, GAO found that although DHS has improved the use of the detection equipment, CBP officers do not have access to data that would allow them to verify Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses (which are generally required for radiological materials transported into the U.S., though the licenses need not accompany the shipment), and that CBP secondary inspection procedures do not *require* CBP officers to open containers and inspect them to resolve an alarm (though GAO found that this does occur at some POE). GAO recommended that DHS streamline internal review procedures so that Congress can receive spending data in a more timely fashion, update the RPM deployment schedule, analyze the benefits and costs of advanced portal technology and then revise the cost estimate, develop methods to effectively screen rail containers, revise agency container inspection procedures, and develop a way for CBP officers to verify NRC licenses.

⁴⁵ GAO has reported issues pertaining to the CSI on several occasions, including in testimony before the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs. See *Homeland Security: Key Cargo Security Programs Can be Improved*, May 26, 2005. See also, GAO, *Container Security: A Flexible Staffing Model and Minimum Equipment Requirements Would Improve Overseas Targeting and Inspection Efforts*, GAO-05-557, April 26, 2005.

⁴⁶ GAO, *DHS has Made Progress in Deploying Radiation Detection Equipment at U.S. Ports-of-Entry, but Concerns Remain*, GAO-06-389, March 22, 2006.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

ICE focuses on enforcement of immigration and customs laws within the United States. ICE develops intelligence to reduce illegal entry into the United States and is responsible for investigating and enforcing violations of the immigration laws (e.g., alien smuggling, hiring unauthorized alien workers). ICE is also responsible for locating and removing aliens who have overstayed their visas, entered illegally, or have become deportable. In addition, ICE develops intelligence to combat terrorist financing and money laundering, and to enforce export laws against smuggling, fraud, forced labor, trade agreement noncompliance, and vehicle and cargo theft. Furthermore, this bureau oversees the building security activities of the Federal Protective Service, formerly of the General Services Administration. The Federal Air Marshals Service (FAMS)⁴⁷ was returned from ICE to TSA pursuant to the reorganization proposal of July 13, 2005. The Office of Air and Marine Interdiction was transferred from ICE to CBP, and therefore the totals for ICE do not include Air and Marine Interdiction funding, which is included under CBP.

President's FY2007 Request. The Administration requested an appropriation of \$4,696 million in gross budget authority for ICE in FY2007. This represents a 21% increase over the enacted FY2006 level (including supplemental appropriations) of \$3,892 million. The Administration requested an appropriation of \$3,928 million in net budget authority for ICE in FY2007, representing a 24% increase over the FY2006 enacted level of \$3,156 million. **Table 8** provides activity-level detail for the Salaries and Expenses account.

Table 8. ICE S&E Sub-account Detail
(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Activity	FY06 enacted	FY07 request	FY07 House	FY07 Senate	FY07 Conf.
HQ & Administration	254	—			
Legal Proceeding	129	207			
Investigations - Domestic	1,183	1,457			
Investigations - International	101	105			
Intelligence	50	58			
DRO-Custody Operations	1,003	1,433			
DRO-Fugitive Operations	101	174			
DRO - Institutional Removal Program	93	110			
DRO - Alternatives to Detention	28	43			

⁴⁷ FAMS transferred to ICE from TSA in Aug. of 2003.

Activity	FY06 enacted	FY07 request	FY07 House	FY07 Senate	FY07 Conf.
DRO Transportation and Removal Program	133	317			
ICE Salaries and Expenses:	3,090	3,902			

Source: DHS FY2007 Congressional Budget Justifications, p. ICE-S&E-4.

The request included the following program increases:

- \$66.9 million for the Office of Investigations pay and non-pay inflation;
- \$16.6 million for additional compliance enforcement agents and law enforcement technicians;
- \$364.6 million for custody management and detention bedspace;
- \$64.7 million for Fugitive Operations;
- \$13 million for Alternatives to Detention;
- \$8.7 million for Institutional Removal Program (IRP);
- \$174.9 million for transportation and removal within the detention and removal program;
- \$41.9 million for worksite enforcement; and
- \$59.1 million for legal proceedings.⁴⁸

Office of Investigations/Immigration Functions. The Office of Investigations (OI) in ICE focuses on a broad array of criminal and civil violation affecting national security such as illegal arms exports, financial crimes, commercial fraud, human trafficking, narcotics smuggling, child pornography/exploitation, worksite enforcement, and immigration fraud. ICE special agents also conduct investigations aimed at protecting critical infrastructure industries that are vulnerable to sabotage, attack, or exploitation.⁴⁹ The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-296) abolished the INS and the United States Customs Service, and transferred most of their investigative functions to ICE effective March 1, 2003. There are investigative advantages to combining the INS and Customs Services, as those who violate immigration laws often are engaged in other criminal enterprises (e.g., alien smuggling rings often launder money). Nonetheless, concerns have been raised that not enough resources have been focused on investigating civil violations of immigration law and that ICE resources have been focused on terrorism and the types of investigations performed by the former Customs Service.⁵⁰

The \$1,457 million requested in the President's budget for the OI domestic operations included increases in the base funding for two groups responsible for

⁴⁸ Also known as Office of the Principal Legal Advisor.

⁴⁹ For more information see [<http://www.ice.gov/graphics/investigations/index.htm>].

⁵⁰ Based on CRS discussions with ICE personnel in New York City, Aug. 27, 2003.

immigration enforcement, the Compliance Enforcement Unit⁵¹ and Worksite Enforcement. The President's budget requested an additional \$41.9 million for worksite enforcement to add 206 positions responsible for investigating and prosecuting violations under immigration law for hiring unauthorized aliens. The President's budget also requested an additional \$10.6 million for compliance investigations for an additional 54 positions.⁵²

Detention and Removal Operations. Detention and Removal Operations (DRO) in ICE provide custody management of aliens who are in removal proceedings or who have been ordered removed from the United States.⁵³ DRO is also responsible for ensuring that aliens ordered removed actually depart from the United States. Many contend that DRO does not have enough detention space to house all those who should be detained. A study done by DOJ's Inspector General found that almost 94% of those detained with final orders of removal were deported whereas only 11% of those not detained who were issued final orders of removal left the country.⁵⁴ Concerns have been raised that decisions on which aliens to release and when to release the aliens may be based on the amount of detention space, not on the merits of individual cases, and that the amount of space may vary by area of the country leading to inequities and disparate policies in different geographic areas. The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-458, §5204) authorized, subject to appropriations, an increase in DRO bed space of 8,000 beds for each year, FY2006-FY2010. The President's budget requested additional funding for several DRO programs, including \$364.6 million for custody operations, \$174.9 million for transportation and removal, \$64.8 million for fugitive operations,⁵⁵ and \$8.7 million for the Institutional Removal Program (IRP).

Alternatives to Detention. Due to the cost of detaining aliens, and the fact that many non-detained aliens with final orders of removal do not leave the country,

⁵¹ Officers of the Compliance Enforcement Unit use US-VISIT, Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), and the National Security Entry/Exit System to identify, locate, and apprehend aliens who have violated the terms of the admission. For more information on these systems see CRS Report RL31570, *Immigration: Alien Registration*, by Andorra Bruno; CRS Report RL32188, *Monitoring Foreign Students in the United States: The Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS)*, by Alison Siskin; and CRS Report RL32234, *U.S. Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) Program*, by Lisa M. Seghetti.

⁵² The President's budget also requests an additional 23 positions for compliance enforcement to be funded from SEVIS fees.

⁵³ For more information on detention issues see CRS Report RL32369, *Immigration-Related Detention: Current Legislative Issues*, by Alison Siskin. Under the INA aliens can be removed for reasons of health, criminal status, economic well-being, national security risks, and others that are specifically defined in the act.

⁵⁴ Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General, *The Immigration and Naturalization Service's Removal of Aliens Issued Final Orders*, Report I-2003-004, Feb. 2003.

⁵⁵ In Jan. 2006, there were 558,000 aliens with final orders of removal who were unconfirmed to have left the country. These aliens are known as absconders, and fugitive operations are responsible for locating, apprehending, and removing alien absconders.

there has been interest in developing alternatives to detention for certain types of aliens who do not require a secure detention setting. In 2004, ICE began a pilot program, the Intensive Supervision Appearance Program, for low-risk, nonviolent offenders.⁵⁶ In addition, ICE uses electronic monitoring devices as another alternative to detention. The President's budget requested an addition \$13 million for detention alternatives.

Secure Border Initiative. The Secure Border Initiative (SBI) is a DHS multi-year plan to secure the borders and reduce illegal migration by hiring more agents, expanding detention and removal capabilities, upgrading technology, increasing border infrastructure, and increasing interior enforcement of immigration laws. According to the President's budget, several of the requested increases are part of the SBI, including funds for detention beds (\$364. million), worksite enforcement (\$41.7 million), and fugitive operations (\$64.7 million).

Transportation Security Administration (TSA)

The TSA was created by the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA, P.L. 107-71), and was charged with protecting air, land, and rail transportation systems within the United States to ensure the freedom of movement for people and commerce. In 2002, the TSA was transferred to DHS with the passage of the Homeland Security Act (P.L. 107-296). The TSA's responsibilities include protecting the aviation system against terrorist threats, sabotage, and other acts of violence through the deployment of passenger and baggage screeners; detection systems for explosives, weapons, and other contraband; and other security technologies. The TSA also has certain responsibilities for marine and land modes of transportation including assessing the risk of terrorist attacks to all non-aviation transportation assets, including seaports; issuing regulations to improve security; and enforcing these regulations to ensure the protection of these transportation systems. TSA is further charged with serving as the primary liaison for transportation security to the law enforcement and intelligence communities.

