



# Homeland Security

## **Budget-in-Brief**

**Fiscal Year 2007**

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*“We will never back down, we will never give in, and we will never accept anything less than complete victory. We didn't ask for this global struggle, but we're answering history's call with confidence, and with a comprehensive strategy to win this war...”*

*America will never run.*

*We will stand, we will fight, and we will win the war on terror.”*

—President George W. Bush  
On the War on Terrorism  
November 14, 2005

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## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Our Vision

*Preserving our freedoms, protecting America...we secure our homeland.*

### Our Mission

*The Department of Homeland Security will lead the unified national effort to secure America. We will prevent and deter terrorist attacks and protect against and respond to threats and hazards to the nation. We will ensure safe and secure borders, welcome lawful immigrants and visitors, and promote the free-flow of commerce.*

### Our Key Accomplishments

As the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) approaches its third anniversary on March 1, 2006, creating one national integrated strategy to fight the war on terror, through awareness, prevention, protection, response, and recovery remain the key focus of its vision and mission. Since inception, the Department has steadily progressed in its efforts to vigorously protect America's homeland. In 2005, under the leadership of Secretary Michael Chertoff, the Department initiated a Second Stage Review (2SR). This comprehensive assessment concluded that some adjustments to DHS' policies, operations, and organizational structure were needed to properly align and maximize mission performance. The Department also conquered many unique challenges, making significant strides protecting vital infrastructure and assets; preventing security breaches; ensuring safe travel and trade across our borders; protecting privacy and civil liberties; and expanding critical partnerships at every level. Our key accomplishments include:

- ***Secure Border Initiative Success.*** In support of a comprehensive strategy to control the border and enforcing immigration laws, DHS adopted a policy to replace the practice of catching and releasing aliens with a "Catch and Return" policy. Expedited Removal (ER) has been expanded along our entire land border as well as the number of countries with nationals subject to ER. DHS adopted a goal to cut ER detention time in half to speed alien removals, and the frequency of deportation flights has increased. Litigation barriers preventing San Diego fence completion have been removed. A process is also well underway to seek and select a contract integrator to implement a comprehensive border protection program plan using technology, staff, and other assets.
- ***Arizona Border Control Initiative Bolstered Resources in Tucson Corridor.*** The second phase of this successful initiative included an additional 534 Border Patrol agents permanently assigned to the Arizona border, a 25 percent increase. These agents were supplemented by 200 agents and 23 aircraft temporarily assigned to the Tucson sector. The initiative coupled with Operation ICE Storm, a human smuggling initiative, resulted in more than 350 smugglers prosecuted in total, millions in illicit profits seized and a significant decrease in homicides according to local authorities.
- ***Security and Prosperity Partnership Creates Common Security Approach.*** The United States, Canada and Mexico entered into this trilateral partnership to establish common

approaches to emergency response, improving aviation, maritime, and border security, enhancing intelligence sharing, and facilitating the legitimate flow of people and cargo at our shared borders.

- ***Operation Community Shield Nets 1,600 Gang Members.*** U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) introduced this unprecedented partnership with law enforcement at all levels around the country to combat dangerous criminal gangs like MS-13. In less than a year, ICE agents arrested more than 1,600 illegal immigrant gang members, who now face criminal prosecutions or are in removal proceedings.
- ***Immigration Backlog Cut by 2.8 million.*** U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services refined processes and automated its services to reduce the backlog of applications for immigration services and benefits from 3.8 million cases in January 2004 to less than one million in December 2005.
- ***US-VISIT Biometric Entry System Expanded.*** US-VISIT has implemented the biometric entry portion of the US-VISIT system at 115 airports, 14 seaports and 154 land ports of entry. As of December 31, 2005, US-VISIT has processed more than 44 million foreign visitors and detected 950 individuals with a criminal history or immigration violations.
- ***Passport Requirements Strengthened.*** As part of a multi-layered approach to increasing the security of our citizens and visitors by helping to ensure the integrity of their travel documents, DHS imposed requirements establishing that all Visa Waiver Program travelers must have a machine-readable passport to enter the United States. Visa Waiver Program countries are now also required to produce new passports with digital photographs.
- ***Global Customs Security Standards Adopted.*** CBP led the World Customs Organization to unanimously adopt a framework of standards to secure and facilitate global trade. CBP's Container Security Initiative (CSI), which identifies and screens high-risk maritime cargo containers before they are loaded on vessels to the U.S., is currently operational at 42 foreign ports worldwide. Approximately 75 percent of cargo containers headed to the U.S. originates in or are shipped from CSI ports.
- ***TSA Moves to a Risk-Based, Threat-Managed Security Approach.*** Employing TSA-certified explosives detection canine teams, piloting behavioral pattern recognition analysis at 10 airports, and through a nation-wide modification of the prohibited items list, TSA has increased its ability to identify and prevent terrorist threats to the nation and enhance aviation security.
- ***Largest Terrorist Attack Drill in History Performed.*** DHS conducted the third Top Officials (TOPOFF) exercise since it was established. The week-long exercise, which included international participation from Canada and the United Kingdom, was the largest full-scale terrorist simulated exercise in the nation's history. Collectively, the Department, through its Office of Grants and Training, has conducted more than 400 exercises at the national, state, and local level.

- ***A Joint Strategy for More Effective and Secure Travel is Being Implemented.*** DHS and the Department of State launched the Rice/Chertoff initiatives in 2005 to improve traveler facilitation and security. The three-pronged effort will strengthen security screening, produce secure travel documents, and facilitate the processing of legitimate international visitors. Key elements of this effort include efforts to make visa processing more efficient, creation of a one-stop redress process for travelers, introduction of biometrically enhanced passports – or “e-Passports”, better information sharing between federal agencies, and a new frequent travel card for use by U.S. citizens at the land ports called "PASS" (People, Access, Security, Service). Each action will ensure that the quality of the travel experience is enhanced, while increasing security.
- ***Over 33,000 Rescued by U.S. Coast Guard.*** In the wake of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, the Coast Guard rescued over 33,000 people in search and rescue operations. Coast Guard men and women employed their Continuity of Operations Plans and demonstrated deep commitment to the missions of search and rescue, protection of natural resources, and restoration of a safe, efficient marine transportation system.
- ***More than 23,000 Victims Airlifted from New Orleans Airport.*** More than 700 transportation security officers and federal air marshals helped evacuate more than 23,000 victims at Louis Armstrong New Orleans International Airport.
- ***\$5.7 Billion in Federal Aid Distributed.*** FEMA distributed over \$5.7 billion in federal aid to more than 1.4 million households to help pay for housing assistance, food, clothing, home repair and other essentials.
- ***\$12 Billion in Claims Distributed.*** FEMA’s National Flood Insurance program paid over \$12 billion in claims from Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma, with an estimated \$10 billion in additional claims to be paid over the next few months.
- ***Over \$3 Billion Awarded to State and Local Governments.*** DHS awarded more than \$3 billion in grants, training, and technical assistance to state and local governments to support various prevention, protection and response initiatives.
- ***Standard First Responder Training Developed.*** DHS established a National Incident Management System (NIMS) standard curriculum to ensure first responder training is widely available and consistent among all training providers. More than 725,000 first responders completed NIMS training nationwide.
- ***Counterterrorism Training.*** DHS provided counterterrorism training to more than 1.2 million emergency response personnel from across the country on a range of incident response issues, including incident management, unified command, and public works protection/response, and training on weapons of mass destruction.
- ***Secure Data Sharing Network Established.*** DHS deployed the first phase of the Homeland Secure Data Network (HSDN) to 56 governmental sites, providing a unified system and program that enables the sharing and protection of secret-level data between our federal partners.

- ***Sharing Intelligence Information.*** The Office of Intelligence and Analysis provided state and local governments and the private sector with more than 1,260 intelligence information products on threat information and suggested protective measures.
- ***Secret Service Operation Taps Network to Arrest 28 Globally.*** U.S. Secret Service conducted “Operation Firewall,” in which the Secret Service became the first agency ever to execute a Title III wire tap on an entire computer network. This global operation resulted in 28 arrests in eight states and six foreign countries. These suspects stole nearly 1.7 million credit card numbers.
- ***Community and Individual Preparedness.*** The Department’s *Ready* campaign, one of the most successful campaigns in the Ad Council history, topped \$465 million in cumulative donated media support and more than 1.9 billion web site hits. The Department’s Citizen Corps program, which promotes grassroots community preparedness, expanded its service to more than 69 percent of the total population to ensure that citizens are prepared and capable of handling disasters or threats of all kinds.
- ***PART Evaluation Improvements.*** During FY 2005, OMB conducted Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) evaluations of 17 DHS programs, and completed two reassessments of prior PART evaluations. No DHS program was found to be ineffective. The overall program ratings for the PARTs conducted during FY 2005 were: effective – 3 programs, moderately effective – 6 programs, adequate – 5 programs, and results not yet demonstrated – 5 programs. The percentage of DHS programs able to demonstrate results during FY 2005 improved from prior years. The two reassessments also saw improvements in their overall program scores. A variety of program-specific improvement actions were identified in the PART process, many focusing on the ongoing need to refine performance measures and the implementation of independent evaluations.
- ***Consolidated Administrative Processes.*** Functional operations within the Department continue to identify and realize efficiencies for the entire Department by reducing and consolidating the number of disparate processes and systems, including the completion of the consolidation of eight payroll providers into one for the entire Department, the reduction of nineteen financial management centers down to eight, the consolidation of acquisition support from twenty-two agencies into eight major procurement programs to name a few.
- ***Integrated Information Technology.*** The Department launched EAGLE IT and FIRST SOURCE Information Technology Acquisition for services and hardware, which collectively will leverage Department-wide buying power, centralize contract vehicles and establish common processes and standards.



## FISCAL YEAR 2007 BUDGET OVERVIEW

	FY 2005 Revised Enacted <sup>1</sup>	FY 2006 Revised Enacted <sup>2</sup>	FY 2007 Pres. Budget	FY 2007 +/- FY 2006
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Net Discretionary:	\$ 28,917,594	\$ 30,773,529	\$ 30,950,671	\$ 177,142
Discretionary Fees:	2,993,579	2,659,854	4,454,906	1,795,052
<i>Less rescission of prior year carryover: <sup>3</sup></i>	<i>(104,760)</i>	<i>(148,603)</i>	<i>(16,000)</i>	<i>132,603</i>
<b>Gross Discretionary</b>	<b>31,806,413</b>	<b>33,284,780</b>	<b>35,389,577</b>	<b>2,104,797</b>
Mandatory, Fee, Trust Funds:	6,563,104	7,060,567	7,313,245	252,678
Total Budget Authority (excl. BioShield):	\$ 38,369,517	\$ 40,345,347	\$ 42,702,822	\$ 2,357,475
Project BioShield: <sup>4</sup>	\$2,507,776	-	-	-
Supplemental: <sup>5</sup>	\$67,329,867	\$ 332,383	-	-
<i>Less rescission of prior year supplemental: <sup>6</sup></i>	<i>-</i>	<i>\$ (23,409,300)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>

1/ FY 2005 includes rescission (-\$20.224 million) pursuant to P.L. 108-447 (applicable to BioShield funding) and rescissions pursuant to P.L. 109-13 for Defense, Global War on Terror and Tsunami relief (-\$165 million: -\$3.8 million - Departmental Operations & Management, -\$85.2 million - ICE, -\$76 million - CBP).

2/ FY 2006 reflects a one percent across the board rescission (-\$307.124 million), and USCG Operating Expenses rescission (-\$260.533 million) pursuant to P.L. 109-148.

3/ Reflects scorekeeping adjustment for rescission of prior year unobligated balances: FY 2005 enacted rescission of prior year unobligated balances from CBP (-\$63.010 million), FEMA (-\$5 million), and USSS (-\$750 thousand), USCG (-\$16 million) and Working Capital Fund (-\$20 million); FY 2006 enacted rescission of prior year unobligated balances from USCG (-\$100.103 million), TSA (-\$5.5 million), S&T (-\$20 million), Counterterrorism Fund (-\$8 million), and Working Capital Fund (-\$15 million); FY 2007 President's Budget proposes a rescission of prior year unobligated balances from the Counterterrorism Fund (-\$16 million).

4/ In order to obtain comparable totals, BioShield funding is excluded from total Budget Authority. Funds appropriated in FY 2005 are part of an advance appropriation available for obligation through FY 2008.

5/ In order to obtain comparable totals, the above chart excludes FY 2005 supplemental funding pursuant to: P.L. 108-324 for Hurricane Relief (\$6.534 billion: \$6.5 billion - FEMA, and 33.367 million - USCG), P.L. 109-13 for Defense, Global War on Terror and Tsunami relief (\$796.5 million: \$161.5 million - USCG, \$4.450 million - FLETC, \$454.250 million - ICE, and \$176.3 million - CBP), P.L. 109-61 for Hurricane Katrina (\$10 billion - FEMA) and P.L. 109-62 (\$60 billion: \$49.985 billion - FEMA, \$15 million - OIG); FY 2006 supplemental funding pursuant to P.L. 109-148 for Hurricane Katrina (\$285.1 million: \$206.5 million - USCG, \$3.6 million - USSS, \$17.2 million - FEMA, \$10.3 million - PREP, \$13 million - ICE, \$34.5 million - CBP) and for Avian Flu (\$47.283 million - provided to Office of the Secretary and Executive Management for distribution throughout the Department).

6/ Reflects scorekeeping adjustment pursuant to P.L. 109-148 for rescission (-\$23.409 billion) of prior year unobligated balances from P.L. 109-62 Hurricane Katrina supplemental for FEMA Disaster Relief.

### FY 2007 Budget Request

The implementation of 2SR instituted a fundamental reform of policies and procedures critical to achieving the mission of the Department. As a result, the FY 2007 budget proposal for the Department of Homeland Security is driven by a mission and risk-based approach to allocating the Department's resources, requesting \$42.7 billion in funding, an increase of 6 percent over FY 2006. The Department's FY 2007 gross discretionary budget is \$35.4 billion, an increase of 6 percent. Gross Discretionary funding includes appropriated budget authority and discretionary fee collections such as funding for the Federal Protective Service; aviation security passenger and carrier fees; and premium collections. It does not include funding such as Coast Guard's retirement pay accounts and fees paid for immigration benefits. The Department's FY 2007 net discretionary budget is \$30.9 billion.



Central to the Department's budget are five themes that tie resource allocations to our mission and vision. Key enhancements in the Budget for these five areas will allow the Department to execute the initiatives of the Administration and effectively secure our nation.

**1. Increase overall preparedness, particularly for catastrophic events either natural or manmade and strengthen FEMA**

Preparedness addresses the Department's full range of responsibilities to prevent, protect against, and be ready to respond to acts of terror or other disasters. With the support of state and local partners, the Department's efforts to align federal, state, and local command and control processes are reflected in the following initiatives.

- A total of \$50 million is requested for the **National Preparedness Integration Program** to execute Medical Preparedness Coordination, Catastrophic Planning, Emergency Communications Improvements, and Command and Control Alignment.
- An increase of \$294.6 million for the **Targeted Capability Grants**, for a total of \$1.4 billion, will further the Department's National Preparedness Goals. DHS has integrated additional risk-based criteria into its grant-making formulas and created a standard for allocating future grants to state and local partners. Any, federal, state or local entity that receives a homeland security grant must demonstrate how that funding contributes to the national preparedness goals and enhances specific abilities of the region and the nation. The Department will work with Federal, State, local, and tribal entities, their private and non-governmental partners, and the general public to achieve and sustain risk-based target levels of ability to prevent, respond to, and recover from major events in order to minimize the impact on lives, property and the economy.
- An increase of \$60.5 million in funding is requested for the Coast Guard's **National Capital Region Air Defense (NCRAD)** program. This funding is needed to provide an air intercept response to potential threats in the National Capital Region airspace, helping to protect Washington, DC, from airborne attack.
- A total of \$17.7 million in funding will support the **Radiological and Nuclear Attribution and Forensics** initiative. The request will enable the Department to combine information on potential capabilities of terrorist organizations to develop and deploy threat agents with laboratory-based forensics techniques that determine the source of any nuclear and radiological materials or devices.
- An increase of \$10 million is requested to establish an office within the Preparedness Directorate to oversee **chemical site security**. DHS will classify facilities into risk-based tiers, establish security standards for each tier, and ensure strong safeguards are in place to protect the public disclosure of any sensitive information gathered by the office.
- An increase of \$5.3 million for DHS' **National Response Plan (NRP)** initiative will contribute to shortened response times and more effective assistance during incidents of national significance. The funding will provide personnel and program support for implementing, maintaining and enhancing the NRP including the multi-agency

coordination required across the Federal Government to ensure successful implementation of the plan.

- An increase of \$29 million in funding will support FEMA's **Strengthen Operational Capability** initiative to reinforce its essential support functions within its programs of Readiness, Mitigation, Response, Recovery, and National Security. The program increase will allow FEMA to fill critical positions, and upgrade capital infrastructure and information technology support services.
- An enhancement of \$5 million will fund **Procurement Staff increases for FEMA** in support of the Department's initiative to strengthen procurement capability across the board. Additional staffing will enhance FEMA's ability to effectively deliver disaster response and recovery services by efficiently and properly processing procurement requests during both routine and extraordinary operating periods.
- An increase of \$5 million will fund FEMA's **Emergency Alert System (EAS) Upgrade**. The EAS provides a convenient and reliable means of emergency communications with the American people during catastrophic events when other national communications resources have been damaged or compromised. This funding will be used to improve system coverage, reliability, survivability, and security by providing a two-way, national-level EAS satellite backbone/path that will effectively link all Federal, State, and U. S. Territory Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs).
- An increase of \$3 million for the **Office of the Chief Medical Officer** is requested to further strengthen cutting-edge science, technology, and intelligence within the Department's policy-making process. This request, more than doubling resources for this office, will be used to develop policy driven initiatives to ensure that the Nation and its critical infrastructures are medically prepared for catastrophic events.

2. **Strengthen border security and interior enforcement and reform immigration processes**

One of the key elements in fulfilling the Department's mission is securing the border from terrorist threats and the flow of illegal migration. DHS developed a three-pillar approach under a Secure Border Initiative (SBI) that will focus on controlling the border, building a robust interior enforcement program, and establishing a Temporary Worker Program. SBI, a performance-driven, department-wide enterprise will make dramatic changes in the border security system. It will cover every facet of how we sanction, manage, adjudicate, and remove persons caught crossing the border; deter illegal migration overall; manage immigration violators currently in the country; and interact with States and localities at the front lines of immigration problems.

