

CRS Report for Congress

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Homeland Security Department: FY2006 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 reports lists the key CRS staff relevant to the issues covered and related CRS products.

Note: A web version of this document with active links is available to congressional staff at [<http://www.crs.gov/products/appropriations/apppage.shtml>].

Homeland Security Department: FY2006 Appropriations

Summary

This report describes the FY2006 appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The report includes tables that compare the FY2005 appropriations for the programs and activities of DHS, and the President's FY2006 request.

The President's budget request for FY2006 was submitted to Congress on February 7, 2005. The Administration requested \$41.1 billion in gross budget authority for FY2006 (including mandatory expenditures, fees, and special funds). The Administration is requesting a net appropriation of \$30.6 billion in net budget authority for FY2006, of which \$29.6 billion is discretionary budget authority, and \$1 billion is mandatory budget authority. The FY2005 enacted net appropriated budget authority for DHS was \$33.1 billion, including an advance appropriation of \$2.058 billion for Bioshield; without Bioshield, the FY2005 net appropriated budget authority for DHS was \$30.1 billion. Not including Bioshield, the FY2006 request for an appropriation of \$30.6 in net budget authority represents an increase of 1.7% over the FY2005 enacted amount of \$30.1 billion.

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, \$748 million; (II) Security, Enforcement and Investigations, \$20,566 million; (III) Preparedness and Response, \$6,710 million; and (IV) Research and Development, Training, Assessments, and Services, \$2,546 million.

The requested net appropriation for major components of the department include the following: \$5,575 million for Customs and Border Protection (CBP); \$3,648 million for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); \$1,641 million for the Transportation Security Administration (TSA); \$7,962 million for the U.S. Coast Guard; \$1,204 million for the Secret Service; \$3,565 million for the Office of State and Local Government Preparedness (SLGCP); \$3,135 million for the Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate (EPR); \$80 million for Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS); \$873 million for Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection (IAIP); and \$1,368 million for the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T).

Issues that may be of interest to Congress during the FY2006 appropriations cycle include (but are not limited to): reorganization of the Department and/or some of its components; personnel issues; the proposed creation of a new screening coordination office; staffing and resources at the border; immigration enforcement issues; the requested increase in aviation security fees; the changing Coast Guard mission and resources; decreases in the amounts available for homeland security-related grant programs; mechanisms for funding disaster relief; and the consolidation of Departmental research and development funding in the S&T Directorate.

This report will be updated as events warrant.

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Department of Homeland Security: Appropriations for FY2006

Most Recent Developments

President’s FY2006 Budget Submitted. The President’s budget request for FY2006 was submitted to Congress on February 7, 2005. The Administration requested \$41.1 billion in gross budget authority for FY2006 (including mandatories, fees, and funds). The Administration is requesting a net appropriation of \$30.6 billion in net budget authority for FY2006, of which \$29.6 billion is discretionary budget authority, and \$1 billion is mandatory budget authority. The FY2005 enacted net appropriated budget authority for DHS was \$33.1 billion, including an advance appropriation of \$2.058 billion for Bioshield; without Bioshield, the FY2005 net appropriated budget authority for DHS was \$30.1 billion. Without including Bioshield, the FY2006 request for an appropriation of \$30.6 in net budget authority represents an increase of 1.7% over the FY2005 enacted amount of \$30.1 billion.

Table 1 summarizes the legislative status of DHS appropriations for FY2006.

Table 1. Legislative Status of Homeland Security Appropriations

Subcommittee Markup		House Report	House Passage	Senate Report	Senate Passage	Confer. Report	Conference Report Approval		Public Law
							House	Senate	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note on Most Recent Data. Data used in this report include data from the President’s Budget Documents, the *FY2006 DHS Congressional Budget Justifications*, the *FY2006 DHS Budget in Brief*, and the House Appropriations Committee Homeland Security tables of March 15, 2005. Data used in **Table 3** and **Table 12** are taken from various sections of the FY2006 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.

Background

This report describes the President's request for funding for DHS programs and activities, as submitted to Congress on February 7, 2005. This report compares the enacted FY2005 amounts to the amounts requested for FY2006. This report will also track legislative action and congressional issues related to the FY2006 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.

302(a) and 302(b) Allocations

The maximum budget authority for annual appropriations (including DHS) are 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 Senate budget resolution, S.Con.Res. 18 was introduced on March 11, 2005, and passed the Senate on March 17, 2005. S.Con.Res. 18 provides \$848.8 billion in discretionary spending. The House budget resolution, H.Con.Res. 95, was introduced on March 11, 2005, and passed the House on March 17, 2005. H.Con.Res. 95 proposes \$843 billion in discretionary budget authority. Conference action is expected some time in April.

Table 2. FY2006 302(b) Discretionary Allocations for DHS
(budget authority in billions of dollars)

FY2005 Comparable	FY2006 Request Comparable	FY2006 House Allocation	FY2006 Senate Allocation	FY2006 Enacted Comparable
32,000	29,554	—	—	—

Source: House Appropriations Committee tables of March 15, 2005.

Budget Authority, Obligations, and Outlays¹

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 Act² 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.³ 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 Spending⁴

Gross budget authority, or the total funds available for spending by a federal agency, may be composed of discretionary and mandatory spending. Of the \$41 billion gross budget authority requested for DHS in FY2006, 83% is composed of discretionary spending and 17% is composed of mandatory spending.

¹ Prepared with assistance from Bill Heniff Jr., Analyst in American National Government, Government and Finance Division.

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

³ 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>].

⁴ Prepared with assistance from Bill Heniff, Jr., Analyst in American National Government.

Discretionary spending is not mandated by existing law and is thus appropriated yearly by Congress through appropriations acts. The Budget Enforcement Act⁵ 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 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 Collections⁶

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 CBP personnel and is used to offset both the CBP and 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, while 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.

⁵ P.L. 101-508, Title XIII.

⁶ Prepared with assistance from Bill Heniff, Jr., Analyst in American National Government.

Table 3 tabulates all of the offsets within the DHS budget.

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

1,10341,067

Account/Agency	Account Name	FY2005	FY2006
DHS gross budget authority (gross discretionary + fees + mandatory + funds)		41,018	41,067
Account level discretionary offset			
Office of Screening Operations	TWIC	50	245
	Hazmat	17	44
	Registered traveler	—	23
ICE	Federal Protective Service	478	487
TSA	Aviation security fees	1,823 ^a	3,670 ^a
FEMA/EPR	National flood insurance fund	113	124
CBP	Small airports	5	5
Subtotal account level discretionary offsets		-2,486	-4,598
Agency level discretionary offset			
CBP	Immigration inspection	429	465
	Immigration enforcement	6	6
	Land border	28	30
	COBRA	318	334
	APHIS	200	204
	Puerto Rico	89	98
ICE	Immigration inspection	90	92
	SEVIS	40	67
	Breached bond detention fund	70	71
TSA	Aviation security capital fund	250	250
CIS	Immigration examination fee	1,571	1,730
	H1b, and H1b & L fees	44	44
Office of Screening Operations	Alien flight school background checks	5	10
Subtotal agency level discretionary offsets		-3,140	-3,400

Account/Agency	Account Name	FY2005	FY2006
Mandatory budget authority			
Secret service	Secret service retired pay ^b	200	200
Coast guard	Coast guard retired pay ^c	(1,085)	(1,014)
Subtotal mandatory budget authority		-200	-200
Trust funds and public enterprise funds			
CBP	Customs unclaimed goods	8	8
FEMA/EPR	Claims expense	1,302	1,459
	Underwriting limit	563	563
	Operational expense limit	55	55
	Interest expense limit	30	30
Coast guard	Boat safety	64	64
	Oil spill recovery	71	121
	Miscellaneous revolving fund	(10,533)	(10,533)
	Gift fund	1	1
Subtotal trust and public enterprise funds		-2,094	-2,301
DHS gross budget authority		41,103	41,067
Total offsetting collections		(8,004)	(10,499)
DHS net appropriated BA (Mandatory + Discretionary)		33,099 ^e	30,569

Source: CRS analysis of the FY2006 President's Budget, and DHS, *Budget in Brief*, House Appropriation Committee tables of Mar. 15, 2005.

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

- a. There is a discrepancy reported in the amount of aviation security fees collected by TSA, for both FY2005 and 2006. The enacted level aviation security fees for FY2005 was \$1,823 million, and this is the amount reported in the current committee tables. The Administration FY2006 budget documents and the DHS Congressional Budget Justifications report the FY2005 amount as \$2,330 million. The Administration has requested an increase in aviation security fees for FY2006, and the budget documents estimate the offsetting collections at \$3,889 million. The latest committee tables show \$3,670 million for FY2006 (a difference of \$218 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 FY2005 (\$1,823) and the committee table amount (\$3,670) for FY2006.
- b. Secret Service Retired Pay is permanently and indefinitely authorized, and as such is not annually appropriated. Therefore it is offset in **Table 3**.
- c. In contrast to Secret Service Retired Pay, Coast Guard Retired pay must be annually appropriated, and therefore is *not* offset in **Table 3**.
- d. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005 (P.L. 108-447) enacted a 0.80% across the board rescission that applied to Bioshield (biodefense countermeasures) funding in the amount of \$20 million.
- e. This amount (\$33,098 million) does not include \$6,500 million in emergency disaster relief funding. For more information on those supplemental appropriations, see CRS Report RL32581 *Assistance After Hurricanes and Other Disasters: FY2004 and FY2005 Supplemental Appropriations*.

Appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security

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

BTS, the largest of the four directorates, contains three main agencies: Customs and Border Protection (CBP); Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE); and Transportation Security Administration (TSA). EPR is comprised primarily of the former Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and IAIP houses the Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC), Information Analysis (IA) and the Infrastructure Protection (IP) offices. S&T is home to the Office of National Laboratories, Homeland Security Laboratories, and the Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency (HSARPA). U.S. Citizenship and Immigration (USCIS), the U.S. Coast Guard, and the U.S. Secret Service are all stand-alone agencies within DHS directly under the Secretary of Homeland Security.

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), the Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO), and the Office of the Inspector General (OIG). Title II contains appropriations for the Office of the Undersecretary for BTS, CBP, ICE, TSA, the Coast Guard, the Secret Service, and the newly proposed Office of Screening Operations (SCO). Title III contains appropriations for EPR and the Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness (SLGCP). Title IV contains appropriations for USCIS, IAIP, S&T, and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC).

Table 4 is a summary table comparing the enacted appropriations for FY2005 and the requested amounts for FY2006. As shown in **Table 3**, the Administration requested \$41.1 billion in gross budget authority (including mandatories and other non-appropriated funding) for FY2006. The Administration is requesting an appropriation of \$30.6 billion in net budget authority for FY2006, of which \$29.5 billion is discretionary budget authority, and \$1 billion is mandatory budget authority. The FY2005 enacted net appropriated budget authority for DHS was \$33.1 billion, including an advance appropriation of \$2.058 billion for Bioshield; without Bioshield, the FY2005 net appropriated budget authority for DHS was \$30.1 billion. Without including Bioshield, the FY2006 request for an appropriation of \$30.6 in net budget authority represents an increase of 1.7% over the FY2005 enacted amount of \$30.1 billion.

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

Operational Component	FY2005 Enacted	FY2006 Request	FY2006 House	FY2006 Senate	FY2006 Enacted
Title I: Departmental Management and Operations					
Subtotal: Title I	607	748			
Title II: Security, Enforcement, and Investigations					
— Office of the undersecretary for border and transportation security	10	11			
— Screening and operations office ^a	340	525			
— Customs and border protection	5,270	5,575			
— Immigration and customs enforcement	3,167	3,648			
— Transportation security administration ^b	3,260	1,641			
— U.S. coast guard	7,407	7,962			
— U.S. secret service	1,175	1,204			
Net subtotal: Title II	20,629	20,566			
— Total fee collections	-3,647	-5,849			
Gross subtotal: Title II	24,277	26,415			
Title III: Preparedness and Recovery					
— Office of domestic preparedness/ office of state and local government coordination and preparedness	3,985	3,565			
— Counter-terrorism fund	8	10			
— Emergency preparedness and response ^c	5,478	3,135			
Net subtotal: Title III	9,471	6,710			
Title IV: Research and development, training, assessments, and services					
— Citizenship and immigration services	160	80			
— Information analysis and infrastructure protection	894	873			
— Federal law enforcement training center	222	224			
— Science and technology	1,115	1,368			
Net subtotal: Title IV	2,392	2,546			
— Total fee collections	-1,571	-1,730			
Gross subtotal: Title IV	3,962	4,275			
DHS gross budget authority	38,317	38,149			
— Total fee collections	-5,218	-7,579			
DHS net budget authority^d	33,099	30,569			

Source: CRS analysis of the FY2006 President's Budget, and DHS *Budget in Brief*, House Appropriation Committee tables of Mar. 15, 2005.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

- a. DHS proposes to create the Screening and Operations Office by transferring in the following programs: FAST and NEXUS/SENTRI from CBP; Secure Flight, Crew Vetting, Credentialing Startup, TWIC, Registered Traveler, HAZMAT, and Alien Flight School from TSA. These programs are discussed in the text.
- b. TSA appropriations estimate includes a proposed \$3 increase in passenger security fees for one-way and multi-leg flights, for a total offsetting collection of nearly \$3.9 billion; Congressional Budget Office (CBO) calculations place the offsetting collections from the fee increase at \$3.7 billion. Throughout this report, the CBO figure will be used to calculate total appropriations.
- c. EPR appropriations do not include \$6.5 billion in supplemental appropriations for disaster relief. For more information on those supplemental appropriations see CRS Report RL32581, *Assistance After Hurricanes and Other Disasters: FY2004 and FY2005 Supplemental Appropriations*. But the total does include a 0.80% across the board rescission pursuant to P.L. 108-447, resulting in a \$20 million rescission from Bioshield funding.
- d. Net discretionary budget authority differs from the amounts listed in the President's Budget due to the following: FY2005 includes \$2.508 billion in advance appropriations for Bioshield and \$1.085 in Coast Guard mandatory retirement pay. FY2006 includes \$1.014 billion in Coast Guard mandatory retirement pay.

Title I: Departmental Management and Operations⁷

President's Request. Title I covers the general administrative expenses of DHS. It includes the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OS&EM), which counts the immediate Office of the Secretary and 14 entities that report directly to the Secretary; the Under Secretary 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 CIO; the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO); and OIG. FY2006 requests relative to comparable FY2005 enacted appropriations: OS&EM, \$195.8 million, an increase of \$110.8 million (+130%); USM, \$146.6 million, a decrease of \$4.5 million (-3%); OCIO, \$303.7 million, an increase of \$28.4 million (+10%); OCFO, \$18.5 million, an increase of \$5.5 million (+42%); and OIG, \$83 million, an increase of \$700,000 (+1%). **Table 4** shows appropriations for FY2005 and congressional action on the requests for FY2006. The total FY2006 request for Title I is \$747.6 million. This represents a 23% increase over the FY2005 enacted level.