FY2007 Request for the TSA. The President has requested an appropriation of \$6,299 million in gross budget authority for the TSA in FY2007. The FY2006 revised enacted level was \$6,286 million.⁵⁷ **Table 9** provides FY2006 appropriated and FY2007 requested funding levels for each TSA budget activity. As in past years, the large majority of these funds are slated for aviation security functions. Direct funding for aviation security (\$4,905 million) and air marshals (\$699 million) comprises about 89% of the requested TSA budget. Additionally, much of the TSA credentialing activities, intelligence, and administrative functions and associated funding requests would provide both direct and indirect support for aviation security operations.

⁵⁶ Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, "Public Security: ICE Unveils New Alternative to Detention," *Inside ICE*, vol. 1, no. 5, June 21, 2004. Available at [http://www.ice.gov/graphics/news/newsreleases/insideice/insideice_062104_web3.htm].

⁵⁷ Department of Homeland Security. *Budget in Brief — FY2007*.

Table 9. TSA Gross Budget Authority by Budget Activity
(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Budget Activity	FY2006 Enacted	FY2007 Request	FY2007 House	FY2007 Senate	FY2007 Conf.
Aviation Security	4,811	4,905			
— Screening Partnership Program (SPP)	138	149			
— Passenger Screening (PC&B)	1,505	1,556			
— Passenger Screening (Other)	24	23			
— Baggage Screening (PC&B)	875	914			
— Baggage Screening (Other)	133	133			
— Screener Training	87	88			
— Human Resource Services	205	207			
— Checkpoint Support	163	173			
— EDS/ETD Purchase	173	91			
— EDS/ETD Installation	45	94			
— EDS/ETD Maintenance and Utilities	198	234			
— Operation Integration	23	23			
— Regulation and Other Enforcement	220	218			
— Airport Management, IT, and Support	679	666			
— FFDO & Crew Training	30	30			
— Air Cargo Security	54	55			
— Airport Perimeter Security	5	0			
— Foreign and Domestic Repair Stations	3	0			
— Aviation Security Capital Fund	250	250			
Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS)	679	699			
— Management and Administration	607	628			
— Travel and Training	70	71			
— Air-To-Ground Communication	2	0			
Threat Assessment and Credentialing	254	131			

Budget Activity	FY2006 Enacted	FY2007 Request	FY2007 House	FY2007 Senate	FY2007 Conf.
— Screening Administration and Operations	5	0			
— Secure Flight	56	40			
— Crew Vetting	13	15			
— Registered Traveler Program Fees	20	35			
— Alien Flight School Fees	10	2			
— TWIC Fees	100	20			
— HAZMAT Commercial Driver Fees	50	19			
Surface Transportation Security	36	37			
— Operations and Staffing	24	24			
— Rail Security Inspectors and Canines	8	13			
— HAZMAT Truck Tracking and Training	4	0			
Transportation Security Support	505	527			
— Intelligence	21	21			
— Headquarters Administration	277	296			
— Information Technology	208	210			
TSA TOTAL:	6,286	6,299			

Source: CRS analysis of the *FY2007 President's Budget*, *DHS Budget in Brief*, and *TSA FY2007 Congressional Justification* documents.

Notes: Subtotals do not sum to functional area totals and TSA total due to rounding. PC&B: Personnel Compensation and Benefits; EDS: Explosive Detection Systems; ETD: Explosive Trace Detection equipment; IT: Information Technology; FFDO: Federal Flight Deck Officer program; TWIC: Transportation Worker Identification Credential; HAZMAT: Hazardous Materials.

Requested funding for transportation security threat assessments and credentialing totals \$131 million. The Secure Flight system for prescreening airline passengers and the voluntary Registered Traveler program designed to expedite checkpoint screening of vetted airline passengers account for more than half of the requested amount in this category. Several of these vetting and credentialing programs — including the alien flight school applicant vetting program, the credentialing program for HAZMAT drivers, and the proposed Registered Traveler and Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) programs — either are, or are anticipated to be, fully funded through fee collections.

The President has also requested \$37 million for TSA surface transportation security activities, including support personnel and resources to assess terrorist threats, assess standards and procedures to mitigate these risks, and ensure compliance with transportation security regulations and policies in non-aviation modes. Although the overall funding request for surface transportation security is roughly equal to FY2006 appropriated levels, the President requested an increase of about \$5 million for rail security but requested no specific appropriation for tracking trucks carrying hazardous materials, an initiative that received \$4 million in FY2006.

Highlighted Initiatives in the President's Funding Request. The President has proposed several funding initiatives in FY2007 designed to improve aviation security screening functions. The TSA requested \$10 million as a component of screener benefits to improve screener retention. The TSA has proposed to use this money to implement retention allowances, performance bonuses, college credit reimbursement, flexible staffing options, and pay-for-performance incentives. The goal is to reduce attrition rates, which are nearly 20% for full-time screeners and above 50% for part-time screeners. The TSA believes that lowering attrition could reduce recruitment and training costs. The TSA also requests \$20 million to fund worker compensation payments owed to the Department of Labor. By some estimates, TSA on-the-job injury rates — which were close to 30% in 2005 — far exceed the rates of other federal and private-sector jobs, and injuries cost the TSA about \$52 million in 2005 in lost wages and medical treatment of injured workers.⁵⁸ The TSA is also requesting slightly more than \$8 million for emerging checkpoint technologies — such as whole body imaging systems, automated explosive spot samplers, and cast and prosthesis scanners — to improve the detection of weapons and explosives on passengers and their carry-on items. Congress and the 9/11 Commission have given a high priority to developing and deploying checkpoint technologies to screen passengers and carry-on items for explosives and nonmetallic, chemical, biological, and radiological weapons.⁵⁹ The TSA also proposes a budget increase of \$7.5 million to hire 30 additional procurement staff members to aid in the acquisition of new technologies and services and improve procurement processes and controls.

The President's Proposal for Restructuring Aviation Security Fees. In an effort to increase revenues from user fees and reduce the general fund contribution for aviation security functions, the President has proposed a restructuring of the passenger security fees established under ATSA. The proposal would replace the current fee structure of \$2.50 per flight segment, with a maximum fee of \$5.00 per one-way trip, to a flat fee of \$5.00 per one-way trip. Although passengers making connections to reach their destination would not see a fee increase under this proposal, passengers on direct flights would see their aviation security fees double. The Administration argues that the flat fee proposal more closely parallels

⁵⁸ Thomas Frank, "Airport Screeners' Strains, Sprains Highest Among Workers," *USA Today*, January 11, 2006, p. A2

⁵⁹ See CRS Report RL32541, *Aviation Security-Related Findings and Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission* by Bart Elias; and CRS Report RS21920, *Detection of Explosives on Airline Passengers: Recommendation of the 9/11 Commission and Related Issues*, by Dana Shea and Daniel Morgan.

passenger utilization of the aviation security system since passengers and their baggage are typically screened only once regardless of how many connections they might make to reach their destination.⁶⁰

In this regard, the Administration's proposed aviation security fee changes for FY2007 differ significantly from those previously proposed in the FY2006 budget request. That prior proposal, which was not widely supported in Congress, would have kept the per-segment fee structure in place and raised it to \$5.50 per trip segment with a maximum of \$8.00 per one-way flight. That proposal, however, was opposed in Congress not only because it was viewed by many as detrimental to the airline industry as a whole, but also because it was seen as disproportionately impacting certain passengers, particularly those using smaller airports, who are more dependent on connecting flights. It is notable, however, that this perceived imbalance in the aviation security fee structure stems from the original collection authority enacted under ATSA, which presently requires passengers taking connecting flights to pay twice as much in aviation security fees than passengers taking a direct flight.

The Administration projects that if the newly proposed flat fee of \$5.00 per one-way trip were enacted, the increase in fee collections from passengers on direct flights, along with a rise in the numbers of air travelers, would boost aviation security fee collections in FY2007 by about \$1,726 million dollars, or roughly 85%, compared to expected FY2006 revenues. If enacted, these fee increases are expected to cover about 70% of core aviation security costs, compared to a contribution of about 38% in FY2005.⁶¹

The Administration asserts that having users pay for aviation screening and security is what Congress intended when it enacted the aviation security fee under ATSA and doing so would free up general funds for spending on other homeland security needs that are more generally applicable to all citizens. Critics of the proposal, on the other hand, argue that all citizens benefit from aviation security measures that are intended, in part, to prevent another terrorist attack like the attack of September 11, 2001, and therefore, aviation security should be funded, at least in part, through general fund contributions. Critics of the proposal also maintain that tacking the aviation security fee on to passenger tickets hurts airlines by increasing the overall ticket cost which may prompt some passengers to seek alternative transportation, particularly for shorter trips. These critics go on to argue that airlines are already burdened by other ticket taxes and higher fuel prices that can negatively impact passenger revenues. Also, industry experts believe that the proposed fee schedule would have a greater relative impact on low-cost carriers that offer more direct flights.⁶² The current fee schedule arguably has a greater relative impact on

⁶⁰ Office of Management and Budget, *President's Budget, FY2007*, p. 141.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, and Transportation Security Administration, *Fiscal Year 2007 — Congressional Justification Overview*.

⁶² John M. Doyle, "No Sale: Proposed TSA Hike in Passenger Security Fee Is Getting a Chilly Reception on Capitol Hill," *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, February 12, 2006, p. 34.

legacy carriers that route passengers on connecting flights to a much greater extent using a hub-and-spoke service model.

