

Brief Documentary History of the Department of Homeland Security

2001 – 2008



**Homeland
Security**

History Office

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Introductory Note

This compilation tells the story of the creation and the organizational history of the first five years of the Department of Homeland Security through its founding documents. These documents include legislation, executive orders, commission reports and recommendations, reorganization plans, presidential directives, speeches, and organization charts. Access to most of the documents is through links. Organization charts and select documents are included in the actual text.

Homeland Security Before September 11

Before the establishment of the Department of Homeland Security, homeland security activities were spread across more than 40 federal agencies and an estimated 2,000 separate Congressional appropriations accounts.

In February 2001, the U.S. Commission on National Security/21st Century (Hart-Rudman Commission) issued its Phase III Report, recommending significant and comprehensive institutional and procedural changes throughout the executive and legislative branches in order to meet future national security challenges. Among these recommendations was the creation of a new National Homeland Security Agency to consolidate and refine the missions of the different departments and agencies that had a role in U.S. homeland security.

[U.S. Commission on National Security / 21st Century Hart-Rudman Commission](#), 1998-2001

In March 2001, Representative Mac Thornberry (R-TX) proposed a bill to create a National Homeland Security Agency, following the recommendations of the U.S. Commission on National Security/21st Century (Hart-Rudman Commission). The bill combined FEMA, Customs, the Border Patrol, and several infrastructure offices into one agency responsible for homeland security-related activities. Hearings were held, but Congress took no further action on the bill.

[H.R. 1158, National Homeland Security Agency Act, introduced by Representative Mac Thornberry \(R-TX\)](#), March 21, 2001

The Office of Homeland Security

Eleven days after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, President George W. Bush announced that he would create an Office of Homeland Security in the White House and appoint Pennsylvania Governor Tom Ridge as the director. The office would oversee and coordinate a comprehensive national strategy to safeguard the country against terrorism, and respond to any future attacks.

[President George W. Bush's Address to a Joint Session of Congress and the American People](#), September 20, 2001

Executive Order 13228, issued on October 8, 2001, established two entities within the White House to determine homeland security policy: the Office of Homeland Security (OHS) within the Executive Office of the President, tasked to develop and implement a national strategy to coordinate federal, state, and local counter-terrorism efforts to secure the country from and respond to terrorist threats or attacks, and the Homeland Security Council (HSC), composed of Cabinet members responsible for homeland security-related activities, was to advise the President on homeland security matters, mirroring the role the National Security Council (NSC) plays in national security.

[Executive Order 13228: Establishing the Office of Homeland Security and the Homeland Security Council](#), October 8, 2001

The first Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-1) further delineated the organization and mission of the Homeland Security Council. Future HSPDs recorded and communicated presidential policy with regard to homeland security.

[Homeland Security President Directive 1: Organization and Operation of the Homeland Security Council](#), October 29, 2001.

On March 21, 2002, President Bush issued Executive Order 13260, establishing the President's Homeland Security Advisory Council (PHSAC). Members of the PHSAC served as advisors to the president on homeland security matters and represented the private sector, academia, professional service associations, federally funded research and development centers, nongovernmental organizations, state and local governments, and other related professions and communities. The PHSAC held its first meeting on June 12, 2002.

EO 13260 requires the PHSAC to renew its charter every two years. After the creation of DHS, the Council rechartered itself as the Homeland Security Advisory Council (HSAC) and became an advisory committee to the Secretary of Homeland Security. The Secretary's HSAC held its first meeting on June 30, 2003.

[Executive Order 13260, Establishing the President's Homeland Security Advisory Council and Senior Advisory Committee for Homeland Security](#), March 21, 2002

Creating the Department of Homeland Security

One month after the September 11 attacks, Senator Joseph Lieberman (D-CT) introduced S. 1534, a bill to establish a Department of National Homeland Security, co-sponsored by Senator Arlen Specter (R-PA). Following the recommendations of the Hart-Rudman Commission, the bill intended to unite the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Customs Service, the Border Patrol, the Coast Guard, and agencies responsible for critical infrastructure protection in a Cabinet-level department. The language was similar to H.R. 1158 introduced in the House by Mac Thornberry (R-TX) on March 21, 2001. Although hearings were held on the Lieberman bill, there was no further action taken.

[S. 1534, A bill to establish the Department of National Homeland Security, introduced by Sen. Joseph Lieberman](#), October 11, 2001.

In February 2002, President George W. Bush released the FY2003 Budget, the federal government's first post-September 11 budget. The proposed FY 2003 Budget directed \$37.7 billion (up from \$19.5 billion in 2002) to homeland security efforts, including support for first responders, bioterrorism prevention efforts, border security, and technology, reflecting an increased focus on homeland security.

[Securing the Homeland, Strengthening the Nation](#), February 2002

On June 6, 2002, President Bush addressed the nation and proposed the creation of a permanent Cabinet-level Department of Homeland Security to unite essential agencies charged with protecting the homeland. He outlined four essential missions that corresponded to the four proposed divisions in the department:

- Border and Transportation Security - Control the borders and prevent terrorists and explosives from entering the country.
- Emergency Preparedness and Response - Work with state and local authorities to respond quickly and effectively to emergencies.
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Countermeasures - Bring together the country's best scientists to develop technologies that detect biological, chemical, and nuclear weapons to best protect citizens.
- Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection - Review intelligence and law enforcement information from all agencies of government, and produce a single daily picture of threats against the homeland.

After his speech, the White House released a document outlining the proposed Department of Homeland Security. The proposal included organization charts of the department, a chart of major government departments and agencies responsible for homeland security activities, congressional committees responsible for homeland security activities, appropriations requested for the new department in the FY2003 budget, and a timeline of administration activities after the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

The Department of Homeland Security, June 2002

Although the President of the United States may propose legislation, only Congress can sponsor and pass the legislation necessary to create a new Cabinet-level department. On June 18, 2002, President Bush formally submitted to Congress his proposal for the Department of Homeland Security, including his proposed text for the Homeland Security Act of 2002. The language of the proposal is almost identical to that in the June 6, 2002, document. An analysis of the bill is at the end of the proposal.

A Legislative Proposal to Create a New Cabinet Department of Homeland Security, June 18, 2002 (House Document 107-227)

After proposing legislation to form the Department of Homeland Security, President Bush issued an executive order that created a Transition Planning Office (TPO) to coordinate, guide, and conduct transition related planning throughout the executive branch of the federal government in preparation for establishment of the proposed Department of Homeland Security. Bush appointed Assistant to the President for Homeland Security Tom Ridge as the Transition Planning Office Director.

The divisions of the Transition Planning Office aligned with the planned directorates and functions of the future department, including Border and Transportation Security, Information Analysis and Information Protection, Science and Technology, Emergency Preparedness and Response, Communications, etc.

The Transition Planning Office drew its staff from the Office of Homeland Security (OHS), government entities identified for transfer to the Department, such as the Coast Guard, the Transportation Security Administration, and FEMA, as well as from departments and agencies expected to work with the Department, such as the Department of Energy, the Department of Transportation, and the Department of Justice. Although the staffs often overlapped, the TPO was located within the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), not the Office of Homeland Security. OHS employees working in the TPO were required to maintain separate files, email addresses, and funds.

Executive Order 13267, Establishing a Transition Planning Office for the Department of Homeland Security Within the Office of Management and Budget, June 20, 2002

In July 2002, the White House released the first National Strategy for Homeland Security. Developed by the Office of Homeland Security, the National Strategy identified three objectives:

- Prevent terrorist attacks within the United States;
- Reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism; and
- Minimize the damage and recover from attacks that do occur.

In addition to providing one of the first post 9/11 definitions of "homeland security," the National Strategy also provided direction to federal government departments and agencies homeland security functions and suggested steps that state and local governments, private companies and organizations, and individual Americans could take to improve security.

[**The National Strategy for Homeland Security**](#), July 2002

On June 24, 2002, Representative Dick Armey (R-TX) introduced the President's proposed legislation for the Department to the House of Representatives as H.R. 5005. After amendments in Committee, the bill passed the House by recorded vote (295 to 132) on July 26, 2002. The Senate passed the bill with amendments on November 19, 2002, by a vote of 90 to 9.

President George W. Bush signed the Homeland Security Act of 2002 into law on November 25, 2002.

[**The Homeland Security Act of 2002**](#) (Public Law 107-296), November 25, 2002

[**First Page and Signature Page, The Homeland Security Act of 2002**](#), November 25, 2002

Image Source: Homeland Security Act, November 25, 2002; Public Law 107-296; General Records of the U.S. Government, Record Group 11; National Archives Building, Washington, DC

12/4

One Hundred Seventh Congress
of the
United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday,
the twenty-third day of January, two thousand and two*

An Act

To establish the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Homeland Security Act of 2002”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Definitions.
- Sec. 3. Construction; severability.
- Sec. 4. Effective date.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

- Sec. 101. Executive department; mission.
- Sec. 102. Secretary; functions.
- Sec. 103. Other officers.