Funding dedicated to SBI efforts facilitates a complete program encompassing many administrative, legal, and regulatory actions. Substantial resource enhancements provided in 2005 and 2006 will pave the way for an effective SBI program, and 2007 will be a turning point towards meeting long-term border security objectives. The following are key investments in the President's Budget for SBI:

- **Border Patrol Agents** – \$458.9 million to increase the agent workforce by 1,500 agents, bringing the total of new agents added since 2005 to 3,000 and the overall total number of agents to nearly 14,000. This increases the size of our Border Patrol Agent workforce to 42% above the level prior to the September 11<sup>th</sup> attacks. Operational control of our borders over the long term can only be attained with significant increases of the agent workforce.
- **Border Technology** – \$100 million for border technology will improve electronic surveillance and operational response. In 2006, DHS will solicit and award a contract to complete the transition from the current, limited-scope technology plan to one that addresses the Department’s comprehensive and integrated technological needs to secure our borders. Funding requested in the 2007 President’s Budget will provide significant procurement investments needed to begin an aggressive deployment plan.
- **San Diego Border Infrastructure System** – \$30 million to fund the continued construction of the San Diego Border Infrastructure System (BIS) project that includes multiple fences and patrol roads enabling quick enforcement response. This project will give the United States full operational control of the most urbanized corridor of our border with Mexico.
- **Tactical Infrastructure Western Arizona (TIWAZ)** – \$51 million for the deployment of tactical infrastructure in Arizona. TIWAZ is a critical multi-year project that will deploy approximately 84 miles of vehicle barriers and improve 150 miles of access and maintenance roads. FY 2007 resources will enable the construction of 39 miles of permanent vehicle barriers.
- **Detention Bed Space** – Over \$400 million for an additional 6,700 detention beds and associated staffing and other expenses. This would bring the total number of beds to 27,500 in 2007. A key element of SBI is replacing a “catch and release” protocol for captured aliens with a “catch and return” process, requiring a substantial expansion of bed space. In addition, new bed space will be used to return criminal aliens upon release from State and local prisons, and address the problem of alien absconders defying orders of removal. This bed space request supports the detention and removal of at least another 100,000 apprehended persons annually.
- **Worksite Enforcement** – \$41.7 million for ICE worksite enforcement, to add 206 agents and support staff for this effort. A strong worksite enforcement program that continues to expand will send a strong deterrence message to employers who knowingly hire illegal workers; reduce economic incentive for illegal immigration; and help restore the integrity of employment laws.
- **Fugitive Operations** – \$60 million for ICE Fugitive Operations apprehension teams, adding a total of 18 teams, to a planned level of 70 teams nationwide. In addition to shoring up our borders and improving workplace oversight, the Department will continue to increase efforts to catch the estimated 450,000 absconders around the country – a level that is growing every year.

- **Foundational support for a Temporary Worker Program (TWP).** The request includes new resources in key program areas to support TWP implementation. If passed, a TWP will be critical to the success of any security and immigration reform strategy. Among other things, the Budget includes resource initiatives for worksite enforcement, fugitive operations, employment verification, and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) modernization. The Department will continue to assess business model options for implementation of the TWP as consideration of the proposal moves forward in the Congress.
- An increase of \$62.9 million over FY 2006 for total funding of \$399.5 million is requested for **US-VISIT**, a critical element in the screening and border security system towards ensuring better border security in a post-September 11<sup>th</sup> environment. Included in the US-VISIT initiative is \$60 million in **new resources to improve connection of information between DHS IDENT system and DOJ IAFIS fingerprint system.**
- **CSI & C-TPAT.** The request continues to support the Container Security Initiative (CSI) and the Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT), which are critical in the prevention and deterrence of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and other dangerous or illegal material importation. The Budget requests \$139 million for CSI to pre-screen inbound cargo at over forty foreign ports and \$55 million for C-TPAT to review and improve the security of partner organizations throughout the cargo supply-chain.
- **Employment verification expansion.** The request includes \$135 million to expand the current Basic Pilot program to support a mandatory national electronic employment authorization verification system requirement. The current Basic Pilot program is a voluntary electronic authorization program enabling an employer to confirm the employment eligibility of all newly hired employees.
- **Business transformation.** The request includes a total of \$112 million in fee and discretionary resources within USCIS to accelerate comprehensive reform of existing business processes, including the **modernization of critically needed information technology** and actions to sustain improvements achieved in reducing the immigration processing backlog.
- **Fee Reform.** As USCIS transforms its business processes, redesigns its forms, and improves service delivery and value to its customers, the agency will reform its fee structure to ensure the recovery of operational costs in line with Federal fee guidelines. Overall, application fees are not optimally aligned with the cost of each application, and improvements must be made for the long term which more effectively links regular and premium fees to specific service levels. This effort becomes even more important as we improve the efficiency of USCIS operations, reduce and simplify forms, and as the agency potentially takes on substantial new activities including a Temporary Worker Program and a mandatory employment eligibility verification system that may charge fees.

**3. Improve maritime security and create better transportation security systems to move people and cargo more securely and efficiently**

A core objective in founding the Department was to strengthen the overall security capability of the nation's transit systems and maritime security. Terrorist attacks on international transit and national maritime systems have driven the Department to implement rigorous security measures for the nation's systems. The 2007 President's Budget request includes initiatives that continue to support the objective of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act, which was created to protect the transportation system and ensure the freedom of movement for people and commerce, by securing America's transit system from terrorists, criminal threats and attack; and the Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA) of 2002, which was created to protect U.S. ports and waterways from a terrorist attack.

- A total of \$4.7 billion is requested to support TSA's Aviation Security efforts. Of this amount, \$692 million will support the deployment and maintenance of **Explosive Detection and Electronic Trace Detection Systems** which provide a higher probability to detect a wider range of explosives, and are critical to finding threats in transportation venues and eliminating their destructiveness. The regulation and inspection of air carriers, airports and additional aviation industry participants ensure a strong security direction and regulatory enforcement program for protection against, and response to, threats; assist government transportation security authorities worldwide to enhance prevention of transit system incidents; and prevent terrorists from exploiting the air cargo system by ensuring the security of the air cargo supply chain and the inspection of 100% of air cargo deemed to be an elevated risk.
- A total of \$30.3 million is requested to fund the **Cargo Advanced Automated Radiography Systems (CAARS) Development** initiative. The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office will execute a program developing advanced active-imaging radiography systems for cargo inspection at the Nation's ports of entry. The CAARS program will significantly improve throughput rates of imaging systems specifically designed to identify concealed nuclear materials threats. It will eliminate the need for operator interpretation of radiographic images, and reduce overall inspection time from over five minutes to approximately thirty seconds.
- Funding of \$157 million for the **Radiation Portal Monitor Acquisition** initiative will secure next-generation passive detection portals for deployment at official ports-of-entry to expose attempts to import, assemble, or transport a nuclear explosive device, fissile material, or radiological material concealed within cargo or conveyances and intended for illicit use. Consistent with the global nuclear detection architecture, the deployment strategy will be mutually developed by the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) and the Customs Border and Protection Agency (CBP).
- DHS requests a total of \$934.4 million for the Coast Guard's **Integrated Deepwater System (IDS)**: \$10.7 million above the \$923.7 million FY 2006 funding level. The Deepwater funding will continue the IDS acquisition of: the fourth national security Cutter (High Endurance Cutter replacement); the first Fast Response Cutter (Patrol Boat replacement); additional Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) and establish a second MPA-equipped air station; complete the re-engineering of the HH-65 helicopter, and

significantly enhance legacy fixed and rotary wing aircraft capabilities. IDS Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) upgrades to the USCG cutters, boats and aircraft will enhance maritime domain awareness and are critical to the achievement of an integrated, interoperable border and port security system.

- The Department seeks a total of \$4.8 million for the Coast Guard's **Maritime Security Response Teams (MSRT)**. Established to deter, protect against and rapidly respond to threats of maritime terrorism, the MSRT initiative expands upon the prototype Enhanced Maritime Safety and Security Team that was established by re-allocating base resources in FY 2006. The teams will be capable of maintaining around-the-clock response readiness in the event of domestic maritime terrorism incidents.

#### **4. Enhance information sharing with our partners**

The ability to share information with state and local partners, the private sector, law enforcement, and first responders is critical to the Department's success, and promotes greater situational awareness. DHS is prepared to enhance and maintain interoperability for information sharing purposes to ensure a seamless capacity to share information during national emergencies and to execute its daily mission of detecting and preventing potential terrorist activity. A few of the initiatives supporting this effort include:

- An increase of \$45.7 million, 18.1% over FY 2006 funding, is requested for activities of the **Analysis and Operations Account** to fund the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) and the Directorate of Operations. I&A leads the Department's intelligence and information gathering and sharing capabilities by ensuring that information is collected from relevant field operations and critical participants in the intelligence community; analyzed with a mission-oriented focus; and disseminated to the appropriate federal, state, local, and private sector partners.

The Directorate of Operations will distribute threat information ensuring operational coordination Department wide; coordinate incident management activities; use all resources within the Department to translate intelligence and policy into immediate action; and provide oversight of The Homeland Security Operations Center, the nation's nerve center for information sharing and domestic incident management on a 24/7/365 basis.

- An increase of \$36.3 million for **Information Security and Infrastructure** to support the information technology Infrastructure Transformation Program (ITP). This program will provide a highly reliable, secure, and survivable network infrastructure and data center environment to accomplish the mission of information sharing to prevent threats against the homeland. ITP integrates the IT infrastructures of the 22 legacy components of the Department into "One Infrastructure" which includes the creation of one secure network; the establishment of common and reliable email communication; the restructuring of helpdesks and related services; the reduction in number and transformation of the data centers; the standardization and modernization of the desktop workstation and site services environment; and voice, video and wireless infrastructure modernization.

- An increase of \$9 million is requested for **Data Center Development**. The Department will continue the integration of its IT infrastructure “Dual Active/Active Data Centers” that provide a foundation for information sharing and agile responses to threats against the homeland. The Data Center Development activity plays a central role within the ITP, supporting the Department’s #1 strategic planning priority of “Stronger Information Sharing and Infrastructure Protection.”

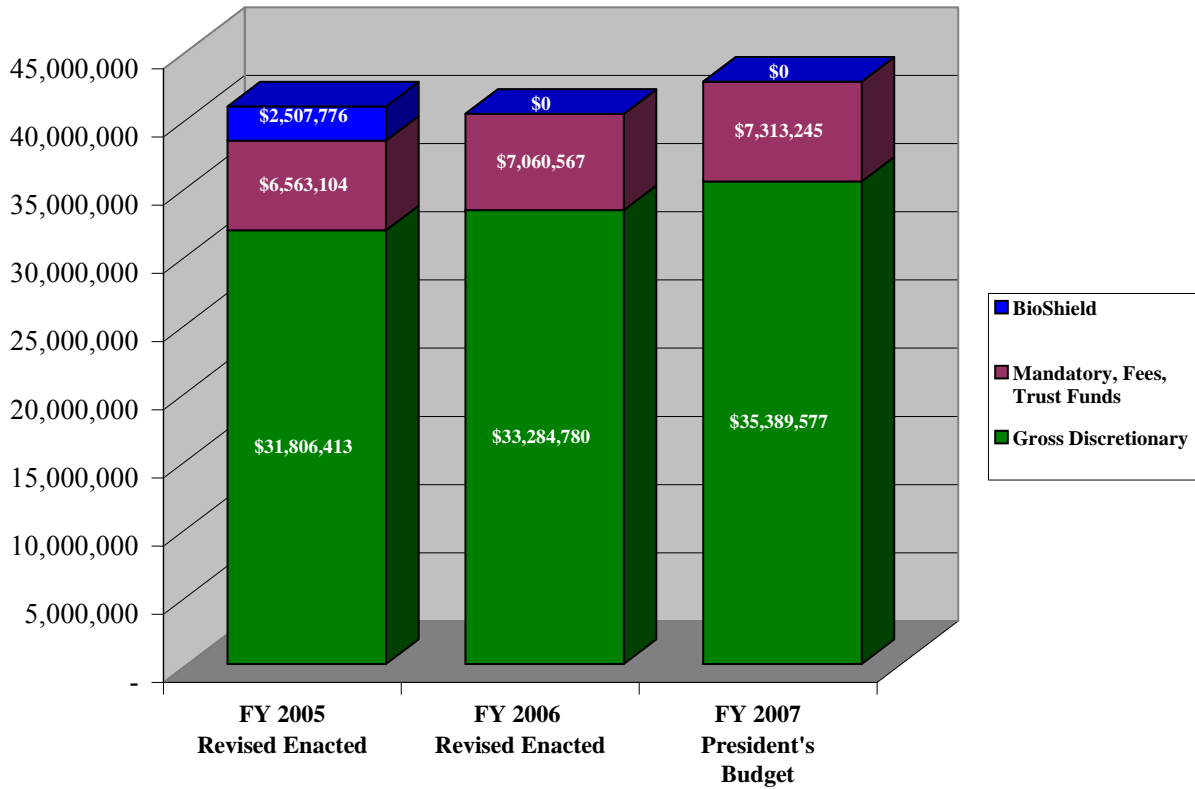
## **5. Strengthen the DHS organization to maximize mission performance**

Sound financial management of the nation’s resources is critical to maximizing mission performance for the Department. The President’s Budget aligns the Department’s request according to a risk-based allocation method; channeling the nation’s resources into the areas that will most effectively accomplish the mission of the Department. Successful mission performance is driven by human capital development, executing efficient procurement operations, and possessing state-of-the-art information technology resources. Key enhancements to the Budget for these improvements include:

- An increase of \$12.6 million to **improve financial management department-wide**, in particular, improvement in DHS’ internal controls over financial reporting, as required by Public Law 108-330, the *Department of Homeland Security Financial Accountability Act*; analyze opportunities for further functional consolidation of segments of Departmental financial management; support the Department’s plan to achieve an unqualified audit opinion with no material weaknesses; produce financial data that is timely, reliable, and useful for decision-makers in their mission to properly allocate resources to protect the nation; and help protect against waste, fraud, and abuse.
- An increase of \$41.8 million is requested for the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer to continue implementation of the **Human Resources System Initiative - MAX<sup>HR</sup>**, a market and performance-based compensation system that rewards employees for their contributions to the mission of the Department, not longevity.
- An increase of \$7.8 million for the **Office of the Chief Procurement Officer** is requested to improve acquisition operations. The Department has identified organizational performance deficiencies in the current procurement process and will implement comprehensive modifications to prevent fraud and misuse; and ensure effective delivery of services and proper procurement and contracting procedures.
- The **Office of Policy** is seeking an increase of \$8.1 million to provide funding to establish the Committee on Foreign Owned Investments in the U.S. under the Policy office; expand duties of the International Affairs office; and enhance capabilities of the Homeland Security Advisory Committee (HSAC) to work with private sector stakeholders.
- A total of \$18 Million is requested for the **eMerge<sup>2</sup>** (electronically Managing enterprise resources for government efficiency and effectiveness) program. *eMerge<sup>2</sup>* will continue to consolidate accounting providers and systems in the Department by matching components positioned to become service providers with those in need of new systems. *eMerge<sup>2</sup>* will invest in system enhancements, integrate systems, and build tools to consolidate financial data, ensure accountability, and provide timely, reliable information for decision making.

### TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY

Dollars in Thousands

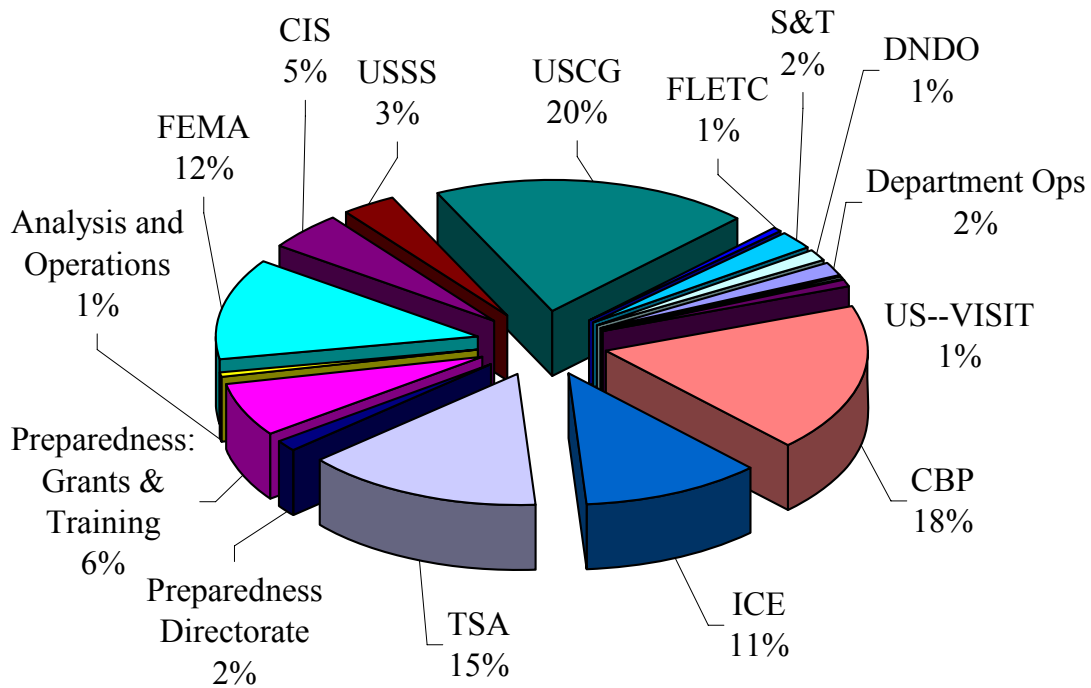


- FY 2007 Gross Discretionary funding increases by \$2 billion, or 6 percent, over FY 2006.
- There is an increase of \$252.7 million, or 4 percent, in estimated budget authority for Mandatory, Fees, and Trust Funds over FY 2006.
- Funds appropriated for BioShield in FY 2005 are part of an advance appropriation available for obligation through FY 2008.





**FY 2007**  
**Percent of Total Budget Authority by Organization**  
**\$42,718,822,000**



Notes:

1. The following offices are less than one percent of the total budget authority and are not reflected in the chart above: Office of the Inspector General, and Screening Coordination and Operations.
2. The FY 2007 proposed rescission of prior year unobligated balances is from the Counterterrorism Fund and is not reflected against the total budget authority shown in the chart above.



**TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY BY ORGANIZATION****Gross Discretionary & Mandatory, Fees, Trust Funds**

February 6, 2006

	FY 2005 Revised Enacted <sup>1</sup>	FY 2006 Revised Enacted <sup>2</sup>	FY 2007 President's Budget	FY 2007 +/- FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 +/- FY 2006 Enacted
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	%
<b>Departmental Operations</b>	\$ 527,257	\$ 559,230	\$ 674,791	\$ 115,561	21%
<b>Counter-Terrorism Fund</b>	8,000	1,980	-	(1,980)	-100%
<b>Office of Screening Coordination and Operations</b>	-	3,960	3,960	-	-
<b>Office of the Inspector General</b>	82,317	82,187	96,185	13,998	17%
<b>US--VISIT</b>	340,000	336,600	399,494	62,894	19%
<b>U.S. Customs &amp; Border Protection</b>	6,344,398	7,109,875	7,846,681	736,806	10%
<b>U.S. Immigration &amp; Customs Enforcement</b>	3,127,078	3,866,443	4,696,932	830,489	21%
<b>Transportation Security Administration</b>	6,068,275	6,167,014	6,299,462	132,448	2%
<b>Preparedness Directorate</b>	-	678,395	669,980	(8,415)	-1%
<b>Preparedness: Office of Grants &amp; Training</b>	-	3,352,437	2,750,009	(602,428)	-18%
<b>Analysis and Operations</b>	-	252,940	298,663	45,723	18%
<b>Federal Emergency Management Agency</b>	5,038,256	4,834,744	5,326,882	492,138	10%
<b>U.S. Citizenship &amp; Immigration Services</b>	1,775,000	1,887,850	1,985,990	98,140	5%
<b>U.S. Secret Service</b>	1,385,758	1,399,889	1,465,103	65,214	5%
<b>U.S. Coast Guard</b>	7,558,560	8,193,797	8,422,075	228,278	3%
<b>Federal Law Enforcement Training Center</b>	222,357	279,534	244,556	(34,978)	-13%
<b>S&amp;T Directorate</b>	1,115,450	1,487,075	1,002,271	(484,804)	-33%
<b>Domestic Nuclear Detection Office</b>	-	-	535,788	535,788	-
<i>Legacy DHS Organizations</i>					
<b>BTS Under Secretary</b>	9,617	-	-	-	-
<b>IAIP Directorate</b>	887,108	-	-	-	-
<b>SLGCP</b>	3,984,846	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>	\$ 38,474,277	\$ 40,493,950	\$ 42,718,822	\$ 2,224,872	5%
<b>Less Rescission of Prior Year Carryover Funds:</b> <sup>3</sup>	(104,760)	(148,603)	(16,000)	132,603	-89%
<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY:</b>	\$ 38,369,517	\$ 40,345,347	\$ 42,702,822	\$ 2,357,475	6%
<b>BIOSHIELD:</b> <sup>4</sup>	\$ 2,507,776	-	-	-	-
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL:</b> <sup>5,6</sup>	\$ 67,329,867	\$ (23,076,917)	-	-	-

1/ FY 2005 includes rescission (-\$20.224 million) pursuant to P.L. 108-447 (applicable to BioShield funding) and rescissions pursuant to P.L. 109-13 for Defense, Global War on Terror and Tsunami relief (-\$165 million: -\$3.8 million - Departmental Operations & Management, -\$85.2 million - ICE, -\$76 million - CBP).

2/ FY 2006 reflects a one percent across the board rescission (-\$307.124 million), and USCG Operating Expenses rescission (-\$260.533 million) pursuant to P.L. 109-148.

3/ Reflects scorekeeping adjustment for rescission of prior year unobligated balances: FY 2005 enacted rescission of prior year unobligated balances from CBP (-\$63.010 million), FEMA (-\$5 million), and USSS (-\$750 thousand), USCG (-\$16 million) and Working Capital Fund (-\$20 million); FY 2006 enacted rescission of prior year unobligated balances from USCG (-\$100.103 million), TSA (-\$5.5 million), S&T (-\$20 million), Counterterrorism Fund (-\$8 million), and Working Capital Fund (-\$15 million); FY 2007 President's Budget proposes a rescission of prior year unobligated balances from the Counterterrorism Fund (-\$16 million).

4/ In order to obtain comparable totals, BioShield funding is excluded from total Budget Authority. Funds appropriated in FY 2005 are part of an advance appropriation available for obligation through FY 2008.

5/ In order to obtain comparable totals, the above chart excludes FY 2005 supplemental funding pursuant to: P.L. 108-324 for Hurricane Relief (\$6.534 billion: \$6.5 billion - FEMA, and 33.367 million - USCG), P.L. 109-13 for Defense, Global War on Terror and Tsunami relief (\$796.5 million: \$161.5 million - USCG, \$4.450 million - FLETC, \$454.250 million - ICE, and \$176.3 million - CBP), P.L. 109-61 for Hurricane Katrina (\$10 billion - FEMA) and P.L. 109-62 (\$60 billion: \$49.985 billion - FEMA, \$15 million - OIG).

6/ Reflects net of supplemental and scorekeeping adjustments: FY 2006 supplemental funding pursuant to P.L. 109-148 for Hurricane Katrina (\$285.1 million: \$206.5 million - USCG, \$3.6 million - USSS, \$17.2 million - FEMA, \$10.3 million - PREP, \$13 million - ICE, \$34.5 million - CBP) and for Avian Flu (\$47.283 million - provided to Office of the Secretary and Executive Management for distribution throughout the Department); scorekeeping adjustment pursuant to P.L. 109-148 for rescission (-\$23.409 billion) of prior year unobligated balances from P.L. 109-62 Hurricane Katrina supplemental for FEMA Disaster Relief.



**GROSS DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY BY ORGANIZATION**  
**Adjusted for Comparability Purposes**  
**February 6, 2006**

	FY 2005 Revised Enacted <sup>1</sup>	FY 2006 Revised Enacted <sup>2</sup>	FY 2007 President's Budget	FY 2007 +/- FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 +/- FY 2006 Enacted
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	%
<b>Departmental Operations</b>	\$ 527,257	\$ 559,230	\$ 674,791	\$ 115,561	21%
<b>Counter-Terrorism Fund</b>	8,000	1,980	-	(1,980)	-100%
<b>Office of Screening Coordination and Operations</b>	-	3,960	3,960	-	-
<b>Office of the Inspector General</b>	82,317	82,187	96,185	13,998	17%
<b>US--VISIT</b>	340,000	336,600	399,494	62,894	19%
<b>U.S. Customs &amp; Border Protection</b> <sup>3</sup>	5,199,275	5,899,107	6,580,112	681,005	12%
<b>U.S. Immigration &amp; Customs Enforcement</b>	2,897,078	3,630,443	4,444,583	814,140	22%
<b>Transportation Security Administration</b> <sup>3</sup>	5,813,275	5,909,514	6,047,462	137,948	2%
<b>Preparedness Directorate</b>	-	678,395	669,980	(8,415)	-1%
<b>Preparedness: Office of Grants &amp; Training</b>	-	3,352,437	2,750,009	(602,428)	-18%
<b>Analysis and Operations</b>	-	252,940	298,663	45,723	18%
<b>Federal Emergency Management Agency</b> <sup>3</sup>	3,083,005	2,730,390	3,093,858	363,468	13%
<b>U.S. Citizenship &amp; Immigration Services</b>	160,000	113,850	181,990	68,140	60%
<b>U.S. Secret Service</b> <sup>3</sup>	1,175,008	1,199,889	1,265,103	65,214	5%
<b>U.S. Coast Guard</b> <sup>3</sup>	6,287,820	6,710,249	7,116,772	406,523	6%
<b>Federal Law Enforcement Training Center</b>	222,357	279,534	244,556	(34,978)	-13%
<b>S&amp;T Directorate</b> <sup>3</sup>	1,115,450	1,467,075	1,002,271	(464,804)	-32%
<b>Domestic Nuclear Detection Office</b>	-	-	535,788	535,788	-
<i>Legacy DHS Organizations</i>					
<b>BTS Under Secretary</b>	9,617	-	-	-	-
<b>IAIP Directorate</b>	887,108	-	-	-	-
<b>SLGCP</b>	3,984,846	-	-	-	-
<b>GROSS DISCRETIONARY TOTAL:</b>	\$ 31,792,413	\$ 33,207,780	\$ 35,405,577	\$ 2,197,797	7%
<b>Less Rescission of Prior Year Carryover Funds:</b> <sup>4</sup>	(20,000)	(23,000)	(16,000)	7,000	-30%
<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY:</b>	\$ 31,772,413	\$ 33,184,780	\$ 35,389,577	\$ 2,204,797	7%
<b>BIOSHIELD:</b> <sup>5</sup>	\$ 2,507,776	-	-	-	-
<b>OTHER SOURCES: DoD Transfer:</b> <sup>6</sup>	\$ 34,000	\$ 100,000	-	-	-
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL:</b> <sup>7/8</sup>	\$ 67,329,867	\$ (23,076,917)	-	-	-

1/ FY 2005 includes rescission (-\$20.224 million) pursuant to P.L. 108-447 (applicable to BioShield funding) and rescissions pursuant to P.L. 109-13 for Defense, Global War on Terror and Tsunami relief (-\$165 million: -\$3.8 million - Departmental Operations & Management, -\$85.2 million - ICE, -\$76 million - CBP).

2/ FY 2006 reflects a one percent across the board rescission (-\$307.124 million), and USCG Operating Expenses rescission (-\$260.533 million) pursuant to P.L. 109-148.

3/ Reflects scorekeeping adjustment for rescission of prior year unobligated balances: FY 2005 enacted rescission of prior year unobligated balances from CBP (-\$63.010 million), FEMA (-\$5 million), and USSS (-\$750 thousand), and USCG (-\$16 million); FY 2006 enacted rescission of prior year unobligated balances from USCG (-\$100.103 million), TSA (-\$5.5 million), and S&T (-\$20 million).

3/ Reflects scorekeeping adjustment for rescission of prior year unobligated balances: FY 2005 enacted rescission of prior year unobligated balances from Working Capital Fund (-\$20 million); FY 2006 enacted rescission of prior year unobligated balances from Counterterrorism Fund (-\$8 million), and Working Capital Fund (-\$15 million); FY 2007 President's Budget proposes a rescission of prior year unobligated balances from the Counterterrorism Fund (-\$16 million).

5/ In order to obtain comparable totals, BioShield funding is excluded from total Budget Authority. Funds appropriated in FY 2005 are part of an advance appropriation available for obligation through FY 2008.

6/ In order to obtain comparable totals, funding transferred to the USCG from DoD is excluded from total Budget Authority: FY 2005 \$34 million; FY 2006 \$100 million.

7/ In order to obtain comparable totals, the above chart excludes FY 2005 supplemental funding pursuant to: P.L. 108-324 for Hurricane Relief (\$6.534 billion: \$6.5 billion - FEMA, and 33.367 million - USCG), P.L. 109-13 for Defense, Global War on Terror and Tsunami relief (\$796.5 million: \$161.5 million - USCG, \$4.450 million - FLETC, \$454.250 million - ICE, and \$176.3 million - CBP), P.L. 109-61 for Hurricane Katrina (\$10 billion - FEMA) and P.L. 109-62 (\$60 billion: \$49.985 billion - FEMA, \$15 million - OIG); FY 2006 supplemental funding pursuant to P.L. 109-148 for Hurricane Katrina (\$285.1 million: \$206.5 million - USCG, \$3.6 million - USSS, \$17.2 million - FEMA, \$10.3 million - PREP, \$13 million - ICE, \$34.5 million - CBP) and for Avian Flu (\$47.283 million - provided to Office of the Secretary and Executive Management for distribution throughout the Department).

8/ Reflects scorekeeping adjustment pursuant to P.L. 109-148 for rescission (-\$23.409 billion) of prior year unobligated balances from P.L. 109-62 Hurricane Katrina supplemental for FEMA Disaster Relief.



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**SUMMARY INFORMATION BY DHS ORGANIZATION**





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## U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

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### **Description:**

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is the single agency responsible for protecting the sovereign borders of the U.S., at and between the official ports of entry. Homeland security is its priority mission. CBP is the frontline in protecting the American public against terrorists and instruments of terror. CBP also protects our economic security by regulating and facilitating the lawful movement of goods and persons across U.S. borders. CBP performs these missions with vigilance, integrity and professionalism.

### **Responsibilities:**

CBP is responsible for ensuring that all persons and cargo enter the United States legally and safely through official ports of entry. CBP officers prevent cross-border smuggling of contraband such as controlled substances, weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and illegal or diseased plants and animals. They also ensure that travelers and immigrants have appropriate documentation. CBP also works to prevent the illegal export of U.S. currency or other negotiable instruments, stolen goods such as vehicles, and strategically sensitive technologies.

CBP's Border Patrol works to prevent the illegal entry into the United States of persons and contraband between the ports of entry. The Border Patrol is responsible for controlling all of America's 7,500 miles of land borders between ports of entry, and 95,000 miles of maritime border in partnership with the United States Coast Guard.

CBP officials are also deployed overseas at major international seaports as a part of the Container Security Initiative (CSI) to pre-screen shipping containers to detect and interdict terrorists' weapons and other illicit material before arrival on U.S. shores. Through programs like CSI, CBP is partnering with foreign nations and private industry to expand our nation's zone of security.

CBP's entry specialists and trade compliance personnel also enforce U.S. trade and tariff laws and regulations in order to ensure a fair and competitive trade environment pursuant to existing international agreements and treaties. CBP Air patrols our nation's borders to interdict illegal drugs and terrorists before entry into the U.S. and provides surveillance and operational support to special national security events.

### **At a Glance**

*Senior Leadership:*  
*Deborah Spero, Acting Commissioner*

*Established: 2003*

*Major Divisions: Port Security and Trade Compliance Operations at Ports of Entry; Border Security Operations Between Ports of Entry; Automation Modernization; CBP Air.*

***Budget Request:***      ***\$7,846,681,000***

*Gross Discretionary:* *\$6,580,112,000*

*Mandatory, Fees & Trust Funds*      *\$1,266,569,000*

*Employees (FTE):*      *43,758*

**Service to the Public:**

CBP annually has direct contact with over 500 million persons crossing the borders through ports, and with tens of thousands of shippers, drivers, pilots, and importers associated with more than 25 million officially declared trade entries. CBP treats all these individuals with respect and without bias.

CBP protects the American public from acts of terrorism by constant vigilance at and between ports of entry. CBP protects American businesses and workers by ensuring that travelers and goods move safely and efficiently across our borders, that immigrants and visitors are properly documented, and that customs, immigration and trade laws, regulations and agreements are enforced.



**2005 Accomplishments:**

- Provided critical relief operations in the aftermath of the Gulf hurricanes. Border Patrol rescue teams performed dozens of search and rescue missions as well as support missions for local police, while aircraft brought in relief personnel and equipment.
- Processed 431 million pedestrians and passengers, an increase of .45 percent over 2004 levels, with more than 565,000 deemed inadmissible. More than 75,000 fraudulent documents were seized. CBP made over 1.7 million apprehensions of aliens attempting to enter the U.S illegally.
- Implemented Expedited Removal (ER) procedures, in conjunction with Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) across the entire southwest border for quick processing and removal of aliens captured along the border.

- Launched second phase of the Arizona Border Control Initiative (ABCI), increasing Border Patrol agents, doubling aerial support, enhancing “smart border” technology, and strengthening partnerships with State and local law enforcement agencies.
- Implemented interior repatriation, in conjunction with ICE, in the Yuma and Tucson Sectors, repatriating a total of 20,580 individuals to the interior of Mexico and away from border smuggling organizations.
- CBP is receiving Passenger Name Record (PNR) data from 121 airlines, representing more than 95 percent of the international air passengers traveling to and from the U.S., for security screening and for more efficient processing ever-increasing volumes of arriving passengers.
- Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT), an initiative between business and government to protect global commerce from terrorism, has become the largest government/private partnership to arise from 9/11, with more than 10,000 private-sector applicants since it began in November 2001.
- Processed 29 million trade entries and collected \$31.4 billion in revenue.
- Expanded Container Security Initiative (CSI) agreements with 26 foreign countries. CSI is operational in 42 foreign ports in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Middle East and North America.
- Enrolled more than 23,000 Free and Secure Trade (FAST) drivers in the northern and southern borders allowing known low risk participants to receive expedited border processing. A total of 17 ports of entry nationwide now have FAST lanes.
- Increased Automated Commercial System (ACE) Secure Data Portal accounts, which now total over 1,000. The accounts provide the trade community with access to detailed account information via a single, customized computer screen similar to a Web site homepage.
- Intercepted *Carposinadae* for the first time ever in sea cargo, a destructive fruit pest previously unknown in this country but one of the most destructive pests in the Far East.
- Seized nearly 600,000 pounds of narcotics (marijuana, cocaine and heroin) at ports of entry and over 1.2 million pounds of narcotics between ports of entry. By air, seized nearly 416,500 pounds of narcotics.

**BUDGET REQUEST***Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2005 Enacted		FY 2006 Revised Enacted <sup>1</sup>		FY 2007 Pres. Budget		FY 2007 +/- FY 2006	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Headquarters Management and Administration	3,494	\$1,172,838	3,494	\$1,255,045 <sup>2</sup>	3,524	\$1,258,390	30	\$3,345
Border Security Inspections and Trade Facilitation at POE's	15,893	\$1,682,883	16,017	\$1,605,086	16,127	\$1,679,890	110	\$74,804
Border Security and Control Between POE's	11,955	\$1,671,387 <sup>3</sup>	12,944	\$1,778,499	14,576	\$2,420,866	1,632	\$642,367
Air and Marine Operations – Salaries	1,010	\$131,436	1,220	\$163,560	1,220	\$159,876	--	(\$3,684)
Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance and Procurement	--	\$257,535	--	\$396,229	--	\$337,699	--	(\$58,530)
Automation Modernization	35	\$449,909	62	\$451,440	62	\$461,207	--	\$9,767
Construction	--	143,593 <sup>4</sup>	--	\$277,700 <sup>5</sup>	--	\$255,954	--	(\$21,746)
Rescissions	--	(\$139,010) <sup>6</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>32,387</b>	<b>\$5,370,571</b>	<b>33,737</b>	<b>\$5,927,559</b>	<b>35,509</b>	<b>\$6,573,882</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>\$646,323</b>
Small Airports <sup>7</sup>	45	\$5,004	45	\$6,048	45	\$6,230	--	\$182
<b>Gross Discretionary</b>	<b>32,432</b>	<b>\$5,375,575</b>	<b>33,782</b>	<b>\$5,933,607</b>	<b>35,554</b>	<b>\$6,580,112</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>\$646,505</b>
Customs Unclaimed Goods <sup>7</sup>	--	\$8,113	--	7,568	--	7,568	--	--
Mandatory fees <sup>7</sup>	8,204	\$1,074,000	8,204	\$1,203,200	8,204	\$1,259,001	--	\$55,801
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,636</b>	<b>\$6,457,688</b>	<b>41,986</b>	<b>\$7,144,375</b>	<b>43,758</b>	<b>\$7,846,681</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>\$702,306</b>

<sup>1</sup> FY 2006 reflects a 1 percent across the board enacted rescission of \$59.5 million pursuant to P.L. 109-148.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$24.1 million of supplemental funding provided in P.L. 109-148 to repair and replace critical equipment and property damaged by hurricanes and other natural disasters.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$124.4 million of supplemental funding provided in P. L. 109-13.

<sup>4</sup> Includes \$51.9 million of supplemental funding provided in P. L. 109-13.

<sup>5</sup> Includes \$10.4 million of supplemental funding provided in P.L. 109-148 to rebuild and repair structures damaged by hurricanes and other natural disasters.

<sup>6</sup> FY 2005 gross discretionary total budget authority reflects scorekeeping adjustment based on enacted rescission of prior year carryover funds from FY 2003 Wartime Supplemental appropriation P.L. 108-11, \$63.0 million and P. L. 109-13, \$76 million.

<sup>7</sup> Mandatory and Discretionary fee dollars and FTE were revised based on updated estimates.