The Administration also proposes to collect \$644 million from security fees paid directly by the air carriers, known as the aviation security infrastructure fees (ASIF). This sum includes \$448 million in projected FY2007 collections plus \$196 million in retroactive fee collections using revised prior-year airline contribution amounts based on a GAO analysis.⁶³

TSA Issues for Congress. Congress may consider several TSA-related transportation security issues during the FY2007 appropriations process. Central issues include the aviation fee structure and funding aviation security costs; passenger pre-screening efforts and the status of the Secure Flight program; the pending roll-out of the Registered Traveler (RT) program; progress in installing in-line baggage screening systems; initiatives to mitigate workplace injuries among TSA screeners; efforts to improve the screening of passengers and carry-on items for explosives; the status of the Transportation Worker Identification Credential Program (TWIC); and TSA initiatives in other surface transportation modes.

The President's proposal to modify passenger aviation security fees has already been taken up by the Senate during debate over the FY2007 budget resolution (S.Con.Res. 83). An amendment to that resolution offered by Senator Lautenberg (S.Amdt. 3137) that would prohibit the proposed changes to aviation security fee collections was agreed to by unanimous consent. However, during consideration of the Transportation Security Administration Reorganization Act of 2005 (H.R. 4439) in a markup session held by the House Subcommittee on Economic Security, Infrastructure Protection, and Cybersecurity on March 9, 2006, Representative Lungren offered an alternative aviation security fee proposal that is similar to the President's proposed fee structure. This alternative fee structure — agreed to by the subcommittee for inclusion in H.R. 4439 — includes a \$4.00 fee per one-way trip that would directly fund the TSA, plus an optional \$1.00 fee that could be charged by the airport of origin for funding qualified aviation security projects. Passenger aviation security fees under this plan would be capped at \$5.00 per one-way trip and \$10.00 per round-trip. Under the proposal, however, security fees paid directly by the airlines — the ASIF — would be eliminated.

The status of the Secure Flight program to prescreen airline passengers against the consolidated terrorist watchlist may be considered during the FY2007 appropriations debate. In prior years, appropriations legislation has contained language directing the GAO to review the program and making full implementation of the system beyond the testing phase contingent on the GAO finding that information security, privacy protection, and passenger redress issues have been adequately addressed. The GAO recently reported that these issues still largely remain unresolved and the program still faces many management hurdles,⁶⁴ while the

⁶³ United States Government Accountability Office, *Review of Air Carriers' Year 2000 Passenger and Property Screening Costs*, April 2005, GAO-05-558.

⁶⁴ United States Government Accountability Office, *Significant Management Challenges* (continued...)

TSA has indicated that it is “re-baselining” the program before entering into the operational testing phase.⁶⁵ During the FY2007 appropriations process, Congress may also examine the related Registered Traveler program, scheduled to be launched on a nationwide basis in FY2006. The status of the Registered Traveler program may be of particular interest to Congress since the airline industry, which once championed the program concept as a means to gain efficiency in passenger screening, is no longer backing the program amid concerns over the manner in which it is being implemented.⁶⁶

Another aviation security-related issue that Congress may consider is the ongoing debate over resources and schedules for integrating checked baggage explosives detection equipment with airport baggage handling systems. Although deploying these in-line baggage screening systems is projected to significantly increase baggage throughput and reduce TSA manpower requirements for baggage screening, these capital projects are costly and will take several years to complete on a systemwide basis at current appropriations levels. A somewhat related issue is the TSA’s effort to mitigate workplace injuries among TSA baggage screeners, which may benefit from in-line baggage screening systems and related ergonomic design considerations to the extent that they can eliminate or minimize the lifting and handling of baggage. Also, as previously discussed, the physical screening of passengers and their carry-on items for explosives and nonmetallic threats remains a high priority, and Congress may debate whether available technologies and TSA initiatives to deploy these technologies adequately respond to this stated need in a timely manner.

Recent interest in seaport security stemming from the proposed acquisition of terminal operations at several large U.S. seaports by Dubai Ports World (DPW) may prompt more detailed examination of TSA’s efforts to assess security risks at seaports as well as progress on the Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) program. According to the TSA, the TWIC program, which is currently in a prototype testing phase, will be rolled out to ports utilizing the national port criticality list that prioritizes posts based on risk, threat, and vulnerability analysis. Although initial deployment of TWIC was planned for FY2006, it has been delayed until FY2007 to accommodate program review and related rulemaking.⁶⁷ In light of the current interest in port security, the TWIC program scope, status, and deployment schedule may be of particular interest during the appropriations process. More generally, Congress may examine the TSA’s initiatives to address security in other

⁶⁴ (...continued)

May Adversely Affect Implementation of the Transportation Security Administration’s Secure Flight Program, February 9, 2006, GAO-06-374T.

⁶⁵ “TSA Puts Brakes on ‘Secure Flight’; GAO Concurrs, Congress Resists,” *Airport Security Report*, 13(4), March 1, 2006.

⁶⁶ Statement of James C. May, President and CEO, Air Transport Association of America, Inc. Before the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, United States Senate, About the Secure Flight Program and Registered Traveler Program, February 9, 2006.

⁶⁷ Transportation Security Administration, *Fiscal Year 2007 Congressional Justification: Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing*, pp. 11-12.

surface transportation modes such as passenger and freight rail and HAZMAT trucking, and perhaps intermodal and supply-chain security issues in the context of the appropriations framework.

United States Coast Guard⁶⁸

The Coast Guard is the lead federal agency for the maritime component of homeland security. As such, it is the lead agency responsible for the security of U.S. ports, coastal and inland waterways, and territorial waters. The Coast Guard also performs missions that are not related to homeland security, such as maritime search and rescue, marine environmental protection, fisheries enforcement, and aids to navigation. The Coast Guard was transferred from the Department of Transportation to the DHS on March 1, 2003. The law that created the DHS (P.L. 107-296) directed that the Coast Guard be maintained as a distinct entity within the DHS and that the Commandant of the Coast Guard report directly to the Secretary of DHS.

President's FY2007 Request. For FY2007, the President requested a total of \$8,181 million in net budget authority for the Coast Guard, which is about a 1% increase over the FY2006 level. The President requested \$5,519 million for operating expenses (an increase of 2% over FY2006), \$1,170 million for acquisition, construction, and improvements (a decrease of 3% from FY2006), \$124 million for reserve training (an increase of 5% over FY2006), \$14 million for research, development, tests, and evaluation (a decrease of 22% from FY2006), \$12 million for environmental compliance and restoration (the same amount as FY2006), and zero funding for the bridge alteration program (Congress appropriated \$18 million for this program in FY2006).

The President requested \$62 million for a new mission for the Coast Guard — protecting the air space over Washington, DC, which used to be a responsibility of CBP. The funding would pay for five HH-65 Dolphin helicopters and their associated operating expenses to enforce a no-fly zone around the capital. The request also includes \$50 million for a new Coast Guard headquarters building in Washington, DC.

Issues for Congress. Increased duties in the maritime realm related to homeland security have added to the Coast Guard's obligations and increased the complexity of the issues it faces. Congress is concerned with how the agency is operationally responding to these demands, including its plans to replace many of its aging vessels and aircraft.

Deepwater. The Deepwater program is a \$24 billion, 25-year acquisition program to replace or modernize 93 Coast Guard ships and 207 Coast Guard aircraft. For FY2007, the President requested \$934 million for the program. Issues for Congress include the Coast Guard's management of the program, which is the largest and most complex acquisition effort in Coast Guard history, the overall cost of the program, and the program's time-line for acquisition. These issues are discussed

⁶⁸ Prepared by John Frittelli, Specialist in Transportation, Resources, Science and Industry Division.

more fully in CRS Report RS21019, *Coast Guard Deepwater Program: Background and Issues for Congress*, by Ronald O'Rourke.

Security Mission. The Dubai Ports World issue has intensified debate on U.S. port and maritime security. Some Members of Congress have expressed strong concerns that the Coast Guard does not have enough resources to carry out its homeland security mission. During hearings on the Dubai Ports World transaction, some witnesses raised the issue of whether the Coast Guard had enough presence on port grounds to enforce new security regulations.⁶⁹

About half of the Coast Guard's FY2007 budget request is for its homeland security mission. This amount includes \$17 million for Maritime Domain Awareness, which is a term the Coast Guard uses to describe its efforts to identify threats as far from U.S. shores as possible by becoming more aware of the people, vessels, and cargo approaching and moving through U.S. ports and waterways. The \$17 million includes funding for development of prototype Joint Harbor Operation Centers (JHOC). JHOCs are facilities where the Coast Guard and other federal and local law enforcement agencies can monitor harbor traffic, fuse intelligence data to screen ships and cargo, and coordinate response activity if the need arises. For monitoring harbor traffic, the President's FY2007 request includes \$11 million to continue procurement plans and analysis for deployment of a nationwide system to identify, track, and communicate with vessels in U.S. harbors, called the Automatic Identification System (AIS). The FY2007 request also includes \$5 million for a third, 60-member Maritime Security and Response Team, which will be based in Chesapeake, VA, and whose mission is to provide on-call maritime counter-terrorism response.⁷⁰

Non-homeland Security Missions. Some Members of Congress have expressed concern that with the Coast Guard's emphasis on its maritime security mission, the agency could have difficulty sustaining its traditional, non-homeland-security missions, such as fisheries enforcement or marine environmental protection.

⁶⁹ See testimony of Michael Mitre, Port Security Director, International Longshore and Warehouse Union, Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, Hearing on the Security of U.S. Ports, February 28, 2006; and testimony of Stephen Flynn, Council on Foreign Relations, House Committee on Armed Services, Hearing on the Dubai Ports World Deal, March 2, 2006.