TITLE II—INFORMATION ANALYSIS AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

Subtitle A—Directorate for Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection;
Access to Information

- Sec. 201. Directorate for Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection.
- Sec. 202. Access to information.

Subtitle B—Critical Infrastructure Information

- Sec. 211. Short title.
- Sec. 212. Definitions.
- Sec. 213. Designation of critical infrastructure protection program.
- Sec. 214. Protection of voluntarily shared critical infrastructure information.
- Sec. 215. No private right of action.

Subtitle C—Information Security

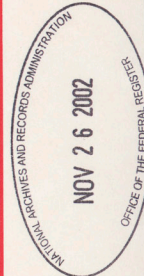
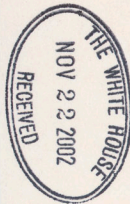
- Sec. 221. Procedures for sharing information.
- Sec. 222. Privacy Officer.
- Sec. 223. Enhancement of non-Federal cybersecurity.
- Sec. 224. Net guard.
- Sec. 225. Cyber Security Enhancement Act of 2002.

Subtitle D—Office of Science and Technology

- Sec. 231. Establishment of office; Director.
- Sec. 232. Mission of office; duties.
- Sec. 233. Definition of law enforcement technology.
- Sec. 234. Abolishment of Office of Science and Technology of National Institute of Justice; transfer of functions.
- Sec. 235. National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers.
- Sec. 236. Coordination with other entities within Department of Justice.
- Sec. 237. Amendments relating to National Institute of Justice.

TITLE III—SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN SUPPORT OF HOMELAND
SECURITY

- Sec. 301. Under Secretary for Science and Technology.



SEC. 1716. CLARIFICATION OF DEFINITION OF VACCINE.

Section 2133 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300aa-33) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(7) The term 'vaccine' means any preparation or suspension, including but not limited to a preparation or suspension containing an attenuated or inactive microorganism or subunit thereof or toxin, developed or administered to produce or enhance the body's immune response to a disease or diseases and includes all components and ingredients listed in the vaccine's product license application and product label."

SEC. 1717. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by sections 1714, 1715, and 1716 shall apply to all actions or proceedings pending on or after the date of enactment of this Act, unless a court of competent jurisdiction has entered judgment (regardless of whether the time for appeal has expired) in such action or proceeding disposing of the entire action or proceeding.

Ray Stoney
Speaker of the House of Representatives. *pro tempore*

Robert Byrd
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate. *pro tempore*

APPROVED

NOV 25 2002

gw. 12

Section 1502 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 stipulates that the President could submit a reorganization plan to Congress no later than 60 days after the enactment of the Act. On November 25, 2002, the same day he signed the bill into law, President Bush submitted a reorganization plan in accordance with Section 1502. The plan outlined the time frame for the organization of the new department, setting January 24, 2003, as the effective date of establishment for the Department of Homeland Security. In addition to his own office, the new Secretary was to begin establishing the directorates and offices newly created by the Homeland Security Act and appointing Under Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries. The plan established March 1, 2003, as the date on which the majority of the previously existing agencies, such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), the Coast Guard, the Customs Service, and the United States Secret Service would be transferred to the new department.

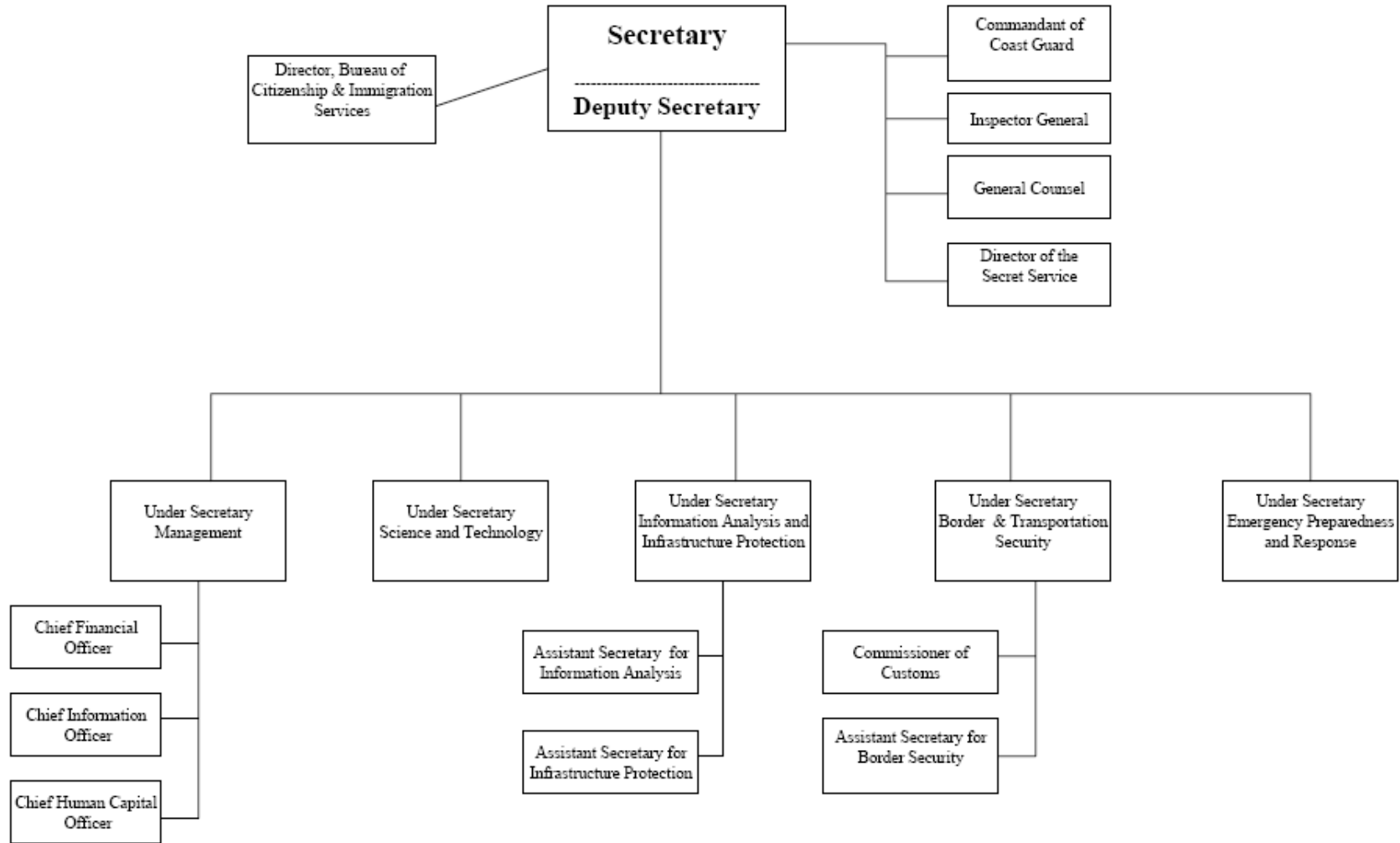
The plan also includes a letters from Bush and Mitchell Daniels, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, outlining the plan.

[A Reorganization Plan for the Department of Homeland Security](#), November 25, 2002 (House Document 108-16, January 7, 2003)

The Department of Homeland Security became operational on January 24, 2003, sixty days after the Homeland Security Act was passed. On that same day, Tom Ridge was sworn in as the first Secretary of Homeland Security. An early DHS organization chart was posted on the DHS web site on January 24, 2003. Along the bottom are the original five directorates: Border and Transportation Security, Emergency Preparedness and Response, Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection, Management, and Science and Technology. The list of direct reports to the Secretary (upper right and left) is incomplete. The chart lists the positions of Assistant Secretary for Border Security and the Commissioner of Customs under the Under Secretary for Border and Transportation Security. These positions were renamed as the Assistant Secretary for Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection in the Reorganization Plan of January 30, 2003.

Organization Chart (Proposed), Department of Homeland Security, January 24, 2003

Department of Homeland Security Organization Chart (Proposed), January 24, 2003



Just as the Homeland Security Act of 2002 altered statutes to account for the creation of the Department of Homeland Security, some executive orders required alteration. On January 23, 2003, President George W. Bush issued Executive Order 13284, which outlined changes related to the establishment of the Office of the Secretary on January 24. Later, on February 28, 2003, the President issued Executive Order 13286, which outlined changes that pertained to the transfer of most of the new components to the Department on March 1, 2003. This executive order also outlined the order of succession for the Department.