Issues for Congress. Within the OS&EM account, \$2.4 million of the request has been designated for a new Office of Policy, Planning, and International Affairs. Immediately assisting the Secretary, the new unit, according to DHS budget justification documents, would be headed by an Assistant Secretary for Policy and Planning and would include other related staff now located within the Office of the Under Secretary for BTS, as well as such existing entities as the Office of International Affairs, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Policy, the Homeland Security Advisory Council, and USM.

A similar DHS restructuring was discussed at a January 26, 2005, oversight hearing conducted by the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs concerning the "road ahead" for the department. Several major organization and managements issues were discussed, and two reforms, in

⁷ Prepared by Harold Relyea, Specialist in American National Government, Government and Finance Division.

particular, appeared to enjoy some support, particularly from Senator Susan Collins, the committee's chair, and Senator Joseph Lieberman, the panel's ranking minority member. These reforms, which had been discussed in a December 2004 Heritage Foundation report, *DHS 2.0: Rethinking the Department of Homeland Security*, included (1) eliminating the DHS management directorate and USM, but relocating the chief management officers to the office of the Deputy Secretary; and (2) establishing an Under Secretary for Policy, who would be assisted by a unified policy planning staff.⁸ It was thought that the first reform would eliminate an unnecessary layer of bureaucracy and otherwise strengthen the roles of the chief management officers, and that the second reform would bring unity to DHS through the development of proactive, strategic homeland security policy and plans. Indications were that these reforms, among others, would be considered for inclusion in subsequent legislation reauthorizing DHS programs within the jurisdiction of the Senate committee.

Personnel Issues.⁹ 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 the Chief Human Capital Officer (CHCO). This Office (also referred to in the budget justification as the Office of Human Resources) establishes policy and procedures and provides oversight, guidance, and leadership for human resources management (HRM) functions within the DHS. It is organized into three major components as follows. Human Capital Innovation is responsible for designing and implementing the department's new HRM system, referred to as Max-HR, including human capital strategic planning efforts and HR information technology components, including payroll modernization. The activities associated with the new system's regulatory process and the design and contract management processes also are part of the Innovation component. Human Capital Policy and Programs is responsible for establishing corporate human resources policy, including training and development programs, in support of headquarters and department-wide initiatives. This component manages program and policy development and execution for HRM at DHS, including workforce planning, corporate talent, executive resources, recruitment and branding, benefits, and work life programs. Human Capital Operational Services, newly established in FY2005, provides comprehensive human resources services for all headquarters organizations and manages the process of optimizing shared human capital services within DHS. The principal human capital officers from each component of the department comprise a Human Resources Council which coordinates activities across DHS. The Office of the CHCO reports to the Undersecretary for Management and its appropriation is included in that of the Undersecretary.

For FY2005, the Office of the CHCO received an appropriation of \$43.2 million and a staffing level of 49 full-time equivalent employees (FTE's). Of this total, \$7.2

⁸ James Jay Carafano, and David Heyman, *DHS 2.0: Rethinking the Department of Homeland Security, Heritage Special Report* (Washington: Dec. 13, 2004).

⁹ Personnel Issues section prepared by Barbara Schwemle, Analyst in American National Government, Government and Finance Division.

million funded HR operations¹⁰ and \$36 million (non-recurring) funded the development and implementation of Max-HR. Twelve of the FTE's were attached to Max-HR.

The President's FY2006 budget proposes an appropriation of \$61.996 million and 50 FTE's for the Office of the CHCO. The request represents an increase of \$18.796 million and one FTE over the FY2005 appropriation.¹¹ Especially noteworthy in the budget proposal are the funding requests of \$593,000 for the Office of the CHCO and \$53 million for Max-HR as discussed below.

Workforce Strategies and DHS Employee Surveys. The proposed increase of \$593,000 is allocated as follows. For workforce strategies, \$180,000 for one new FTE is requested. The additional FTE will "analyze the impact of current and/or potential occupational or skill gaps, and develop various human capital strategies and plans related to recruiting, retention, learning and development interventions needed to close these gaps."¹² The National Defense Authorization Act for FY2004 mandates an annual assessment of employees and the organization. To fund the employee survey and analysis of the results, \$413,000 is requested.¹³

Max-HR. An appropriation of \$53 million is requested for the department's new HRM system, an increase of \$17 million over the FY2005 funding. The Office of the CHCO serves as the "command center" for Max-HR. The requested amount is allocated as follows: \$10 million for training for the department's executives, managers, supervisors, and human resources professionals; \$18 million for detailed systems design and implementation (for access to experts who are assisting in designing the performance management, job evaluation, and compensation systems and pay and performance linkages, and developing and documenting competencies for DHS positions); \$10 million for the conversion of Phase One employees¹⁴ from the General Schedule to newly created market-based pay ranges; \$9 million for program management to manage appropriate cost, schedule, and control activities at the departmental level to ensure good management of the personnel system; and \$6

¹⁰ The \$7.2 million appropriation was allocated as follows: salaries and benefits (\$4,118,516), travel (\$46,370), printing (\$9,515), advisory and assistance services—portion not Max-HR (\$1,053,683), other services (\$854,731), purchase from government accounts (\$487,399), operation and maintenance of equipment (\$15,623), supplies and materials (\$48,104), and equipment (\$566,058).

¹¹ The following amounts are requested for FY2006 (unless otherwise noted, the increases result from pay raises or inflation): \$5,446,048 for salaries and benefits (includes \$180,000 for one new FTE), \$47,205 for travel, \$9,687 for printing, \$54,372,649 for advisory and assistance services (includes increases of \$17 million for Max-HR and \$300,000 for other HRM initiatives), \$983,116 for other services (includes an increase of \$113,000 for programs), \$496,172 for purchase from government accounts, \$15,905 for operation and maintenance of equipment, \$48,970 for supplies and materials, and \$576,248 for equipment.

¹² U.S. Department of Homeland Security, *Fiscal Year 2006 Congressional Justification*, p. USM-17.

¹³ Of the \$413,000, \$300,000 is included under advisory and assistance services and \$113,000 is included under other services.

¹⁴ Phase One includes employees in DHS headquarters, IAIP, S&T, EPR, and FLETC.

million for the Homeland Security Labor Relations Board (HSLRB) and Mandatory Removal Offense (MRO) Panel.¹⁵ Twelve FTE's continue to staff Max-HR.

On February 1, 2005, DHS and the Office of Personnel Management jointly published final regulations in the Federal Register to implement a new HRM system for DHS.¹⁶ The regulations provide new policies on position classification, pay, performance management, adverse actions and appeals, and labor-management relations for DHS employees. The new HRM system will cover about 110,000 of the department's 180,000 employees and will be implemented in phases. The performance management process is scheduled to begin in Fall 2005, and the first conversion of employees to the pay system is scheduled to commence in early 2006.

Title II: Security, Enforcement, and Investigations

Title II funds Security, Enforcement, and Investigations. The largest component of Title II is the Directorate of Border and Transportation Security (BTS). BTS is comprised of the Office of the Under Secretary for BTS, CBP, ICE, and TSA. For FY2006, the Administration has proposed the creation of SCO within BTS, that would coordinate the passenger (and to some extent the cargo) screening operations of BTS. Also included in Title II (though they are not operationally a part of the BTS Directorate) are the U.S. Coast Guard, and the U.S. Secret Service.

Table 5 shows the FY2005 enacted and FY2006 requested appropriations for Title II. The Administration has requested an appropriation of \$20.3 billion in net discretionary budget authority for Title II for FY2006. This amount represents a decrease of \$63 million or less than 1% decrease compared to the FY2005 enacted total of \$20.7 billion. While almost every account in Title II is up, the gross increase of \$2,138 million from FY2005 to FY2006 is more than offset by the total increase in offsetting collections of \$2,202 million in Title II; \$1,780 million of which would be the result of the proposed fee increase within TSA.¹⁷ For the FY2006 request, the

¹⁵ The HSLRB, established in FY2005 as an independent entity that reports to the DHS Secretary, resolves labor-management disputes. The MRO is a separate entity and adjudicates appeals of employees who have been removed from their positions for engaging in mandatory removal offenses.

¹⁶ 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. See, CRS Report RL32261, *Homeland Security: Final Regulations on Classification, Pay, and Performance Management Compared With Current Law*, 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.

¹⁷ These calculations are somewhat skewed by the increase in aviation security fees requested by the Administration within TSA. The requested increase in security fees would offset TSA's appropriated budget authority by \$3,889 million. Should Congress decide not to approve the requested fee increase, TSA's appropriated budget authority would be much
(continued...)

BTS Directorate accounts for 67% of total appropriated DHS budget authority, while Title II accounts for 69% of total appropriated DHS budget authority.

Table 5. Title II: Security, Enforcement, and Investigations
(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Operational Component	FY2005 Enacted	FY2006 Request	FY2006 House	FY2006 Senate	FY2006 Enacted
Office of the under secretary for border and transportation security	10	11			
Screening and operations office^a					
— US-VISIT ^b	340	390			
— Other programs	—	135			
— Fee accounts ^c	—	321			
Gross total	340	846			
— Offsetting collections	—	-321			
Net total	340	525			
Customs & border protection^a					
— Salaries and expenses; construction	4,626	4,824			
— rescission	-63	—			
— Automation modernization	450	458			
— Air and marine operations	258	293			
— Fee accounts ^d	1,079	1,142			
Gross total	6,349	6,717			
— Offsetting collections	-1,079	-1,142			
Net total	5,270	5,575			
Immigration & Customs Enforcement					
— Salaries and expenses; construction	2,464	2,919			
— Federal air marshals	663	689			
— Federal Protective Services (FPS)	478	487			
— Automation & infrastructure modernization	40	40			
— Fee accounts ^e	200	229			
Gross total	3,845	4,364			
— Offsetting FPS fees	-478	-487			
— Offsetting collections	-200	-229			
Net total	3,167	3,648			
Transportation Security Administration^a					
— Aviation security (total funding)	4,324	4,735			
— Maritime and land security	48	32			

¹⁷ (...continued)

larger. CBO has scored the increase in security fees at \$3,670 million or \$218 million less than estimated by the President's budget. **Table 5** reflects the amount used by the committee.

Operational Component	FY2005 Enacted	FY2006 Request	FY2006 House	FY2006 Senate	FY2006 Enacted
— Credentialing activities	67	—			
— Intelligence	14	21			
— Research and development ^f	178	—			
— Administration	520	524			
— Aviation security mandatory spending ^g	(255)	(250)			
Gross total	5,151	5,312			
— Offsetting collections ^h	-1,890	-3,670			
Net total	3,260	1,641			
U.S. Coast Guard					
— Operating expenses	5,191	5,547			
— Environmental compliance & restoration	17	12			
— Reserve training	113	119			
— Acquisition, construction, & improvements ⁱ	982	1,269			
— Recission ^j	-16	—			
— Alteration of bridges	16	—			
— Research, development, tests, & evaluation ^k	19	—			
— Retired pay (mandatory, entitlement)	1,085	1,014			
Net total	7,407	7,961			
U.S. Secret Service					
— Salaries and expenses; construction	1,175	1,204			
Net total	1,175	1,204			
Gross Budget Authority: Title II	24,277	26,415			
— Total offsetting collections: Title II	-3,647	-5,849			
Net Budget Authority: Title II	20,629	20,566			

Source: CRS analysis of the FY2006 President's Budget, and DHS, *Budget in Brief*, House Appropriation Committee tables of Mar. 15, 2005.

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

- a. DHS is proposing to create this new office, which would combine the following programs and fees: US-VISIT; FAST and NEXUS/SENTRI from CBP; and Secure Flight, Crew Vetting, Credentialing Startup, TWIC, Registered Traveler, HAZMAT, and Alien Flight School from TSA.
- b. United States Visitor & Immigrant Status Indicator Project.
- c. Fees included TWIC, HAZMAT, Registered Traveler, and Alien Flight School Checks.
- d. Fees included COBRA, Land Border, Immigration Inspection, Immigration Enforcement, and Puerto Rico.
- e. Fees included Exam, Student Exchange and Visitor Fee, Breached Fond, Immigration User, Land Border.
- f. DHS is proposing to transfer the Research and Development account from TSA to the Directorate of S&T.
- g. Aviation Security Capital Fund, used for installation of Explosive Detection Systems at airports.
- h. In FY2006, DHS proposes a \$3 increase in passenger security fee for one-way and multi-leg flights, generating \$1.56 billion in new revenue. There is a discrepancy between the

Administration's budget documents and the Committee tables concerning the aviation security fee offset amount. The Administration's budget documents report the FY2005 enacted amount as \$2,330 million, while the Committee tables report the FY2005 enacted amount as \$1,890 million. For FY2006, with the requested fee increase the Administration shows \$3,889 million in offsetting aviation security fees, while the Committee tables show \$3,670 million, as scored by CBO. **Table 5** reflects the amounts contained on the Committee tables.

- i. Does not Include an additional \$34 million transfer of funds from the Department of Defense to the Coast Guard pursuant to P.L. 108-287.
- j. Recission pursuant to P.L. 108-334.
- k. DHS is proposing to transfer the Research, Development, Tests and Evaluation account from the Coast Guard to the S&T Office.

Office of Screening Operations (SCO)¹⁸

As a part of the FY2006 request, the Administration is proposing to create a new SCO which will coordinate DHS' efforts to screen people (and to some extent cargo) as they enter and move throughout the country. Programs proposed to be moved to this office include the US Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Project (US-VISIT); Free and Secure Trade (FAST) and NEXUS/SENTRI, from CBP; Secure Flight, Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC), Registered Traveler, Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) background checks, and the Alien Flight School background checks program from TSA.

President's Request. The Administration has requested \$846 million in gross budget authority for SCO for FY2006. The request includes \$390 million for the US-VISIT program¹⁹ (an increase of \$50 million over the enacted FY2005 amount), \$94 million for Secure Flight²⁰ (an increase of \$49 million over the enacted FY2005 amount), \$7 million for the driver registration component of FAST, \$14 million for NEXUS/SENTRI, and \$20 million for the stand up of the Credentialing coordination office. In addition to appropriated activities, SCO will oversee several fee funded activities including \$245 million for TWIC and other TSA credentialing activities; \$23 million for the Registered Traveler program; \$44 million for HAZMAT checks; and \$10 million for Alien Flight School background checks. The net requested appropriation for SCO is \$525 million.