⁷⁰ For further information on the agency's homeland security operations, see CRS Report RS21125, *Homeland Security: Coast Guard Operations — Background and Issues for Congress*, by Ronald O'Rourke.

U.S. Secret Service⁷¹

The U.S. Secret Service has two broad missions — criminal investigations and protection — both connected with homeland security (as well as other matters).⁷² Criminal investigations encompass financial crimes, identity theft, counterfeiting, computer fraud, and computer-based attacks on the nation's financial, banking, and telecommunications infrastructure, among other areas. The protective mission is the most prominent, covering the President, Vice President, their families, and candidates for those offices, along with the White House itself and the Vice President's residence (through the Service's Uniformed Division). Protective duties extend to foreign missions in the District of Columbia, and other designated individuals, such as the DHS Secretary and visiting foreign dignitaries. Separate from these specific mandated assignments, the Secret Service is in charge of National Special Security Events (NSSEs), which include the major party quadrennial national conventions as well as international conferences and events held in the United States. The NSSE designation, by the President, gives the Secret Service authority to organize and coordinate security arrangements; these involve various law enforcement units (along with the National Guard) from other federal agencies and state and local governments.

President's FY2007 Request. For FY2007, the President's budget submission requested an appropriation of \$1,265 million for the protection and criminal investigation missions of the Secret Service.⁷³ This reflected an increase of \$60 million or nearly 5% over the FY2006 total of \$1,204 million for the Service.⁷⁴ The new FY2007 appropriations request broke down the amounts for the total protection function (\$722 million) into specific categories — protection (\$651 million), protective intelligence activities (\$55 million), and White House mail screening (\$16 million). But it did not specify an amount for the National Special Security Event fund (which was \$5 million in FY2006), because of the uncertainty surrounding the number and extent of NSSEs, among other reasons. The total for field operations was \$302 million, with specific amounts for field operations (\$236 million), international field offices (\$22 million), and electronic crimes program and task forces (\$44 million).⁷⁵

⁷¹ Prepared by Frederick M. Kaiser, Specialist in American National Government, Government and Finance Division.

⁷² OMB, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2007, Appendix*, United States Secret Service, pp. 479-482; DHS, *Budget-in-Brief, Fiscal Year 2007*, pp. 55-58; and *United States Secret Service, Fiscal Year 2007, Congressional Justification*.

⁷³ This amount for gross discretionary appropriations excludes a mandatory appropriation of \$200 million (for annuity payments). OMB, *Budget of the US Government*, p. 480; and DHS, *Budget-in Brief*, p. 56.

⁷⁴ The FY2006 amount reflects the enacted total of \$1,212 million minus \$8 million (consisting of a recession of \$12 million plus a supplemental appropriation of \$4 million).

⁷⁵ OMB, *Budget of the US Government*, p. 480, and DHS, *Budget-in-Brief*, p. 56.

Title III: Preparedness and Response

Title III includes appropriations for the Preparedness Directorate and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Preparedness Directorate includes (among others) appropriations accounts for the Undersecretary for Preparedness, the Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP), State and Local Programs, Emergency Management Planning Grants (EMPG), the U.S. Fire Administration and Fire Assistance Grants, and Infrastructure Protection and Information Security (IPIS). **Table 10** provides account-level appropriations detail for Title III.

Table 10. Title III: Preparedness and Response
(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Operational Component	FY2006 Appropriation				FY2007 Request	FY2007 House	FY2007 Senate	FY2007 Enacted
	FY2006 Enacted	FY2006 Supp.	FY2006 Resc.	FY2006 Total				
Preparedness Directorate								
— Office of the Undersecretary for Preparedness	16	—	—	16	74			
— Management and Administration	5	—	—	5	5			
— State and Local Programs	2541 ^a	10	-25	2,526	2,281			
— Emergency Management Planning Grants	185	—	-2	183	170			
— U.S. Fire Administration and Training	45	—	-1	44	47			
— Infrastructure Protection and Information Security	625	—	-6	619	549			
— Firefighter Assistance Grants	655	—	-7	648	293			
Net total	4,072	10	-41	4,041	3,420			
Counter Terrorism Fund	2	—	—	2	—			
Federal Emergency Management Agency								
— Admin; regional operations	221	17	-2	236	255			
— Prepare, mitigation, response & recovery	204	—	-2	202	233			
— Public health programs	34	—	—	34	34			
— Disaster relief	1,770	—	-18	1,752	1,941			
— Flood map modernization fund	200	—	-2	198	199			

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Operational Component	FY2006 Appropriation				FY2007 Request	FY2007 House	FY2007 Senate	FY2007 Enacted
	FY2006 Enacted	FY2006 Supp.	FY2006 Resc.	FY2006 Total				
— National flood insurance fund	—	—	—	—	—			
— National flood mitigation	—	—	—	—	—			
— Pre-disaster mitigation fund	50	—	—	50	150			
— Emergency food and shelter	153	—	-2	151	151			
— Disaster assistance direct loan account	1	—	—	1	1			
Net total	2,635	—	-26	2,624	2,964			
Net budget authority subtotal: Title III	6,709	27	-67	6,667	6,385			

Source: FY2006 enacted numbers from CRS analysis of the Conference Report to H.R. 2360, H. Rept.109-241; FY2006 supplemental numbers from CRS analysis of P.L. 109-61, P.L. 109-62, P.L. 109-88, and P.L. 109-148; FY2006 rescission numbers from CRS analysis of P.L. 109-148 and the *FY2007 DHS Justifications*. FY2007 request numbers from the *FY2007 DHS Justifications*.

Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding. Amounts in parentheses are non-adds. For a more detailed analysis of the supplemental appropriations, please refer to Appendix I.

a. Includes \$40 million in REAL-ID Grant funding placed in Title V by H.Rept. 109-241.

Preparedness Directorate

The Preparedness Directorate, formerly part of the Emergency Preparedness Response Directorate, is the lead agency for DHS preparedness efforts. The components of the directorate include the following:

- Cyber and Telecommunications — coordinates federal plans to prevent and respond to cyber based terrorist attacks;
- Chief Medical Officer — coordinates federal plans to prevent and respond to biological terrorist attacks;
- U.S. Fire Administration — educates the public, training firefighters, and develops enhanced firefighting technologies;
- Office for Grants and Training (G&T) — assists states, localities, and regional authorities to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorist and other threats to national security through grant funding, training, and exercises;
- Infrastructure Protection — identifies and assesses current and future threats to the nation’s physical and informational infrastructure, and issues warnings to critical infrastructure sectors;
- Office of National Capital Region Coordination — administers federal programs and relationships with the National Capital Region (NCR) to ensure planning, information sharing, training, and execution of NCR homeland security activities;⁷⁶ and
- Biodefense Countermeasures Program — transferred to the Preparedness Directorate in FY2006,⁷⁷ supports federal efforts to secure medical countermeasures to strengthen the nation’s preparedness against biomedical terrorist attacks by pre-purchasing vaccines and other countermeasures through the authorities established by the Project BioShield Act (P.L. 108-276).⁷⁸ Funds for this program were advance appropriated in the 2004 DHS Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-90), and no additional funds are requested for FY2007.

Office of Grants and Training. G&T is the single point of contact within DHS for facilitating and coordinating departmental state and local programs. G&T provides information to states and localities on best practices and federal homeland security activities. The office administers federal homeland security assistance programs for states and localities. To assist state and local homeland security efforts, G&T administers formula and discretionary grants and training, exercise, and technical assistance programs.

⁷⁶ U.S. Department of Homeland Security, “DHS Organization: Directorate for Preparedness,” fact sheet, available at [http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/interapp/editorial/editorial_0794.xml].

⁷⁷ U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Fiscal Year 2007 Budget of the United States Government* (Washington: GPO, Feb. 2006), Appendix, p. 512.

⁷⁸ See CRS Report RS21507, *Project BioShield*, by Frank Gottron.

President's FY2007 Request. The FY2007 budget request proposes the following amounts for the G&T homeland security assistance programs:

- State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP) — \$663 million;
- Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) — \$838 million;
- Targeted Infrastructure Protection Program (TIPP) — \$600 million;
- Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP) — \$0;⁷⁹
- Assistance to Firefighters Program (FIRE) — \$293 million;
- Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG) — \$170 million;
- Citizen Corps Programs (CCP) — \$35 million; and
- Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) — \$0.

Issues for Congress. The Administration's FY2007 budget request may raise policy issues that Congress may address as it legislates appropriations. Some of the policy issues include the overall reduction in appropriations, the consolidation of UASI sub-grants into the proposed TIPP, the reduction of FIRE grant appropriations, and the proposed elimination of MMRS.

The Administration proposes to reduce the FY2007 appropriations for the programs to \$2.57 billion — a reduction of \$395 million. Although the reduction in overall funding seems to reflect the Administration's determination of the nation's homeland security needs, some critics see it as not meeting the needs of localities because of what is considered by some as inadequate and unfair distribution of past homeland security assistance funding.⁸⁰

Additionally, the Administration proposes to consolidate six UASI sub-grants into TIPP with an appropriation of \$600 million.⁸¹ The budget request states that TIPP will consolidate disparate programs and focus on securing transportation assets and other critical infrastructure.⁸² Some might argue, however, that the consolidation, without identified amounts for specific infrastructure protection activities, might result in states and localities not being able to meet their specific infrastructure security needs.