[Executive Order 13284, Amendment of Executive Orders, and Other Actions, in Connection with the Establishment of the Department of Homeland Security](#), January 23, 2003

[Executive Order 13286, Amendment of Executive Orders, and Other Actions, in Connection with the Transfer of Certain Functions to the Secretary of Homeland Security](#), February 28, 2003

On January 30, 2003, President Bush submitted a modification to the November 2002 reorganization plan that established and described new organizational units in the Border and Transportation Security Directorate.

Although Section 442 of the Homeland Security Act established a Bureau of Border Security within the Border and Transportation Security Directorate, it did not fully delineate its responsibilities, nor did the November 25, 2002, reorganization plan. The January 2003 plan renamed the Bureau of Border Security as the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (now known as U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, or ICE), incorporating parts of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), the Customs Service, and the Federal Protective Service (FPS) and outlined its functions: to enforce immigration and customs laws within the interior of the United States and to protect specified federal buildings.

The January 2003 plan also renamed the U.S. Customs Service as the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (now known as U.S. Customs and Border Protection, or CBP). The new Bureau incorporated the border and ports of entry functions of the Customs Service, inspection responsibilities and the Border Patrol from INS, and agricultural inspection functions from the Department of Agriculture.

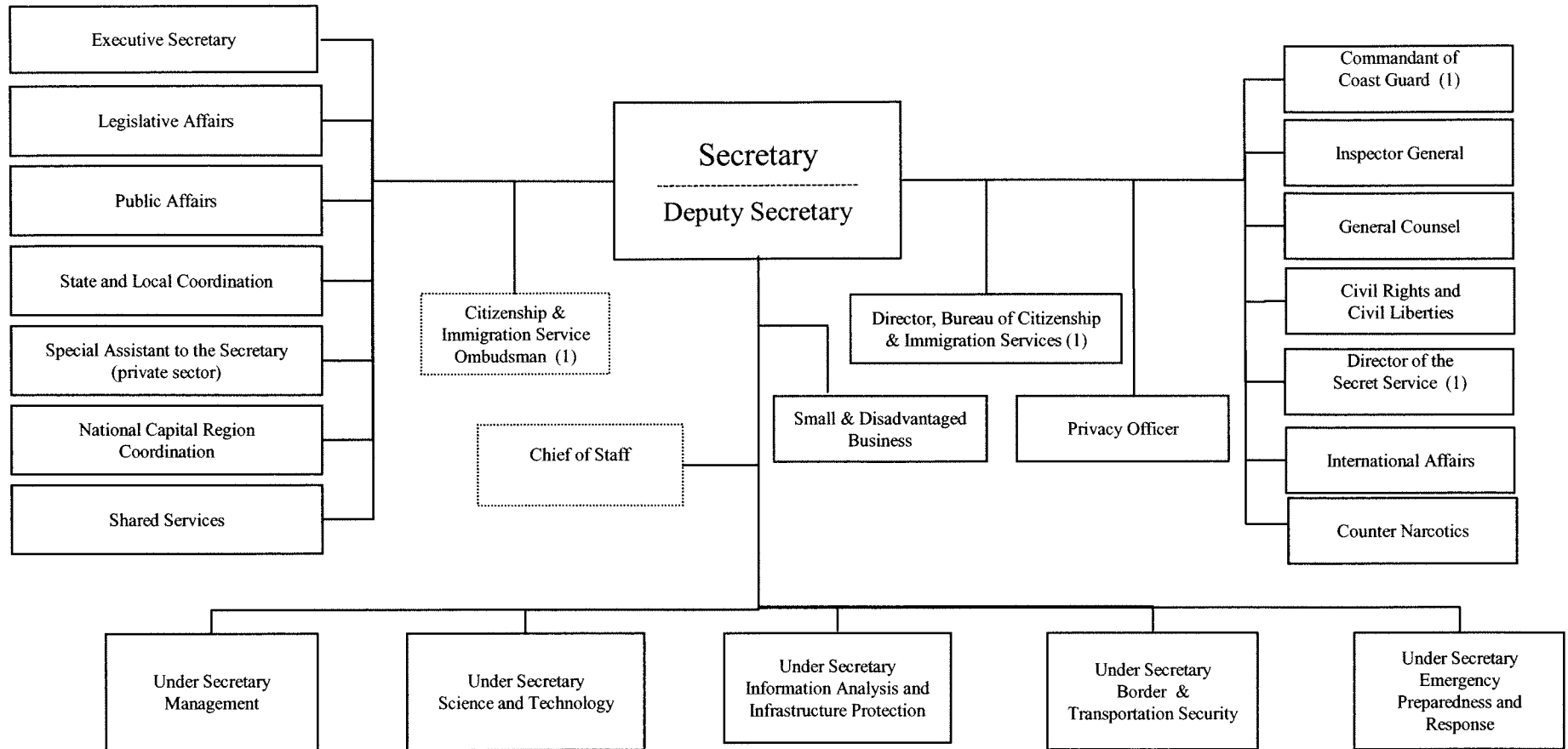
The plan also outlined the FY2003 budget for the new Bureaus.

[A Reorganization Plan Modification for the Department of Homeland Security, Pursuant to Pub. L. 107-296](#), January 30, 2003 (House Document 108-32, February 4, 2003)

March 1, 2003 marks the official inception date of the Department of Homeland Security. On that date, the majority of the previously existing agencies, such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), the Coast Guard, the Customs Service, and the United States Secret Service transferred to the new department.

Organization Chart, March 1, 2003

Department of Homeland Security



Note (1): Effective March 1st, 2003

The Department of Homeland Security, 2004-present

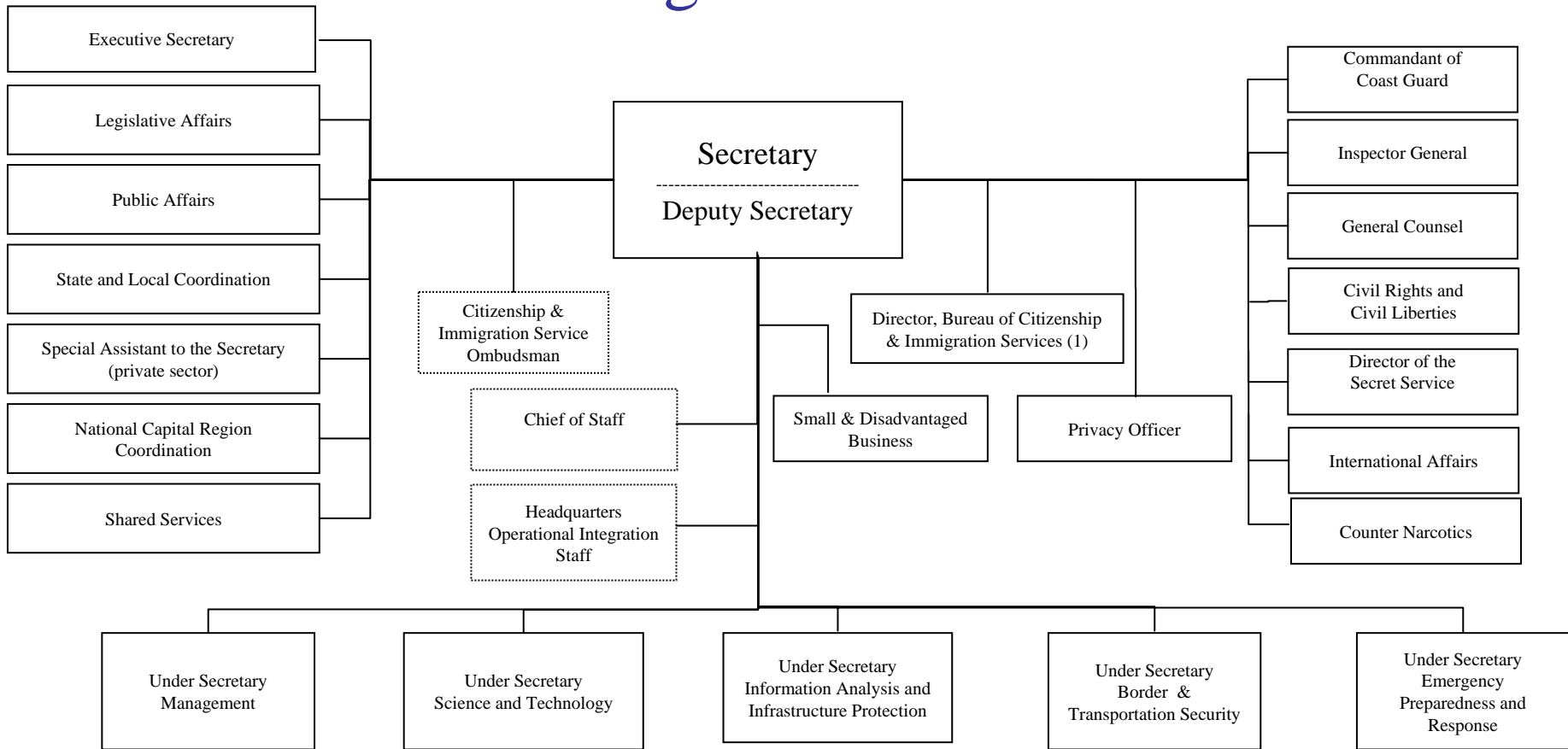
The organization chart on the DHS web site in August 2004 is the same as chart from March 2003, save for the addition of two new reports to the Secretary: the Headquarters Operational Integration Staff (I-Staff) and the Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness (SGLCP).