Issues for Congress. The creation of the SCO can be traced to Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 11, which was one of the Administration's responses to the 9/11 recommendations. HSPD-11 directed the improved coordination of "comprehensive terrorist-related screening procedures."²¹ The goal of the SCO according to the *FY2006 DHS Congressional Budget Justifications* is to

¹⁸ Section prepared by Jennifer E. Lake, Analyst in Domestic Security, Domestic Social Policy Division.

¹⁹ For more information on US-VISIT, see CRS Report RL32234, *U.S. Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) Program*, by Lisa Seghetti and Stephen R. Viña.

²⁰ See CRS Report RL32082, *Homeland Security: Air Passenger Prescreening and Counterterrorism*, by Bart Elias and William Krouse.

²¹ U.S. President George W. Bush, *Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-11*, Aug. 27, 2004, at [<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/08/20040827-7.html>].

leverage the unique aspects of each of the screening programs chosen to be incorporated into the SCO to enhance overall screening policy which will now be directed by the new credentialing office within the SCO.

There is not a significant amount of detail in the request about the operations of the SCO. One potential issue concerns the operational aspects of each of the programs proposed for transfer to the SCO. How much of the program is actually being transferred to SCO? Is it simply the funding, the policy planning, or will the whole function (and the people who carry out that function) be transferred as well? Recent testimony by CBP Commissioner Bonner, and CIS Director Aguirre indicated that there remains some uncertainty concerning which operational functions should remain at the agency level and which functions could be performed by the SCO.²²

Coordination will be a key challenge for the SCO, particularly coordination between the SCO and the other agencies of the BTS Directorate. Other challenges recently identified by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) include defining interrelationships and commonalities among the programs proposed for transfer to the SCO; clearly delineating roles and responsibilities; and identifying data needs. In addition, existing issues and concerns confronting some of the programs proposed for transfer to SCO (such as Secure Flight, and TWIC) will still have to be addressed.²³

Customs and Border Protection (CBP)²⁴

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 on-going 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; and the Border Patrol.

President's Request. The Administration has requested an appropriation of \$6,717 million in gross budget authority for CBP in FY2006. This represents a 6% increase over the enacted FY2005 level of \$6,349 million. The Administration

²² U.S. Congress, Senate Appropriations Committee, Homeland Security Subcommittee, *Fiscal Year 2006 Appropriations for Citizenship and Immigration Services, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement*, Mar. 2, 2005.

²³ GAO, *Transportation Security: Systematic Planning Needed to Optimize Resources*, GAO-05-357T, Feb. 15, 2005, p. 23.

²⁴ Section prepared by Jennifer E. Lake and Blas Nuñez-Neto, Analysts in Domestic Security, Domestic Social Policy Division.

is requesting an appropriation of \$5,575 million in net budget authority for CBP, representing a 6% increase over the FY2005 enacted level of \$5,270 million. The request includes the following program increases (which are discussed later in this report):

- \$125 million for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) detection technology;
- \$37 million for Border Patrol staff;
- \$31.7 million for long range radar for Air and Marine Operations;
- \$20 million for Border Patrol aircraft replacement;
- \$19.8 million for the America Shield Initiative;
- \$8.2 million for the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT);
- \$5.4 million for the Container Security Initiative (CSI);
- \$5.4 million for enhancements to the Automated Targeting System (ATS);
- \$3.2 million for the Homeland Security Data Network;
- \$3 million for IDENT/IAFIS;
- \$2 million for the Immigration Advisory Program (IAP); and
- \$1 million for the Arizona Border Control Initiative (ABCI).

Issues for Congress. Potential CBP issues for Congress include cargo and container security; targeting and risk assessments; cargo inspection technology; air and marine operations; the number of border patrol agents; IDENT/IAFIS integration; ABCI; and the America Shield Initiative.

Cargo and Container Security. CBP's cargo security strategy includes two significant programs: the CSI, and 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. The FY2006 request includes \$5.4 million for CSI to support the expansion of CSI activities in seven new ports in seven countries: Egypt, Chile, India, the Philippines, Venezuela, Bahamas, and Honduras. The requested increase would primarily be allocated for salaries and travel expenses for personnel staffing the ports with a complement of three persons per location. C-TPAT is a public-private partnership aimed at securing the supply chain from point of origin through entry into the United States. The FY2006 request includes an increase of \$8.2 million for C-TPAT to be used for travel and the purchase of equipment and supplies for Supply Chain Specialists to conduct an increased number of C-TPAT security profile validations.

Targeting and Risk Assessments. CBP uses a risk assessment tool called the Automated Targeting System (ATS) to focus its inspections on high-risk cargo and people entering the country. The FY2006 request for CBP includes a \$5.4 million increase in funding for ATS. The increase includes \$1.5 million for ATS-Land (ATS-L) to acquire Department of Motor Vehicle Data and to provide maintenance costs for ATS-L at all land border ports-of-entry; \$1.5 million for enhancements to ATS-Inbound (ATS-N) to enable it to better handle data from the new cargo manifest requirements, CSI, and the ATS exam findings module; and \$2.4 million to incorporate additional government and non-governmental databases for the rules-based analysis of ATS-Passenger, expand analysis to all incoming Amtrak

passengers, and develop jointly with the Canadian government a risk assessment process for passengers arriving in both Canada and the United States. GAO has in the past raised concerns that while CBP's targeting strategy incorporated some elements of risk management, it lacked a comprehensive set of criticality, vulnerability and risk assessments, and does not follow certain recognized modeling practices.²⁵

Cargo Inspection Technology. The FY2006 Administration request for CBP includes an increase of \$125 million for technology to detect WMD. This request includes \$77 million for the purchase of additional radiation portal monitors (RPMs), and the purchase of next generation RPMs. One of the goals of CBP's *Comprehensive Strategy to Address the Threat of Nuclear and Radiological Terrorism* "is to screen all trucks, trains, cars, air freight, mail bags and express consignment packages with advanced radiation detection technology prior to release."²⁶ RPMs detect gamma and neutron radiation, and provide CBP a passive and non-intrusive way to screen conveyances for radioactive material at ports-of-entry. As of January 2005, 403 RPMs had been installed at entry points along the northern and southern borders.²⁷ CBP will also be working with the S&T Directorate to develop the next generation of RPMs.

Air and Marine Operations (AMO). With the FY2005 Appropriation, AMO was transferred to CBP, where it is now located. One of the unique facets of AMO's capabilities is the integrated radar surveillance coverage it provides through its Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC). This system of radar coverage is used to "monitor air traffic environments, particularly to detect and intercept non-cooperative air traffic attempting to avoid detection entering into the United States."²⁸ The FY2006 request includes an increase of \$31.7 million for long range radar (LRR) coverage for AMO. This increase is requested to finance a 50% share of the cost (the other 50% share to be covered by the Department of Defense) of a primary Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) LRR feed that FAA intends to discontinue using. According to AMO, this primary LRR feed is a critical component of its radar coverage without which AMO could not achieve the necessary coverage of the air traffic environment along the border.

Increase in Border Patrol Agents. CBP is proposing to add 210 agents to the USBP workforce in FY2006 to backfill positions vacated along the Southwest border. These vacancies were the result of agents being transferred from the Southwest border in order to fulfill the requirement enacted in the USA PATRIOT Act (P.L. 107-56, §402) to triple the number of agents assigned to the Northern border. This increase is well below the 2,000 additional agents authorized by the

²⁵ GAO, *Homeland Security: Preliminary Observations on Efforts to Target Security Inspections of Cargo Containers*, GAO-04-325T, Dec. 17, 2003.

²⁶ DHS, *FY2006 Congressional Budget Justifications*, p. CBP-30.

²⁷ CBP, *U.S. Customs and Border Protection FY2006 Budget*, Feb. 7, 2005, accessed at [http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/newsroom/press_releases/02082005.xml].

²⁸ DHS, *FY2006 Congressional Budget Justifications*, CBP-6. (Air and Marine Interdiction tab).

Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-458, §5202). Given the disparity between the authorization and the President's request, a possible issue for Congress may be what the appropriate level of staffing for the Border Patrol is in order to achieve its mission of detecting and interdicting the entry of terrorists, WMD, and unauthorized aliens between ports of entry.

IDENT/IAFIS. According to CBP, the integration of the Border Patrol's Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) is progressing and interoperable IDENT/IAFIS workstations have been deployed to all USBP stations. This would seem to address some of the concerns about the slow pace of the integration project raised by House Appropriators in FY2005.²⁹ The president's request includes an increase of \$3 million for the system and notes that BTS has assumed ownership for the integration project. While the integration of the two biometric databases has given USBP agents access to the FBI's criminal records, leading to an 8.5% increase in the identification of criminal aliens, a possible issue for Congress may be the USBP's apparent lack of access to the Terrorist Watchlist at their stations. Watchlist records are name-based and are thus not accessible through the biometric-based IDENT/IAFIS system. This may be of concern due to recent Congressional testimony by DHS acting Secretary Admiral James Loy that Al-Qaeda is considering infiltrating the Southwest border due to a belief that "illegal entry is more advantageous than legal entry for operational security reasons."³⁰

Arizona Border Control Initiative (ABCI). In response to the continuing high levels of apprehensions in the Tucson sector, the Arizona Border Control (ABC) initiative was launched on March 16, 2004. ABC is a multi-disciplinary initiative that seeks to coordinate federal, state, and local authorities to control the Arizona border. ABC is specifically aimed at stopping cross-border smuggling operations by detecting, arresting, and deterring all groups seeking to bring people, drugs, weapons, and other merchandise into the country illegally. 200 additional permanent border patrol agents and 60 special operations agents trained for search and rescue operations were assigned to the Tucson sector over the summer of 2004, bringing the total number of agents there to approximately 2,000. According to DHS, in the first six months of the ABC, apprehension of unauthorized aliens increased 56% from apprehension during the same period of the previous year. From March 16, 2004 to September 7, 2004, 351,700 unauthorized aliens were apprehended compared to 225,108 unauthorized aliens during the same period in 2003. CBP proposes an increase of \$1 million to continue this multi-disciplinary program in FY2006, though most funding for the program will come from ICE.

America Shield Initiative. CBP proposes an increase of \$19.8 million for the America Shield Initiative (ASI), formerly known as the Integrated Surveillance Intelligence System. ASI integrates Remote Video Surveillance camera systems,

²⁹ 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), pp. 18-19.

³⁰ U.S. Congress, Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, *National Security Threats to the United States*, 109th Cong., 1st sess., Feb. 16, 2005.

sensors, and the Integrated Computer Assisted Detection (ICAD) database into a multi-faceted network capable of detecting illegal entries in a wide range of climate conditions. The requested FY2006 funding will be used to deploy surveillance assets to high-priority areas such as Tucson, Yuma, and El Paso on the southwest border, and Blaine, Spokane, Buffalo, and Swanton (Vermont) on the northern border.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)³¹

ICE focuses on enforcement of immigration and customs laws within the United States, as well as investigations into such activities as fraud, forced labor, trade agreement noncompliance, smuggling and illegal transshipment of people and goods, and vehicle and cargo theft. In addition, this bureau oversees the building security activities of the Federal Protective Service, formerly of the General Services Administration; and the Federal Air Marshals Service (FAMS) transferred to ICE from TSA in August of 2003. 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.

The bureau combined the investigations and intelligence functions of the U.S. Customs Service and the former Immigration and Naturalization Service, the air and marine interdiction functions of those agencies, and the immigration detention and removal programs, as well as the operations of the Federal Protective Service. ICE conducts investigations to develop intelligence to reduce illegal entry into the United States, and is responsible for locating and removing illegal aliens by inspecting places of employment for undocumented workers. ICE is responsible for identifying and finding persons who have overstayed their visas, and the Bureau also develops intelligence to combat terrorist financing and money laundering, and to enforce export laws against smuggling and fraud.

President's Request. The Administration has requested an appropriation of \$4,364 million in gross budget authority for ICE in FY2006. This represents a 13% increase over the enacted FY2005 level of \$3,845 million. The Administration is requesting an appropriation of \$3,648 million in net budget authority for ICE in FY2006, representing a 15% increase over the FY2005 enacted level of \$3,167 million. The request includes the following program increases:

- \$105 million for the Office of Investigations;
- \$90 million for custody management and detention bedspace;
- \$43.7 million for ICE's Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) activities;
- \$25 million for ABCI and Interior Repatriation;
- \$24 million for detention and removal;
- \$18 million for temporary worker worksite enforcement;
- \$11.3 million for the Homeland Security Data Network;
- \$9.9 million for the Federal Air Marshals (FAMS);
- \$8.8 million for Fugitive Operations;

³¹ Section prepared by Blas Nuñez-Neto, Analyst in Domestic Security, and Alison Siskin, Analyst in Social Legislation, Domestic Social Policy Division.

- \$5.6 million for Institutional Removal Program (IRP);
- \$5.4 million for Alternatives to Detention;
- \$5 million for Visa Security; and
- \$3.5 million for legal resources.

Issues for Congress. These requested increases could pose issues for Congress, including the financial management of ICE; the Office of Investigations and immigration function issues; the Student Exchange and Visitor Program; the Office of Principal Legal Advisor; detention and removal operations; and interior repatriation.

Financial Management at ICE. ICE inherited its financial organization and systems from the former INS. An independent audit of ICE's financial statements concluded that the agency's accounting records were inadequately maintained during FY2004. The situation was characterized as especially grave regarding intra-departmental and intra-governmental agreements and transactions, costs, and budgetary transactions. This required extensive reconciliation and adjustment at the end of the fiscal year, which ICE was unable to complete. The report noted that ICE had served as the accounting services provider for several other DHS agencies³² while simultaneously experiencing significant turnover among its financial management staff. This led the agency to fall "seriously behind in basic accounting functions, such as account reconciliations, analysis of material abnormal balances, and proper budgetary accounting." Additionally, serving as the accounting provider for other agencies led ICE to experience budget shortfalls due to tardy reimbursements for expenses it provided to cover other agencies' costs. This budget shortfall forced the agency into a freeze on hiring and non-mission critical expenditures. The auditors concluded that DHS should immediately address the "void in ICE's financial management infrastructure" in order to fix the lack of oversight and controls that led ICE to become anti-deficient or that prevented DHS management from knowing whether ICE was anti-deficient.³³ ICE recently requested a \$500 million reprogramming for FY2005 to cover funding shortfalls within the agency.³⁴

Office of Investigations/Immigration Functions. The Office of Investigations (OI) in ICE focuses on a broad array of national security, financial and smuggling violations including 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

³² Among others, ICE serves as the accounting service provider for CIS, S&T, IAIP, DHS Management, and BTS Headquarters. These agencies include parts of 10 of the 22 legacy agencies that were transferred to DHS and account for roughly 20% of total DHS FY2004 budget authority.