**FY 2007 Initiatives:**

In support of the Secure Border Initiative goal to achieve operational control over the Nation's borders, as well as to implement a substantial deterrent to illegal crossings, significant funding is requested to support an integrated border solution which relies on expanded agent staffing, border infrastructure, and technology. Funding would be allocated as follows:

- **Increased Border Patrol Presence between POEs ..... \$454.200M (1,003 FTE)**  
Resources are requested to hire, train and equip 1,500 new Border Patrol Agents and 506 mission support personnel (\$316.8M), bringing the total number of Border Patrol Agents to nearly 14,000; provide for relocation and sector information technology system upgrades (\$59.7M) in support of the new agents; equip the CBP Border Patrol Academy with sufficient infrastructure, technology, and instructors to accommodate the increased number of agents (\$18.6M); and provide new or expanded facilities to accommodate the new agents and support staff (\$59.1M).
- **Border Technology..... \$100.000M (0 FTE)**  
Resources will enable CBP to substantially expand purchases of critically needed border technology infrastructure between our Nation's ports of entry. Operational control of our borders cannot be obtained effectively without a modern, comprehensive system of technology that leverages investment in agents and infrastructure.
- **Western Arizona Tactical Infrastructure ..... \$50.823M (0 FTE)**  
Resources will fund the construction of the approximate 39 miles of permanent vehicle barriers in the Western Arizona sector. Tactical infrastructure prevents and deters illegal border crossings and provides a force-multiplier by enhancing agent efficiency in responding to and interdicting illegal entrants.
- **San Diego Border Infrastructure System ..... \$30.000M (0 FTE)**  
Resources fund land acquisition, and construction of the San Diego Border Infrastructure System project that includes multiple fences, lighting, and patrol roads enabling quick enforcement response. This project will give the United States significantly greater control of the most urbanized corridor of our border with Mexico.

Other programs seeking enhancements vital to border security operations and in support of effective CBP operations include:

- **Immigration Advisory Program..... \$4.800M (15 FTE)**  
Resources of \$4.8 million would support 30 new positions to expand the Immigration Advisory Program (IAP) to two additional European cities. Under IAP, the U.S. partners with foreign governments and airline carriers to identify high-risk travelers at foreign airports before they board aircraft bound for the U.S.
- **Fraudulent Document Analysis Unit..... \$1.200M (6 FTE)**  
Resources of \$1.2 million would support 12 positions for the Fraudulent Document Analysis Unit (FDAU), which facilitates identification and intercept of fraudulent, counterfeit, altered, or improperly-presented documents.

- **Weapons of Mass Destruction Detection Staffing..... \$12.000M (53 FTE)**  
Resources would support staffing needed to support the deployment of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) detection systems deployed through Science and Technology’s WMD procurement program. Funding of \$12 million and 106 positions will ensure CBP will have dedicated personnel to resolve alarms from Radiation Portal Monitors (RPM) and to conduct radiological examinations at our Nation’s busiest seaports. A total of 621 RPMs will be deployed by FY 2007, to 94 terminals within the 22 largest domestic seaports. Separately, \$178 million is proposed in the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office for the acquisition of additional RPMs.
- **National Targeting Center (NTC) ..... \$6.800M (30 FTE)**  
Resources will support 60 new positions to current and expanded NTC operations. The NTC provides nationally directed targeting technology, targeting methodology, subject matter expertise, and training in support of anti-terrorism activities. Increases in staffing will enable the NTC to expand audio and visual communications to support current and future facilities, and enhance the around-the-clock operations providing tactical targeting and analytical research support.
- **Arizona Border Control Initiative (ABCI)..... \$8.500M (0 FTE)**  
Resources will support travel, lodging and overtime of 110 Border Patrol Agents to Tucson, Arizona; Yuma, Arizona and flanking sectors as part of the highly successful ABCI. Placing additional personnel in camp details, infrastructure and technologies in high traffic areas raises the effectiveness of law enforcement operations and creates a deterrent that will inhibit smuggling organizations.
- **Law Enforcement Training..... \$4.691M (0 FTE)**  
Resources will support the training of a portion of new Border Patrol Agents at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC). While the request for FLETC includes requested resources for training new CBP personnel, the budget request is proposing to test the administrative and efficiency value of funding some training through reimbursable agreements between FLETC and components such as CBP and ICE.
- **Internal Controls/Financial Audit..... \$1.000M (0 FTE)**  
Resources of \$1.0 million will provide CBP with improved capability to undertake the new audit of internal control requirements mandated in the Department of Homeland Security Financial Accountability Act (P.L. 108-330), including contractor support to develop internal control process analysis documentation, perform internal control tests of design and operating effectiveness, and develop significant remediation strategies for material weaknesses in internal control.
- **Procurement ..... \$3.000M (30 FTE)**  
Resources of \$3.0 million and 60 positions for procurement staffing will expand the ability of CBP to effectively manage procurement operations. Additional positions are consistent with recent recommendations of the General Accountability Office that found CBP and other Department of Homeland Security components need to increase procurement management capacity.

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## U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

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### Description:

As the largest investigative arm of the Department, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) brings a unified and coordinated focus to enforcement of immigration and customs laws, and to facilities security.

### Responsibilities:

The primary mission of ICE is to detect vulnerabilities and prevent violations that threaten national security in immigration and customs enforcement.

- **Investigations** is responsible for investigating a range of domestic and international activities arising from the movement of people and goods that violate immigration and customs laws and threaten national security.
- **Detention and Removal** is responsible for promoting the public safety and national security by ensuring the departure from the United States of all removable aliens through the fair enforcement of the nation's immigration laws.
- **Federal Protective Service** is responsible for policing, securing, and ensuring a safe environment in which federal agencies can conduct business by reducing threats posed against approximately 9,000 federal government facilities nationwide.
- **Intelligence** is responsible for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of strategic and tactical intelligence data in support of ICE and DHS.

### Service to the Public:

ICE works to protect and serve the United States and its people by deterring, interdicting, and investigating threats arising from the movement of people and goods into and out of the United States, as well as policing and securing federal government facilities across the nation.

### At a Glance

#### *Senior Leadership:*

*Julie L. Myers, Assistant Secretary*

*Established: 2003*

*Major Divisions: Investigations; Detention and Removal; Federal Protective Service; Intelligence.*

**Budget Request:** \$4,696,932,000

*Gross Discretionary* \$4,444,583,000

*Mandatory, Fees & Trust Funds* \$252,349,000

*Employees (FTE):* 17,238





### **2005 Accomplishments:**

- Initiated Operation Swordfish to identify terrorist activities. The Operation uncovered links between known terrorists among 134 individuals and 71 businesses, and led to over 180 criminal actions. Information generated by this operation has been used in federal grand jury proceedings and has helped to identify terrorist financing methodologies.
- Developed critical intelligence on gang members and individuals to address the growing problem of gang related activity in the United States. ICE conducted screening of thousands of potential suspects, resulting in the identification of over 600 criminal targets for further enforcement action.
- Served in a lead role with other members of the intelligence community on a classified operation tracking a major terrorist cell operating in California. ICE Intelligence analysts identified cell members, locations, travel history, and other information critical to law enforcement.
- Improved efficiency by consolidating detention capacity through the addition of facilities containing at least 1,000 beds in high-volume locations across the United States. ICE consolidated dispersed populations in San Diego, Phoenix, San Antonio, Seattle, New York City, and Houston.
- Continued the “Third-Agency Check”, a process by which information on a detainee from a Special Interest Country is submitted through the intelligence infrastructure to other federal law enforcement agencies. Of the 3,965 third-agency checks generated in FY 2005, 148 resulted in third-agency follow-up activity. Several led to high-profile prosecutions of suspected terrorists.
- Approximately 2,400 aliens participated in the Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) - a pilot program that works in conjunction with alternative detention for low risk aliens. Participants in the ISAP were credited with a 94% appearance rate at immigration court proceedings.

- Apprehended over 15,208 aliens with the National Fugitive Operations teams. Of these aliens, 11,198 were fugitives; 4,010 were in violation of immigration law. Of this amount, 270 aliens apprehended were sexual predators. In addition, 10,469 aliens that were apprehended by Fugitive Operations teams were removed.
- Standardized detention-space acquisition processes. Standardization reduced lead-time, improved quality, and reduced costs. Within a period of only 60 days, 1,800 new detention beds were brought on line, including associated equipment and facility support.
- Handled more than 352,250 matters in immigration court, as well as 41,275 cases on appeal before the Board of Immigration Appeals.
- Increased human rights case review by over 30%, from 821 cases in FY 2004 to 1,070 cases. Thirty-eight human rights abusers were removed in FY 2005. Active cases increased 21% (from 645 cases to 780 cases). Enos Kagaba was removed to Rwanda. Kagaba, detained since December 2001, was the first individual ever charged with genocide in immigration proceedings. Also removed was Kelbessa Negewo, an Ethiopian persecutor who had obtained U.S. asylum, permanent residence, and naturalization. Negewo is the first individual charged with torture under the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act as an alien who “committed, ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in” acts of torture or extrajudicial killing.
- Completed 4,593 compliance enforcement investigations resulting in the administrative arrest of 978 visa violators, almost three times the number of administrative arrests as in FY 2004.
- Conducted 8,399 financial investigations, resulting in the seizure of more than \$231 million, as well as more than 1,568 arrests and 950 indictments for money laundering and other financial crimes. Also conducted more than 2,677 investigations into the illegal export of U.S. arms and strategic technology.
- Arrested more than 6,600 child sex predators since the inception of Operation Predator in July 2003; deported more than 3,400 from the United States. Through its international offices, ICE has provided leads to foreign authorities resulting in the arrest of 1,000 child pornographers overseas.
- Expanded significantly the overseas deployment of Visa Security Officers (VSOs). The Visa Security Program strengthens visa security by vetting visa applicants to prevent potential terrorists and other criminals from gaining entry to the U.S, initiating investigations, providing training to consular officers, and working with foreign law enforcement. Established permanent operations at two locations in Saudi Arabia, and expanded to four additional locations worldwide.
- Investigated a Colombian smuggling organization that used longshoremen at the New York seaport to import cocaine. Investigation resulted in the arrest of 52 defendants. An ICE-led OCDETF investigation into an organization that was responsible for smuggling large quantities of precursor chemicals into the United States from Mexico resulted in the

indictment of 22 defendants and the arrest of several upper-echelon members of the organization.

- Arrested more than 2,600 human smugglers and traffickers. Operation ICE Storm, initiated in 2003 to target violent human smuggling organizations in Arizona, expanded into the Arizona Border Control Initiative (ABCI) in 2004. In FY 2005, ICE Human Smuggling Task Forces operating under ICE Storm and the ABCI seized more than \$11 million and have brought charges in federal court against more than 1,700 defendants. As a part of ABCI, ICE apprehended 610,667 illegal immigrants along the Arizona border in FY 2005.
- Responded to more than 676,000 electronic queries from federal, state and local police agencies nationwide. ICE's Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC) placed more than 12,300 immigration detainers with those agencies, took information from over 98,000 members of the public via the ICE tip-line, 1-866-DHS-2ICE and received over 106,000 telephone calls from law enforcement officers on the LESL's dedicated law enforcement lines.
- Initiated Operation Community Shield in February 2005 to disrupt and dismantle violent, transnational street gangs. Through the remainder of FY 2005, ICE Agents arrested 1,149 gang members and associates for removal proceedings and 276 gang members and associates for criminal violations.
- Completed the largest worksite enforcement investigation since 1986. Operation "Rollback" concluded with criminal plea agreements with 12 janitorial companies and the forfeiture of \$4 million by these companies. A major company agreed to a civil settlement and payment in lieu of forfeiture of \$11 million. This investigation also resulted in the apprehension of over 350 illegal aliens.
- Deployed assets from every region of the country to support rescue, security and recovery efforts for Hurricane Katrina. More than 700 agents, officers, and mission support staff were in the affected regions saving lives, protecting property and helping create an environment that allowed the recovery process to begin.

**BUDGET REQUEST***Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2005 Enacted		FY 2006 Revised Enacted		FY 2007 Pres. Budget		FY 2007 +/- FY 2006	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Salaries & Expenses <sup>1, 2</sup>	12,760	\$2,807,544	14,024	\$3,090,414	15,331	\$3,902,291	1,307	\$811,877
Federal Protective Service	1,438	\$478,000	1,438	\$487,000	1,438	\$516,011	--	\$29,011
Automation Modernization <sup>2</sup>	--	\$39,605	--	\$39,748	--	--	--	(\$39,748)
Construction <sup>2</sup>	9	\$26,179	9	\$26,281	9	\$26,281	--	--
<b>Gross Discretionary</b>	<b>14,207</b>	<b>\$3,351,328</b>	<b>15,471</b>	<b>\$3,643,443</b>	<b>16,778</b>	<b>\$4,444,583</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>\$801,140</b>
Fee Accounts <sup>3</sup>	393	\$230,000	446	\$236,000	460	\$252,349	14	\$16,349
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>\$3,581,328</b>	<b>15,917</b>	<b>\$3,879,443</b>	<b>17,238</b>	<b>\$4,696,932</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>\$817,489</b>

<sup>1</sup> FY 2005 Salaries and Expenses reflect the enacted level based on the FY 2005 supplemental. ICE received \$454.25 million in supplemental funding of which \$85.2 million in prior-year funds were rescinded; thereby, totaling a net supplemental of \$369.05 million.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2006 reflects a 1% rescission of \$31.085 million from Salaries and Expenses, \$0.265 million from Construction and \$0.402 million from Automation. FY 2006 includes supplemental funding of \$13 million for Hurricane Katrina in Salaries and Expenses.

<sup>3</sup> FY 2006 fee accounts exclude \$17.552 million in carryover from prior years.

**FY 2007 Initiatives:**

In support of the Secure Border Initiative, significant funding for additional detention space, removal and legal costs, and interior enforcement is provided to achieve operational control over the Nation's borders, as well as substantially deter illegal crossings along the southwestern border:

- **Detention and Removal.....\$386.690 M (280 FTE)**  
In support of the Secure Border Initiative plan to permanently end the practice of releasing captured aliens, and to ensure expeditious removal, bed space and removal will be expanded substantially. An additional 560 positions are requested to support the additional detention and removal requirements. Funding would be allocated as follows:
  - **Custody Operations (\$292.6 million)** –An estimated 6,700 additional beds would be brought on line to process an additional 100,000 aliens apprehended at the border.
  - **Transportation and Removal (\$94.1 million)** – Funding would cover removal costs associated with the expansion of expedited removal procedures.

- **Legal Proceedings** ..... **\$38.500M (128 FTE)**  
Resources requested would support the hiring of 257 new attorneys to address legal issues associated with the projected 100,000 new aliens to be detained in bed space.
- **Fugitive Operations** ..... **\$60.000M (90 FTE)**  
Resources requested would support 18 new fugitive operations teams, increasing the total number of teams to 70 from the planned 2006 level of 52 teams. Funding will also support 178 positions needed for fugitive case management support, transportation and custody, and case file flow.

Other programs seeking enhancements in support of the Secure Border Initiative are:

- **Compliance** ..... **\$10.017M (27 FTE)**  
Resources support a significant expansion of the Compliance Enforcement Unit (CEU), a critical component of ICE immigration enforcement that looks into potential immigration violations. The expansion would provide 54 positions (46 special agents and 8 investigative support personnel) in addition to the current 130 CEU positions.
- **Worksite Enforcement**..... **\$41.681M (103 FTE)**  
Resources requested would expand ICE’s Worksite Enforcement Program through additional agents and support personnel. The funding provides for additional staff of 206 agents and support personnel to facilitate the investigation and prosecution of employers who violate worksite immigration laws.
- **State and Local Law Enforcement Support** ..... **\$4.326M (33 FTE)**  
Resources would expand support for two key ICE State and local law enforcement support programs – the 287(g) program and the Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC). Funding for the 287(g) program will be used for training expenses for State and local law enforcement personnel. Funding for the LESL will be used for additional law enforcement officers to ensure adequate response times in assisting State and local law enforcement on immigration inquires.
- **Law Enforcement Training**..... **\$4.444M (0 FTE)**  
Resources requested would fund the training of some of the new ICE detention officers, approximately 620, at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC). These resources will be provided to FLETC through a reimbursable agreement between ICE and FLETC.

Other enhancements for effective ICE operations are:

- **Internal Controls/Financial Audit**..... **\$1.000M (4 FTE)**  
Resources requested would provide ICE with improved capability to undertake the new audit of internal control requirements mandated in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Financial Accountability Act (P.L. 108-330), and improve the overall management of financial resources.

- **Procurement ..... \$3.600M (16 FTE)**  
Resources requested would expand the ability of ICE to effectively manage procurement operations through the addition of 34 new positions. Each year, ICE procurement acquisition operations total \$1.9 billion and these additional positions are consistent with the recent recommendations of the General Accountability Office that ICE and other DHS components increase procurement management capacity.



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# TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

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## **Description:**

The Aviation and Transportation Security Act (ATSA) established the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to protect the transportation system and ensure the freedom of movement for people and commerce.

## **Responsibilities:**

The nation’s transportation systems are inherently “open” environments. Aviation, rail, mass transit, highway, pipeline, and port systems are designed to move people and commerce quickly to their destinations. Given this environment, effective security strategies must be established, while maintaining quick and easy access for passengers and cargo.

TSA’s security focus is on identifying, prioritizing, and mitigating risks to minimize the impact of potential incidents. Sharing of information among agencies and stakeholders – including intelligence information – is a cornerstone of the risk management model.

Recognizing that differences exist between transportation modes, TSA remains committed to ensuring passenger and cargo security and instilling citizen confidence in the security of the U.S. transportation system. TSA’s specific responsibilities include: ensuring thorough and efficient screening of all aviation passengers and baggage through an appropriate mix of federalized and privatized screeners and technology; promoting confidence through the deployment of Federal Air Marshals to detect, deter, and defeat hostile acts targeting air carriers, airports, passengers, and crews; managing the security risk to the surface transportation systems in partnership with federal, local, and private stakeholders; developing and implementing more efficient, reliable, integrated, and cost effective terrorist related screening programs; and improving organizational effectiveness by expanding capabilities of the workforce to leverage limited resources.

## **At a Glance**

*Senior Leadership:*  
*Edmund (Kip) Hawley, Assistant Secretary*

*Established: FY 2002*

*Major Divisions: Security Operations, Transportation Sector Network Management; Law Enforcement/Federal Air Marshal Service; Operational Process and Technology/Information Technology; Intelligence and Analysis; Threat Assessment and Credentialing; Transportation Security Support*

***Budget Request:***        ***\$6,299,462,000***

*Gross Discretionary*    ***\$6,047,462,000***

*Mandatory, Fees & Trust Funds*        ***\$ 252,000,000***

*Employees (FTE):*        ***50,380***



Canine Team searching checked baggage for explosives



**Service to the Public:**

TSA’s operations span all modes of transportation to provide proactive security measures and respond quickly and effectively to any terrorist threat. These capabilities were also critical in response to natural disasters such as Hurricane Katrina to ensure the restoration of transportation systems.

TSA is committed to the highest level of transportation security for the United States. Public confidence in the safety and security of the nation’s transportation systems ensures the continued success and growth of the transportation industry. The nation’s economy depends upon implementation of effective, yet efficient transportation security measures. The U.S. and its citizens remain targets for terrorist and other criminals. Protecting our transportation systems is a national security priority and TSA’s goals reflect this responsibility. Federal, state, and local governments and private industry continue to work together to achieve our common goal: safe and secure transportation worldwide.

TSA is also engaging the public to enhance security awareness in the transportation system and increase mission performance. The public adds its own significant layer of security by its vigilance in looking for and reporting suspicious behavior. The likelihood that a passenger will take action if an event occurs on an aircraft has increased significantly.