I-Staff was established January 15, 2004, to assist DHS leadership to coordinate and integrate Department missions and operational activities, including threat response and preparedness, within DHS Headquarters. I-Staff also took the lead on drafting the National Response Plan (NRP) and National Incident Management System (NIMS) and implementing coordination between Headquarters and field offices as part of the Regions plan. I-Staff activities were discontinued with the implementation of the Second Stage Review (2SR) reorganization in October 2005.

On March 26, 2004, the department consolidated the Office for Domestic Preparedness and the Office of State and Local Government Coordination to form the Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness, reporting directly to the Secretary.

Organization Chart, August 2004

DHS Organizational Chart



Homeland Security

August 2004

Secretary Michael Chertoff took office on February 15, 2005, and launched the Second Stage Review, or 2SR, a systematic evaluation of the department's operations, policies, and structures. More than 250 members of the department, formed into 18 action teams, participated. The teams also consulted with public and private partners at the federal, state, local, tribal, and international levels.

On July 13, 2005, Secretary Chertoff announced a six-point agenda, based upon the findings, which included a reorganization of the department.

[Six Point Agenda](#), July 13, 2005

[Secretary Michael Chertoff's Remarks](#), July 13, 2005

At the end of July, DHS issued an organization chart that reflected the intended end state of the department after the Second Stage Review (2SR) reorganization became effective on October 1, 2005.

The reorganization abolished the Directorates for Border and Transportation Security, Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection, and Emergency Response and Preparedness. With the abolition of these Directorates, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection, the Assistant Secretary for the Transportation Security Administration (incorrectly identified on the chart as Director), Director of Operations Coordination, Assistant Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis and the Assistant Secretary for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (incorrectly identified as Commissioner) now reported directly to the Secretary. The Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties remained a direct report to the Secretary, but is incorrectly identified as a Director.

The reorganization created two new directorates. The Policy Directorate took on most of the policy responsibilities from the former Assistant Secretary for Policy and Planning in the Border and Transportation Security Directorate, as well as newly created Assistant Secretaries for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs (incorrectly identified on the chart as Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs), Strategic Plans, the Private Sector, and International Affairs. The Preparedness Directorate consisted of preparedness functions transferred from FEMA and also included the U.S. Fire Administration, the Office of National Capitol Region, the Office of Infrastructure Preparedness, functions of the Office of State and Local Government Coordination, and the new offices of the Assistant Secretary for Grants and Training and the Chief Medical Officer.

The organization chart also reflects changes made to the department's structure prior to the Second Stage Review (2SR) reorganization. The two lines connecting the Chief Financial Officer to both the Under Secretary of Management and the Secretary show that the position reports to both, pursuant to the Department of Homeland Security Financial Accountability Act (Public Law 108-334). The position of the Director of the Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement was created on December 17, 2004, by the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-458). The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office was established on April 15, 2005.

Some of the proposed offices in this organization chart were not created as expected. DHS decided not to implement a Homeland Security Labor Relations Board. The Screening Coordination Office was moved to the Office of Policy, instead of directly reporting to the Secretary.

In addition to the department-wide chart, DHS also released charts for the new Policy and Preparedness Directorates.

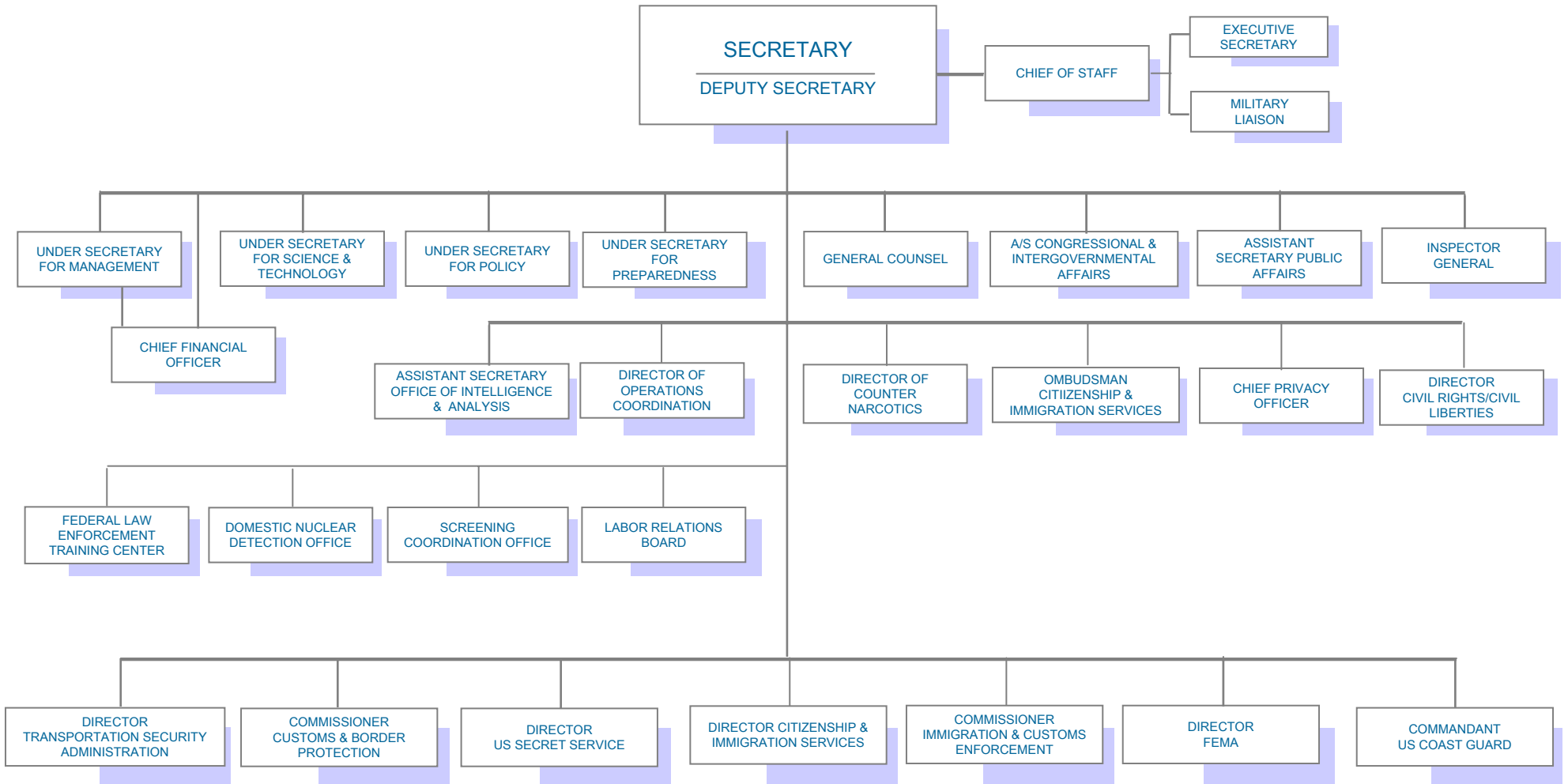
Organization Chart, Department of Homeland Security, Proposed End State, issued July 27, 2005

Organization Chart, Policy Directorate, Proposed End State, issued July 27, 2005

Organization Chart, Preparedness Directorate, Proposed End State, issued July 27, 2005