³³ Department of Homeland Security, Office of the Inspector General, *Independent Auditors' Report on DHS FY2004 Financial Statements*, OIG-05-05, Dec. 2004, pp. 320-333.

³⁴ U.S. Congress, House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on Homeland Security, *Fiscal Year 2006 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations*, Mar. 15, 2005.

to sabotage, attack or exploitation.³⁵ The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-296, HSA) 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 violations of immigration laws, and that ICE resources have been focused on terrorism and the types of investigations performed by the former Customs Service.³⁶ The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-458, §5203) authorized for FY2006, subject to appropriations, the addition of at least 800 new investigators to investigate violations of immigration law. The \$1,496 million requested in the President's budget for the OI includes increases in the base funding for two groups responsible for immigration enforcement, the Visa Security Unit (VSU) and Temporary Worker Worksite Enforcement, and includes a total of 148 new positions for these units.

Officers of the VSU are assigned to consular posts to conduct law-enforcement reviews of visa applications, and provide advice and training to consular officers. The HSA transferred to DHS the authority to issue regulations regarding visa issuances, and to assign staff to consular posts abroad. The Department of State's Bureau of Consular Affairs remains the agency responsible for issuing visas.³⁷ The President's request includes an increase of \$5 million to add five new officers to the VSU, as well as opening a new overseas location, and expanding training programs.

The President has proposed the creation of a temporary (guest) worker program to match foreign workers with U.S. employers. The President's budget requests an additional \$18 million for temporary worker worksite enforcement to add 143 positions responsible for investigating and prosecuting violations under existing immigration law for hiring unauthorized aliens, and supporting and implementing the provisions of possible temporary worker legislation.

Student Exchange and Visitor Program (SEVP). The Student Exchange and Visitor Program (SEVP) in ICE is responsible for maintaining the web-based foreign student monitoring system known as the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS).³⁸ The operating budget for SEVP comes from fees³⁹ collected from potential foreign students (i.e., those applying for student visas, or to

³⁵ For more information see [<http://www.ice.gov/graphics/investigations/index.htm>].

³⁶ Based on CRS discussions with ICE personnel in New York City, Aug. 27, 2003.

³⁷ For more information on visa issuance see CRS Report RL31512, *Visa Issuance: Policy, Issues, and Legislation*, by Ruth Ellen Wasem.

³⁸ For more information on SEVIS see CRS Report RL32188, *Monitoring Foreign Students in the United States: The Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS)*, by Alison Siskin.

³⁹ Collection of the student fee began on Sept. 1, 2004. Prior to the student fee collection, the operating budget for SEVIS came from fees collected from the schools for SEVIS enrollment and from the general DHS/INS appropriations. Congress only appropriated funds specifically for SEVIS in FY2002.

change their nonimmigrant status to student), and from institutions seeking certification to participate in SEVI⁴⁰S. The President is requesting an additional appropriation of \$19.7 million for the SEVP in FY2006 to maintain staffing levels, and increase spending on enhancements such as incorporating historical data, enhancing batch mode processing into SEVIS, and providing more training and outreach to the schools. Schools have reported technical difficulties operating SEVIS, and the lack of consistent information and guidance from ICE.⁴¹

Office of Principal Legal Advisor. The Office of Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) is responsible for litigating alien custody and removal cases generated by ICE, CBP, and USCIS before DOJ's Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR). The OPLA also provides legal advice to operational components in ICE. The President's budget requests an increase of \$3.5 million for OPLA to hire an additional 32 attorneys, and 16 legal support staff, arguing that the increase in the staff will increase OPLA's ability to complete matters in the immigration courts, thereby reducing the number of backlogged cases.

Detention and Removal Operations. Detention and Removal Operations (DRO) in ICE provide custody management (i.e., detention, supervised release, or release on bond or parole) of aliens who are in removal proceedings or who have been ordered removed from the United States.⁴² DRO is also responsible for processing aliens through the immigration court to determine whether the alien should be removed from the United States,⁴³ and 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 while only 11% of those not detained who were issued final orders of removal left the country.⁴⁴ 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.⁴⁵ For FY2006, The Intelligence Reform and

⁴⁰ Only institutions certified (i.e., enrolled) in SEVIS may admit foreign students.

⁴¹ Conversation with Victor Johnson, of National Association of Foreign Student Advisors (NAFSA), Association of International Educators, Nov. 20, 2003.

⁴² For more information on detention issues see CRS Report RL32369, *Immigration-Related Detention: Current Legislative Issues*, by Alison Siskin.

⁴³ Under the Immigration and Nationality Act (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.

⁴⁴ 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.

⁴⁵ The decision does not usually apply to aliens who are under mandatory detention. A high priority detainee may be released to make space for a mandatory detainee. Nonetheless, DHS does have explicit procedures for choosing between two mandatory detainees if there

(continued...)

Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-458, §5204) authorized, subject to appropriations, a total increase in DRO bed space of 8,000 beds for FY2006-FY2010. The President's budget requests an increase for FY2006 of \$90 million for 1,920 new beds.

Interior Repatriation. ICE proposes a \$25 million increase for the Interior Repatriation program. On June 9, 2004 the White House announced it had reached agreement with the Mexican government to begin piloting the Interior Repatriation Program, which aims to reduce the number of aliens who immediately try to cross back into the United States by flying them into the interior of Mexico. Due to constitutional constraints in Mexico, the apprehended aliens' return to the interior must be strictly voluntary and the willingness of their participation is certified by Mexican consular officers.⁴⁶ In order to continue the program in FY2006, the Administration is requesting \$39.3 million; \$25 million for Custody Management and \$14.3 for Transportation and Removal. This represents a \$25 million increase from the \$14 million spent on the pilot program in FY2005.

Transportation Security Administration (TSA)⁴⁷

The TSA was created by the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA, P.L. 107-71), and was charged with protecting U.S. air, land, and rail transportation systems to ensure 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). TSA's responsibilities include protecting the air transportation 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. TSA also has responsibilities for marine and land modes of transportation including assessing the risk of terrorist attacks to all non-aviation transportation modes, issuing regulations to improve the security of the modes, and enforcing these regulations to ensure the protection of the transportation system. TSA is further charged with serving as the primary liaison for transportation security to the law enforcement and intelligence communities, and with conducting research and development activities to improve security technologies.

President's Request. The President has requested an appropriation of \$5,562 million in gross budget authority for TSA in FY2006, a net increase of \$156

⁴⁵ (...continued)

is not enough bed space. Michael A. Pearson, *INS Detention Guidelines*, Oct. 7, 1998. Reprinted in *Bender's Immigration Bulletin*, vol. 3, no. 21, Nov. 1, 1998, p. 1116.

⁴⁶ U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Office of the Press Secretary, "Department of Homeland Security to Begin Pilot Program for Voluntary Interior Repatriation of Mexican Nationals," press release, June 29, 2004.

⁴⁷ Section prepared by Bartholomew Elias, Specialist in Aviation Safety, Security, and Technology; and John Frittelli, Specialist in Transportation, Resources, Science and Industry Division.

million, or 3%, over the enacted FY2005 level of \$5,406 million.⁴⁸ However, in comparing the FY2006 budget request to prior year levels, it is important to note that the President is requesting to transfer a large portion of TSA's research and development functions — totaling \$109 million in FY2005 appropriated amounts — to the S&T Directorate, and a transfer of a variety of functions — totaling \$142 million in FY2005 — to the proposed Office of Screening Coordination and Operations (SCO). Functions that would be transferred to the SCO under the proposal include Secure Flight (\$35 million); Crew Vetting (\$10 million); Credentialing Startup Costs (\$10 million); Transportation Worker Identification Card (TWIC, \$50 million); Registered Traveler (\$15 million); HAZMAT Driver Security Threat Assessments (\$17 million); and Alien Flight School Applicant Security Threat Assessments (\$5 million). Adjusting for these transfers and other miscellaneous factors, the requested increase to the TSA budget totals \$415 million, roughly a 7.7% increase over FY2005 enacted levels (see P.L. 108-334).

Almost 90% of the TSA's proposed budget is designated for aviation security functions. Key aviation security initiatives proposed include:

- developing and testing emerging checkpoint explosives technologies;
- realigning the screener workforce and providing funds needed to maintain an authorized level of 45,000 full-time equivalents (FTEs);
- deploying high-speed Internet connections at airport screening checkpoints and baggage screening areas;
- providing mandated training for flight and cabin crews and conducting semiannual requalification for armed pilots; and
- conducting mandated security inspections of foreign airline repair stations and inspections at domestic repair stations.

In an effort to approach full cost recovery from user fees for aviation security screening, the President has proposed an increase in passenger security fees. The proposal would raise the fee from its current level of \$2.50 per flight segment, with a maximum fee of \$5.00 per one-way trip, to \$5.50 per segment, with a maximum of \$8.00 per one-way trip. The Administration anticipates that this proposed fee increase coupled with a return to pre-9/11 passenger volume will result in an increase in fee collections from an estimated \$2.652 billion in FY2005 to \$4.1 billion in FY2006. This increase is projected to offset roughly 82% of the proposed \$4.985 billion budget for aviation security. In contrast, aviation security fees collected in FY2004 offset only 41% of expenditures for aviation security.⁴⁹

⁴⁸ The amount for FY2005 listed here includes \$250 million for the Aviation Security Capital Fund, and \$5 million for Alien Flight School Background Checks; and the amount for FY2006 includes \$250 million for the Aviation Security Capital Fund. These amounts are listed as non-adds in **Table 5**, and are not included in the committee tables.

⁴⁹ U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Transportation Security Administration, *Statement of David M. Stone, Assistant Secretary Before the Committee on Commerce, Science & Transportation, United States Senate*, Feb. 15, 2005. (Hereafter cited as *Statement of David M. Stone*).

For surface transportation security, the President requests \$32 million, which includes \$8 million for hiring and deploying 100 rail and transit inspectors. These inspectors will be deployed at significant rail and mass transit points across the United States to perform compliance reviews, audits, and enforcement actions pertaining to security measures.

Issues for Congress. The President's proposal to increase airline passenger security fees will likely be a contentious issue. Financially strapped airlines — still recovering from the economic impact of the 9/11 attacks and now facing rising fuel costs — argue that they will likely have to absorb some of the cost of these fee increases by reducing ticket prices.⁵⁰ Some Members of Congress have also voiced concern that the proposed fee increase could cut into the revenues of the airlines, and could have a greater impact on rural airline customers who would pay proportionately more in per-segment fees because fewer direct flights are available to these customers.⁵¹ The Administration, on the other hand, argues that increased fees could help reduce a funding deficit by generating additional revenue to offset expenditures for aviation security, or could free up general tax revenues for spending on broader homeland security needs. The Administration also contends that increasing fees to offset costs is in line with long-standing transportation infrastructure policy to fund these services largely through user fees, as well as its assessment of the original intent of these passenger security fees established under the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA, P.L. 107-71).⁵² However, some opponents of aviation security fees contend that aviation security, particularly since September 11, 2001, is vital to national security, and therefore, like defense spending, is the responsibility of all taxpayers.

Another key issue for the TSA is the proposed creation of SCO. With the proposed transfer of several functions related to credentialing and vetting of passengers and transportation workers, several potential issues regarding coordination of effort between the TSA and the SCO arise. Because there are presently few details regarding how the proposed SCO will interface with TSA in the implementation of several high-profile programs such as Secure Flight and the TWIC program, this may be a specific area that Congress may focus on during the appropriations process.

Another potential issue that may arise during the appropriations process is coordination between TSA and S&T in light of the proposal to transfer the TSA's research and development activities. One particular issue would be how aviation security research needs will be prioritized given that S&T is more broadly focused on all homeland security research and development activities. There may be some concern that aviation security projects could take a back seat to other high-profile initiatives — such as nuclear, biological, and chemical weapon countermeasures —

⁵⁰ Air Transport Association of America, Inc., *Statement for the Record to the Committee on Commerce, Science & Transportation, United States Senate Hearing on Fiscal Year 2006 Budget Transportation Security Administration*, Feb. 15, 2005.

⁵¹ Sara Kehaulani Goo, "Senate Turbulence Greets Plan to Raise Airline Ticket Security Fees," *The Washington Post*, Feb. 16, 2005, p. A2.

⁵² See *Statement of David M. Stone*.

that have been the primary focus of S&T to date. Also, while consolidating research and development on explosives and chemical weapons detection — the primary focus of aviation security-related research and development — may help leverage resources for other DHS components, these projects could potentially lose some of the aviation security-specific focus that they currently have under the auspices of the TSA. Consequently, Congress may focus on what coordination and interaction between TSA and S&T will be established under the proposed transfer to ensure that aviation security research and development needs are adequately addressed.⁵³

United States Coast Guard⁵⁴

The Coast Guard is the lead federal agency for the maritime component of homeland security. As such, it is the lead agency responsible for BTS as it applies to 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 DHS and that the Commandant of the Coast Guard report directly to the Secretary of DHS. Accordingly, the Coast Guard exists as a distinct agency within DHS and is not part of DHS's BTS, although it does work closely with that directorate.

President's Request. For FY2006 the President requested an appropriation of \$7,961 million in net budget authority for the Coast Guard, which is a 7% increase over the enacted FY2005 level of \$7,440 million. The Coast Guard's budget is divided into seven categories. The President requested increases in three of these categories and decreases or zero funding in the four remaining categories. Among the categories with increased funding, the largest increase in percentage terms is in acquisition, construction, and improvements (the agency's physical equipment), which would increase by 29.22% to \$1,269.2 million. Operating expenses would increase by 7.57% to \$5,547.4 million and reserve training would increase by 5.31% to \$119.0 million. The President requested zero funds for the Coast Guard's bridge alteration program which funds alterations to bridges that are obstructing navigational waterways. Congress provided \$15.9 for this program in FY2005. The President also requested zero funds for Coast Guard research and development; transferring and consolidating this account under the DHS S&T Directorate. Congress provided \$18.5 million for Coast Guard R&D in FY2005. The two other budget categories that the President would reduce funding for are Coast Guard

⁵³ Further information and analysis of transportation security issues before Congress are provided in CRS reports at [<http://www.congress.gov/erp/legissues/html/istrn5.html>].