The Administration's budget proposal requested \$293 million for fire grants in FY2007, a cut of 46% from the FY2006 appropriation. The total of \$293 million requested for the firefighter assistance account (which includes both fire grants and SAFER grants) is down 55% from the FY2006 level. According to the Administration proposal, priority would be given to grant applications enhancing

⁷⁹ The Administration budget request proposes to eliminate funding for LETPP in FY2007.

⁸⁰ National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, *The 9/11 Commission Report* (Washington: GPO, July 2004), p. 396.

⁸¹ In FY2006, Congress appropriated \$415 million for the UASI sub-grants including port security (\$175 million), rail security (\$150 million), trucking industry security (\$5 million), intercity bus security (\$10 million), non-governmental organization security (\$25 million), and buffer zone protection (\$50 million).

⁸² *Fiscal Year 2007 Budget of the United States Government*, Appendix, pp. 508-509.

terrorism capabilities. Fire grants would be available for training, vehicles, firefighting equipment, and personal protective equipment. Wellness/fitness activities and fire station modification would not be funded. The Administration requested no funding for SAFER Act grants, which support the hiring of firefighters as well as the recruitment and retention of volunteer firefighters. According to the budget justification, “the Administration has not requested funds for SAFER Grants in FY2007 on the grounds that local public safety agencies should assume responsibility for funding the appropriate number of personnel, and that Federal-funding for hiring local responders puts newly-funded personnel at risk once grant dollars phase out.”

The Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) is a program of contracts with major cities to coordinate multiple local government agencies in emergency planning. MMRS was funded at \$30 million for FY2006. The program was slated for elimination in the FY2007 budget proposal, as it has been in each budget since it was transferred to DHS in 2003. The Administration has proposed that ongoing municipal emergency planning activities be supported at the discretion of states, using funds from the SHSGP and UASI grant programs.

Chief Medical Officer.⁸³ The Office of the DHS Chief Medical Officer (CMO) was created by Secretary Chertoff in July 2005. Though the position is within the Preparedness Directorate, the new CMO, Dr. Jeffrey Runge, has been given responsibility to coordinate public health and medical programs throughout the department.⁸⁴ The Office of the CMO was funded at \$2 million for FY2006.⁸⁵ For FY2007, \$5 million was requested, in the Office of the Undersecretary for Preparedness.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)⁸⁶

Considerable controversy has enveloped the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) since Hurricane Katrina devastated approximately 90,000 square miles in Gulf Coast states beginning August 29, 2005. Some contend that the agency, its mission, and its organizational framework should be reconsidered by Congress. Although such a debate may occur during the second session of the 109th Congress, the President’s request for FY2007 does not propose dramatic changes for FEMA. In general, the funding request for the next fiscal year is comparable to that requested and enacted for FY2006.

Disaster Relief Fund. Roughly two-thirds of the funds requested for FEMA are intended to be used for the disaster relief and recovery activities authorized by the

⁸³ Prepared by Sarah Lister, Specialist in Public Health and Epidemiology, Domestic Social Policy Division.

⁸⁴ *FY2007 DHS Justification*, pp. OUS PREP 15-16.

⁸⁵ H.Rept. 109-241, p. 63.

⁸⁶ Prepared by Keith Bea, Specialist in American National Government, Government and Finance Division.

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.⁸⁷ Funds appropriated to the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) are used to meet the immediate needs of victims, help communities, states, and nonprofit entities repair or rebuild damaged facilities, and reduce the risk of future disasters through hazard mitigation measures such as elevating structures in floodplains, retrofitting bridges and buildings in earthquake prone areas, providing loans to local governments that lose tax revenues because of disasters, and clearing fire hazards in areas susceptible to wildfires.

Almost \$2 billion has been requested for the DRF for FY2007, an amount roughly equivalent to the historical average of expenditures from the fund, excluding truly catastrophic events such as Hurricane Katrina and the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Congress appropriates supplemental funding for the DRF when annual appropriations are not adequate.⁸⁸ Such appropriations have been historically designated emergency spending under the appropriate budget authorities. The extent of destruction caused by Hurricane Katrina has raised questions about the adequacy of existing Stafford Act authority, notably the Disaster Assistance Direct Loan program that replaces some of the lost revenue of local governments. Some contend that communities in Louisiana and Mississippi remain unable to rebuild a tax base, and the \$750 million transferred from the DRF for this purpose (P.L. 109-88), they argue, is only part of the assistance needed.

National Disaster Medical System.⁸⁹ The National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) is a system of medical, veterinary, and mortuary response teams that deploy in response to disasters, special security events, and certain other situations. NDMS administration is the only activity within the “Public Health Programs” account in FEMA. Generally, when NDMS teams are deployed pursuant to FEMA mission assignments during disasters, deployment costs are covered by the DRF. NDMS has been funded at \$34 million for several years, and this amount was requested for FY2007. In supplemental appropriations for FY2006, a one-time amount of \$100 million was provided to NDMS to cover expenses related to the response to Hurricane Katrina.⁹⁰ Most of this amount — \$70 million — will be used to reimburse hospitals and healthcare providers who cared for uninsured patients in affected areas, through an interagency agreement (in effect through September 30,

⁸⁷ Background on the statute and funding history for the Disaster Relief Fund is presented in CRS Report RL33053, *Federal Stafford Act Disaster Assistance: Presidential Declarations, Eligible Activities, and Funding*, by Keith Bea.

⁸⁸ For example, supplemental funding for the DRF was approved in P.L. 109-61, P.L. 109-62, and P.L. 109-148 after Hurricane Katrina. See CRS Report RS22239, *Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Hurricane Katrina Relief*, by Keith Bea. For information on the most recent supplemental funding request associated with Hurricane Katrina see CRS Report RL33298, *FY2006 Supplemental Appropriations: Iraq and Other International Activities; Additional Katrina Hurricane Relief*, coordinated by Paul M. Irwin and Larry Nowels.

⁸⁹ Prepared by Sarah Lister, Specialist in Public Health and Epidemiology, Domestic Social Policy Division.

⁹⁰ P.L. 109-62, *Second Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act to Meet Immediate Needs Arising From the Consequences of Hurricane Katrina, 2005*, Sept. 8, 2005, 119 Stat. 1991.

2006) between FEMA and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services in the Department of Health and Human Services.⁹¹

Infrastructure Protection and Information Security (IPIS)⁹²

As a result of the 2005 reorganization, many of the programs and activities of the former Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate are now performed in the new Preparedness Directorate and funded through the Infrastructure Protection and Information Security appropriation. The Infrastructure Protection and Information Security (IP/IS) appropriation is further divided into eight program/project activities (see **Table 11** below). Each of these are divided further into a number of sub-programs. Specific sub-programs are beyond the scope of this report, except where major changes may have occurred. However, these sub-programs involve activities that include the accumulation and cataloging of critical infrastructure information, the identification and prioritization of nationally critical assets, vulnerability assessments, national-level risk assessments, and assistance to owner/operators. It also includes the development of both sector-level and national infrastructure protection plans, and numerous information sharing and outreach activities.

President's FY2007 Request. The FY2007 request for IS/IP activities is \$70 million below FY2006 revised enacted levels. According to the IS/IP Budget Justification, most of the program requests maintain their current levels of activity, after certain "technical adjustments." These technical adjustments are not detailed, and in some cases result in a net increase (and in some cases result in a net decrease) in funds for the program. For example, the technical adjustments to the baseline Biosurveillance program resulted in a budget request almost \$6 million below the amount provided to that program for FY2006 (a 43% reduction). Technical adjustments to the NS/EP Program resulted in a budget request \$2 million above the amount provided for that program in FY2006. In the case of the NISAC program, the technical adjustment reducing the budget for that program by nearly \$4 million was attributed to the completion of facility construction and resulting redirection of funds to other programs and activities. **Table 11** provides activity and program-level detail for IPIS.

⁹¹ Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, *Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees*, FY2007, p. 192. For more information about NDMS, see CRS Report RL33096, *2005 Gulf Coast Hurricanes: The Public Health and Medical Response*, by Sarah A. Lister.

⁹² Prepared by John Moteff, Specialist in Science and Technology Policy, Resources, Science and Industry Division.

Table 11. FY2007 Budget Activity for the Infrastructure Protection/Information Security Appropriation
(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Program/Project Activity	FY2006 Enacted	FY2007 Request	FY2007 House	FY2007 Senate	FY2007 Conf.
Management and Administration (M&A)	83	85			
Critical Infrastructure Outreach and Partnerships (CIOP)	111	101			
Critical Infrastructure Identification and Evaluation (CIIE)	68	72			
National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center (NISAC)	20	16			
Biosurveillance (BIO)	14	8			
Protective Actions (PA)	90	32			
Cyber Security (CS)	92	92			
National Security/Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications (NS/EP)	141	143			
Total	619	549			

Source: DHS FY2007 Congressional Justification: Preparedness Directorate, p. IPIS-5. FY2006 Figures include the 1% government-wide across the board rescission in FY2006 discretionary funding called for in Chapter 8, Title III of Division B of the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006, P.L. 109-148.

The budget request, however, did make some relatively significant programmatic changes in two areas — CIOP and PA. Within the CIOP program, the budget requested no funds for the National Center for Critical Information Processing and Storage. No explanation was given for the elimination of funds. For FY2006, Congress appropriated \$50 million for the development, operation, and maintenance of that center, and directed the department to report on the progress of the center by February 2006. According to the budget justification, the directorate planned to send the report to Congress by the end of March 2006. In addition, the directorate requested an increase of \$35 million for National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) activities within the CIOP program. The net effect, including technical

adjustments and other minor transfers,⁹³ is a budget request for CIOP that is nearly \$10 million below the amount provided in FY2006.