Department of Homeland Security Organization Chart

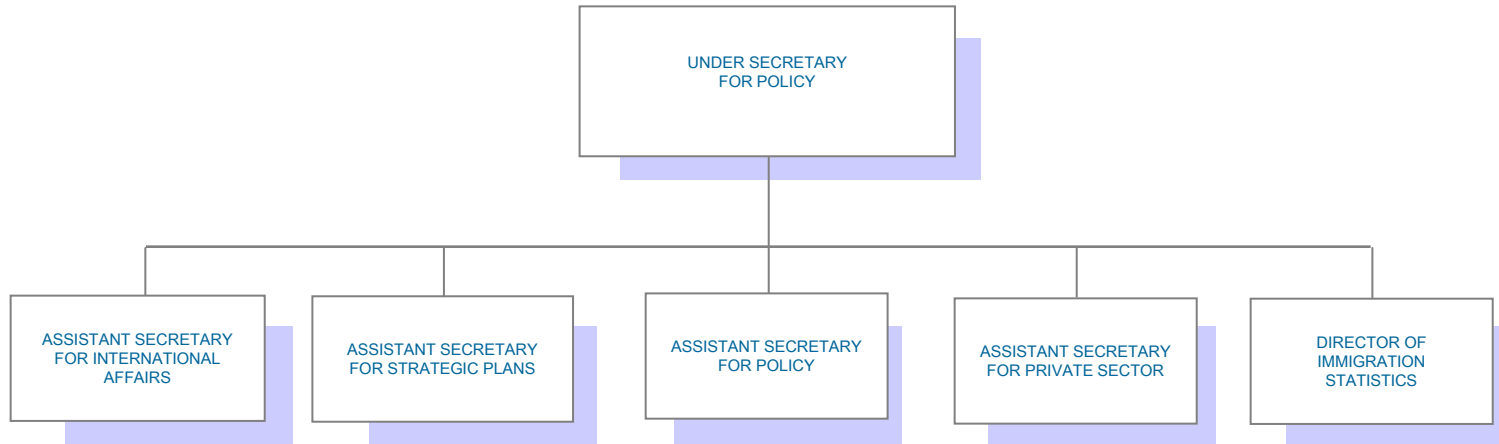
(proposed end state)



Homeland Security

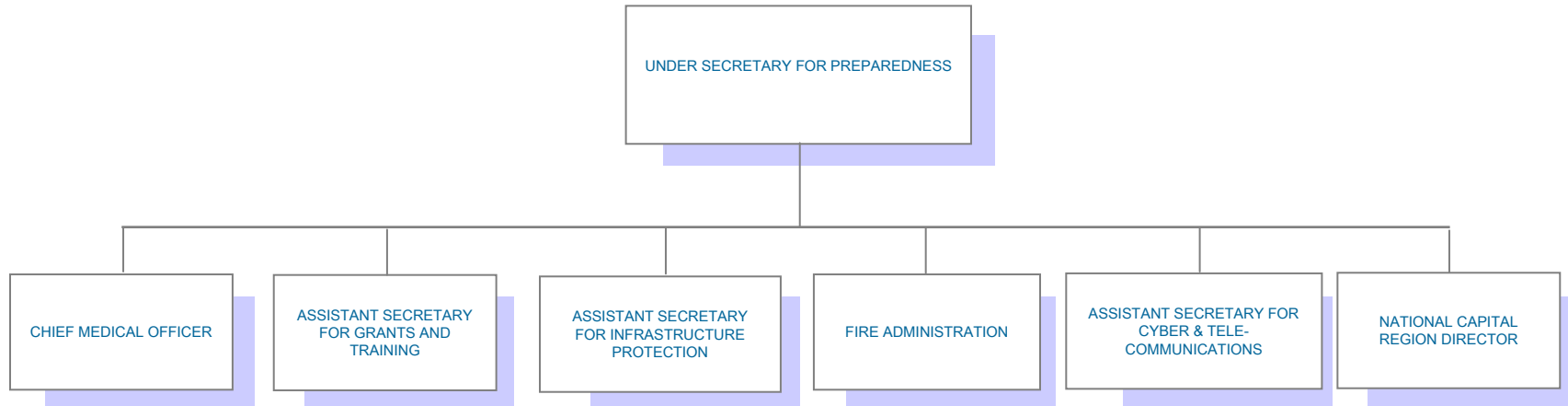
Department of Homeland Security Organization Chart—Policy

(proposed end state)



Department of Homeland Security Organization Chart—Preparedness

(proposed end state)



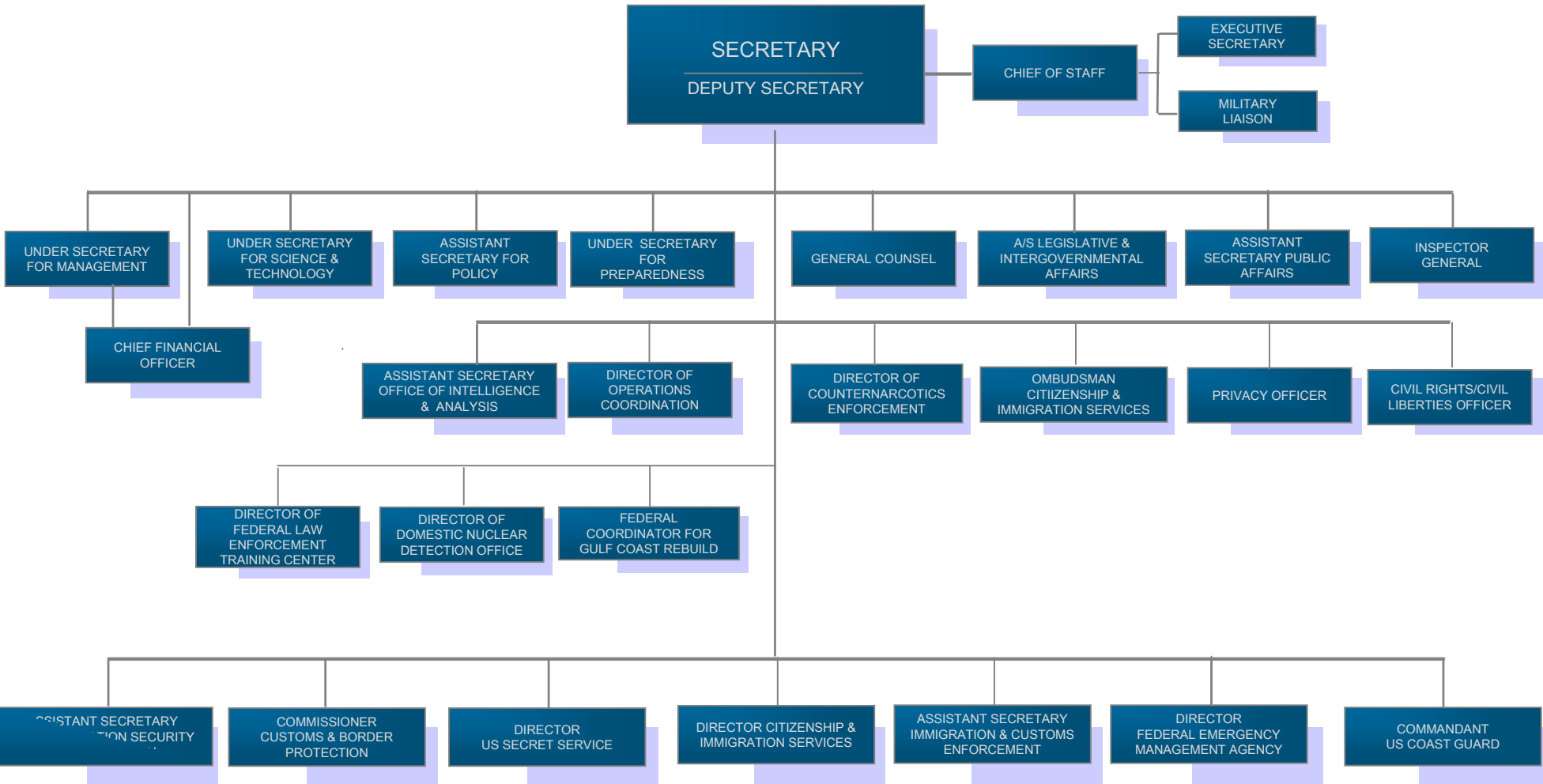
This organization chart depicts the Department after the Second Stage Review (2SR) reorganization and Hurricane Katrina. The majority of the 2SR recommendations were implemented save for the Labor Relations Board.

The chart shows an Assistant Secretary for Policy instead of the Under Secretary for Policy originally called for by the Second Stage Review (2SR) reorganization. Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the creation of any new Under Secretary position requires approval and legislation by Congress. Although in his reorganization plan Secretary Chertoff asked for legislation creating an Under Secretary for Policy, Congress has yet to do so.

The chart contains one new position—the Federal Coordinator for Gulf Coast Rebuilding (full title Coordinator of Federal Support for the Recovery and Rebuilding of the Gulf Coast Region). The Office, created on November 1, 2005, by Executive Order 13390, officially opened on November 16, 2005, in Washington, D.C. Its mission is to manage the long-term post-Katrina Federal rebuilding efforts by working with state and local officials to reach consensus on their vision for the region.