⁵⁴ Section prepared by John Frittelli, Specialist in Transportation, Resources, Science and Industry Division. Further information and analysis of the Coast Guard's role in maritime security is provided in CRS Report RS21125, *Homeland Security: Coast Guard Operations — Background and Issues for Congress*, by Ronald O'Rourke; and CRS Report RL31733, *Port and Maritime Security: Background and Issues for Congress*, by John Frittelli.

environmental compliance and restoration, which would decrease by 29.41% to \$12 million and retired pay, which would decrease by 6.58% to \$1,014.1 million.

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 Program.⁵⁵ The Deepwater program is a planned 22-year, multi-billion dollar project to replace or modernize 93 aging Coast Guard ships and 207 aging Coast Guard aircraft. It is the largest and most complex acquisition ever undertaken by the Coast Guard. The Deepwater program is a subset of the agency's acquisition, construction, and improvements budget category. For FY2006, the President requested \$966 million for the Deepwater program which is \$242 million more than Congress provided in FY2005. The mission requirements to be met by the program were established in the late 1990s and reflect pre-9/11 understanding of the Coast Guard's future mission requirements. In the FY2005 DHS Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-334), Congress required the DHS to submit, in conjunction with its FY2006 budget request, a new Deepwater baseline that identifies a revised acquisition timeline that is determined to be necessary to fulfill homeland and national security functions. The President's FY2006 budget request states that this report is in its final stages of development.

Maritime Security Mission. The Deepwater program will help the Coast Guard achieve its many missions, including maritime security, which is another Coast Guard issue of keen interest to Congress. The President's FY2006 request includes \$2,219.4 million for port waterways and coastal security, an increase of \$127.9 million from FY2005. Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) is a central element of the Coast Guard's security mission. MDA can be described as the Coast Guard's ability to know all that is happening in the maritime environment — to understand normal activity, in order to spot suspicious activity. One objective of MDA is to increase the transparency of ship movements in U.S. coastal areas. Using Automatic Identification Systems (AIS) technology, the Coast Guard expects to be able to track ships in coastal waters. For FY2006, the President requested \$29.1 million for AIS which is \$5.1 million more than Congress provided in FY2005. In FY2005, Congress expressed disappointment that only nine seaports would be able to receive AIS signals and therefore increased funding from the requested \$5 million to \$24 million to achieve nationwide coverage. The President's FY2006 request indicates that nationwide implementation of AIS is the Administration's objective.

Another area of maritime security that Congress has expressed particular interest in is the security of LNG (liquefied natural gas) tankers. The President's FY2006 request includes \$11 million for additional boat crews and screening personnel at

⁵⁵ Further information and analysis of the Deepwater program is provided in CRS Report RS21019, *Coast Guard Deepwater Program: Background and Issues for Congress*, by Ronald O'Rourke.

U.S. LNG shoreside facilities. Rising natural gas prices are expected to increase the demand for imported natural gas, most of which will be transported by LNG tankers.

Non-homeland Security Missions. A key issue is whether the Coast Guard's resources are adequate to perform both its maritime security and non-security missions. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, increased Coast Guard requirements for homeland security missions without obviously reducing the requirements for other missions. After September 11, 2001, the Coast Guard significantly increased homeland security operations while reducing operations in other missions. GAO, in reports and testimony on this topic, have noted reduced number of Coast Guard operating hours devoted to non-security missions. For FY2006, the President requested the following amounts for the Coast Guard's non-security missions:

- \$1,589.8 million for maritime safety, an increase of \$63.5 million over FY2005;
- \$1,257.6 million for maritime mobility, an increase of \$53.4 million over FY2005; and
- \$1,385.3 million for marine environmental protection, an increase of \$146.3 million over FY2005.

Efficient and Effective Resource Allocation. While Congress is concerned with whether the Coast Guard has sufficient resources to fulfill its multiple missions, since September 11, 2001 the Coast Guard's budget has increased substantially, which raises the issue of whether the agency has the systems in place to make the best use of these additional resources. The GAO has concluded that the agency needs to be able to better track how its personnel spend their time as well as establish a clearer link between where resources are spent and what results are achieved.

United States Secret Service⁵⁶

The United States Secret Service performs two broad missions in homeland security: criminal investigations and protection.⁵⁷ Criminal investigations cover financial crimes, identify theft, counterfeiting, computer fraud, and computer-based attacks on the nation's financial, banking, and telecommunications infrastructure, among other areas. The protection mission is most prominent for the President, Vice President, their families, and candidates for those offices, along with the White House and the Vice President's residence. Protection duties also extend to foreign missions in the District of Columbia; other designated individuals, such as the Secretary of DHS and visiting foreign dignitaries; and National Special Security Events, which include the political party national nominating conventions as well as various international conferences and other major designated events in the United States.

⁵⁶ Prepared by Frederick M. Kaiser, Specialist in American National Government, Government and Finance Division.

⁵⁷ U.S. Department of Homeland Security, United States Secret Service, *Fiscal Year 2006, Congressional Justification* (Washington: DHS, 2005), p. SS-1.

President's Request. For FY2006, the President's budget requests an appropriation of \$1,200 million for the protection and criminal investigation missions of the Secret Service, an increase of \$24 million (2.0%) over the FY2005 total of \$1,176 million.⁵⁸ Within the FY2006 amount are requests for certain specific matters: \$100,000 to assist foreign law enforcement organizations in counterfeit investigations; \$2.1 million for forensic and related support for investigations of missing and exploited children; and \$5 million for a grant for activities related to the investigations of missing and exploited children. In addition, the budget submission directs that "up to \$18 million provided for protective travel shall remain available until September 30, 2007" and that "not less than \$5,000,000 solely for the unanticipated costs related to security operations for National Special Security Events."⁵⁹

Title III: Preparedness and Response

Title III Preparedness and Response, includes funding for the Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Planning (OSLGCP), formerly the Office of Domestic Preparedness; and the Directorate of Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR).

Table 6 shows the FY2005 enacted and FY2006 requested appropriations for Title III. The Administration has requested an appropriation of \$6,710 in net budget authority for Title III for FY2006. This amount represents a 4% decrease compared to the FY2005 enacted total of \$6,963 million (not including \$2,508 million for Bioshield).⁶⁰ For the FY2006 request, Title III accounts for 22% of requested net appropriated DHS budget authority; 10% for EPR, and 12% for SLCGP.

⁵⁸ Ibid., and U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2006, Appendix* (Washington: GPO, 2005), p. 485.

⁵⁹ U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Fiscal Year 2006 Budget for the United States Government* (Washington: GPO, Feb. 2005), p. 485. (Hereafter cited as OMB, *FY2006 Budget*.)

⁶⁰ The FY2005 enacted net budget authority of \$6,963 million does not include a \$2,508 million Bioshield obligation limitation, nor does it include the \$6.5 billion in supplemental disaster relief funding. For more information on the supplemental appropriations, see CRS Report RL32581, *Assistance After Hurricanes and Other Disasters: FY2004 and FY2005 Supplemental Appropriations*, by Keith Bea and Ralph M. Chite.

Table 6. Title III: Preparedness and Response
(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Operational Component	FY2005 Enacted	FY2006 Request	FY2006 House	FY2006 Senate	FY2006 Enacted
Office of domestic preparedness/office of state and local government coordination and planning					
— State and local programs	3,086	2,891			
— Salaries and Expenses	4	4			
— Emergency management planning grants	180	170			
— Firefighter assistance grants	715	500			
Net subtotal	3,985	3,565			
Counter-Terrorism fund	8	10			
Emergency Preparedness and Response					
— Office of Under Secretary EPR	4	4			
— Admin; regional operations	203	218			
— Operating expenses (rescission)	-5	—			
— Prepare, mitigation, response & recovery	239	235			
— Public health programs	34	34			
— Biodefense countermeasures (obligation limitation) ^a	2,508	—			
— Disaster relief ^b	2,042	2,140			
— Flood map modernization fund	200	200			
— Radiological preparedness ^c	-1	-1			
— National flood insurance fund ^d	—	—			
— National flood mitigation ^e	—	—			
— Pre-disaster mitigation fund	100	150			
— Emergency food and shelter	153	153			
— Disaster assistance direct loan account	1	1			
Net subtotal	5,478^f	3,135			
Net budget authority subtotal: Title III	9,471^f	6,710			

Source: CRS analysis of the FY2006 President's Budget, and DHS, *Budget in Brief*, House Appropriation Committee tables of Mar. 15, 2005.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

- Includes \$20 million rescission from Bioshield (biodefense countermeasures) enacted by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005 (P.L. 108-447).
- FY2005 totals do not include \$6.5 billion in disaster relief funding enacted by P.L. 108-324. For more information on those supplemental appropriations, see CRS Report RL32581, *Assistance After Hurricanes and Other Disasters: FY2004 and FY2005 Supplemental Appropriations*.
- Radiological Emergency Preparedness funds are provided through reimbursements and are not actually appropriated funds. Administration documents report amounts available at \$17 million in FY2005, and \$18 million in FY2006.
- Amounts available in the National Flood Insurance Fund are derived through premiums and are not appropriated. These amounts are completely offset in the Committee tables, in the amount of \$113 million for FY2005, and \$124 million in FY2006.
- Amounts for National Flood Mitigation are offset by a transfer from the National Flood Insurance Fund, \$20 million in FY2005, and \$28 million in FY2006.
- Totals do not include \$6.5 billion in disaster relief funding enacted by P.L. 108-324. For more information on those supplemental appropriations, see CRS Report RL32581, *Assistance After Hurricanes and Other Disasters: FY2004 and FY2005 Supplemental Appropriations*.

Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Planning (SLGCP)

The SLGCP is the single point of contact within DHS for facilitating and coordinating departmental state and local programs. SLGCP provides information to states and localities on best practices and federal homeland security activities. Within SLGCP, the Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) administers federal homeland security assistance programs for states and localities. To assist state and local homeland security efforts, ODP administers formula and discretionary grants and training, exercise, and technical assistance programs.

President's Request. The FY2006 budget request proposes the following amounts for the SLGCP homeland security assistance programs:

- Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG), . . . \$170 million;
- Citizen Corps Programs (CCP) \$50 million;
- State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP) \$1,020 million;⁶¹
- Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) \$1,020 million;
- Targeted Infrastructure Protection Program (TIPP)
(a new program) \$600 million; and
- Assistance to Firefighters Program (FIRE) \$500 million.⁶²

⁶¹ The \$1,020 million provided for each of the SHSGP and UASI programs includes \$200 million (for a total of \$400 million) for the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP). **Table 7** shows these amounts broken out: \$800 million each for SHSGP and UASI, and \$400 million for LETPP.

⁶² OMB, *FY2006 Budget*, p. 478.

Table 7 provides program level details for SLGCP.

Table 7. SLGCP Program Level Details, FY2005-2006
(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Operational component	FY2005 enacted	FY2006 request	FY2006 House	FY2006 Senate	F2006 Conf.
Office of state and local government coordination and preparedness	3,985	3,565			
— State homeland security grant program	1,100	820			
— Urban area security initiative	885	820			
— Citizen corps program	15	50			
— Emergency management performance grants	180	170			
— Firefighters assistance	715	500			
— State and local training program	55	83			
— Law enforcement terrorism prevention	400	400			
— Technical assistance	30	8			
— National exercise program	52	52			
— Evaluations program	14	14			
— Transportation and infrastructure program (TIPP)	315	600			
— Management and administration	4	48			
— Technology transfer	50	—			
— National domestic preparedness consortium	135	—			
— Metropolitan medical response system	30	—			
— Rural domestic preparedness consortium	5	—			

Source: Conference Report (H.Rept. 108-774) accompanying P.L. 108-334 (FY2005 DHS Appropriations), and OMB, *FY2006 Budget*, Appendix, p. 478.

Issues For Congress. The budget request raises policy questions because it proposes to reduce the overall level of funding for assistance to state and local preparedness programs, gives new emphasis to assistance for the protection of port, transit, and other infrastructure; and changes the grant allocation formula for one of the grants administered by ODP.

Reduction of Funding. In FY2005, Congress appropriated approximately \$3.99 billion for SLGCP and state and local homeland security assistance.⁶³ In the FY2006 budget request, the Administration proposes a total of \$3.57 billion for SLGCP and federal homeland security assistance, a reduction of \$370 million from FY2005 funding. Additionally, the FY2006 budget request provides no line item funding for the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETTP). It proposes, however, to direct states and localities to allocate no less than 20% of SHSGP and UASI funding for LETTP activities.⁶⁴ Apparently, this is a reduction in SHSGP and UASI funding for equipment, training, exercises, and planning, which states and localities were authorized to fund with 100% of their allocated amount in FY2005. One could argue that the overall funding reduction of \$370 million and the Administration's requirement of states and localities allocating no less than 20% of their SHSGP and UASI funding for LETTP activities represents a further reduction of funding for federal homeland security assistance.

The Administration's budget proposal requests \$500 million for FIRE in FY2006, a cut of 23% from the FY2005 appropriated level. Priority would be given to grant applications enhancing counter-terrorism capabilities. Grants would be available only for training, vehicle acquisition, firefighting equipment, and personal protective equipment. Under the budget proposal, activities such as wellness/fitness and fire station modification would not be funded. Activities such as prevention, public fire safety education and awareness, and fire code enforcement would be funded under a separate fire prevention and firefighter safety grant program. For FY2006, the Administration is requesting no funding of the SAFER grants, which provide assistance to fire departments for hiring personnel.⁶⁵

Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS). The Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) is a program of contracts with major cities to assist the coordination of multiple local government entities in emergency planning. The program was transferred to the EPR Directorate at DHS from the Department of Health and Human Services in the Homeland Security Act, and subsequently was transferred to OSLGCP from the EPR Directorate in the FY2005 Homeland Security appropriations bill. Congress appropriated \$30 million for the program in FY2005, which was decreased from \$50 million in FY2004. MMRS is slated for elimination in the FY2006 budget proposal, as it has been in each budget proposal since it was transferred to DHS. The Administration proposes that ongoing municipal emergency planning activities be supported at the discretion of states, using funds from the Homeland Security Grants and the Urban Areas Security Initiative Grants programs.⁶⁶

Port, Rail, and Infrastructure Security. In FY2005 Congress appropriated \$150 million for port security and \$150 million for rail security (both part of UASI).⁶⁷

⁶³ P.L. 108-334, Title III, FY2005 DHS appropriations.

⁶⁴ OMB, *FY2006 Budget*, p. 478.

⁶⁵ This information provided by Len Kruger, Research, Science, and Industry Division.

⁶⁶ This information provided by Sarah Lister, Domestic Social Policy Division.

⁶⁷ P.L. 108-334, Title III.