Transportation Security Officers (TSOs) searching for potential security risks hidden in passenger checked baggage

**2005 Accomplishments:**

- Conducted screening operations based on security requirements and increased efficiencies in business processes.
- Provided resources for the nation's five privatized airports under the Screening Partnership Program (SPP), formerly known as the "Opt-Out" program.
- Created vetting and credentialing programs to better screen travelers and transportation industry employees that may pose as a security threat to the transportation systems. These screening programs are built on a foundation of protecting the privacy and preserving the rights of law abiding citizens.
- Deployed 200 air cargo, 100 rail, and more than 800 domestic and international aviation inspectors to maintain a strong security direction and regulatory enforcement program for protection against and response to security threats.
- Established cooperative agreements with over 275 local law enforcement agencies to provide response capabilities for airport incidents.
- Deployed canine explosive detection teams to provide flexible and cost effective resources to search aircraft, cargo, vehicles, terminals, warehouses, passengers and baggage.
- Provided classroom and hands-on enhanced explosives detection training for over 18,000 TSOs, with a focus on identifying X-ray images and improvised explosive devices (IEDs).
- Installed enhanced explosives and threat detection technology at hundreds of airports including trace portal machines that use puffs of air to help detect the presence of explosives on individuals.
- Trained thousands of pilots, who voluntarily participate in the Federal Flight Deck Officer program, to carry firearms in support of security regime from the cockpit.
- Improved transportation security in all modes by offering security awareness training, building public-private and public-public partnerships, conducting scenario based multi-agency exercises, identifying risks and conducting vulnerability assessments, developing performance-based standards and regulations, and implementing robust security plans.

## BUDGET REQUEST

*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2005 Enacted		FY 2006 Revised Enacted <sup>1</sup>		FY 2007 Pres. Budget		FY 2007 +/- FY 2006	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Aviation Security	50,725	\$4,323,523	48,540	\$4,581,412	48,520	\$4,654,884	(20)	\$73,472
Federal Air Marshals <sup>2</sup>	--	\$662,900	--	\$679,338	--	\$699,294	--	\$19,956
Surface Transportation Security	301	\$115,000 <sup>6</sup>	297	\$35,640	297	\$37,200	--	\$1,560
Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing <sup>3</sup>	--	--	111	\$113,246	118	\$128,801	7	\$15,555
Transportation Security Support	1,416	\$519,852	1,415	\$505,378	1,445	\$527,283	30	\$21,905
Intelligence <sup>4</sup>	99	\$14,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Research and Development <sup>5</sup>	74	\$178,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>52,615</b>	<b>\$5,813,275</b>	<b>50,363</b>	<b>\$5,915,014</b>	<b>50,380</b>	<b>\$6,047,462</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>\$132,448</b>
<i>Less Prior Year Rescission</i>	--	--	--	(\$5,500)	--	--	--	\$5,500
<b>Gross Discretionary</b>	<b>52,615</b>	<b>\$5,813,275</b>	<b>50,363</b>	<b>\$5,909,514</b>	<b>50,380</b>	<b>\$6,047,462</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>\$137,948</b>
Fee Accounts (Mandatory)	--	\$255,000	--	\$252,000	--	\$252,000	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,615</b>	<b>\$6,068,275</b>	<b>50,363</b>	<b>\$6,161,514</b>	<b>50,380</b>	<b>\$6,299,462</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>\$137,948</b>

<sup>1</sup> FY06 Revised Enacted amount reflects a \$5.5 million enacted rescission from prior year Aviation Security funds, a 1% rescission across appropriations, and adjusted fee estimates.

<sup>2</sup> In FY05, Federal Air Marshals were included in Immigration and Customs Enforcement budget.

<sup>3</sup> In FY05, Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing was part of Aviation Security Appropriation.

<sup>4</sup> In FY06 and beyond, Intelligence is included in the Transportation Security Support Appropriations.

<sup>5</sup> In FY06, Research and Development transferred to Science and Technology Directorate.

<sup>6</sup> Includes \$67 million in off-setting fees.

**FY 2007 Initiatives:**

TSA's overall budget request of \$6.3 billion includes \$80 million and 30 FTE in increases for transportation security initiatives, as well as a change in the passenger security fee structure. Other FY 2007 enhancements are achieved by realigning base resources to achieve high-priority initiatives.

The majority of new initiatives are in aviation security. These increases will improve screener retention, provide payment of workers compensation claims to the Department of Labor, and enhance screening technology. Funds are also requested to improve efficiency and the effectiveness of procurement process by increasing personnel and base funding.

- **Transportation Security Officer (TSO)/Screener Retention ..... \$10.000M (0 FTE)**  
TSA requests \$10.0 million to improve TSO retention. TSA's screener workforce exhibits a high rate of attrition, nearly 20% for full-time screeners and in excess of 50% for part-time screeners. This, in turn, leads to higher recruitment and training costs to replace these departing screeners. TSA intends to implement compensation incentives, such as retention allowances, performance bonuses, college credit reimbursement, flexible staffing, and pay-for-performance to improve retention of its screener personnel.
- **Workers Compensation..... \$20.000M (0 FTE)**  
TSA requests a \$20.0M adjustment to fund workers compensation payments owed to the Department of Labor. TSA is diligently working to reduce screener injury rates.
- **Checkpoint Support..... \$8.366M (0 FTE)**  
TSA requests \$8.4M to purchase, deploy, and maintain emerging checkpoint technology to improve and expedite screening at airport checkpoints. This funding will enhance the detection capability of prohibited items, especially firearms and explosives, by fielding additional sensors such as whole body imaging systems, automated explosive spot samplers, and cast and prosthesis scanners at the checkpoint.
- **Procurement Staff..... \$7.500M (30 FTE)**  
TSA requests an additional 30 FTE and \$7.5M to provide a more robust workforce to plan for, negotiate, award, and manage business relationships. Aside from salary, the majority of TSA's budget is spent through acquisition. TSA's relationships with industry are key to the overall effectiveness of the mission, especially regarding deployment of new technologies and services to strengthen transportation security. The additional staffing will allow TSA to improve procurement processes and controls.
- **Explosives Detection Systems (EDS)/Explosives Trace Detection... \$34.000M (0 FTE) (ETD) Equipment Maintenance**  
TSA requests \$34.0M to support the maintenance of EDS/ETD systems that help prevent catastrophic loss and air piracy. TSA purchased the majority of its passenger and baggage screening equipment prior to December 2002. The manufacturer's warranties have expired, and TSA must bear the full cost of the operating and maintaining the equipment. TSA's maintenance requirements by FY 2007 will consist of over 1,944 EDS and 6,932 ETD units deployed to over 448 airports nationwide. This funding is required to sustain deployed security equipment at our nation's airports.

- **Passenger Fee Restructuring**

- The President's 2007 Budget proposes to replace the two-tiered fee with a single flat security fee of \$5.00 for a one-way trip with no change in the overall fee that may be charged on a one-way ticket. This is consistent with the screening process whereby you only pass through security once. Furthermore, it would resolve the concern of rural passengers who believe they are charged double because they nearly always fly two or more legs.
- The Budget also proposes to collect \$644 million from the air carriers, which includes \$448 million plus a retroactive collection of \$196 million in payments due to the federal government from 2005 and 2006; this annual fee level was recently validated by the GAO.

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## FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

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### **Description:**

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) serves a leadership role as the federal government's principal provider of world-class, interagency training of federal law enforcement personnel. FLETC's collaborative approach with its client groups uses research, training, and education in a shared mission of protecting our democratic institutions, ensuring public safety, and preserving law and order.

FLETC's services to its three major client groups underscore its homeland security support mission in promoting intergovernmental cooperation in law enforcement preparedness. FLETC: 1) serves 82 federal agencies having enforcement responsibilities; 2) provides training and technical assistance to state and local law enforcement entities; and 3) plans, develops, and presents formal training courses and practical exercise applications related to international law enforcement training, in the interest of combating global crime and protecting U.S. interests abroad.

### **At a Glance**

*Senior Leadership:*  
*Connie L. Patrick, Director*

*Established: 1970*

*Major Divisions: Basic Training;  
Advanced Training; Agency-Specific  
Training; State and Local Training;  
International Training*

***Budget Request:       \$244,556,000***

*Employees (FTE):     1,016*

### **Responsibilities:**

FLETC's operation is based on the long held premise that taxpayers are far better served through a consolidated approach to law enforcement training. Economies of scale produced by joint training result in high cost avoidance relative to the costs associated with numerous training sites that federal agencies might otherwise tend to establish.

A consolidated approach provides the opportunity to deliver higher quality training through state-of-the-art facilities, a permanent core faculty of training instructors, consistency of training content and quality, and delivery of the most contemporary of law enforcement philosophies. The commingling of students from different agencies and levels of government promotes networking and fosters the inter-agency cooperation that is critical to the success of DHS.

FLETC offers numerous basic law enforcement training programs of varying lengths consistent with the duties and responsibilities of the personnel to be trained. A large number of the Centers' partner organizations have transferred portions or all of their law enforcement training operations to one of FLETC's residential sites. These training offices and academies coordinate the training activities of their personnel and conduct advanced and agency-specific training programs.

The Center also conducts and supports numerous advanced and specialized training programs for its partner organizations. Further, many non-partner organizations attend both basic and advanced programs on a space-available basis, which helps to maintain the economics of operations for consolidated training. FLETC offers selected specialized training programs for state, local and international law enforcement personnel. These programs are designed to meet critical training needs that are not generally available, either locally or regionally, and to enhance networking and cooperation domestically and globally.

FLETC currently operates four training sites throughout the U.S. for multiple agency use. The FLETC headquarters and training site, Glynco, GA, has classrooms, dining and residence halls, and state-of-the-art facilities for firearms, physical techniques, driver, marine and computer based training activities. Two field locations that provide both basic and advanced training are located in Artesia, NM, and Charleston, SC. The fourth training site, Cheltenham, MD, provides in-service and re-qualification training for officers and agents in the Washington, DC area. In cooperation with the Department of State (DOS), FLETC operates International Law Enforcement Academies in Gaborone, Botswana, and San Salvador, El Salvador.



### **2005 Accomplishments:**

- Effectively trained 47,560 law enforcement agents in FY 2005. This represents an increase of 6.1% or 2,749 agents above FY 2004 levels.
- Commenced training at the second FLETC operated International Law Enforcement Academy in San Salvador, El Salvador. A total of 144 students were trained in law enforcement development, counter terrorism, trafficking and basic investigations of computer and electronic crimes.
- Assisted in the accreditation of the Department of Energy Basic Security Police Officer Training Program, the Department of State Diplomatic Security Academy, and 20 agencies that are in the process of accreditation of their academy and/or programs.

**BUDGET REQUEST**  
*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2005 Enacted <sup>1</sup>		FY 2006 Revised Enacted <sup>2</sup>		FY 2007 Pres. Budget		FY 2007 +/- FY 2006	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Law Enforcement Training <sup>3</sup>	973	\$225,276	992	\$278,178	1,009	\$243,268	17	(\$34,910)
Accreditation	9	\$1,531	9	\$1,356	7	\$1,288	(2)	(\$68)
<b>Total</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>\$226,807</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>\$279,534</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>\$244,556</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>(\$34,978)</b>

<sup>1</sup>The original appropriation for FLETC in FY 2005 was \$222,357,000. FLETC received an additional supplemental of \$4,450,000 to support an increase in ICE/CBP training.

<sup>2</sup> FLETC received an additional \$58,360,000 in Congressional appropriations. FLETC's portion of the FY 2006 1% across the board rescission was \$2,824,000.

<sup>3</sup> For FY 2007, FLETC has consolidated into two programs for future year reporting. All non-Accreditation programs are now shown in Law Enforcement Training.

**FY 2007 Initiatives:**

- **Border Patrol/ICE Training ..... \$4.845M (9 FTE)**  
 This increment will provide training for 250 ICE and Border Patrol Agents and convert retired annuitant training personnel to full-time status. Overall, FLETC will provide training for 1,500 Border Patrol Agents, 200 ICE Agents, and 620 ICE Detention Personnel in support of the Secure Border Initiative. An additional \$9,135,000 for training is requested in the budgets of CBP, and ICE to test the value of financing training through reimbursable agreements.
- **Practical Application/Counterterrorism ..... \$2.042M (6 FTE)**  
**Operational Training Facility**  
 Funding is requested to provide realistic settings and scenarios where law enforcement agents are likely to encounter criminal and terrorist activities in order to better prepare the agents for the protection of our homeland.
- **Accreditation ..... \$300K (0 FTE)**  
 Funding is requested to partially compensate law enforcement agencies for the costs associated with seeking accreditation.





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# UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

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## Description:

The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) is one of the five United States armed services and an agency within DHS.

## Responsibilities:

As lead federal agency for maritime safety and security, USCG protects vital interests of the U. S.; the personal safety and security of our population; our natural and economic resources; and the territorial integrity of our nation – from both internal and external threats, natural and manmade.

## Service to the Public:

As a military, multi-mission, maritime service, USCG possesses a unique blend of humanitarian, law enforcement, regulatory, diplomatic and military capabilities to provide Maritime Security, Maritime Safety, Protection of Natural Resources, Maritime Mobility and National Defense services.

## At a Glance

*Senior Leadership:*  
*Admiral T.H. Collins, Commandant*

*Established: 1790 (as the Revenue Marine; named U.S. Coast Guard in 1915)*

*Major Missions: Search and Rescue; Marine Safety, Aids to Navigation; Marine Environmental Protection; Living Marine Resources; Drug Interdiction; Migrant Interdiction; Other Law Enforcement; Ports, Waterways, Coastal Security; National Defense; Icebreaking*

**Budget Request:       \$8,422,075,000**

*Gross Discretionary*   \$7,116,772,000

*Mandatory, Fees  
& Trust Funds*       \$1,305,303,000

*Employees (FTE):*

*Military*           41,076

*Civilian*           6,522

*Additional*

*Personnel: 8,100 Selected Reserves*

*31,400 Auxiliary*



**2005 Accomplishments:**

- In the wake of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, rescued over 33,000 people in search and rescue operations. The response to Hurricane Katrina was one of the largest search and rescue operations in United States history. Separate from the Katrina response, Coast Guard responded to more than 32,000 calls for rescue assistance and rescued over 5,600 mariners in distress.



- Prevented more than 338,000 pounds of cocaine and over 10,000 pounds marijuana from reaching the United States.
- Completed 31 foreign port security assessments as well as the verification of security plans for U. S. port and facilities and vessels operating in U. S. waters.
- Interdicted nearly 9,500 undocumented migrants attempting to enter the country illegally by sea, the second highest number of any average year in the past 20 years.
- Conducted more than 115,800 recreational vessel safety checks, more than 10,000 foreign commercial vessel boardings and more than 20,000 inspections on commercial vessels.
- Boarded more than 6,000 fishing vessels to enforce safety and fisheries management regulations, a 30 percent increase over 2004.

- Conducted more than 3,000 inspections aboard mobile offshore drilling units, outer continental shelf facilities, and offshore supply vessels.
- Responded to 23,904 reports of water pollution or hazardous material releases from the National Response Center, resulting in 4,015 response cases.
- Conducted more than 268,000 port security patrols, 5,800 air patrols, and 26,000 security boardings.
- Maintained more than 50,000 federal aids to navigation along 25,000 miles of maritime transportation routes.
- Began the restructuring of the Merchant Mariner Licensing and Documentation program (\$12M) that will centralize critical security vetting and mariner credentialing processes in a new, enhanced National Maritime Center, and will dramatically improve security on our nation's waterways, while facilitating efficient service to mariners.
- Continued delivery of the Integrated Deepwater System (IDS) including: construction of the first two National Security Cutters (NSC) to be delivered in FYs 2007 and 2008, respectively; initial design of the Fast Response Cutter (FRC) and the Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC) ; production of the first three Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) and one Vertical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (VUAV) to be delivered in FY 2006 and FY 2007; an Integrated Logistics Support System and legacy sustainment/enhancement projects for all major cutters and aircraft, including continued re-engining of the HH-65 short-range helicopter fleet.
- The Great Lakes Icebreaker (GLIB) was delivered and placed in commission special on November 17, 2005. The new asset, named the USCGC MACKINAW after the icebreaker it replaced, is set to be fully operational in the late spring of 2006.
- Continued the Rescue 21 project, recapitalizing the USCG's coastal zone communications network. After extensive testing and evaluation, Rescue 21 reached a critical milestone by beginning full production in FY 2006 of the ground sub-system and deployment of operational capability to Coast Guard watchstanders. Sector Field Office Atlantic City, NJ and Sector Field Office Eastern Shore, VA reached Initial Operating Capability and, following Hurricane Katrina, the first Disaster Recovery Portable Antenna Tower was used to restore National Distress System (NDS) communications in New Orleans.
- Continued deployment of segmented capability and implementation of the Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS), significantly enhancing Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) and improving the USCG's ability to surveil, detect, classify and identify maritime security threats farther from the nation's ports.
- Continued recapitalization projects to replace USCG's obsolete, non-standard utility boats with new Response Boats, increasing USCG's presence in critical ports and coastal zones.

- Continued Airborne Use of Force (AUF) implementation on USCG's entire fleet of helicopters by arming existing helicopters at various air stations. AUF capability will improve performance of all homeland security missions, including enhanced protection of U.S. ports.
- Shifted base funding for the two Polar Class icebreakers (USCGC POLAR SEA and USCGC POLAR STAR) and the USCGC HEALY to the National Science Foundation. Under this arrangement, NSF will reimburse USCG for operations and maintenance of the Polar icebreaking fleet. The NSF and USCG concluded a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that outlines the agency roles and responsibilities for using the nation's Polar icebreaking fleet.
- Implemented the Common Operational Picture (COP), a nationwide maritime monitoring system, throughout USCG regional operational command centers. COP reduces elements of uncertainty and increases MDA, thereby enabling more effective decision-making at all levels of command.
- Replaced existing obsolete and unstable cutter boats on the entire High Endurance Cutter and Medium Endurance Cutter (WHEC/WMEC) fleets with the more capable Cutter Boat- Over The Horizon (CB-OTH), nearly doubling the speed of the existing cutter boat and increasing secure communications capabilities. When used in conjunction with armed helicopter capability, CB-OTH has a 98 percent success rate in stopping suspicious vessels. In 2006, the Coast Guard will also replace the dual point davit system onboard the 210' WMEC class cutters due to maintenance and supportability issues with the current system.