The budget request for the PA program eliminated funds for two sub-programs, the Protective Security Analysis Center (\$20 million — Congress supported funding the Center in FY2006) and the Protective Measures Demonstration Pilots (\$20 million). Additional reductions were made to activities related to Control Systems (\$6 million, with the balance of \$4 million transferred to the CIIE program), the National Terrorist Prevention Training Program (almost \$9 million), the Coordinate National Protection Efforts (almost \$3 million, plus another \$4 million which was transferred to CIOP for National Infrastructure Protection Plan activities), and General Security Plans (over \$3 million). The budget did request new funding for a Chemical Security Office within the PA program (\$10 million). The net effect, including technical adjustments, is a budget request for PA that is over \$58 million less than what was provided in FY2006.

Title IV: Research and Development, Training, Assessments, and Services

Title IV includes appropriations for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), and the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO). **Table 12** provides account-level details of Title IV appropriations.

⁹³ For example, funding for DHS's role in the Committee on Foreign-owned Investment in the United States (CFIUS) was transferred out of CIOP and budgeted within the new Policy Office of the Secretary. CFIUS is a multi-agency committee, whose procedures have come under congressional scrutiny as a result of its approval of a transaction that would have allowed Dubai Ports World, a government-owned United Arab Emirates company, to purchase from a British company port terminal operations at a number of U.S. ports.

Table 12. Title IV: Research and Development, Training, Assessments, and Services
(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Operational Component	FY2006 Appropriation				FY2007 Request	FY2007 House	FY2007 Senate	FY2007 Enacted
	FY2006 Enacted	FY2006 Supp.	FY2006 Resc.	FY2006 Total				
Citizenship and Immigration Services								
Direct Appropriation	1889	—	-1	1,888	1,986			
— Offsetting fees ^a	-1774	—	—	-1,774	-1,804			
Net subtotal	115	—	-1	114	182			
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	282	—	-2	280	246			
Science and Technology^b								
— Management and Administration	81	—	-1	80	196			
— Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations	1,421	—	-14	1,407	806			
Net Subtotal	1502	—	-15	1,487	1,002			
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office^b								
— Management and Administration	—	—	—	—	30			
— Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations	—	—	—	—	327			
— Systems Acquisition	—	—	—	—	178			
Net Subtotal	—	—	—	—	536			
Gross budget authority: Title IV	3,673	—	-18	3,655	3,770			
— Offsetting collections: Title IV	-1,774	—	—	-1,774	-1,804			
Net budget authority: Title IV	1,899	—	-18	1,880	1,965			

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Source: FY2006 enacted numbers from CRS analysis of the Conference Report to H.R. 2360, H. Rept.109-241; FY2006 rescission numbers from CRS analysis of P.L. 109-148 and the *FY2007 DHS Justifications*. FY2007 request numbers from the *FY2007 DHS Justifications*.

Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding. Amounts in parentheses are non-adds.

- a. Fees include Immigration Examination Fund; H-1b Visa Fee; and the Fraud Prevention and Detection fee.
- b. The President's FY2007 request proposes dividing out the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office from the Science & Technology Office. The new office would comprise more than one-third of the department's R&D budget.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)⁹⁴

There are three major activities that dominate the work of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS): the adjudication of immigration petitions (including nonimmigrant change of status petitions, relative petitions, employment-based petitions, work authorizations, and travel documents); the adjudication of naturalization petitions for legal permanent residents to become citizens; and the consideration of refugee and asylum claims, and related humanitarian and international concerns.⁹⁵ USCIS funds the processing and adjudication of immigrant, nonimmigrant, refugee, asylum, and citizenship benefits largely through monies generated by the Examinations Fee Account.⁹⁶ In FY2004, the Administration increased the fees charged to U.S. citizens and legal permanent residents petitioning to bring family or employees into the United States and to foreign nationals in the United States seeking immigration benefits.⁹⁷ That same year, 86% of USCIS funding came from the Examinations Fee Account.

In FY2005, USCIS had budget authority for \$1.571 billion from the Examinations Fee Account.⁹⁸ Congress provided a direct appropriation of \$160 million in FY2005. The House report language emphasized that \$160 million should be available to reduce the backlog of applications and to strive for a six-month processing standard for all applications by FY2006.⁹⁹ Title IV of P.L. 108-447, the Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY2005, also required the Secretary of Homeland Security to impose a fraud prevention and detection fee of \$500 on H-1B (foreign temporary professional workers) and L (intracompany business personnel) petitioners. The statute requires that the H-1B and L fraud prevention and detection fee be divided equally among DHS, the Department of State (DOS), and Department of Labor (DOL) for use in combating fraud in H-1B and L visa applications with

⁹⁴ Prepared by Ruth Ellen Wasem, Specialist in Immigration Policy, Domestic Social Policy Division.

⁹⁵ CRS Report RL32235, *U.S. Immigration Policy on Permanent Admissions*, by Ruth Ellen Wasem.

⁹⁶ §286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. §1356.

⁹⁷ For example, the I-130 petition for family members went from \$130 to \$185, the I-140 petition for LPR workers went from \$135 to \$190, the I-485 petition to adjust status went from \$255 to \$315, and the N-400 petition to naturalize as a citizen went from \$260 to \$320. *Federal Register*, vol. 69, no. 22, Feb. 3, 2004, pp. 5088-5093.

⁹⁸ P.L. 108-334, Conference Report to accompany H.R. 4567, H.Rept. 108-774.

⁹⁹ U.S. Congress, House Committee on Appropriations, *Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, 2005*, report to accompany H.R. 4567, 108th Cong., 2nd sess., H.Rept. 108-541 (Washington: GPO 2004). The President's Budget request for FY2002 proposed a five-year, \$500 million initiative to reduce the processing time for all petitions to six months. Congress provided \$100 in budget authority (\$80 direct appropriations and \$20 million from fees) for backlog reduction in FY2002. P.L. 107-77, Conference report to accompany H.R. 2500, U.S. Congress, House Committee of Conference, *Making Appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2002, and for Other Purposes*, H.Rept. 107-278 (Washington: GPO 2001).

DOS and H-1B and L petitions with USCIS and in carrying out DOL labor attestation enforcement activities.¹⁰⁰ DHS also receives 5% of the H-1B education and training fees in the Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account.¹⁰¹

In FY2006, Congress provided a total of \$1,888 million for USCIS, of which 94% came from fees. The remaining 6% was a direct appropriation of \$115 million, which included \$80 million for backlog reduction initiatives as well as \$35 million to support the information technology transformation effort and to convert immigration records into digital format. This figure was revised downward to \$114 million. The FY2006 appropriations amount was a decrease of 29% from the \$160 million appropriated in FY2005. As a result of a 10% increase in revenue budgeted from fees, the FY2006 total is 6% greater than the FY2005 total.

President's FY2007 Request. For FY2007, the Administration is seeking an increase of \$68 million for USCIS. The Administration is requesting a total of \$1,986 million for USCIS (an increase of 5% over the enacted FY2006 level of \$1,888 million), the bulk of the funding coming from fees paid by individuals and businesses filing petitions. For FY2007, USCIS expects to receive a total of \$1,804 million from the various fee accounts, most of which (\$1,760 million) would be coming from the Examinations Fee Account. According to the USCIS Congressional Budget Justification documents, funds from the Examinations Fee Account alone comprise 91% of the total USCIS FY2007 budget request. The FY2007 Budget also includes \$13 million from the H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account¹⁰² and \$31 million from the H-1B and L Fraud Prevention and Detection Account.¹⁰³ The Administration proposes to use the \$31 million generated from the fee on H-1B and L petitions to expand its Fraud Detection and National Security Office.¹⁰⁴

In terms of direct appropriations, the Administration is requesting \$182 million — an increase of \$68 million from FY2006.

Issues for Congress. Many in Congress have expressed concern and frustration about the processing delays and pending caseload. Congress has already enacted statutory requirements for backlog elimination and has earmarked funding for backlog elimination for the past several years.¹⁰⁵ As Congress weighs comprehensive immigration reform legislation that would likely include additional border and interior enforcement, increased levels of permanent immigration, and perhaps include a significant expansion of guest workers, some question whether the

¹⁰⁰ §426(b) of P.L. 108-447.

¹⁰¹ §286(s) of INA; 8 U.S.C. §1356(s).

¹⁰² §286(s) of INA; 8 U.S.C. §1356(s).

¹⁰³ §286(v) of INA; 8 U.S.C. §1356(v).

¹⁰⁴ USCIS added a Fraud Detection and National Security Office to handle duties formerly done by the INS's enforcement arm, which is now part of DHS's ICE Bureau.

¹⁰⁵ For example, see §§451-461 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-296).

DHS in general and USCIS in particular can handle the potential increase of immigration workload.¹⁰⁶

Another matter that may arise in the appropriations debate is the coordination and duplication of efforts between USCIS and ICE in the area of fraud and national security investigations. GAO has reported, “the difficulty between USCIS and ICE investigations regarding benefit fraud is not new ... as a result, some USCIS field officials told us that ICE would not pursue single cases of benefit fraud. ICE field officials who spoke on this issue cited a lack of investigative resources as to why they could not respond in the manner USCIS wanted.”¹⁰⁷ USCIS has established the Office of Fraud Detection and National Security to work with the appropriate law enforcement entities to handle national security and criminal “hits” on aliens and to identify systemic fraud in the application process. The House-passed Border Protection, Antiterrorism, and Illegal Immigration Control Act of 2005 (H.R. 4437) would establish an Office of Security and Investigations (OSI) in USCIS that would formalize these duties.¹⁰⁸

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)¹⁰⁹

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center provides training on all phases of law enforcement instruction, from firearms and high speed vehicle pursuit to legal case instruction and defendant interview techniques, for 81 federal entities with law enforcement responsibilities, state and local law enforcement agencies, and international law enforcement agencies. Training policies, programs, and standards are developed by an interagency Board of Directors, and focus on providing training that develops the skills and knowledge needed to perform law enforcement functions safely, effectively, and professionally. FLETC maintains four training sites throughout the United States and has a workforce of over 1,000 employees. In FY2005, FLETC trained 47,560 law enforcement students.