Organization Chart, Department of Homeland Security, November 7, 2005

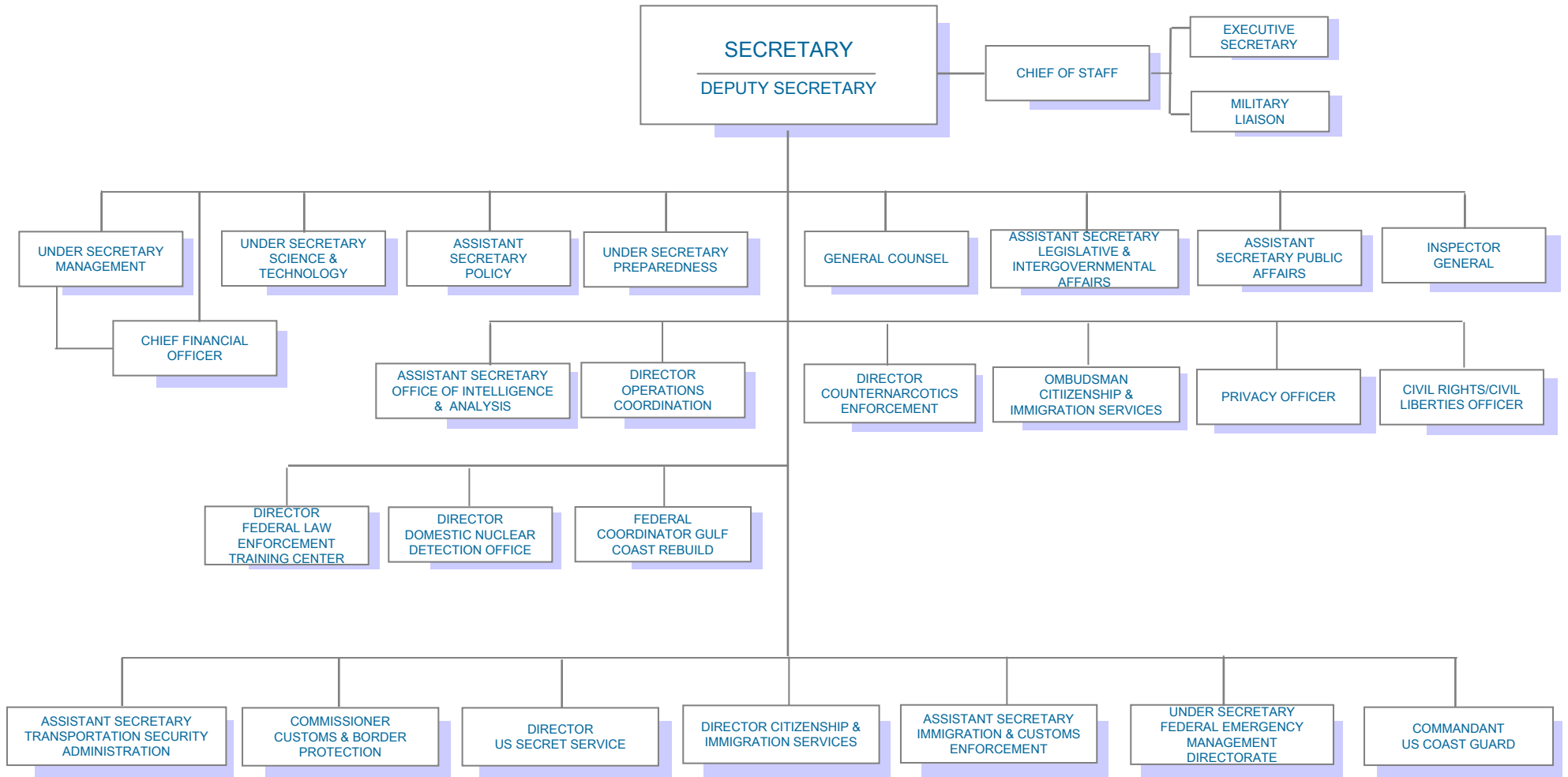
Department of Homeland Security Organization Chart



Although the 2SR reorganization and FY2006 Appropriations Act placed FEMA closer to the Secretary, with the abolition of the Under Secretary for Emergency Preparedness and Response, the agency lacked a Senate-confirmed officer at its head. The July 2006 organization chart reflects the April 2006 reorganization by Secretary Michael Chertoff that created the position of the Under Secretary for Federal Emergency Management, who also served as the Director of FEMA.

Organization Chart, Department of Homeland Security, July 2006

Department of Homeland Security Organization Chart



On October 4, 2006, as part of the Homeland Security FY2007 Appropriations Bill (Public Law 109-295), the President signed into law the Post-Katrina Emergency Reform Act. The Act established new leadership positions within the Department, brought additional functions into the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and created and reallocated functions within the Department.

Specifically, the Act renamed the Under Secretary for Federal Emergency Management as the Administrator of FEMA and elevated the position to the deputy secretary level. The Administrator was designated the principal advisor to the President, the Homeland Security Council, and the Secretary for all matters relating to emergency management and can be designated by the President to serve as a member of the Cabinet in the event of disasters. FEMA was legislatively protected as a distinct entity in the Department and is subject to reorganization only by statute.

The Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act transferred to FEMA all functions of the Preparedness Directorate, including the Office of Grants and Training, the United States Fire Administration (USFA), and the Office of National Capital Region Coordination. The Office of Infrastructure Protection, the National Communications System, the National Cybersecurity Division, and the Office of the Chief Medical Officer remained in the Preparedness Directorate.

On October 13, 2006, Congress passed the Security Accountability for Every Port Act, or SAFE Port Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-347). The act authorized the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) and completed the reorganization of FEMA, transferring the Radiological Preparedness Program and the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program to FEMA.

[Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006](#), October 4, 2006

[Security Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 \(SAFE Port Act\)](#), October 13, 2006

To implement and complement the changes in FEMA mandated by the Post-Katrina Management Reform Act of 2006 and the SAFE Port Act of 2006, the Department reorganized FEMA and made other organizational changes.

The reorganization placed national preparedness functions formerly in the Preparedness Directorate and legacy FEMA preparedness programs, except those within the U.S. Fire Administration, in a new National Preparedness Division in FEMA, which became responsible for policy, contingency planning, exercise coordination and evaluation, emergency management training, and hazard mitigation. Both disaster and non-disaster grant programs within FEMA were co-located within a Grant Program Directorate.

The Preparedness Directorate was renamed the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) and retained some Preparedness elements not transferred to FEMA, including the Office of Infrastructure Protection; the Office of Cyber Security and Telecommunications combined with National Communications System and new Office of Emergency Communications and renamed the Office of Cyber Security and Communications; and the Office for State and Local Government Coordination, renamed the Office of Intergovernmental Programs. Additionally the new Directorate contains US-VISIT and the Office of Risk Management and Analysis, formerly a part of the Office of Infrastructure Protection.

The Chief Medical Officer did not transfer to the National Protection and Programs Division; instead, the reorganization created a new Office of Health Affairs led by an Assistant Secretary/Chief Medical Officer.