**BUDGET REQUEST<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>**  
*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2005 Enacted		FY 2006 Revised Enacted		FY 2007 Pres. Budget		FY 2007 +/- FY 2006	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Search & Rescue	4,151	\$899,783	4,655	\$954,695	4,696	\$879,796	41	(\$74,899)
Marine Safety	5,541	\$615,022	4,005	\$740,545	3,996	\$677,699	(9)	(\$62,846)
Aids to Navigation	7,003	\$1,154,486	7,521	\$1,093,284	7,512	\$1,060,816	(9)	(\$32,468)
Ice Operations	1,152	\$190,335	907	\$152,142	911	\$146,938	4	(\$5,204)
Marine Environmental Protection	1,465	\$261,162	1,360	\$386,846	1,376	\$331,710	16	(\$55,136)
Living Marine Resources	4,037	\$740,523	4,212	\$830,013	4,236	\$808,968	24	(\$21,045)
Drug Interdiction	4,685	\$1,026,231	6,301	\$1,247,873	6,322	\$1,239,474	21	(\$8,399)
Migrant Interdiction	3,077	\$538,942	2,455	\$480,910	2,511	\$486,625	56	\$5,715
Other Law Enforcement	447	\$109,609	710	\$145,447	723	\$152,569	13	\$7,122
Port Waterways & Coastal Security	12,299	\$1,638,224	12,916	\$1,760,475	13,206	\$2,034,848	290	\$274,373
National Defense	2,952	\$579,110	2,079	\$608,067	2,109	\$602,632	30	(\$5,435)
<b>Gross Discretionary</b>	<b>46,809</b>	<b>\$7,753,427</b>	<b>47,121</b>	<b>\$8,400,297</b>	<b>47,598</b>	<b>\$8,422,075</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>\$21,778</b>
Less Adjustments	--	(\$228,867)	--	(\$306,500)	--	--	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,809</b>	<b>\$7,524,560</b>	<b>47,121</b>	<b>\$8,093,797</b>	<b>47,598</b>	<b>\$8,422,075</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>\$328,278</b>

<sup>1</sup> USCG develops estimates of mission-specific spending using a sophisticated activity-based costing model (the model). Data presented in the "FY 2005 Enacted," "FY 2006 Revised Enacted" and "FY 2007 Pres. Budget" columns are based on the model's most current performance assumptions. The FY 2005 and FY 2006 funding amounts are revised from the estimates reported in the FY 2006 President's Budget submission. In assessing post-9/11 trends between baseline estimates and actuals, the Coast Guard determined it was necessary to revise the previous 1998 mission baseline in order to better align annual budget estimates and actuals. In doing so, the Coast Guard conducted an asset by asset resource hour analysis of post-9/11 actual asset hours (Coast Guard asset (i.e., cutter, aircraft, small boat) hours are the dominant variable in determining funding allocations to the eleven Coast Guard mission-programs).

<sup>2</sup> Figures do not include mandatory fee funded activity from the Miscellaneous Trust Revolving Funds account. Fee accounts reflect actual collections for FY 2005.

<sup>3</sup> Adjustments include Department of Defense transfers and Supplemental Appropriations.

<sup>4</sup> FY 2006 revised enacted excludes rescissions of unobligated balances, \$15,104,000 in Operating Expenses, \$6,282,000 and \$78,631,000 in Acquisition, Construction and Improvements.

**FY 2007 Initiatives:**

- **Integrated Deepwater System (IDS)..... \$934.431M (0 FTE)**  
The budget requests a total of \$934.4 million; \$10.7 million above the \$923.7 million FY 2006 funding level. Additional Deepwater funding will continue the IDS acquisition of: the fourth National Security Cutter (High Endurance Cutter replacement); first Fast Response Cutter (Patrol Boat replacement); additional Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) and establish a second MPA-equipped air station; complete the re-engining of the HH-65 helicopter, and significantly enhance legacy fixed and rotary wing aircraft capabilities. IDS Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) upgrades to the USCG cutters, boats and aircraft will enhance maritime domain awareness and are crucial to the achievement of an integrated, interoperable border and port security system.
  
- **Response Boat-Medium Project ..... \$24.750M (0 FTE)**  
The budget requests an increase of \$6.4 million over the \$18.3 million funded in FY 2006. The \$24.7 million requested in FY 2007 will be used to replace the aging 41-foot utility boats (UTB) and other large non-standard boats (NSB) with assets more capable of meeting all of the USCG’s multi-mission operational requirements.
  
- **Nationwide Automatic Identification System (NAIS) Project ..... \$11.238M (0 FTE)**  
The budget requests a total of \$11.2 million. This is \$12.8 million less than the \$24.0 million provided in FY 2006. The FY 2007 request of \$11.2 million will continue implementation of NAIS to significantly enhance the USCG’s ability to identify, track and exchange information with vessels in the maritime domain in support of the Nation’s maritime interests.
  
- **Rescue 21..... \$39.600M (0 FTE)**  
The budget requests a total of \$39.6 million. This is \$1.0 million less than the \$40.5 million funded in FY 2006. The FY 2007 request of \$39.6 million will continue full-rate production of the ground support system, through design for two locations, infrastructure preparation at four locations and system installation at seven locations.
  
- **High Frequency (HF) Communications Recap Project ..... \$2.475M (0 FTE)**  
The budget requests a total of \$2.5 million for FY 2007. This is to begin recapitalization of the USCG’s HF communications system, including replacement of 88 twenty-five year old, unserviceable, shore-side, high power HF transmitters critical to offshore flight and air operations.
  
- **Shore Facilities and Aids-to-Navigation Recap Projects..... \$25.850M (0 FTE)**  
The budget requests a total of \$25.9 million. This is \$5.5 million less than the \$31.4 million funded in FY 2006. The FY07 request of \$25.9 million will continue to improve critical shore infrastructure projects essential to maintaining safe, functional and modern shore facilities that efficiently and effectively support USCG personnel as they perform the missions and operational requirements of the USCG. Specifically, FY 2007 projects include:
  - Survey and Design – Shore Operational and Support Projects
  - Minor AC&I Shore Construction Projects

- Phase I - Recapitalization of Cordova, AK housing
- Phase II - ISC Seattle's Group and Sector Administration Operations building
- Rebuild Station and Waterfront at Base Galveston
- Recapitalize Waterways Aids-to-Navigation
  
- **Operation & Maintenance (O&M) of Surface and Air Assets .... \$30.498M (141 FTE)**  
The budget requests a total of \$30.5 million. This is \$9.4 million over the \$21.1 million funded in FY 2006. The FY 2007 request will fund O&M of cutters, boats, aircraft and associated subsystems delivered through the IDS acquisition project. O&M funding is requested for the following assets: 1) the third maritime patrol aircraft; 2) the first Vertical Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (VUAV); 3) the first and second National Security Cutters; and 4) C4ISR upgrades installed on legacy cutters, boats and aircraft.
  
- **Operate the C-130J ..... \$11.212M (29 FTE)**  
The budget requests a total of \$11.2 million. This is \$7.2 million over the \$4.0 million funded in FY 2006. The FY 2007 request will provide operations and maintenance funding for an additional 2,000 flight hours above the current level of 800 hours; this brings the Coast Guard one step closer to realizing full operating capability of 4,000 flight hours on five C-130J aircraft, with complete fleet introduction scheduled to occur in FY 2008.
  
- **National Capital Region Air Defense (NCRAD) ..... \$62.444M (61 FTE)**  
The budget requests a total of \$62.4 million. The FY 2007 request will fund the establishment of a permanent National Capital Region Air Defense program. Previously, this activity was carried out by temporarily assigned helicopter units from CBP. Upon transfer of the function to the Coast Guard, the service will establish a new helicopter wing at Coast Guard Air Station Atlantic City, and units will be forward-deployed to Washington to enforce the National Capital Region no-fly zone, helping protect the capital from airborne attack. The Coast Guard's unique authorities and interoperability with the Department of Defense allow it to bridge the law enforcement and defense spectrum of operations inherent in this mission.
  
- **Maritime Security Response Team (MSRT) ..... \$4.757M (30 FTE)**  
The budget requests a total of \$4.8 million in FY 2007 to fund the MSRT, team established to deter, protect against and rapidly respond to threats of maritime terrorism. The MSRT initiative expands upon the prototype Enhanced Maritime Safety and Security Team (E-MSST) that was established by re-allocating base resources in FY 2006. The Coast Guard will work closely with the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM), the Department of Defense (DOD), the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other interagency partners to determine requirements for the MSRT. The team will be capable of maintaining a 7/24 response posture should domestic maritime terrorism incidents occur.
  
- **Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) ..... \$6.421M (0FTE)**  
The FY 2007 budget requests an increase of \$6.4 million to support a number of initiatives designed to enhance MDA, including protecting Coast Guard systems and information sources from exploitation, providing the necessary field infrastructure to sustain the expansion of SIPRNET to Coast Guard field commands from the Area to



Sector level, and developing Command 2010 project prototypes for Joint Harbor Operations Centers.

- **Self-Contained Breathing Apparatuses (SCBAs) ..... \$7.200M (0 FTE)**  
The budget requests a total of \$7.2 million to replace the obsolete Oxygen Breathing Apparatus (OBA) currently used on all Coast Guard cutters and at training centers, with SCBAs. The Coast Guard is currently the only firefighting organization in the U. S. still utilizing OBAs. Migration to SCBAs ensure the personal safety of Coast Guard personnel that serve in firefighting roles, and provide greater ease of maintenance and supply support as OBA peripherals are no longer in production.
- **Financial Audit Remediation ..... \$2.000M (0 FTE)**  
The FY 2007 budget requests a total of \$2.0 million to provide the resources needed to comply with recent Chief Financial Officer (CFO) audit findings through the establishment of an audit remediation and internal controls program. As a result in the Coast Guard will meet its financial management performance goals as well as meet Congressional, OMB and DHS financial reporting requirements.
- **Coast Guard Headquarters Move to Saint Elizabeths ..... \$50.200M (0 FTE)**  
The FY 2007 budget requests a total of \$50.2 million for construction of a new headquarters facility at the Saint Elizabeths campus. This project will enable the consolidation and relocation of the Coast Guard’s current Headquarters functions located at Transpoint, Jemal Riverside, Crystal City and Nassif building into a modern, efficient and secure office space in order to carry out its expanded responsibilities as a result of 9-11 and the requirements of the Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA) of 2002.

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## UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

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### **Description:**

The United States Secret Service protects the President, the Vice President and other dignitaries and designated individuals; enforces laws relating to obligations and securities of the United States; investigates financial and electronic crimes; and protects the White House and other buildings within the Washington, D.C. area.

### **Responsibilities:**

The primary responsibility of the Secret Service is the protection of the President, Vice President, immediate family members, the President-elect, the Vice President-elect, or other officers next in the order of succession to the Office of the President and members of their immediate families, visiting heads of state/government and accompanying spouses, former Presidents, their spouses and minor children and, at the direction of the President, other distinguished foreign visitors to the United States and official representatives of the United States performing special missions abroad. The Secret Service also protects the Executive Residence and grounds in the District of Columbia, buildings in which White House offices are located, the official residence and grounds of the Vice President in the District of Columbia, foreign diplomatic missions located in the Washington metropolitan area, and other designated buildings within the Washington D.C. area; and implements operational security plans for designated National Special Security Events.

The Secret Service is also responsible for investigation of counterfeiting of currency and securities, forgery and alterations of government checks and bonds, thefts and frauds relating to Treasury electronic funds transfers, financial access device fraud, telecommunications fraud, computer and telemarketing fraud, fraud relative to federally insured financial institutions, and other criminal and non-criminal cases.

### **Service to the Public:**

The Secret Service protects the leaders of the nation, ensures the integrity of the nation's financial systems by prosecuting crimes involving identity theft, financial institution fraud, and money laundering, and ensures the integrity of the nation's cyber infrastructure through investigations into electronic crimes involving computers, telecommunications devices, scanners, and other electronic equipment.

### **At a Glance**

*Senior Leadership:*  
*W. Ralph Basham, Director*

*Established: 1865*

*Major Divisions: Office of Protective Operations; Office of Investigations; Office of Protective Research; Office of Human Resources and Training; Office of Administration*

***Budget Request:***        ***\$1,465,103,000***

*Gross Discretionary*    *\$1,265,103,000*

*Mandatory, Fees  
& Trust Funds*        *\$ 200,000,000*

*Employees (FTE):*        *6,613*

**2005 Accomplishments:**

- Protected 160 foreign heads-of state and their spouses at the United Nations General Assembly 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary.
- Successfully provided protection to Presidential candidates.
- Conducted a technologically ground-breaking cyber crime investigation that has led to over 36 domestic and foreign arrests.
- Protection was provided at the Inauguration of President George W. Bush.
- White House Mail Screening intercepted approximately 250 pieces of suspicious mail destined for the White House.



**BUDGET REQUEST**

*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2005 Enacted <sup>1</sup>		FY 2006 Revised Enacted <sup>2</sup>		FY 2007 Pres. Budget		FY 2007 +/- FY 2006	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Protection	4,578	\$1,018,092	4,479	\$1,010,919	4,513	\$1,070,670	34	\$59,751
Investigations	1,938	\$367,666	2,085	\$392,570	2,100	\$394,433	15	\$1,863
<b>Gross Discretionary</b>	<b>6,516</b>	<b>\$1,385,758</b>	<b>6,564</b>	<b>\$1,403,489</b>	<b>6,613</b>	<b>\$1,465,103</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>\$61,614</b>
<i>Less Prior Year Rescission</i>	--	(\$750)	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,516</b>	<b>\$1,385,008</b>	<b>6,564</b>	<b>\$1,403,489</b>	<b>6,613</b>	<b>\$1,465,103</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>\$61,614</b>

<sup>1</sup> FY 2005 reflects an adjusted total showing scorekeeping adjustment for the FY 2005 enacted rescission of prior year carryover funds from the FY 2003 Wartime Supplemental appropriation P.L. 108-11.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 1% rescission (\$12.120M) and \$3.6M Hurricane Katrina Emergency Supplemental.

**FY 2007 Initiatives:**

- **2008 Presidential Campaign - National Special Security Events .... \$20.900M (0 FTE)**  
The Secret Service supports activities requiring protection at special events (i.e., presidential campaigns and National Special Security Events). Funding is requested in a new Special Event Fund to cover event costs such as agent overtime and travel, and specialized equipment. The majority of resources, \$18.4 million, are planned for 2008 Presidential campaign preparations including protective detail personnel, and procuring equipment and supplies to support candidate/nominee protective operations.
  
- **Protective Terrorist Countermeasures ..... \$17.200M (0 FTE)**
  - **Armored Limousines (\$9.000 million)**  
The vehicle carrying the President serves as the “Oval Office” when he travels beyond the perimeter of the White House Complex. Additional funding will allow for expansion, maintenance, and replacement of the existing Presidential/Vice Presidential armored vehicle fleet. The Presidential/Vice Presidential armored vehicle is vital to the Secret Service’s ability to provide critical protection to the President and Vice President when traveling via motor vehicle.
  
  - **Protective Terrorist Countermeasures Support Programs (\$8.200 million)**  
During FY 2007, the Secret Service will upgrade, enhance, replace and maintain critical classified systems within the White House and those used by both protective and investigative missions. Funding for these equipment upgrades, enhancements, or replacements ensures the Secret Service can remain proactive in countering terrorist threats against the President, Vice President and high-threat Protectees.
  
- **Bush Post-Presidency Detail ..... \$5.000M (17 FTE)**  
Funding is required to begin the staffing of the new President Bush post-presidency detail. Although the detail will not be operational until January 20, 2009, the positions will be recruited, hired, and trained in FY 2007. They will be used to help augment campaign protection in FY 2008. Following the Inauguration of the new President, these agents will be used to backfill senior special agents assigned to field offices throughout the country who in turn will be transferred to the new detail.



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# FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

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## **Description:**

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) leads the Federal Government's role in planning for, preventing, mitigating the effects of, responding to, and recovering from all domestic disasters, whether natural or man-made, including acts of terror.

In addition to its headquarters in Washington, D.C., FEMA has 10 regional offices, 2 area offices, 2 field locations, and various disaster-related sites that carry out the Agency's operations throughout the U. S. and its territories.

## **Responsibilities:**

FEMA manages and coordinates the Federal response to major domestic disasters and emergencies of all types in accordance with the *Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act*. It ensures the effectiveness of emergency response providers at all levels of government in responding to terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. FEMA also administers public assistance and hazard mitigation programs to prevent or to reduce the risk to life and property from floods and other hazards. Finally, FEMA leads all Federal incident management preparedness and response planning by building a comprehensive National Incident Management System (NIMS) that incorporates Federal, State, Tribal, and local government personnel, agencies, and regional authorities.

## **Service to the Public:**

FEMA is at the forefront of public service in times of need. Disasters and acts of terrorism happen without notice; therefore FEMA stands ready to provide rapid assistance and resources in emergency situations when State and local responders are overwhelmed or unavailable. At a disaster location, FEMA leads the recovery effort by providing expertise and coordinating resources from around the country. Financial assistance is also provided to State and local governments as well as to citizens directly. FEMA ensures that Federal agencies are fully prepared and to coordinate a single, comprehensive disaster response.

## **At a Glance**

*Senior Leadership:*  
*R. David Paulison, Acting Director*

*Established: 1979 as independent agency;*  
*transferred to DHS in 2003*

*Major Divisions: Mitigation, Readiness,*  
*Recovery, and Response Division; National*  
*Incident Management System (NIMS),*  
*National Integration Center (NIC); Office of*  
*National Security Coordination (ONSC); 10*  
*Operational Regions*

***Budget Request:***        ***\$5,326,882,000***

*Gross Discretionary*    *\$3,093,858,000*  
*Mandatory, Fees,*  
*& Trust Funds*        *\$2,233,024,000*

***Employees (FTE):***    ***5,948***  
*3,493 Disaster Relief Fund*  
*2,455 Other Appropriations*



New Orleans, La., August 30, 2005 – A FEMA Urban Search and Rescue task force rescues a resident from the floods in New Orleans.

## **2005 Accomplishments:**

- **2005 Hurricane Season:** The 2005 hurricane season was the most active and devastating in U.S. history. Within 100 days of Hurricane Katrina's striking the Gulf Coast., FEMA provided nearly \$5.2 billion to more than 1.4 million households impacted by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita; figures unmatched in the Agency's history. More than 130 Disaster Recovery Centers were stretched across Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, serving the needs of an unprecedented number of people displaced from their homes. Working through the American Red Cross, FEMA supported the Nation's largest-ever sheltering operation, with more than 320,000 evacuees at its peak, and paid to house 85,000 families in emergency hotel housing. FEMA also provided rental assistance to more than 653,000 families who were displaced. More than 40,000 manufactured homes or travel trailers provided through FEMA were occupied by families in the Gulf Coast, and more than 140,000 temporary roofs were put on damaged homes through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. As of January 1, FEMA and its Federal partners have removed nearly 60 million cubic yards of debris, and FEMA has approved over \$392 million in Community Disaster Assistance Loans and over \$205 million in unemployment insurance.
- **National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP):** As of January 2006, the program had 4.7 million policies in more than 20,100 communities with \$811 billion of insurance in force. The 2005 hurricane season has resulted in the highest number of flood insurance claims since the NFIP was established in 1968. It is expected that over 200,000 claims will result from Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma alone. As of January 1, the NFIP has paid more than \$12 billion in claims from these three storms, with an estimated \$10 billion in additional claims to be paid over the next few months.
- **National Incident Management System (NIMS):** NIMS executed best practices in working with Federal, State, and local governments to complete the typing of 120 emergency response resources to facilitate mutual aid during major disasters in 2005. Seven working groups were established to develop credentialing requirements for first responders and key support personnel. Every State and U. S. Territory initiated efforts to adopt and implement NIMS formally, and to train State and local authorities and first responders on NIMS and the Incident Command System. The NIMS Integration Center (NIC) established a NIMS National Standard Curriculum to ensure that NIMS training was widely available and consistent among all training providers. Approximately 600,000 individuals completed NIMS awareness training in 2005. The NIC recruited detailees from the U.S. Coast Guard and the U.S. Forest Service to augment NIC staff and finalized a cooperative agreement with Eastern Kentucky University to provide NIMS systems development and testing support.
- **2004 Hurricane Recovery:** Building on its response to Hurricanes Charley, Frances, Ivan, and Jeanne, FEMA continued its support and contribution to the long-term recovery of communities in the impacted states. In Florida, which was hit by all four hurricanes, FEMA has provided more than \$5.6 billion in Federal assistance to date, including nearly \$1.2 billion for housing and other needs assistance awarded to individuals; nearly \$1.2

billion for contracted goods and services needed when the hurricanes hit; and more than \$1.8 billion in U.S. Small Business Administration loans to homeowners, renters, and owners of businesses of any size that sustained uninsured or underinsured damage or loss because of the disasters.