President’s FY2007 Request. The FY2007 request for FLETC is \$245 million, a decrease of \$34 million, or 13%, from the FY2006 enacted appropriation (including supplemental appropriations). Included in the request for FLETC are increases of \$5 million for Border Patrol and ICE Agent training, and \$2 million for a Practical Application - Counterterrorism Operational Training Facility.

¹⁰⁶ For background and legislative tracking, see CRS Report RL33125, *Immigration Legislation and Issues in the 109th Congress*, coordinated by Andorra Bruno.

¹⁰⁷ GAO, *Management Challenges Remain in Transforming Immigration Programs*, GAO-05-81, Oct. 2004, available at [<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d0581.pdf>].

¹⁰⁸ CRS Report RL33319, *Toward More Effective Immigration Policies: Selected Organizational Issues*, by Ruth Ellen Wasem.

¹⁰⁹ Prepared by Jennifer E. Lake, Analyst in Domestic Security, Domestic Social Policy Division.

Science and Technology (S&T)¹¹⁰

The FY2007 request for Science and Technology (S&T) was \$1,002 million, a reduction of 32% from FY2006. (See **Table 13** for details.) Most of the reduction resulted from the move of funding for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) from S&T to a separate account. If FY2006 funding for DNDO was excluded, the reduction for S&T in FY2007 was only 13%.

For individual portfolios within the S&T Directorate, comparing the FY2007 request with previous years was difficult because of several accounting factors. Certain expenses previously funded by each R&D portfolio were requested in the Management and Administration account in FY2007. Funds for DNDO were requested separately rather than as part of S&T. The former Transportation Security Administration R&D program, which was merged into S&T and funded in the R&D Consolidation line in FY2006, constituted part of the requested Explosives Countermeasures and Support of Components portfolios in FY2007. The request stated that some activities, most notably the Counter-Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (Counter-MANPADS) Program to protect commercial aircraft against portable ground-to-air missiles, would continue at the same level of effort in FY2007 but would require little additional budget authority because prior-year funds remained unspent. After accounting for these factors, the FY2007 request would reduce net funding for the Standards, Rapid Prototyping, Support Anti-terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies (SAFETY) Act, and Critical Infrastructure Protection portfolios and increase net funding for Cyber Security and the Office for Interoperability and Compatibility. Several of the requested net changes would offset changes that Congress made in FY2006 relative to the FY2006 request.

The department's FY2007 budget request marked the end of a period of consolidation for its R&D programs. In the FY2004 appropriations conference report (H.Rept.108-280), Congress directed the department to consolidate its R&D activities into the S&T Directorate. This process began with several small programs in FY2005, but a proposed move of the Coast Guard RDT&E program was rejected by the Senate. In FY2006, the much larger R&D program of the Transportation Security Administration was moved into S&T, but again the Senate rejected moving the Coast Guard program. The FY2007 request proposed no further consolidations; conversely, it proposed dividing out DNDO funding into a separate account comprising more than one third of the department's R&D budget.

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office¹¹¹

The FY2007 request for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) was \$536 million. Compared with FY2006, when DNDO was funded as part of S&T, this was a 70% increase. (See **Table 13** for details.) The increased funding would

¹¹⁰ Prepared by Daniel Morgan, Analyst in Science & Technology, Resources, Science, and Industry Division.

¹¹¹ Prepared by Daniel Morgan, Analyst in Science and Technology, Resources, Science, and Industry Division.

support new R&D initiatives, procurement of additional radiation portal monitors and other detection equipment, and salaries for all detailee staff (including 66 full-time equivalents formerly paid by their home agencies).

Table 13. Research and Development Accounts and Activities, FY2005-FY2006

(budget authority in millions of dollars)

	FY2006 Enacted ^b	FY2007 Request	FY2007 House	FY2007 Senate	FY2007 Conf.
Science and Technology Directorate	1,467	1,002			
Management and Administration	80	196			
R&D, Acquisition, and Operations	1,387	806			
Biological Countermeasures	376	337			
Chemical Countermeasures	94	83			
Explosives Countermeasures	44	87			
Radiological/Nuclear Countermeasures ^c	19	-			
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office ^c	315	-			
Threat Awareness ^d	43	40			
Standards	35	22			
Support of DHS Components	79	89			
University and Fellowship Programs	62	52			
Emergent and Prototypical Technology ^e	43	20			
Counter MANPADS	109	5			
SAFETY Act	7	5			
Office of Interoperability and Compatibility	26	30			
Critical Infrastructure Protection	40	15			
Cyber Security	17	23			
R&D Consolidation ^f	99	-			
Rescission of Unobligated Funds from Prior Years ^g	-20	-			
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office ^c	-	536			
Management and Administration	-	30			
Research, Development, and Operations	-	327			
Systems Acquisition	-	178			
U.S. Coast Guard Research, Development, Testing, & Evaluation	18	14			
Total DHS R&D	1,485	1,552			

Source: CRS analysis of the FY2007 congressional budget justification.

Notes: This table shows all of the Research and Development activities within DHS, combining accounts from the Science and Technology Directorate, the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, and the U.S. Coast Guard to show the overall R&D budget within the Department.

- a. Totals may not add because of rounding.
- b. FY2006 figures have been reduced by the 1% general rescission (P.L. 109-148) and include a supplemental appropriation of less than \$1 million for Coast Guard RDT&E.
- c. Funding for the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) was included in the budget for the Science and Technology Directorate in FY2006. It incorporated most of what had previously been in Radiological/Nuclear Countermeasures. In FY2007, DNDO had a separate budget request.
- d. Threat Awareness was formerly known as Threat and Vulnerability Testing and Assessment.
- e. Emergent and Prototypical Technology combines two previous portfolios, Emerging Threats and Rapid Prototyping, whose funding in FY2006 has been summed for this table.
- f. R&D Consolidation in FY2006 mostly funded R&D activities formerly conducted by the Transportation Security Administration. FY2007 funding for these activities was requested in the Explosives Countermeasures and Support of DHS Components portfolios.
- g. Included in Title V by H.Rept. 109-241.

FY2007 Related Legislation

Budget Resolution — S.Con.Res. 83/H.Con.Res. 376

The annual concurrent resolution on the budget sets forth the congressional budget. The Senate budget resolution, S.Con.Res. 83 was introduced on March 10, 2006, and passed the Senate on March 16, 2006. S.Con.Res. 83, would provide \$873 billion in discretionary budget authority for FY2007. H.Con.Res. 376 was introduced and reported on March 31, 2006. H.Con.Res. 376 would provide \$930 billion in discretionary budget authority for FY2007. In addition, the House Committee report H.Rept. 109-402 states that H.Con.Res. 376 allows for the President's request for an increase of 3.8% for homeland security funding. There is currently no separate functional category for Homeland Security in the budget resolution. However, homeland security budget authority amounts are identified within each major functional category, though these amounts are typically not available until the publication of the committee reports that will be attached to the budget resolution.

Appendix I — FY2006 Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions

H.R. 4939 — Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006

The House-passed version of H.R. 4939 (passed the House on March 16, 2006), contains several provisions relating to DHS agencies. Title I, Global War on Terror, Chapter 2 would provide up to \$75 million in transfers from the Operation and Maintenance account of the Navy, and Chapter 4 would provide an additional \$27 million for the Coast Guard's Operating Expenses account. These funds are intended to provide for the Coast Guard's share of the enhanced death gratuity benefit, and for upgrades to intelligence systems. Title II of H.R. 4939 contains Hurricane Disaster Relief and Recovery supplemental funding provisions. Chapter 4 of Title II contains DHS-related provisions that would provide a total of \$9,908 million, including the following additional amounts:

- OIG - \$14 million;
- CBP Salaries and Expenses - \$13 million;
- CBP Construction - \$5 million;
- Coast Guard Operating Expenses - \$14 million;
- Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements - \$81 million;
- FEMA Administrative and Regional Operations - \$70 million;
- FEMA Preparedness, Mitigation, Response and Recovery - \$10 million;
- FEMA Disaster Relief - \$9,550 million;
- FEMA Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program Account - \$151 million.

Title III of H.R. 4939 includes the General Provisions and Technical Corrections. Sec. 3004 of Title III rescinds \$44 million from the unobligated balances in ICE's Automation Modernization Account, and transfers them to the Secret Service for critical investigative and protective operations.

The Senate passed its version of the bill on May 4, 2006. Title I, Chapter 3 of the Senate-passed version would provide an additional \$75 million for the Coast Guard's Operating Expenses account, and Title I Chapter 5 would provide an additional \$27 million for the same account. Chapter 5 of Title II of the bill would provide \$11,084 million in supplemental appropriations, including the following:

- CBP Salaries and Expenses - \$13 million;
- CBP Construction - \$5 million;
- Coast Guard Operating Expenses - \$91 million;
- Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements - \$192 million;
- FEMA Administrative and Regional Operations - \$72 million;

- FEMA Preparedness, Mitigation, Response and Recovery - \$10 million;
- FEMA Disaster Relief - \$10,400 million;
- FEMA Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program Account - \$301 million.