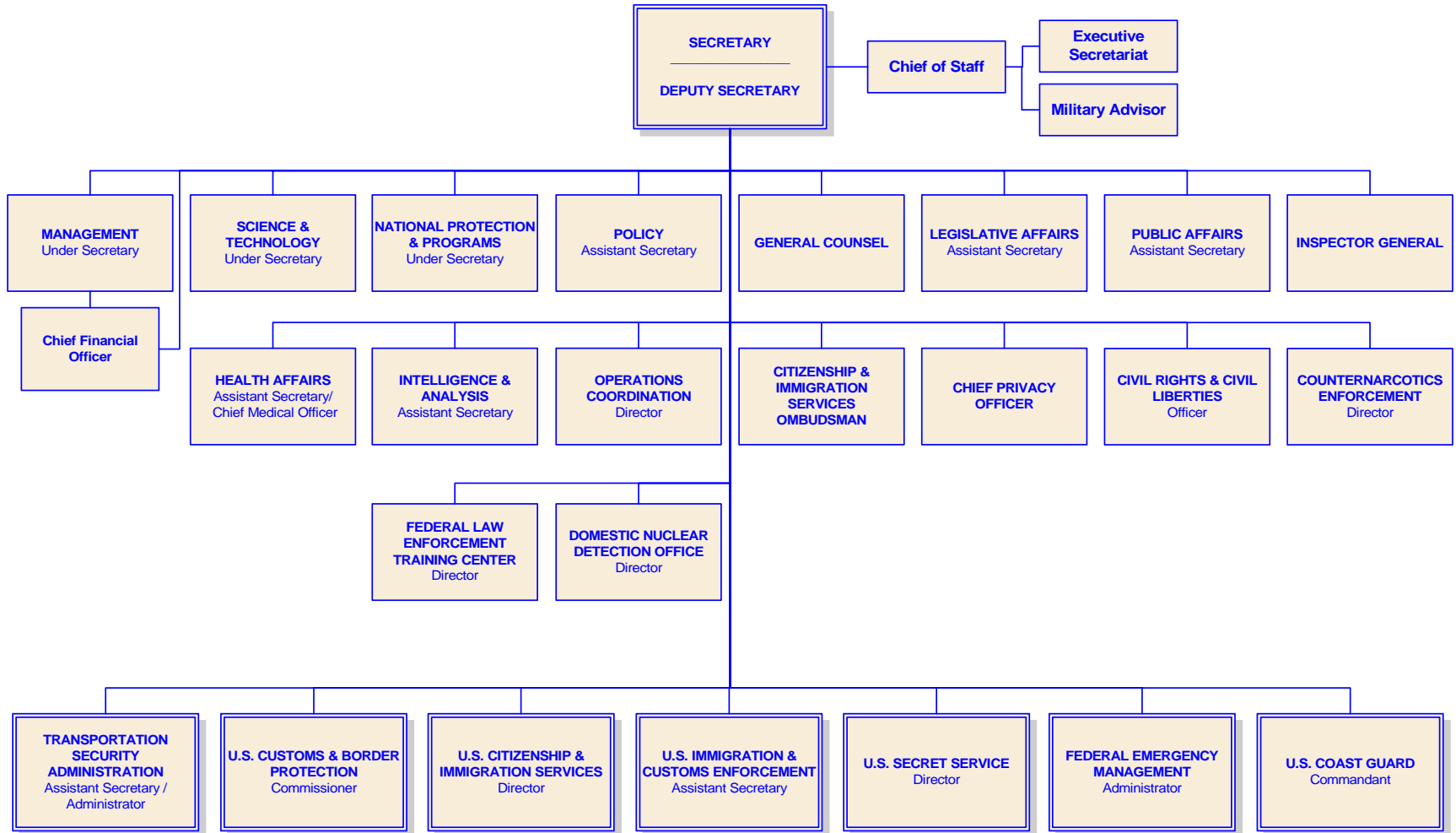
The changes to the Department became effective on March 31, 2007.

Organization Chart, Department of Homeland Security, Proposed End State for March 31, 2007

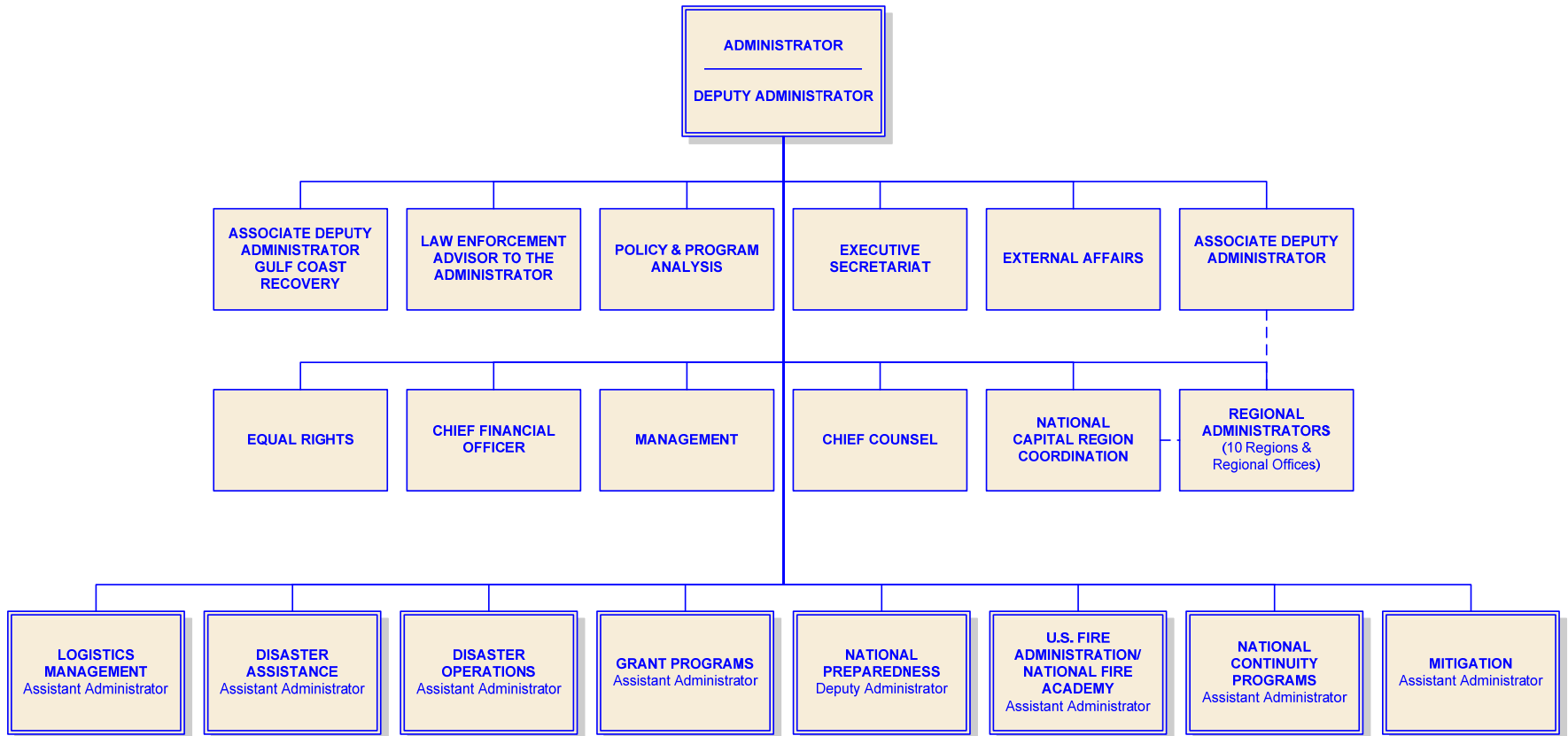
Organization Chart, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Proposed End State for March 31, 2007

Organization Chart, National Protection and Programs Directorate, Proposed End State for March 31, 2007

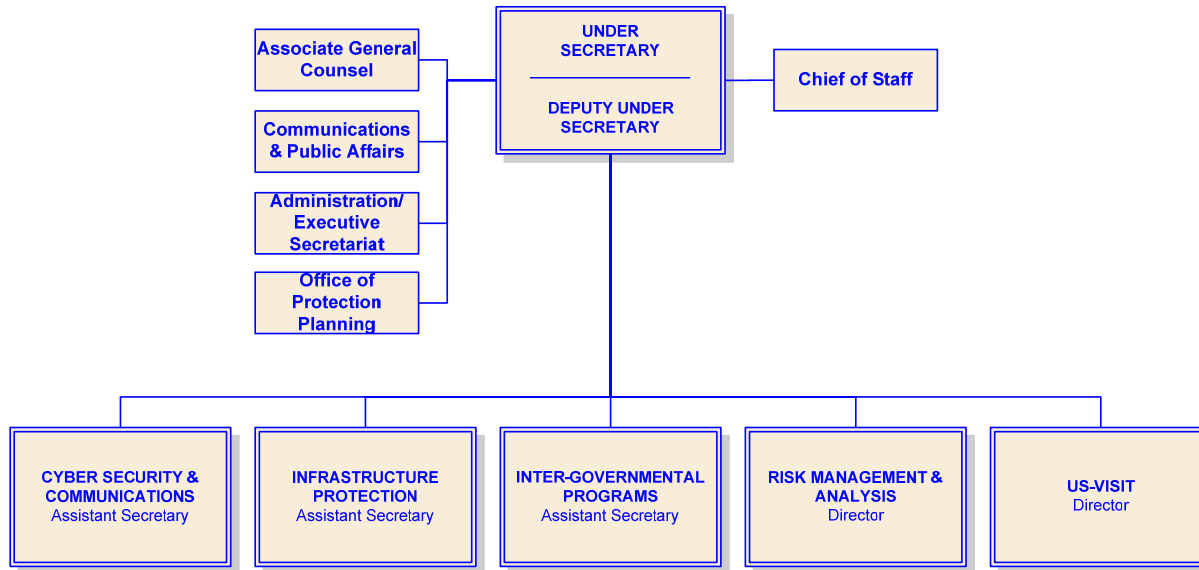
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY



FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATIONAL PROTECTION & PROGRAMS