- **Catastrophic Disaster Planning:** This essential planning effort is a vigorous, focused, and sustained national effort to improve the Nation's ability to provide for response and recovery both during and after a catastrophic event. FEMA, in coordination with its Federal partners and State and local emergency managers, will develop national-level standards and guidelines to assist with the development of mass evacuation and sheltering and care needs for localities receiving large numbers of evacuees, as part of a total catastrophic disaster planning effort. This includes continuing to identify alternative housing solutions for disaster victims that will offer expedited delivery, installation, and occupation. FEMA will also initiate direct technical assistance for catastrophic disaster readiness planning for response and recovery for two high-risk areas, such as the New Madrid Seismic Zone, and Miami, FL, and will continue to work with the State of Louisiana to plan for response and recovery to a catastrophic hurricane.



Houston, Texas, November 18, 2005 -- Bernice Robles, a Spanish linguist community relations (CR) worker, assists Jacqueline Garcia with FEMA housing paperwork. CR workers are reaching out to evacuees throughout the U.S. in several languages.



**BUDGET REQUEST***Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2005 Enacted <sup>1</sup>		FY 2006 Revised Enacted <sup>2</sup>		FY 2007 Pres. Budget		FY 2007 +/- FY 2006	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) <sup>3</sup> and Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program (DADLPA)	2,293	\$2,042,947	3,496	\$1,752,861	3,496	\$1,941,959	--	\$189,098
Readiness, Mitigation, Response, Recovery; Administrative and Regional Operations (ARO); Public Health; Office of the Under Secretary; and Radiological Emergency Preparedness <sup>4</sup>	2,078	\$479,465	1,894	\$454,705	2,094	\$522,883	200	\$68,178
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund; National Flood Mitigation Fund	55	\$120,000	15	\$77,500	55	\$180,978	40	\$103,478
Emergency Food and Shelter	--	\$153,000	--	\$151,470	--	\$151,470	--	--
National Flood Insurance Fund - Discretionary and Flood Map Modernization	304	\$292,593	303	\$293,854	303	\$296,568	--	\$2,714
<b>Gross Discretionary</b>	<b>4,730</b>	<b>\$3,088,005</b>	<b>5,708</b>	<b>\$2,730,390</b>	<b>5,948</b>	<b>\$3,093,858</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>\$363,468</b>
National Flood Insurance Fund - Mandatory	--	\$1,950,251	---	\$2,104,354	--	\$2,233,024	--	\$128,670
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,730</b>	<b>\$5,038,256</b>	<b>5,708</b>	<b>\$4,834,744</b>	<b>5,948</b>	<b>\$5,326,882</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>\$492,138</b>
Supplemental DRF	--	\$66,385,000 <sup>5</sup>	--	(\$752,500)	--	--	--	--
Supplemental Public Health <sup>6</sup>	--	\$100,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Supplemental ARO <sup>7</sup>	--	--	--	\$17,200	--	--	--	--
Supplemental DADLPA <sup>8</sup>	--	--	--	\$752,500	--	--	--	--
Biodefense Countermeasures <sup>9</sup>	--	\$2,507,776	--	--	--	--	--	--
<i>Less Prior Year Rescission</i>	--	(\$5,000)	--	(\$23,409,300) <sup>10</sup>	--	--	--	--

- <sup>1</sup> Amounts for FY 2005 include a .8 percent across-the-board rescission of \$20.224 million pursuant to P.L. 108-447. 5 FTE in the Cerro Grande appropriation are not included in the total.
- <sup>2</sup> Amounts for FY 2006 reflect a transfer of \$44.848 million and 203 FTE to the new Preparedness Directorate and a 1% rescission of \$26.329 million pursuant to P.L. 109-148.
- <sup>3</sup> FY 2006 and FY 2007 DRF FTE are estimated based on a 5-year average. Actual FTE may be higher, depending on disaster recovery requirements.
- <sup>4</sup> Radiological Emergency Preparedness transferred to the Preparedness Directorate in FY 2006.
- <sup>5</sup> FY 2005 Supplemental includes \$6.5 billion pursuant to P.L. 108-324, \$10.0 billion pursuant to P.L. 109-61, and \$49.885 billion pursuant to P.L. 109-62.
- <sup>6</sup> Supplemental transfer from DRF pursuant to P.L. 109-062.
- <sup>7</sup> Supplemental pursuant to P.L. 109-148.
- <sup>8</sup> Supplemental transfers from DRF including \$751.0 million pursuant to P.L. 109-088 and \$1.5 million pursuant to P.L. 109-148.
- <sup>9</sup> Appropriation enacted in FY 2005; available for obligation through FY 2008. Biodefense Countermeasures transferred to the Preparedness Directorate in FY 2006.
- <sup>10</sup> Rescission of FY 2005 DRF Supplemental pursuant to P.L. 109-148. Reallocated to other hurricane needs.

**FY 2007 Initiatives:**

- **Strengthen Operational Capability ..... \$29.000M (92 FTE)**  
Funding for this request will be devoted to strengthening essential support functions upon which FEMA’s five programs (Readiness, Mitigation, Response, Recovery, and National Security) rely to carry out critical mission activities. The program increase will be used to fill vacant positions and to provide funding in support of operational capability, including upgrading capital infrastructure and information technology support services. The funds will allow FEMA to support required expansions of Federally mandated programs and inflationary cost increases without cutting into its ability to fill positions and carry out mission essential programs. The increase will help fund required equal employment opportunity continuing education, implementation of the No-Fear Act, anticipated rate hikes, inflationary increases in utilities, fuel costs, phone services, wage rate determinations, rental payments to GSA-leased facilities, transit subsidies, security guard services, and programs that support the President's Management Agenda, such as full implementation of cyber security requirements. Without this funding, these base requirements will necessitate diversion of funding from other programs and staffing, and will erode FEMA’s mission performance capability.
  
- **Procurement Staff Increases ..... \$5.000M (41 FTE)**  
DHS is working to strengthen procurement capability across the board. This funding is requested to acquire additional staff to address procurement requirements. Additional staffing will enhance FEMA's ability to effectively deliver disaster response and recovery services by efficiently and properly processing procurement requests during both routine and extraordinary operating periods.
  
- **National Response Plan (NRP) Support ..... \$5.300M (7 FTE)**  
The NRP is designed to coordinate the response to all types and magnitudes of threats or hazards. Effective coordination is essential to the ability of Federal, State, local and

Tribal governments to work together to reduce the consequences of attacks or natural disasters by lessening human suffering, decreasing loss of life and property, and restoring critical infrastructure in affected communities. The funding requested will allow FEMA to support shortened response times and provide more effective assistance during incidents of national significance. This funding will provide additional personnel, operating costs, and program support necessary to implement, maintain and update the NRP in cooperation and coordination with other Federal agencies to ensure the successful implementation of the plan.

- **Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program ..... \$100.000M (40 FTE)**  
The pre-disaster mitigation grant program provides funding for hazard mitigation programs that are designed to reduce the risk to populations, structures, and critical infrastructure from natural disasters. Based on historical averages of mitigation grant programs, the additional \$100 million will provide for the protection of: over 600 additional properties from flood damage through acquisition, elevation, relocation, and/or flood proofing; 250 additional critical facilities from flood damage through drainage, infrastructure, and utilities projects; 240 additional properties from hurricane wind damage; 92 additional storm shelters to save lives from tornadoes; and 154 additional critical public facilities against seismic damage.
- **Emergency Alert System (EAS) Upgrade ..... \$5.000M (0 FTE)**  
The EAS, which uses commercial radio and television broadcast services to send Presidential messages, provides a readily available and reliable means of emergency communications with the American people when catastrophic events occur and other national communications resources have been damaged or compromised. As a continuation to the supplemental funding provided in FY 2006, this funding will be used to improve system coverage, reliability, survivability, and security by providing a two-way, national-level EAS satellite backbone/path that will effectively link all Federal, State, and U. S. Territory Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs).
- **FTE for Financial and Acquisition Management ..... \$10.700M (40 FTE)**  
The FY 2006 Supplemental Appropriation provided funding to FEMA for 80 new positions, 40 FTE. Of the positions provided, 60 will be used to establish and operate the Gulf Region Acquisition Center to support the billions of dollars in contracts necessary to meet the unprecedented recovery needs of Hurricane Katrina. The remaining 20 positions will be located at FEMA Headquarters and the Disaster Finance Center to bolster the agency's financial management capabilities to meet the demands of current and future catastrophic disasters. The funding requested will allow continued support of these additional personnel, and improvements in internal controls over financial reporting.

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## U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

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### **Description:**

The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) will secure America's promise as a nation of immigrants by providing accurate and useful information to our customers, granting immigration and citizenship benefits, promoting an awareness and understanding of citizenship, and ensuring the integrity of the immigration system. USCIS has initiated a Business Transformation Program to modernize its business operations and the underlying technology that supports those operations to more efficiently and effectively meet its mission requirements.

### **Responsibilities:**

USCIS is the Federal agency responsible for granting or denying immigration benefits to individuals seeking to enter, reside, or work in the U.S. – processing over 6 million immigration benefit applications a year.

### **Service to the Public:**

Through a network of 250 local offices, Application Support Centers, Service Centers, Asylum offices, National Customer Service Call (NCSC) Centers, Forms Centers, and the Internet, USCIS works with applicants to collect, process, and grant benefits which range from work authorization documents, to asylum and refugee applications, to petitions for immediate relatives to immigrate to the U.S.

### **At a Glance**

*Senior Leadership:*  
*Emilio T. Gonzalez, Director*

*Established: 2003*

*Major Divisions: Immigration Security and Integrity; Adjudication Services; Information and Customer Services; Citizenship*

**Budget Request:**        **\$1,985,990,000**

*Gross Discretionary*    \$181,990,000

*Mandatory, Fees  
& Trust Funds*        \$1,804,000,000

*Employees (FTE):*        10,122



**2005 Accomplishments:**

- Since October 2004, processed 7.3 million immigration benefit applications while reducing, since January 2004, the immigration benefit application backlog from 3.8 million cases to less than 1.0 million cases.
- Since October 2004, performed approximately 35 million background/security checks on all persons seeking immigration benefits. These checks assist in identifying applicants and petitioners who may pose a threat to national security and public safety.
- Improved the security and integrity of the immigration system through capture of biometric data such as electronic fingerprints, photographs, and signatures.
- Developed the “How Do I...?” series of informational fact sheets with detailed answers to frequently asked immigration questions available online and in Spanish, making it easier for applicants to understand and file petitions.
- Developed the Benefit Fraud Assessment (BFA) Program to determine the fraud rate among immigration benefit applications. This tool has assisted Immigration and Customs Enforcement in successful indictments and prosecutions involving benefit fraud.

**BUDGET REQUEST**

*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2005 Enacted		FY 2006 Revised Enacted <sup>1</sup>		FY 2007 Pres. Budget <sup>2</sup>		FY 2007 +/- FY 2006 <sup>3</sup>	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Immigration Security and Integrity	753	\$290,000	868	\$292,500	868	\$295,500	--	\$3,000
Adjudication Services	7,471	\$1,340,500	7,511	\$1,447,850	7,061	\$1,405,000	(450)	(\$42,850)
Information and Customer Services	1,790	\$138,000	1,790	\$141,000	2,155	\$278,990	365	\$137,990
Citizenship	38	\$6,500	38	\$6,500	38	\$6,500	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,052</b>	<b>\$1,775,000</b>	<b>10,207</b>	<b>\$1,887,850</b>	<b>10,122</b>	<b>\$1,985,990</b>	<b>(85)</b>	<b>\$98,140</b>

<sup>1</sup> FY 2006 Revised Enacted reflects 1% across-the-board rescission pursuant to P.L. 109-148. USCIS’ portion was \$1.15 million.

<sup>2</sup> The Adjudication Services Program reflects an increase in discretionary funds of \$47 million for the Business Transformation Program, the Information and Customer Services Program reflects an increase in discretionary funds of \$134.99 million for the operation and expansion of the SAVE (Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements)/EEV (Employment Eligibility Verification) Program, and all programs reflect a combined \$30 million mandatory increase for pay and non-pay adjustments from projected fee increases. FTE levels shown are higher than the Budget Appendix by a total of 168 FTE dedicated to the SAVE/Basic Pilot program. These were omitted in error. The requested FTE levels are based on a preliminary estimate of needs that may change as requirements are better defined.

<sup>3</sup> An overall net decrease of \$42.85 million in the Adjudication Services Program reflects reductions due to the successful completion of backlog elimination efforts begun in FY 2002 and the conclusion of associated temporary discretionary funding (\$79.2 million) and a one-time appropriation for IT Transformation/ Digitization efforts (\$34.65 million). These decreases are offset by increases for the Business Transformation Program (\$47 million) and pay and non-pay adjustments from projected inflation-based fee increases (\$24 million).

**Fee Reform:**

Along with transforming its business processes, redesigning forms, and improving service delivery and value to its customers, USCIS will reform its fee structure to ensure the recovery of operational costs in line with Federal fee guidelines. Currently, all application fees are not optimally aligned with the cost of each application, and improvements must be made for the long term to more effectively link regular and premium fees to specific service levels. This effort becomes even more important as USCIS operations are automated, forms are reduced and simplified, and USCIS prepares to take on substantial new activities including the President’s Temporary Worker Program and a mandatory employment eligibility verification system. The Department intends to embark on a comprehensive, long-term fee reform rulemaking process for completion in 2007 with implementation in 2008. In the short term, DHS will continue to pursue modest rulemaking and legislative changes necessary to address near-term changes in operations. The Department will consider the need for additional legislative changes as part of this fee reform initiative and may transmit legislation at a later date.

**FY 2007 Initiatives:**

- **SAVE/EEV Program..... \$134.990M (365 FTE)**  
Discretionary funding of \$134.99 million is requested for the cost to: (1) operate an expanded SAVE (Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements) program pursuant to new identification requirements of the Real ID Act; and, (2) expand the current Basic Pilot program to support a mandatory national electronic employment authorization verification system, the Employment Eligibility Verification (EEV) Program. Both are key components of the Administration’s immigration reform efforts. The SAVE program is an intergovernmental, information-sharing initiative designed to aid Federal, state and local benefit providers in verifying immigration status, to ensure only entitled non-citizens receive public benefits. The EEV program makes it easier for employers to electronically confirm the employment eligibility of employees, improves the accuracy of wage and tax reporting, and protects jobs for authorized workers.
- **Business Transformation Program..... \$47.000M (0 FTE)**  
Discretionary funding of \$47 million is requested for business transformation as part of a comprehensive, multi-year program to dramatically improve how USCIS interacts with customers; how it receives, processes, and exchanges information; and how it ensures the security and integrity of the immigration system. This funding will help USCIS accelerate critically needed modernization, automating its business operations and ultimately eliminating its paper-based processes. Additionally, it will make it easier and faster for customers to electronically file immigration applications, get updates on the status of their applications, and, as appropriate, receive immigration benefits. An estimated \$65 million in fee revenues will supplement the program’s discretionary resources. USCIS’ Business Transformation Program is a key element of Secretary Chertoff’s Second Stage Review.



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## PREPAREDNESS DIRECTORATE

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### **Description:**

The Preparedness Directorate was created during the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Second Stage Review (2SR) and was enacted with the FY 2006 appropriation. The new Directorate consolidates multiple component organizations into a single entity which now spearheads the execution of a common Preparedness mission. The Preparedness Directorate is the Department's focal point to build our Nation's preparedness to defend and secure the homeland from terrorist attack and to respond effectively to attacks, major disasters and other emergencies.

### **Responsibilities:**

The Preparedness Directorate bolsters our nation's security through a multi-layered system of preparedness measures based on risk management. Working with federal, state, local, and private sector partners, the Directorate identifies threats, determines vulnerabilities, and targets resources to mitigate the greatest risks. Through grants and training of both national and local levels, the Directorate supports protective measures to safeguard our borders, seaports, bridges and highways, and critical information systems.

### **Service to the Public:**

The Preparedness Directorate provides knowledge, technical assistance, and equipment to first responders and owners/operators of critical infrastructure to improve the nation's preparedness for emergencies, whether natural or terrorism-related disasters.

### **At a Glance**

#### *Senior Leadership:*

*George Foresman, Under Secretary*

*Tracy Henke, Executive Director for Grants and Training*

*Robert Stephan, Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection*

*R. David Paulison, U.S. Fire Administration*

*Jeffrey Runge, Chief Medical Officer*

*Thomas Lockwood, National Capital Region Coordination*

*Chester Lunner, Acting - State and Local Government Coordination*

*Established: FY 2006*

*Major Divisions: Office of the Under Secretary; Assistant Secretary for Cyber Security and Telecommunications; Assistant Secretary for Grants and Training; Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection; U.S. Fire Administration; Chief Medical Officer; National Capital Region Coordination; State and Local Government Coordination*

***Budget Request:       \$3,419,989,000***

*Employees (FTE):       1,028*





This is accomplished through the following mission elements:

*Under Secretary Preparedness* – Strengthen the Nation’s capacity to prepare for and respond to natural or other disasters, including:

- *National Capital Region Coordination* – Oversees and coordinates Federal programs for and relationships with state, local, and regional authorities in the National Capital Region.
- *Chief Medical Officer* – Ensures internal and external coordination of all medical preparedness activities to prevent and mitigate biologically-based attacks on human health or on our food supply. This includes the preparation for consequences of catastrophic incidents, many of which are medical in nature, by fully engaging with state and local authorities, associations of medical professionals, and other stakeholders that deal with medical consequences of natural disasters or terrorist attack.
- *National Preparedness Integration Program* – Directorate-wide program synchronizes government, private sector, and citizen preparedness goals. This includes oversight of preparedness assessments; specific efforts to align Federal, state, and local command and control processes; improving catastrophic planning efforts for our most vulnerable citizens – children, the elderly, and those with special needs; enhance communication systems available in an emergency; and encourage and implement innovative ideas and methods for preparedness.

*Grants, Training and Exercise* – Serves the public by equipping American first responders – firefighters, police officers, and emergency medical providers. Provides agencies with grant resources to acquire equipment, training, and technical assistance to prepare them to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorist acts and natural disasters.