The Administration, in the FY2006 budget request, proposes the establishment of a new state and local homeland security assistance program, TIPP, and requests \$600 million for the program. TIPP would provide funding to enhance the security of ports, transits systems, and other infrastructure, as determined by the DHS Secretary.⁶⁸ The budget request, however, does not specify how much funding would be allocated for port security, or transit systems. Since the Administration proposes TIPP as a discretionary grant program, one could argue that there is no way to determine the amount that would be allocated for port and rail security which have been congressional priorities.

Formula Changes. The Administration proposes to change the formula for ODP's SHSGP. The FY2006 budget request proposes \$1.02 billion for SHSGP to be allocated based on risks, threats, vulnerabilities, and unmet first responder capabilities, provided each state and territory is allocated no less than 0.25% of total funds appropriated for this program. There is no proposed formula change for UASI, CCP, EMPG, or FIRE. The Administration does, however, propose that FIRE applications to enhance terrorism response capabilities be given priority.⁶⁹ It can be argued that the proposed formula change for SHSGP does not fully support the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States' (9/11 Commission) recommendation of providing federal homeland security assistance strictly based on threat and risk,⁷⁰ because of the Administration's proposed state and territory guaranteed minimum of 0.25%.

Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR)

President's Request. Few substantive changes are proposed in the FY2006 budget justification for the EPR accounts. Funding for two hazard mitigation programs would increase under the proposal; an increase of \$50 million (\$100 million appropriated for FY2005) is proposed for pre-disaster mitigation grants awarded on a competitive basis, and an increase of \$8 million (\$20 million authorized to be transferred in each previous year) for flood mitigation assistance. Post-disaster mitigation grants, however, would continue to be funded at a lower level than historically provided.

Issues for Congress. While little debate is expected on this component of the DHS request, Members of the 109th Congress might elect to consider two issues, (1) means of reducing or controlling escalating disaster relief expenditures and (2) the funding level for post-disaster hazard mitigation grant awards.

Disaster Relief Expenditures. Congress appropriates money to the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) to ensure that federal assistance is available to help individuals and communities stricken by severe disasters. Funds appropriated to the DRF remain available until expended. DHS allocates money from the DRF to provide assistance

⁶⁸ OMB, *FY2006 Budget*, p. 478.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 478-480.

⁷⁰ National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, *The 9/11 Commission Report* (Washington: GPO, Aug. 2004), p. 396.

to individuals, families, state and local governments, and certain nonprofit organizations, as authorized by the Stafford Act.⁷¹ Stafford Act aid is available after the President issues a declaration that federal assistance is needed to supplement the resources of states and localities that are overwhelmed by catastrophes. Federal assistance supported by DRF money is used by states, localities, individuals, and certain non-profit organizations for mass care, restoration of damaged or destroyed facilities, clearance of debris, and certain uninsured needs.

Appropriations to, and the operations of the DRF generally evoke little controversy. However, questions have been raised concerning the distribution of aid in Florida after the hurricanes of 2004. Congress has previously explored the issue of rising federal disaster assistance costs and reliance upon supplemental appropriations.⁷² In light of concerns about funding decisions after the hurricanes, and the rising deficit, Members of the 109th Congress might elect to consider means of controlling costs or establishing alternative funding mechanisms. As shown in **Table 12 in Appendix II** DRF obligations have increased considerably since 1990 in comparison to those recorded in previous decades.

The cause of the increase in federal expenditures since 1990 has been the subject of some debate. A report issued by the OIG for FEMA concluded that the increase in federal disaster costs since 1989 “is due to a greater number and magnitude of disasters, expansion of the law and eligibility for assistance, and interpretation of the law and regulations.”⁷³ Some contend that other factors, notably political considerations, contribute to the costs of disaster relief as well. The author of one study reportedly analyzed data from the insurance industry, climatic study organizations, and DHS, and concluded that “electoral motivations ... had a dramatic effect on which states were granted disaster declarations.”⁷⁴ More specifically, and less dramatically, the author reports in a published summary of his work: “The best predictor of a disaster declaration, bar none, is actual need. The question arises in these marginal cases, when it’s unclear whether to give or not.”⁷⁵ On the other hand, a study issued by GAO also considered the effects of politics on disaster declarations

⁷¹ The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §5121 et seq.

⁷² U.S. Congress, Senate Bipartisan Task Force on Funding Disaster Relief, *Federal Disaster Assistance*, S.Doc. 104-4, 104th Cong., 1st sess., (Washington: GPO, 1995). The House convened a task force that issued an unpublished report. Following completion of the task force efforts, some Members introduced a concurrent resolution (H.Con.Res. 39, 104th Congress) seeking a “fundamental overhaul of federal disaster policies.” See also U.S. Congress, House Committee on the Budget, Task Force on Budget Process, *Budgetary Treatment of Emergencies*, hearing, 105th Cong., 2nd sess., June 23, 1998 (Washington: GPO, 1998).

⁷³ U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency, at [<http://www.fema.gov/library/pp2man.shtml>], visited Nov. 19, 2004.

⁷⁴ For a summary see Andrew Reeves, “Plucking Votes from Disasters,” *Los Angeles Times*, May 12, 2004, p. A19.

⁷⁵ Brian Tarcey, “Flooding the Ballot Box: The Politics of Disaster,” *Harvard Magazine*, at [<http://www.harvard-magazine.com/on-line/030492.html>], visited May 21, 2004.

but arrived at a different conclusion. After examining presidential declaration data from the perspective of the party affiliation of governors and members of state congressional delegations, the authors concluded that there “were no indications that party affiliation affected White House major disaster declaration decisions.”⁷⁶

In considering a gubernatorial request for disaster relief, the President evaluates a number of factors, including the cause of the catastrophe, damages, needs, certification by state officials that state and local governments will comply with cost sharing and other requirements, and official requests for assistance. Neither the Stafford Act nor implementing regulations provide for a congressional role in the declaration process.⁷⁷

The level of expenditures from the DRF fluctuates from year to year primarily as a consequence of three factors — the number of disaster declarations issued, the extent of destruction caused by the disasters, and the amount of uninsured losses that result from declared disasters. Discussions in Congress on the escalating disaster relief costs move between two policy concerns — the need to control federal costs, particularly at a time of significant deficits, and the need of constituents who have suffered devastating losses.

Members of the 109th Congress may wish to evaluate several options in balancing the needs of disaster stricken areas with budgetary constraints. These options include and are not limited to the following approaches.

- *Amend the Stafford Act to determine whether existing statutory declaration criteria are appropriate.* Reducing the categories or narrowing their scope would result in cost savings as fewer disasters would trigger federal assistance. Such changes, however, would result in greater financial burdens for individuals and communities in distress.
- *Modify how Congress and the President budget for emergencies.* Currently, Congress provides additional funds during the fiscal year, usually in supplemental appropriations, to respond to specific natural disasters and other emergency, or unanticipated, situations. Congress and the President usually designate the additional spending as an “emergency requirement,” effectively exempting it from budget constraints associated with the annual budget resolution. Some believe this practice of budgeting for emergencies might lead to unnecessary or wasteful spending. In addition, some believe that the existing budgetary treatment of emergency spending provides an incentive to designate non-emergency spending as an emergency requirement in order to circumvent the existing budgetary

⁷⁶ U.S. General Accounting Office, *Disaster Assistance: Timeliness and Other Issues Involving the Major Disaster Declaration Process*, GAO/RCED-89-138, May 25, 1989, pp. 1, 4.

⁷⁷ For regulations on the request and declaration process, see 44 CFR §§206.35-206.39.

constraints. To address these concerns, some have proposed the following reforms:⁷⁸

- *Establish a reserve fund for disaster assistance.* Proponents of a reserve fund for disaster assistance argue that the average annual amount of overall emergency spending can be projected based on past experience, even though specific emergencies cannot be predicted. Therefore, they further argue that an expected amount of disaster assistance spending should be incorporated into the overall amount of spending in the President’s budget and the budget resolution. Proponents of such a reserve fund generally suggest that an historical average of actual disaster assistance spending would provide sufficient funds to meet specific emergencies as they arise. Legislation pending before Congress (S. 24) would establish such a fund in the Treasury.
- *Establish criteria for emergency spending.* Proponents of emergency spending criteria argue that any spending for disasters and other emergencies should meet specific criteria to be considered outside the constraints associated with the budget resolution and outside the regular annual appropriations process. Past budget resolutions have required that spending designated as an “emergency requirement” meet criteria such as the “underlying situation poses a threat to life, property, or national security” and is sudden, urgent, unforeseen, and temporary (for example, see the budget resolution considered by the 108th Congress, S.Con.Res. 95, H.Rept. 108-498). Proponents, however, suggest that such criteria should be statutory.⁷⁹

Hazard Mitigation Grant Awards. Federal hazard mitigation assistance is provided through several grant-in-aid programs. Since 1988 hazard mitigation funds have been provided through the Section 404, or Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP).⁸⁰ Such grants are provided in states in which major disaster declarations have been issued. HMGP funding derives from the DRF, not line item appropriations. Section 404 funds have been used to help communities and property owners improve buildings to withstand earthquake shaking, purchase hurricane shutters, and relocate buildings from flood-prone areas.

Some debate might occur on the maximum amount of HMGP awards to be given to each state. From 1993 until 2004 the maximum grant that could be provided to a state equaled 15% of the eligible disaster relief provided under the Stafford Act. In 2004 Congress reduced by half the maximum contribution to be provided through

⁷⁸ Contributions on emergency funding provided by Bill Heniff, Jr., Analyst in American National Government, Government and Finance Division.

⁷⁹ For example, the state of Louisiana defines “emergency,” for the purpose of appropriating emergency funds, as “an event or occurrence not reasonably anticipated by the legislature. ‘An event not reasonably anticipated’ shall be one not considered and rejected, in the same relative form or content, by the legislature during the preceding session either by specific legislative instrument or amendment thereto on the floor of either house or by a committee thereof.” See La. Rev. Stat. Title 39, §461.1.A.(2).

⁸⁰ The HMGP grants are authorized in Section 404 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §5170c.

HMGP, from 15% of major disaster assistance to 7.5%.⁸¹ The FY2006 budget requests maintains the ceiling at the lower level. Members of the 109th Congress might elect to consider legislation to return to the higher level. Such legislation was approved by the House during the 108th Congress (H.R. 3181) but not acted upon by the Senate.

Debate may also take place on an incentive enacted in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, P.L. 106-390. The provision authorizes the President to increase the HMGP ceiling to 20% of the total assistance provided under the Stafford Act if a state meets certain requirements, including the establishment of eligibility criteria for property acquisition, cost effectiveness measures, specification of priorities, and assessment processes, and if the state has an approved mitigation plan in place, referred to by the Administration as an “Enhanced Mitigation Plan.”⁸² The FY2006 request provides that HMGP grants for states with enhanced plans be 12.5%, not 20%, of the total assistance provided. Members of the 109th Congress might elect to debate whether states with enhanced plans should receive the full 20% authorized in the statute.

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

Activities funded by Title IV include the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS), IAIP, FLETC, and the S&T.

Table 8 shows the FY2005 enacted and FY2006 requested appropriations for Title IV. The Administration has requested an appropriation of \$4,275 million in gross budget authority for Title IV in FY2006. This represents an 8% increase over the enacted FY2005 level of \$3,962 million. The Administration is requesting an appropriation of \$2,546 million in net budget authority for Title IV in FY2006, representing a 6% increase over the FY2005 enacted level of \$2,392 million. Of the requested net appropriation for DHS for FY2006: CIS accounts for less than 1%; IAIP accounts for 3%; S&T accounts for 5%; FLETC accounts for less than 1%; and all Title IV accounts combined account for 8% of requested net appropriated DHS budget authority.

⁸¹ Section 417, P.L. 108-7, 117 Stat. 525.

⁸² “... the President may increase to 20%...” 42 U.S.C. §5165(e).

Table 8. Research and Development, Training, Assessments, and Services

(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Operational component	FY2005 enacted	FY2006 request	FY2006 House	FY2006 Senate	FY2006 Conf.
Citizenship and immigration services (direct appropriation)					
Gross subtotal	1,731	1,810			
— Offsetting fees ^a	-1,571 ^b	-1,730 ^b			
Net subtotal	160	80			
Information analysis and infrastructure protection					
— Management and administration	132	204			
— Assessments and evaluation	762	669			
Net subtotal	894	873			
Federal law enforcement training center	222	224			
Science and technology					
— Management and administration	69	81			
— Research, development, acquisition, and operations ^c	1,047	1,287			
Net subtotal	1,115	1,368			
Gross budget authority: Title IV	3,962	4,275			
— Offsetting collections: Title IV	-1,571	-1,730			
Net budget authority: Title IV	2,392	2,546			

Source: CRS analysis of the FY2006 President's Budget, and DHS, *Budget in Brief*, House Appropriation Committee tables of Mar. 15, 2005.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

- a. Fees included Immigration Examination Fund.
- b. Does not include two fees under CIS that are included in the President's Budget: the H-1b Visa Fee, and the Fraud Prevention and Detection fee. These fees total \$44 million in FY2005 and FY2006 and are not included in the House Appropriations Committee tables of Mar. 15, 2005. The President's budget documents show an FY2005 enacted of \$1,774 million and an FY2006 request of \$1,844 million.
- c. DHS is proposing to consolidate the department's Research and Development efforts by transferring the Research and Development functions of CBP, ICE, TSA, and the Coast Guard to the Directorate of S&T.

Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS)⁸³

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. USCIS funds the processing and adjudication of immigrant, nonimmigrant, refugee, asylum, and citizenship benefits largely through monies generated by the Examinations Fee Account.⁸⁴ Last year, 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.⁸⁵ In FY2004, 86% of USCIS funding came from the Examinations Fee Account.

In FY2005, USCIS has budget authority for \$1.571 billion from the Examinations Fee Account.⁸⁶ 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 FY2006.⁸⁷ 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 DOS and H-1B and L petitions with USCIS and in carrying out DOL labor attestation

⁸³ Section prepared by Ruth Ellen Wasem, Specialist in Immigration Policy, Domestic Social Policy Division.

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

⁸⁵ 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.

⁸⁶ P.L. 108-334, Conference Report to accompany H.R. 4567, H.Rept. 108-774.