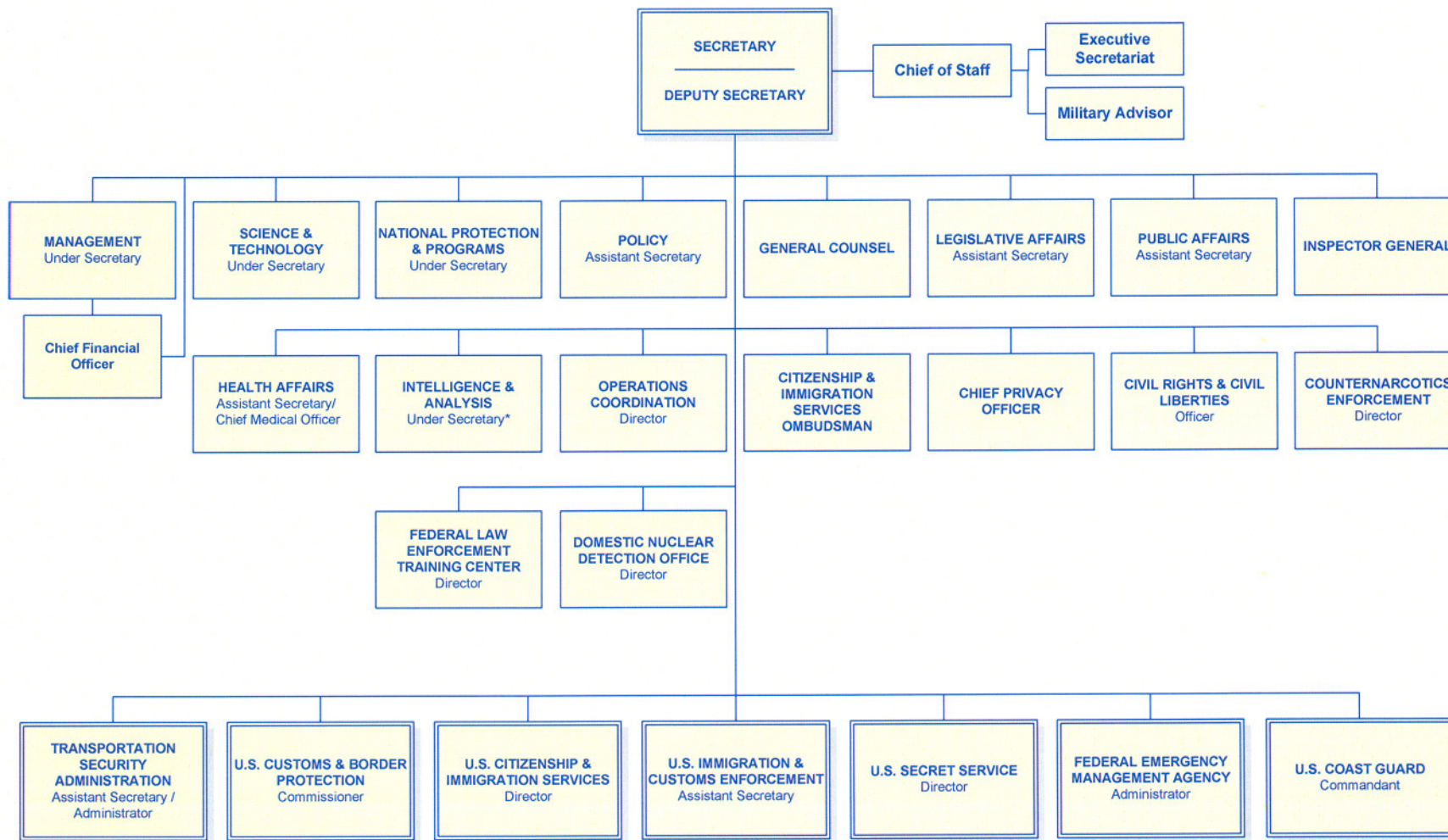
The Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-53) was enacted on August 7, 2007. The Act built on the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, focusing on the reorganization of the grant process as administered by FEMA. The Act also reorganized intelligence operations at the Department, elevating the Assistant Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis to the Under Secretary level, requiring Senate confirmation.

A series of organization charts updated on November 7, 2007, and released on November 29, 2007, reflects the new Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis and a subsequent reorganization of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis. Alterations have also been made to reflect new or modified deputy positions designed to increase the presence of career executives in Department leadership: Deputy Under Secretaries in the Management and Science and Technology Directorates, a Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Office of Legislative Affairs, and a Deputy Director in the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office. Additionally, there were other organizational changes in U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office.

[Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007](#), August 7, 2007

Organization Chart, Department of Homeland Security, November 29, 2007

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY



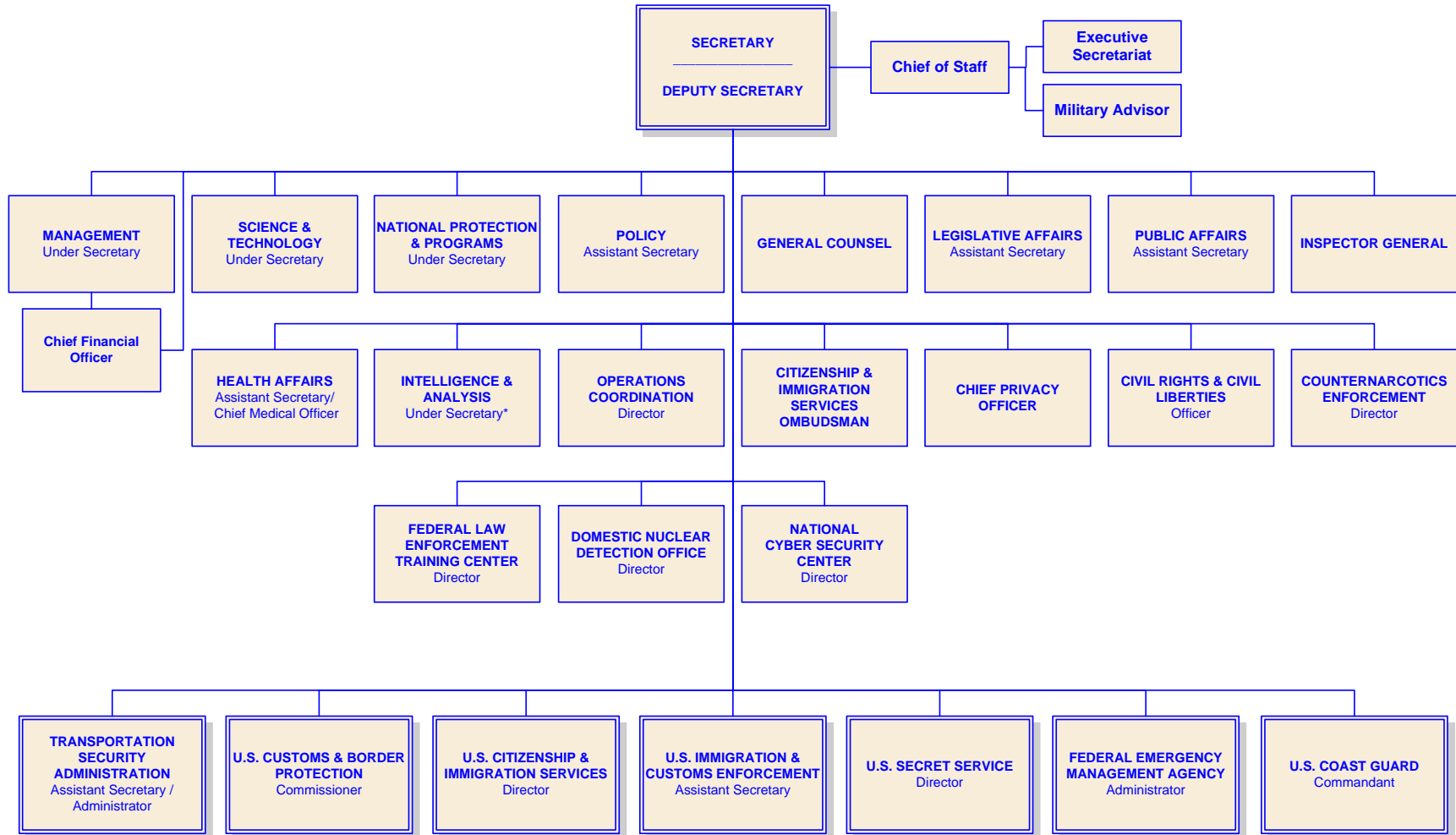
* Under Secretary for Intelligence & Analysis title created by Public Law 110-53, Aug. 3rd, 2007

Approved 4/1/2007

The most recent organizational change made to the Department of Homeland Security was the addition of the National Cyber Security Center (NCSC). On January 8, 2008, President Bush issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive 23 (HSPD-23), creating NCSC, which is responsible for coordinating cybersecurity efforts and improving situational awareness and information sharing across the federal government.

Organization Chart, Department of Homeland Security, March 2008

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY



* Under Secretary for Intelligence & Analysis title created by Public Law 110-53, Aug. 3rd, 2007

Department of Homeland Security History Office, 2008

Written by Elizabeth C. Borja, History Associates Incorporated