Title II of Senate-passed H.R. 4939 would also amend P.L. 109-90 to change the limitation placed on National Flood Insurance fund by striking \$30 million and inserting \$1 billion. Title V of Senate-passed H.R. 4939 contains \$648 million in supplemental appropriations for Port Security purposes, including the following:

- CBP Salaries and Expenses Account - \$266 million;
- Coast Guard Operating Expenses Account - \$23 million;
- ODP State and Local Programs Account - \$227 million; and
- DNDO - \$132 million.

Title VII of Senate-passed H.R. 4939 contains \$1,900 million in supplemental appropriations for border security purposes, including the following:

- Office of the Executive Secretary and Management - \$2 million;
- Office of the Chief Information Officer - \$50 million;
- USVISIT - \$60 million;
- CBP Salaries and Expenses - \$180 million;
- CBP Construction - \$120 million;
- CBP Air and Marine Operations, Maintenance and Procurement - \$790 million;
- ICE Salaries and Expenses - \$80 million;
- Coast Guard Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements - \$600 million; and
- FLETC Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses - \$18 million.

Title IX of Senate-passed H.R. 4939 would rescind \$4 million from the Screening Coordination Office (SCO), and would transfer that \$4 million to the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management.

P.L. 109-148 — Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act of 2006

P.L. 109-148 contains a number of provisions that impact DHS budget accounts. Division A of P.L. 109-148 contains the Department of Defense (DoD) Appropriations Act for FY2006. Division B of P.L. 109-148 contains Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico and the Pandemic Influenza in 2006. Division B also contains a number of rescissions that affect DHS accounts, including an across-the-board rescission of 1%.

Transfer of Funds to the Coast Guard. Division A, Title IX of the DoD Appropriations Act (P.L. 109-148) contains a provision that transfers up to \$100

million to the Coast Guard's Operating Expenses account from the Iraq Freedom Fund. These funds are available for transfer until September 30, 2007, and are to be used only to support operations in Iraq or Afghanistan and classified activities.

Across-the-Board Rescission (ATB). Division B, Title III, Chapter 8, of P.L. 109-148 contains a 1% across-the-board (ATB) rescission that is to be applied to all discretionary FY2006 appropriations. Specifically, Sec. 3801 rescinds 1% of the following:

- the budget authority provided (or obligation limit imposed) for FY2006 for any discretionary account in any prior and in any other FY2006 appropriations act;
- the budget authority provided in any advance appropriation for FY2006 for any discretionary account in any prior fiscal year appropriation; and
- the contract authority provided in FY2006 for any program subject to limitation contained in any FY2006 appropriation act.¹¹²

The ATB rescission does not apply to emergency appropriations (as defined by Sec. 402 of H.Con.Res. 95, the FY2006 Budget Resolution), nor does it apply to the discretionary budget authority made available to the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Hurricane Katrina Reallocations and Rescissions. Division B, Title I, Chapter 4, of P.L. 109-148 provides emergency supplemental appropriations to various DHS accounts to address the impacts of Hurricane Katrina. On October 28, 2005, the President submitted a request to Congress to reallocate \$17.1 billion of the \$60 billion previously appropriated by Congress to FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) to respond to Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, Wilma, and other disasters. The Congressional response to this request was included in Title I of Division B of P.L. 109-148; the rescissions (from DHS accounts) funding this request were included in Title III of Division B of P.L. 109-148. Most of the additional funding provided to DHS accounts is to be used to repair and/or replace DHS equipment and facilities lost or damaged by the Hurricanes. These include the following:

- \$24.1 million for CBP's Salaries and Expenses account;
- \$10.4 million for CBP's Construction account;
- \$13 million for ICE's Salaries and Expenses account;
- \$132 million for the Coast Guard's Operating Expenses account;
- \$74.5 million for the Coast Guard's Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements account;
- \$3.6 million for the Secret Service's Salaries and Expenses account;
- \$10.3 million for ODP's State and Local Programs account; and
- \$17.2 million for FEMA's Administrative and Regional Operations account.

This section of P.L. 109-148 also transfers \$1.5 million (of the funds previously appropriated to this account by P.L. 109-62, see Supplemental funds for Hurricane

¹¹² P.L. 109-148, Division B, Title III, Section 3801.

Katrina below) from FEMA's Disaster Relief Account to the "Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program Account" to carry out the direct loan program. All of the funds provided to DHS accounts under this section of P.L. 109-148 are designated as emergency funds.

Title III, Chapter 4, of Division B of P.L. 109-148 contains rescissions affecting DHS accounts. These include the following:

- \$23.4 billion in funds previously appropriated by P.L. 109-62, from FEMA's Disaster Relief account; and
- \$260.5 million in funds previously appropriated by P.L. 109-90, from the Coast Guard's Operating Expenses account.

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Pandemic Influenza.

Division B, Title II, Chapter 4 of P.L. 109-148 provides an additional \$47.3 million for the DHS Office of the Secretary and Executive Management account. These funds are for "necessary expenses to train, plan, and prepare for a potential outbreak of highly pathogenic influenza." These funds are designated as emergency funds.

Additional Border Security Funding. During the conference consideration of H.R. 2863, two other Divisions, C and D, were inserted into the conference report (H.Rept. 109-359) attached to the bill. Division C, the American Energy Independence and Security Act of 2005, would have allowed oil well drilling in Alaska's National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR). Division D contained provisions that would have distributed the revenues from the ANWR drilling. Among the items that would have been funded with these revenues was more than \$1 billion in additional border security funding for DHS.¹¹³ After a contentious floor debate concerning the attachment of the ANWR provisions to the Defense Appropriations Bill, both Divisions C and D were removed from the bill by S.Con.Res. 74, the enrollment correction measure, and are not included in P.L. 109-148.

¹¹³ An itemization of these amounts and the accounts they would have been appropriated to can be found in the Conference Report to H.R. 2863, H.Rept. 109-359, pp. 159-156.

Appendix II — DHS Appropriations in Context

Federal-Wide Homeland Security Funding

Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, there has been an increasing interest in the levels of funding available for homeland security efforts. The Office of Management and Budget, as originally directed by the FY1998 National Defense Authorization Act, has published an annual report to Congress on combating terrorism. Beginning with the June 24, 2002 edition of this report, homeland security was included as a part of the analysis. In subsequent years, this homeland security funding analysis has become more refined, as distinctions (and account lines) between homeland and non-homeland security activities have become more precise. This means that while **Table 14** is presented in such a way as to allow year to year comparisons, they may in fact not be strictly comparable due to the increasing specificity of the analysis, as outlined above.

With regard to DHS funding, it is important to note that DHS funding does not comprise all federal spending on homeland security efforts. In fact, while the largest component of federal spending on homeland security is contained within DHS, the DHS homeland security request for FY2007 accounts for approximately 48% of total federal funding for homeland security. The Department of Defense comprises the next highest proportion at 29% of all federal spending on homeland security. The Department of Health and Human Services at 7.8%, the Department of Justice at 5.6% and the Department of Energy at 2.9% round out the top five agencies in spending on homeland security. These five agencies collectively account for nearly 93% of all federal spending on homeland security. It is also important to note that not all DHS funding is classified as pertaining to homeland security activities. The legacy agencies that became a part of DHS also conduct activities that are not homeland security related. Therefore, while the FY2007 requests included a total *homeland security* budget authority of \$27.7 billion for DHS, the requested *total gross budget authority* was \$39.8 billion. The same is true of the other agencies listed in the table.

**Table 14. Federal Homeland Security Funding by Agency,
FY2002-FY2006**

(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Department	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07 req.	FY07 as % of total
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)	17,380	23,063	22,923	24,549	25,626	27,777	47.7%
Department of Defense (DOD) ^a	16,126	15,413	15,595	17,188	16,440	16,698	28.6%
Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)	1,913	4,144	4,062	4,229	4,299	4,563	7.8%
Department of Justice (DOJ)	2,143	2,349	2,180	2,767	2,991	3,280	5.6%
Department of Energy (DOE)	1,220	1,408	1,364	1,562	1,705	1,700	2.9%
Department of State (DOS)	477	634	696	824	1,108	1,213	2.1%
Department of Agriculture (AG)	553	410	411	596	563	650	1.1%
Department of Transportation (DOT)	1,419	383	284	219	181	206	0.4%
National Science Foundation (NSF)	260	285	340	342	344	387	0.7%
Other Agencies	2,357	1,329	1,550	2,107	1,789	1,809	3.1%
Total Federal Budget Authority	43,848	49,418	49,405	54,383	55,046	58,283	100%

Source: CRS analysis of data contained in “Section 3. Homeland Security Funding Analysis,” and Appendix K of the Analytical Perspectives volume of the FY2007 President’s Budget (for FY2005-FY2007); Section 3. “Homeland Security Funding Analysis,” of Analytical Perspectives volume of the FY2006 President’s Budget (for FY2004); Section 3. “Homeland Security Funding Analysis,” of Analytical Perspectives volume of the FY2005 President’s Budget (for FY2003) and Office of Management and Budget, *2003 Report to Congress on Combating Terrorism*, Sept. 2003, p. 10; CRS analysis of FY2002-2006 re-estimates of DoD homeland security funding provided by OMB, March 17, 2005.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. FY totals shown in this table include enacted supplemental funding. Year to year comparisons using particularly FY2002 may not be directly comparable, because as time has gone on agencies have been able to distinguish homeland security and non-homeland security activities with greater specificity.