⁸⁷ 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).

enforcement activities.⁸⁸ DHS also receives 5% of the H-1B education and training fees in the Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account.⁸⁹

President's Request. For FY2006, the Administration is seeking an increase of \$79 million for USCIS. The Administration is requesting a total of \$1,854 million for USCIS, (an increase of 4% over the enacted FY2005 level of \$1,775 million) the bulk of the funding coming from increased fees paid by individuals and businesses filing petitions (**Table 8**). For FY2006, USCIS expects to receive a total of \$1,774 million from the various fee accounts, most of which (\$1,730 million) would be coming from the Examinations Fee Account. According to the USCIS Congressional Justification documents, funds from the Examinations Fee Account alone comprise 93% of the total USCIS FY2006 budget request. The FY2006 Budget also includes \$13 million from the H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account⁹⁰ and \$31 million from the H-1B and L Fraud Prevention and Detection Account.⁹¹ The Administration proposes to use the \$31 million generated from the new fee on H-1B and L petitions to expand its Fraud Detection and National Security Office.⁹²

In terms of direct appropriations, the Administration is requesting \$80 million — a decrease of \$80 from FY2005 (**Table 8**) and a decrease of \$155 million from the \$235 million Congress appropriated in FY2004.

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 backlog elimination for the past several years.⁹³ The number of pending immigration and naturalization petitions has decreased by 21.5% from 6.0 million at the close of FY2003 to 4.7 million at the close of FY2004. Nonetheless, this figure remains 25.7% greater than the 3.7 million pending cases at the close of FY2000. USCIS hopes to achieve the six-month petition processing time by FY2006.

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 CIS and ICE investigations regarding benefit fraud is not new ... as a result, some CIS 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 CIS wanted.”⁹⁴ USCIS has established the Office

⁸⁸ §426(b) of P.L. 108-447.

⁸⁹ §286(s) of INA; 8 U.S.C. §1356(s).

⁹⁰ §286(s) of INA; 8 U.S.C. §1356(s).

⁹¹ §286(v) of INA; 8 U.S.C. §1356(v).

⁹² 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.

⁹³ For example, see §§451-461 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-296).

⁹⁴ GAO, *Management Challenges Remain in Transforming Immigration Programs*, (continued...)

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.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)⁹⁵

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 900 employees. In FY2004, FLETC trained almost 44,781 law enforcement students. The FY2006 request for FLETC is \$224 million, an increase of \$2 million from the FY2005 enacted appropriation.

FLETC’s FY2006 request includes only one program change, an increase of \$2.7 million for Simulation Training Technology. This technology will be used to simulate weather, light, urban, and traffic conditions during high-speed pursuits, allowing the agency to increase their students’ proficiency at making rapid decisions during critical law enforcement situations.

Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection (IAIP)⁹⁶

The mission of the DHS IAIP is to:

- analyze and integrate terrorist threat information;
- map threats against physical and cyber vulnerabilities of the Nation’s critical infrastructure and key assets; and
- implement actions that protect the lives of the American people, ensuring the delivery of essential services, and protecting the infrastructures owned and operated by U.S. industries.

President’s Request. The IAIP appropriation is divided into two primary accounts: Management and Administration, and Assessments and Evaluations. Management and Administration includes budgets for the Office of the Under Secretary and Other Salaries and Expenses. The latter (Other Salaries and Expenses)

⁹⁴ (...continued)

GAO-05-81, Oct. 2004, available at [<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d0581.pdf>].

⁹⁵ Prepared by Blas Nuñez-Neto, Analyst in Domestic Security, Domestic Social Policy Division.

⁹⁶ Prepared by John Moteff, Specialist in Science and Technology Policy, Resources, Science and Industry Division; and Todd Masse, Specialist in Domestic Intelligence and Counterterrorism, Domestic Social Policy Division.

includes all the personnel costs of the Directorate. The Assessment and Evaluations budget supports the Directorate's activities. These activities have been divided into 12 programs. Each program contains one or more projects. Projects are defined with varying degrees of specificity. The Directorate's budget justification document breaks funding down to the program level. It is beyond the scope of this report to discuss in much detail the specific activities associated with each of these programs. The President's FY2006 IAIP request is for \$873 million, a decrease of 2.3%. Within A&E, funds are allocated to the 12 programs, as illustrated in **Table 9** below. **Table 9** summarize the President's request for FY2006 for these accounts and programs.

Management and Administration. The President's FY2006 request for the M&A account is \$204 million, an increase of \$72 million, or 55%. However, certain adjustments⁹⁷ to the enacted amount for FY2005, including the 2006 pay increase, other technical adjustments, and management and technical efficiencies, bring the requested FY2006 base to \$135 million, a slight increase over the \$132 million enacted in FY2005. The \$72 million increase requested for the Management and Administration account includes \$11.7 million to increase staffing (146 new positions),⁹⁸ \$38 million to upgrade and expand facilities and equipment for the Directorate (including security upgrades), and \$19.4 million to construct a Homeland Secure Data Network, to accommodate the automated access and sharing of classified information within the Directorate. Other technical adjustments to the baseline account for the balance. Program changes to the M&A account in FY2006 total \$69 million, which will be allocated to "... support 1,400 personnel (contractors and full-time-equivalent). This funding will cover the establishment of facilities capable of meeting both the classified and unclassified space and technology requirements"⁹⁹ associated with IAIP's mission.

Assessments and Evaluations. The President's request for FY2006 in the A&E account is \$669 million, a decrease of \$92.4 million, or 12% from FY2005. The reduction is the net result of a number of programmatic increases, decreases, and transfers. The IAIP Directorate proposes transferring two activities to other DHS components. One proposal is to transfer support going to state and local officials to help create Buffer Zone Protection Plans around critical assets to the SLGCP, as part of the latter's new \$600 million initiative (TIPP). The other proposal is to transfer support for the National Control Systems Test Center (a test bed for analyzing and fixing vulnerabilities in computer control systems) to the S&T. The Cyber Security

⁹⁷ Adjustments to base are changes made to the prior year's enacted appropriation and generally include transfers of funds from one program to another, or technical adjustments for salaries and other management efficiencies.

⁹⁸ The majority of these positions (100) would go toward the Infrastructure Vulnerability and Risk Assessment program involved in studying the tactics and capabilities of terrorist groups and liaising with the Intelligence Community. Another 26 people would be hired for the Threats Determination and Assessment program to do more strategic level threat assessments.

⁹⁹ See Department of Homeland Security, *IAIP — Fiscal Year 2006 Congressional Justification*, p. IAIP 56-57.

program has been supporting the Center; the proposal would transfer support to the S&T.

These adjustments to the enacted FY2005 A&E account bring the FY2006 base to \$624 million. Requested program enhancements for the A&E account total \$49 million. Of the \$49 million, the A&E program with the largest increase (\$26 million, or 53%) is the Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC). Major programmatic increases within HSOC include \$13.4 million for hardware, software, and support for extending the Homeland Security Information Network¹⁰⁰ to localities and relevant private sector entities; and \$12.9 million to purchase, upgrade, and support additional information and communications hardware and software to improve the HSOC capabilities to acquire, manipulate, store and disseminate greater amounts of information. Other programmatic increases in the A&E account include \$5 million to support expanded capabilities and operations of the United States Computer Emergency Response Team within the Cyber Security program; \$5.5 million to primarily provide for additional contractor support of the Protected Critical Infrastructure Information project (within the Critical Infrastructure Outreach and Partnerships program);¹⁰¹ \$3.0 million within the Critical Infrastructure Outreach and Partnerships program to support implementation and oversight of the National IP Plan; and \$5.5 million to hire contractors to better define policy, procedures and processes governing information sharing between DHS and its partners, to draft technical and operational needs statements, and to analyze new requirements.

The IAIP budget justification provides less detail about the programmatic decreases in FY2006, totaling approximately \$146 million (including the transfer of the National Control Systems Test Center). The Critical Infrastructure Outreach and Partnerships program decrease includes a \$35 million reduction associated with no longer hosting some Departmental applications as directed by the Department's CIO. Some of the increases and decreases within specific programs are the result of the transfer of projects between programs. For example, some Threat Determination and Assessment activities were transferred to the Infrastructure Vulnerability and Risk Assessment program. The budget request also estimates approximately \$3.0 million in savings due to management and technology efficiencies. The A&E program with the highest (\$100 million) adjustment to base is the Protective Actions program. This program assists federal, state, local, tribal, and private sector organizations in identifying vulnerabilities, and devising protection strategies and local protective programs to surround select infrastructure assets. Of the \$100 million adjustment, the Buffer Zone Protection Plans were reduced by \$53 million in order to establish the new TIPP, administered by SLGCP. Another \$42 million of the \$100 million

¹⁰⁰ DHS and the IA/IP view the Homeland Security Information Network as the primary portal for communicating with states, localities, and the private sector. Connectivity via the Network has been established with all 50 states and many law enforcement entities. The FY2006 increase is to extend connectivity to 1800 other sites.

¹⁰¹ The Protected Critical Infrastructure Information program implements Title II, Subtitle B of the Homeland Security Act, which, among other protections, exempted information voluntarily provided to DHS, and certified as critical infrastructure information by DHS, from the Freedom of Information Act.

adjustment was a decrease for Emerging Pilot Projects and Technology Application Pilots. This effort will now be funded within the DHS S&T.

Table 9: IAIP Account Level Funding
(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Account (program)	FY2005 enacted	FY2006 request	FY2006 House	FY2006 Senate	FY2006 Conf.
Management and administration	132.0	204.0			
Office of the under secretary	5.8	6.9			
Other salaries and expenses	126.2	197.1			
Assessments and evaluations	761.7	669.2			
Critical infrastructure identification and evaluation	77.9	72.2			
National infrastructure simulation and analysis center	20.0	16.0			
Biosurveillance	11.0	11.1			
Protective actions	191.6	91.4			
Critical infrastructure outreach and partnerships	106.6	67.2			
Cyber security	67.4	73.3			
National security/emergency preparedness telecommunications	140.8	142.6			
Threat determination and assessment	21.9	19.9			
Infrastructure vulnerability and risk assessment	71.1	74.3			
Competitive analysis and evaluation	4.0	—			
Evaluations and studies	14.4	34.5			
Homeland Security Operations Center	35.0	61.1			
Information sharing and collaboration		5.5			
Total IAIP	893.7	873.2			

Source: CRS analysis of the FY2006 President's Budget, and DHS, *Budget in Brief*, House Appropriation Committee tables of Mar. 15, 2005.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Issues for Congress. The IAIP budget request raises several issues. For example, the increase for the Protected Critical Infrastructure Information program is justified in part based on the anticipation of additional information flowing into DHS. It is not clear to what extent this program is being utilized by critical infrastructure owners and operators. While exempting such information from FOIA addressed one of the primary concerns of the private sector to sharing information, there is still concern about how this information will be handled and used.

Another issue is the National IP Plan. The budget requests an additional \$3 million to help complete and implement the Plan. According to HSPD-7, the Plan was supposed to have been released in December 2004. The Plan has not yet been released, and media reports suggest some disagreement between some private sector owners and operators and DHS on the draft Plan.

Finally, the Evaluation and Studies program is requesting an increase of \$20 million. However it is not discussed as one of the programmatic increases in the budget justification document, which implies that it does not represent a change in the baseline level of effort. The increase is noted in the budget justification as an increase in the cost associated with outside consultants and detailees on loan from other agencies aiding in both strategic and tactical threat assessments. This apparently is in addition to the additional personnel being requested for similar activities noted above.

Science and Technology¹⁰²

The requested FY2006 budget for the Directorate of S&T is \$1,368 million, an increase of 23% compared to the FY2005 enacted level of \$1,115 million. (For details see **Table 10**.) For the first time, all R&D funding for the department is included in this request. Reflecting direction originally given in the FY2004 appropriations conference report (H.Rept. 108-280), R&D programs currently in the TSA and Coast Guard, together with some other smaller programs, would be consolidated in the S&T Directorate in FY2006. Consolidating the Coast Guard R&D program was also proposed last year in the FY2005 budget request, but the change was controversial, and Congress did not approve it. This is the first budget to propose consolidation for the TSA R&D program, because the Homeland Security Act, which established DHS, required that TSA be maintained as a single distinct entity until November 2004 (P.L.107-296, §424). Compared with the enacted FY2005 funding for the S&T Directorate alone, the FY2006 request is a 23% increase. However, if one includes the enacted FY2005 funding for the consolidated programs formerly funded elsewhere, the requested increase in DHS-wide R&D funding is reduced to 4%.

Although the proposed total R&D budget for DHS would change by less than in any previous year since the department's creation, there are some substantial shifts in funding for individual programs. The newly created Domestic Nuclear Detection Office would receive \$227 million. Combined with the existing radiological and

¹⁰² Prepared by Daniel Morgan, Analyst in Science & Technology, Resources, Science, and Industry Division.

nuclear countermeasures program, this would mean a doubling of DHS R&D funding in the radiological/nuclear area. Chemical countermeasures, support for other department components, and efforts to counter the threat from MANPADs (portable ground-to-air missiles) would also all roughly double. Meanwhile, funding for rapid prototyping (to accelerate the adaptation or development of technologies that can be deployed in the near term) would drop from \$76 million to \$21 million, and the R&D activities currently conducted by the TSA (which appear as part of R&D Consolidation in the FY2006 request) would drop from \$178 million to \$109 million.

The FY2006 budget justification for the S&T Directorate also presents program-level data on the directorate's actual FY2004 expenditures, as compared with the program allocations specified in the FY2004 appropriations conference report. These data show substantial reprogramming. For example, actual expenditures on biological countermeasures in FY2004 were \$455 million, versus the enacted level of \$197 million. Actual funding for construction of the National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasure Center was \$4 million, versus \$88 million enacted. University centers and efforts to counter MANPADs, two items that were of particular congressional interest and received more FY2004 funding than had been requested, had actual expenditures of \$22 million and \$17 million respectively, versus \$69 million and \$60 million enacted. As Congress considers appropriations for FY2006, these FY2004 data may raise questions about how the S&T Directorate establishes priorities among its programs and how it handles changes in those priorities after funding decisions have been made.

Table 10. Science and Technology Directorate Accounts and Activities, FY2004-FY2006
(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Account/Activity	FY2005 enacted	FY2006 request	FY2006 House	FY2006 Senate	FY2006 Conf.
Science and Technology Directorate					
— salaries and expenses	68.6	81.4			
— R&D, acquisition, and operations	1,046.8	1,287.0			
— biological countermeasures	362.6	362.3			
— national biodefense analysis and countermeasures center	35.0	—			
— chemical countermeasures	53.0	102.0			
— explosives countermeasures	19.7	14.7			
— radiological/nuclear countermeasures	122.6	19.1			
— domestic nuclear detection office	—	227.3			
— threat and vulnerability testing and assessment	65.8	47.0			
— critical infrastructure protection	27.0	20.8			
— cyber security	18.0	16.7			
— standards	39.7	35.5			
— support of DHS components	54.6	93.6			
— university and fellowship programs	70.0	63.6			
— emerging threats	10.8	10.5			
— rapid prototyping	76.0	20.9			
— counter MANPADs	61.0	110.0			
— SAFETY Act	10.0	5.6			
— office of interoperability and compatibility	21.0	20.5			
— R&D consolidation	—	116.9			
— unobligated balance	—	—			
Science and Technology Directorate	1,115.4	1,368.4			
TSA R&D ^a	178.0	—			
U.S. Coast Guard RDT&E ^a	18.5	—			
CBP R&D ^a	1.4	—			
DHS TOTAL R&D	1,313.3	1,368.4			

Source: CRS analysis of the FY2006 President's Budget, and DHS, *Budget in Brief*, House Appropriation Committee tables of Mar. 15, 2005.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

a. The TSA, Coast Guard, and CBP R&D amounts are included for FY2004 and FY2005 to provide a total comparable with the FY2006 request for S&T which consolidates all R&D funding for the Department.

Related Legislation

FY2006 Budget Resolution, S.Con.Res. 18/H.Con.Res 95

The annual concurrent resolution on the budget sets forth the congressional budget. The Senate budget resolution, S.Con.Res. 18 was introduced on March 11, 2005, and passed the Senate on March 17, 2005. S.Con.Res. 18 provides \$848.8 billion in discretionary spending. The House budget resolution, H.Con.Res. 95, was introduced on March 11, 2005, and passed the House on March 17, 2005. H.Con.Res. 95 proposes \$843 billion in discretionary budget authority. Conference action is expected some time in April.

FY2005 Supplemental Appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan, Tsunami Relief, and Other Activities¹⁰³

On February 14, 2005, the President submitted an \$81.9 billion request for supplemental FY2005 funding for military operations, international affairs, intelligence, and homeland security activities. The request includes an additional \$161 million for the Coast Guard to offset the costs of operations in Iraq. The request for Coast Guard includes \$111 million for operations in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom, including port security and law enforcement capabilities; strategic waterside security teams; and funding of active duty and mobilized reserve personnel. The request further includes \$49 million for the retrofit, renovation and subsystem replacement of Coast Guard 110-foot patrol boats. The supplemental request also includes \$110 million for the Department of Energy's Megaports Initiative. This initiative provides for the deployment of radiation detection technology and law enforcement personnel to foreign ports (in this case the funding would be for four specific ports) to detect, deter, and interdict nuclear and other radioactive material. Though this request is for the DOE, the Megaports Initiative supports CBP's CSI program.

H.R. 1268 was introduced on March 11, 2005, and passed the House March 16, 2005. The supplemental (H.R. 1268) is expected to go to the floor of the Senate the week of April 11, 2005.

¹⁰³ For more information see CRS Report RL32783 *FY2005 Supplemental Appropriations for Iraq and Afghanistan, Tsunami Relief, and Other Activities*, by Amy Belasco and Larry Nowels.

Appendix I — DHS Appropriations in Context

DHS Appropriations and Federal Homeland Security Spending

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 11** 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 FY2006 accounts for approximately 54% of total federal funding for homeland security. The Department of Defense comprises the next highest proportion at 19% of all federal spending on homeland security. The Department of Health and Human Services at 8.8%, the Department of Justice at 6.2% and the Department of Energy at 3.3% round out the top five agencies in spending on homeland security. These five agencies collectively account for nearly 95% 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 FY2006 requests a total homeland security budget authority of \$27.3 billion for DHS, the requested gross budget authority is reported as \$41.1 billion. The same is true of the other agencies listed in the table.

**Table 11. Federal Homeland Security Funding by Agency,
FY2002-FY2006**

(budget authority in millions of dollars)

Department	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06 est.	FY06 as % of total
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)	17,380	23,063	22,923	24,887	27,333	54.1%
Department of Defense (DOD)	5,159	8,442	7,024	8,570	9,514	19.0%
Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)	1,913	4,144	4,062	4,231	4,407	8.8%
Department of Justice (DOJ)	2,143	2,349	2,180	2,678	3,104	6.2%
Department of Energy (DOE)	1,220	1,408	1,364	1,562	1,666	3.3%
Department of State (DOS)	477	634	696	824	938	1.9%
Department of Agriculture (AG)	553	410	411	600	704	1.4%
Department of Transportation (DOT)	1,419	383	284	182	192	0.4%
National Science Foundation (NSF)	260	285	340	342	344	0.7%
Other Agencies	2,357	1,329	1,550	2,129	1,741	3.5%
Total Federal Budget Authority	32,881	42,447	40,834	46,005	49,943	100%

Source: CRS analysis of data contained in “Section 3. Homeland Security Funding Analysis,” and Appendix K of the Analytical Perspectives volume of the FY2006 President’s Budget (for FY2004-FY2006); 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.

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.

Appendix II — Disaster Relief Fund

Table 12. Disaster Relief Fund, FY1974-FY2005
(millions of dollars, 2002 constant dollars)

Appropriations (available funds)							
FY	Total appropriations				Outlays		
	^a Req.	Orig.	Supp.	Nominal	Constant	Nominal	Constant
1974	100	200	233	433	1,412	250	816
1975	100	150	50	200	591	206	609
1976	187	187	0	187	517	362	999
1977	100	100	200	300	770	294	754
1978	150	115	300	415	997	461	1,108
1979	200	200	194	394	876	277	616
1980	194	194	870	1,064	2,175	574	1,173
1981	375	358	0	358	668	401	746
1982	400	302	0	302	526	115	201
1983	325	130	0	130	217	202	337
1984	0	0	0	0	0	243	391
1985	100	100	0	100	156	192	299
1986	194	100	250	350	533	335	511
1987	100	120	^b 0	120	178	219	325
1988	125	120	0	^c 120	173	187	269
1989	200	100	^d 1,108	1,208	1,674	140	194
1990	270	98	^e 1,150	1,248	1,668	1,333	1,781
1991	270	0	0	0	0	552	711
1992	^f 184	185	4,136	^g 4,321	5,429	902	1,134
1993	292	292	2,000	^h 2,292	2,816	2,276	2,796
1994	ⁱ 1,154	226	^j 4,709	4,935	5,935	3,743	4,502
1995	320	320	^k 3,275	3,595	4,235	2,116	2,492
1996	320	222	^k 3,275	^k 3,497	4,042	2,233	2,581
1997	320	^l 1,320	^l 3,300	4,620	5,248	2,551	2,898
1998	^m 2,708	320	ⁿ 1,600	1,920	2,155	1,998	2,242
1999	^o 2,566	^p 1,214	^q 1,130	2,344	2,597	3,746	4,149
2000	2,780	^r 2,780	0	2,780	3,019	2,628	2,853
2001	2,909	300	^{s, t}	^v 5,890	6,249	3,217	3,413
2002	^u 1,369	664	^v 7,008	^v 12,160	12,677	3,947	4,114
2003	1,843	800	^w 1,426	^w 2,199	2,255	8,541	8,761
2004	1,956	1,800	^x 2,275	^x 2,042	^y 2,068	^y 3,044	^y 3,082
2005	2,151	2,042	^x 8,500	10,542	^z 10,542	^y 3,363	^y 3,363
Total	24,240	16,360	48,988	72,099	84,455	50,648	60,224

Sources: U.S. President annual budget documents; appropriations legislation; U.S. FEMA budget justifications. Constant dollar amounts based on CRS calculations based on GDP (chained) price

index in U.S. President (Bush), *Historical Tables, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2005* (Washington, 2004), pp. 184-185.

- a. Data in the request column generally represent the first budget request submitted by the Administration each year and do not include amended or supplemental requests. Note, however, additional detail in this column.
- b. In Feb. 1987, a total of \$57.5 million was rescinded and transferred from the DRF to the Emergency Food and Shelter Program account (P.L. 100-6). That amount was returned to the fund the same year in supplemental appropriations legislation enacted in July 1987 (P.L. 100-71).
- c. P.L. 100-202, the Continuing Appropriations Act for FY1988, appropriated \$120 million for disaster relief. According to FEMA, the original appropriation for that fiscal year was \$125 million, but \$5 million was transferred to the Department of Labor for “low income agriculture workers.”
- d. Supplemental funds were included in P.L. 101-100, continuing appropriations legislation enacted after Hurricane Hugo struck in Sept. 1989. According to FEMA, this amount was “referred to as a supplemental but was an increase in the original appropriation during a continuing resolution.”
- e. P.L. 101-130, enacted after the Loma Prieta earthquake, appropriated \$1.1 billion in supplemental funding for FY1990. In addition, \$50 million was appropriated in P.L. 101-302, dire emergency supplemental appropriations legislation. **Table 12** does not reflect a \$2.5 million transfer from the President’s unanticipated needs fund.
- f. FY1992 request does not include the budget amendment of \$90 million submitted by the Administration.
- g. Appropriations for FY1992 included a \$943 million dire emergency supplemental in P.L. 102-229, enacted in fall 1991 after Hurricane Bob; \$300 million after the Los Angeles riots and flooding in Chicago (spring 1992) in P.L. 102-302; and \$2.893 billion in P.L. 102-368 after Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki, Typhoon Omar, and other disasters.
- h. Total for FY1993 includes the \$2 billion supplemental approved after the Midwest floods in 1993 (P.L. 103-75).
- i. The original FY1994 budget request was \$292 million. On July 29, 1993, a supplemental request of \$862 million was sent by President Clinton to Congress.
- j. Supplemental appropriations for FY1994 enacted after the Northridge earthquake struck Los Angeles (P.L. 103-211).
- k. Additional supplemental appropriation approved for Northridge earthquake costs (P.L. 104-19) for FY1995, with the same amount (\$3.275 billion) reserved for a contingency fund for FY1996. However, \$1 billion of the contingency fund was rescinded in FY1996 omnibus appropriations, P.L. 104-134. In the same legislation, another \$7 million was also appropriated to other FEMA accounts for costs associated with the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah federal building in Oklahoma City.
- l. The FY1998 budget appendix (p. 1047) noted a transfer of \$104 million from the disaster relief fund in FY1996. In the FY1997 appropriations act (P.L. 104-204), \$1 billion that had been rescinded in FY1996 (P.L. 104-134) was restored, and \$320 million in new funds were appropriated. Supplemental appropriations of \$3.3 billion were approved in P.L. 105-18 after flooding in the Dakotas and Minnesota, and after storms in other states were declared major disasters. The legislation specified, however, that of the total, \$2.3 billion was to be available in FY1998 only when FEMA submitted a cost control report to Congress. This requirement was met, and the funding was made available in FY1998.
- m. The FY1998 request consisted of a \$320 million base amount plus \$2.388 billion “to address actual and projected requirements from 1997 and prior year declarations.” (*Budget Appendix FY1998*, p. 1047). Does not include \$50 million requested for the DRF for mitigation activities.
- n. Supplemental appropriations legislation (P.L. 105-174) for FY1998 approved for flooding associated with El Niño and other disasters.
- o. The FY1999 request consisted of \$307.8 million for the DRF and an additional \$2.258 billion in contingency funding to be available when designated as an emergency requirement under the Balanced Budget Act of 1985, as amended.
- p. The FY1999 omnibus appropriations act (P.L. 105-277, 112 Stat. 2681-579) included \$906 million for costs associated with Hurricane Georges, flooding associated with El Niño, and other disasters.

- q. Emergency supplemental appropriations for FY1999 (P.L. 106-31) included \$900 million for tornado damages as well as \$230 million for unmet needs, subject to allocation directions in the conference report (H.Rept. 106-143).
- r. FY2000 appropriations act (P.L. 106-74, 113 Stat. 1085) included disaster relief funding as follows: \$300 million in regular appropriations and \$2.480 billion designated as emergency spending for costs associated with Hurricane Floyd and other disasters. In addition, the Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-113) authorized the Director of FEMA to use up to \$215 million in disaster relief funds appropriated in P.L. 106-74 for the purchase of residences flooded by Hurricane Floyd, under specified conditions.
- s. Supplemental appropriations legislation (P.L. 106-246) authorized that \$77 million from the DRF to be used for buyout and relocation assistance for victims of Hurricane Floyd. The act also appropriated \$500 million in a separate account for claim compensation and administrative costs associated with the Cerro Grande fire that destroyed much of Los Alamos, New Mexico.
- t. P.L. 107-38 appropriated \$40 billion in response to the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001. Pursuant to the statute, these funds for FY2001 were allocated by the Office of Management Budget from the Emergency Response Fund (ERF). Of the total appropriated in P.L. 107-38 after the Sept. 11 attacks, \$4.4 billion were allocated for FY2001 through P.L. 107-117 (115 Stat. 2338). The total available for obligation for FY2001 (\$5.9 billion) taken from FEMA *Justification of Estimates, FY2003*, p. DR-2.
- u. Request for FY2002 did not include funding for the Disaster Relief Contingency Fund.
- v. Congress appropriated a total of \$7.008 billion for FY2002 in P.L. 107-117 and 107-206 to meet additional needs associated with the terrorist attacks. Total funds available (\$12.16 billion) include a transfer from TSA, \$1 billion released from the Emergency Contingency Fund, and other sources. See DHS, Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate, *Justification of Estimates, FY2004*, p. DR-2.
- w. Includes \$442 million in P.L. 108-69 and \$938 million in P.L. 108-83 to meet needs associated with tornadoes, winter storms, the recovery of wreckage of the Space Shuttle *Columbia* and other disasters. Also, funds appropriated in these measures and in the FY2004 appropriations act for DHS (P.L. 108-90) have been used for costs associated with Hurricane Isabel. Total of \$2.199 billion available taken from: DHS, Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate, *Justification of Estimates, FY2005*, p. FEMA-18.
- x. P.L. 108-106 which primarily addressed reconstruction costs in Iraq and Afghanistan also contained an appropriation of \$500 million for needs arising from disasters in fall 2003, including Hurricane Isabel and the California fires. Section 4002 of the act designates the funds an emergency requirement pursuant to the budget resolution adopted by Congress (H.Con.Res. 95), but the Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY2004 (Section 102(a), Division H, P.L. 108-199) rescinded \$225 million of the \$500 million appropriated in P.L. 108-106. Total of \$2.043 billion taken from: DHS, Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate, *Justification of Estimates, FY2005*, p. FEMA-18. P.L. 108-303, enacted after Hurricanes Charley and Frances struck Florida, appropriated \$2 billion to the DRF and gave discretion to DHS to transfer \$300 million to the Small Business Administration for disaster loans. P.L. 108-324, Division B of the Military Construction Appropriations Act for FY2005, appropriated an additional \$6.5 billion to the DRF.
- y. Outlay data and constant dollar calculations based on estimates.
- z. Funds presented in current dollars