*U.S. Fire Administration* – Supports the preparation of the Nation’s first responders and health care leaders by providing research and training on how to evaluate and minimize community risk, improve protection of critical infrastructure and to be better prepared to react to all hazard



and terrorism emergencies. The U.S. Fire Administration also provides technical expertise and administrative support in the award of grants to fire departments.

*Infrastructure Protection* – Serves the public by ensuring that the entities/people responsible for securing the Nation’s critical infrastructure assets and key resources have the knowledge, skills, and equipment to accomplish their mission. Assistance is provided based on a risk-based approach that takes into account threats (both natural and terrorism related), vulnerabilities, criticality, consequence, and available mitigation strategies.

*Cyber Security and Telecommunications* – Works collaboratively with public, private, and international entities to secure cyberspace and U.S. cyber assets, reduce risk to the vulnerability of the Nation’s telecommunications and information technology infrastructures, enable timely response and recovery under all circumstances, including crises or emergencies from natural disasters and terrorist activity, and coordinate the planning for and provision of national security and emergency preparedness for cyber security and communications for the Federal government.

*Biodefense Programs* – Establishes the capability to rapidly identify and characterize threats, and plan for and deploy targeted defenses against bioterrorist attacks. The biosurveillance data streams provide indications data for both disease surveillance and bioterrorism warnings. This program also strengthens the Nation’s preparedness against bioterrorist attacks by pre-purchasing critically needed vaccines and other countermeasures for biodefense.

## **2005 Accomplishments:**

### **Grants and Training**

- Grant funding awarded in 2005 totaled nearly 2.837 billion including, \$885 million for high-density urban areas, \$1.1 billion for basic formula grants, \$386 million for law enforcement terrorism prevention grants, and \$174 million for emergency management performance grants. Once FY 2006 funds have been awarded, DHS will have provided nearly \$18 billion in assistance to our nation’s emergency first responder communities since 9/11.
- In fiscal year 2005, the Department’s Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness training consortium has provided counterterrorism training to over 518,000 emergency officials and personnel from across the country on a range of incident response issues, including incident management, unified command, and public works protection/response, and training on weapons of mass destruction. Increased use of web and video-based training delivery has substantially increased the reach of these programs.
- Introduced the Interim National Preparedness Goal under Homeland Security Presidential Directive–8, which establishes a strategic preparedness framework for federal, state, local, and tribal entities to prevent, protect, respond, and recover from an Incident of National Significance, whether natural or man-made. The goal establishes readiness priorities and targets to guide investments at all levels of government.
- The Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness (SLGCP) conducted the third Top Officials (TOPOFF) Exercise – the largest full scale terrorist simulated exercise in the nation’s history. The exercise tested preparedness and coordination at all levels of government as well as with our international partners. Collectively, SLGCP conducted over 400 exercises at the national, state, and local levels through fiscal year 2005.

- Citizen Corps had tremendous growth at both the national and local levels in FY 2005. There are Citizen Corps Councils in 55 of the 56 states and territories. At the local level, Councils now serve nearly 70% of the U.S. population, and there are almost 2,050 Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) programs nationwide.
- Ease of access to the Assistance to Firefighter Grants (AFG) program has been improved through development of an applicant tutorial containing key program information, including a self-study tool on the grant application process. AFG continued the successful practice of conducting local workshops for fire departments and non-affiliated EMS organizations across the country in order to provide valuable information and guidance on the grant program and the application process, during the FY 2005 application period, G&T conducted nearly 500 workshops, which were attended by almost 9,600 fire department and EMS officials. AFG initiated a pilot survey of departments to determine the effectiveness of the grant program toward improving response operations.

### **United States Fire Administration**

- Delivered 2,782 training programs to 72,370 fire and emergency response personnel through its diverse delivery system and network of national training partners.
- Initiated the conversion of its 13-course fire-related baccalaureate curriculum from a print-based, independent study format to one that is completely Web-based. The conversion was managed by the instructional design unit of Empire State College, one of the Degrees at a Distance Program schools and a national leader in distance education.
- Developed policy, procedures, and training for a cadre of structural firefighters that will be identified by state in wild land fire threat zones.
- Conducted studies of emergency response technology and operations to improve and enhance responder performance and public safety.
- Delivered fire/arson training programs to Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) personnel under partnership agreements.
- Developed and disseminated national response, prevention, public education, and preparedness and planning programs addressing reducing the nation's risk and vulnerabilities to incidents and disasters involving fire, hazardous materials, terrorist actions, and natural and technological hazards.

### **Infrastructure Protection (IP) Portion of Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection (IAIP) (Legacy Organization for IP and Cyber Security and Telecommunications)**

- Established the Homeland Infrastructure Threat and Risk Analysis Center (HITRAC). HITRAC is the national center for the integration, analysis and sharing of information

regarding the risks of terrorist attacks to U.S. infrastructure for stakeholders within DHS, other Federal departments and agencies, the Intelligence Community, state and local governments and law enforcement agencies, and in the private sector.

- Initiated the Vulnerability Assessment Comprehensive Review (CR) program for 30 nuclear power plants. The CR assesses preparedness and response capabilities for high-priority sectors.
- Placed 68 Protective Security Advisors (PSAs) personnel in 60 locations co-located with DHS offices throughout the Nation as local liaison hubs between DHS and communities to convey threat advisories and specify warning information and guidance on appropriate protective measures and countermeasures to the community they serve.
- Finalized and disseminated the initial 5 sector modules of the Risk Analysis Method for Critical Asset Protection (RAMCAP) project. This tool provides asset owners a means to assess their own risk in metrics that are easily communicated for a consistent framework across sectors.
- Maintained a 24x7 National Coordinating Center (NCC) for Telecommunications to facilitate the initiation, coordination, restoration and reconstitution of National Security and Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) Telecommunications services or facilities under all circumstances.
- Continued to expand the Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) user community. Increased the total Wireless Priority Service (WPS) users, and completed WPS full operating capability and deployment in several wireless carrier networks. Several additional wireless network providers will have WPS fully deployed within FY2006.
- Maintained 24X7 cyber watch, warnings and response capability (United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team (US-CERT) that identifies threats and vulnerabilities and coordinates responses to major cyber security incidents.

#### **National Capital Region Coordination (previously under Office of the Secretary & Executive Management)**

- Initiated and developed a strategic plan for the National Capital Region to align and integrate policies, programs and activities, working collaboratively with federal, state, local and regional partners from government, the private sector and nonprofit organizations. Began development and coordination of the NCR First Responder

Partnership Initiative to provide first responders from multiple jurisdictions with standardized identity management processes and access cards that will enable electronic identity authentication during an emergency incident. NCRC leveraged resources from the Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security, Department of the Interior, and Veteran's Affairs. NCR state, regional and local leaders committed Urban Area Security Initiative Grants for their portion.

**Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP) (previously under EP&R)**

- Conducted and evaluated biennial full scale radiological emergency response exercises at 33 commercial nuclear power plants and 11 REP Program courses for Federal, state, tribal, and local emergency response personnel in the detection, reporting, assessment, protection against, and reduction of effects from radioactive materials released into the environment in the event of nuclear power plant accidents.

**Biodefense Countermeasures (previously under EP&R)**

- Pre-purchased critically needed vaccines and medications to place in the Strategic National Stockpile based on determination of material threat by the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

**BUDGET REQUEST***Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2005 Enacted <sup>1</sup>		FY 2006 Revised Enacted <sup>5/6</sup>		FY 2007 Pres. Budget		FY 2007 +/- FY 2006	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Office of the Under Secretary Preparedness	--	--	85	\$15,918	106	\$74,468	21	\$58,550
Grants and Training (G&T)	--	--	233	\$3,362,737	233	\$2,750,009	--	(\$612,728)
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP) <sup>2</sup>	--	--	90	(\$1,266)	130	\$(477)	40	\$789
United States Fire Administration (USFA)	--	--	113	\$44,499	114	\$46,849	1	\$2,350
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security (IPIS)	--	--	445	\$619,244	445	\$549,140	--	(\$70,104)
Biodefense Countermeasures <sup>3</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	--	--	<b>966</b>	<b>\$4,041,132</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>\$3,419,989</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>(\$621,143)</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Preparedness Directorate did not exist in FY 2005. Under Second Stage Review (2SR) changes, elements of IAIP, OSLGCP, and EP&R were combined to form the Preparedness Directorate.

<sup>2</sup> REPP has a negative appropriation because collections during current year (CY) fund CY+1. Actual Budget Authority for FY2006 is \$18.096M and for FY2007 is requested at \$23.832M. A proposed FY 2006 reprogramming action for the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program is anticipated to be submitted to request an increase in the FY 2006 collection authority to meet anticipated FY 2007 budget expenditures.

<sup>3</sup> The FY 2004 Appropriation for DHS provides \$5.593B for securing medical countermeasures against biological terror attacks to remain available through FY 2013: Provided, that not to exceed \$3.418B may be obligated during fiscal years FY 2004 through FY 2008, of which not to exceed \$890M may be obligated during fiscal year 2004. Therefore, \$2.175B will be available for FY 2009 to FY 2013. The FY2006 available balance is \$2.324B of the \$3.418B available during the FY 2004 through FY 2008 period.

<sup>4</sup> The FTE totals represented do not include the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) 42 FTEs as they are Reimbursable Resources from the Department of Defense - US Army.

<sup>5</sup> The FY2006 Enacted totals include a Government-wide 1% Rescission. REPP is exempt from this rescission because they are a fee-based appropriation.

**FY 2007 Initiatives:**

In FY 2007, Preparedness is requesting \$3,419,989,000, which is a decrease of \$621,143,000 over the FY 2006 enacted amount of \$4,041,132,000. Preparedness has identified critical program enhancements to existing operations and has prioritized new undertakings to accomplish its mission. In order to support the priority activities, Preparedness plans to bolster its base staffing to 1,028 full time equivalents (FTE) in FY 2007 from 966 in FY 2006.

- **Chief Medical Officer ..... \$3.000M (5 FTE)**  
This funding will enable the CMO to coordinate Department medical preparedness and response activities. The CMO will advise the Secretary and Deputy Secretary on medical issues, provide coordination and oversight on behalf of the Secretary for the Department’s biodefense programs, advocate for public health issues to the DHS Secretary, and ensure a unified approach to medical preparedness and response among the U.S. health community. Additionally, the CMO will represent DHS, externally and internally, on medical issues.
  
- **National Preparedness Integration Program ..... \$50.000M (14 FTE)**  
This enhancement of \$50,000,000 represents the total funding requested for FY 2007. This initiative supports the Preparedness Directorate by funding activities to strengthen the nation’s capacity to prepare for and respond to natural or other disasters. Activities to be performed in this initiative include Catastrophic Planning, Emergency Communications Improvements, Command and Control Alignment, Medical Preparedness Coordination, projects to implement innovative ideas methods for augmenting preparedness nationwide and Ready.gov.
  
- **National Capitol Region Coordination ..... \$1.108M (1 FTE)**  
The NCRC oversees and coordinates Federal programs for and relationships with state, local and regional authorities, private and non-profit sectors in the National Capital Region (NCR). This enhancement of \$1,108,000 will support coordination activities of the Department of Homeland Security relating to NCR. NCRC will focus on implementation and exercise of the NCR Homeland Security Strategic Plan.
  
- **Targeted Infrastructure Protection Grants..... \$213.900M (0 FTE)**  
The request will increase the Targeted Infrastructure Protection program grants by \$213,900,000 for a total of \$600,000,000. The TIP grants will supplement state, local and private sector infrastructure protection efforts based on a risk-based approach to mitigating critical vulnerabilities with a continued emphasis on security investments at ports and transit agencies based on relevant intelligence and threat data.
  
- **Urban Area Security Initiative Grants (UASI) ..... \$80.650M (0 FTE)**  
The request will increase the UASI program by \$80,650,000 for a total of \$838,000,000. USAI grants are designed to strengthen security in the nation’s urban areas. These grants are awarded on the evaluation of both risk and need and provide a second layer of security to the nation’s high risk urban areas.

- **Chemical Site Security..... \$10.000M (0 FTE)**  
The request will establish an office to oversee chemical site security. DHS will classify facilities into risk-based tiers, establish security standards for each tier and ensure strong safeguards are in place to protect the public disclosure of any sensitive information gathered by the Office.
- **United States Fire Administration (USFA) ..... \$1.500M (1 FTE)**  
This funding will enable the USFA to develop and upgrade course structures and materials to remain current with evolving technologies, techniques, and threats.
- **Critical Infrastructure Outreach and Partnerships ..... \$35.000M (0 FTE)**  
The request will increase funding for Critical Infrastructure Outreach and Partnerships by \$35,000,000. This amount includes \$30,000,000 for implementing Sector-Specific Plans in accordance with the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) and a \$5,000,000 enhancement for NIPP program management. Program management support will be provided to Federal agencies for each of the 17 infrastructure sectors on final development and approval of sector-specific protection plans. The NIPP Program Management Office will also begin to oversee the implementation of sector-specific plans. The management office will also conduct annual and triennial reviews, and promote the NIPP to federal and non-federal stakeholders. Funding to implement sector-specific plans will enable DHS to address protection efforts across the country based on national-level priorities based on risk and need. Under the NIPP framework, DHS will focus infrastructure protection resources towards the areas of greatest need.

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## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

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### **Description:**

The Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate conducts, stimulates and enables research, development, test, evaluation and the timely transition of homeland security capabilities to federal, state and local government and private sector entities to anticipate, prevent, respond to and recover from terrorist acts.

### **Responsibilities:**

The S&T Directorate provides leadership for directing, funding and conducting research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) and procurement of technology and systems to prevent the importation of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and related weapons and material and to protect against and respond to terrorist threats. The S&T Directorate partners and coordinates with federal, state and local government and private sector entities in conducting its activities and establishes an efficient system to transfer homeland security developments and technologies to the operational elements of the Department to enhance their ability to execute all missions, now and in the future, and to meet the high priority homeland security RDT&E needs of the nation.

There are four key offices in the Science & Technology (S&T) Directorate, each of which has an important role in implementing the Directorate's RDT&E activities. These offices are: Plans, Programs, and Requirements (PPR); Office of Research and Development (ORD); Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency (HSARPA); and Systems Engineering and Development (SED).

Crosscutting the four key offices, the S&T Directorate implements its activities through focused portfolios that address chemical, biological, explosives, and cyber threats; support the research and development needs of the operational units of the Department; support the development of standards and interoperability; develop an enduring R&D capability for homeland security; and receive valuable input from private industry and academia as well as national and Federal laboratories.

### **Office of Plans, Programs & Requirements**

PPR provides the strategic and technical vision for the Directorate and its RDT&E process. PPR is organized into the portfolios mentioned previously, each of which is focused on a particular discipline or activity; taken together, these portfolios span the Directorate's mission space. The

### **At a Glance**

*Senior Leadership:*  
*Dr. Charles E. McQueary, Under Secretary*

*Established: FY 2003*

*Major Divisions: Plans, Programs & Requirements; Office of Research and Development; Homeland Security Advanced Research and Projects; Systems Engineering and Development*

***Budget Request:***      ***\$1,002,271,000***

*Employees (FTE):*      383



staff of each portfolio is charged with being expert in their particular area; with understanding the activities and capabilities extant in Federal agencies and across the broad research and development community; and with developing a strategic plan for their particular portfolio, to include near-, mid-, and long-range research and development activities.

### **Office of Research and Development**

ORD provides the nation with an enduring capability in research, development, demonstration, testing and evaluation of technologies to protect the homeland. ORD builds enduring RDT&E capability through stewardship of the homeland security complex- people, places, and programs – to anticipate, prevent, respond to and recover from terrorist attacks.

Activities within ORD address the resources that can be brought to bear to better secure the homeland through the participation of universities, national laboratories, Federal laboratories and research centers.

### **Homeland Security Advanced Research and Projects**

HSARPA has an essential role in meeting the goals and objectives of the Department and the Directorate, through research and development, and technology maturation in industry and academia. HSARPA is an external research-funding arm of the S&T Directorate. It has at its disposal a full range of contracting vehicles and the authority under the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to engage businesses, federally funded research and development centers, universities, and other government partners in performing its mission to gather, generate and develop ideas, concepts and advanced technologies to protect the homeland.

HSARPA's mission is to support basic, applied, and advanced homeland security research to promote revolutionary changes in technologies that would promote homeland security; advance the development, testing and evaluation, and deployment of homeland security technologies; and accelerate the prototyping and deployment of technologies that would address homeland security vulnerabilities. Its customers are State and local emergency responders and Federal agencies that are allied with homeland security such as the U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Secret Service, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and others.

### **Office of Systems Engineering and Development**

SED is tasked with leading the implementation and transition of large-scale or pilot systems to the field through a rapid, efficient and disciplined approach to project management.

One of the S&T Directorate's challenges is to evaluate a wide spectrum of military and commercial technologies so rapid, effective and affordable solutions can be transitioned to the Department's customers that include emergency responders and Federal agencies. In some cases, military technologies could be candidates for commercialization, but rigorous systems engineering processes need to be applied to ensure a successful transition. SED's role is to identify and then, in a disciplined manner, reduce risks associated with such technologies to ready them for deployment to the field. In doing so, the office must view each technology through the prism of affordability, performance and supportability — all critical to end-users.

SED must weigh considerations such as the urgency for a solution, consequences of the threat, safety of the product, and lifecycle support as new products are introduced. Products must be user friendly, have a minimum of false alarms, require little or no training and consistently provide accurate results. SED will demonstrate and test solutions before they are released to the field, and will validate that those solutions meet user expectations. SED also operates our Countermeasures Test Bed capability, which provides end-user “in the loop” operational testing and evaluations to the Directorate’s portfolios.

### **Service to the Public:**

The S&T Directorate is centrally important to securing the homeland. We lead a national research effort to harness science and technology, in coordination and partnership with universities, research institutes and laboratories, and private sector companies, to counter high-consequence threats. Science and technology improvements helped us in many ways to defeat the enemies we faced in the last half-century; S&T can now be deployed against those who would seek to attack our homeland and disrupt our way of life.

### **2005 Accomplishments:**

- **Biological Countermeasures:** In FY 2005, an enhanced second generation biopathogen detection (Gen 2 BioWatch) capability was initiated in the top 10 threat jurisdictions in collaboration with state and local stakeholders. The enhancement effort places more air collectors in the top threat cities to include transit and special event coverage and is expected to be completed in FY 2006 on schedule. This will allow cities to provide detection in vulnerable venues to maximize population protection. The Program also provided biological monitoring and surveillance support to National Special Security Events (NSSE) and Special Event, Homeland Security (SEHS).
- **Chemical Countermeasures:** In FY 2005, the architecture for a Rapidly Deployable Chemical Defense System to provide chemical detection capability for protection at special events was developed. The Program successfully deployed and demonstrated a ground based sensor network with a robust and secure communication system.
- **Counter-MANPADS:** In FY 2005, the program conducted and completed Critical Design Reviews for two equipment designs and completed the final prototype design for the commercial Counter-MANPADS system, including aircraft integration.
- **SAFECOM:** In FY 2005, the foundation for communications interoperability for local, tribal, state and federal public safety organizations was established through the development of a methodology for Statewide Communications Interoperability Planning. Volumes I & II of the Public Safety Architecture Framework, outlining the overall structured approach for facilitating interoperability and outlines how the architecture will operate through the development of interface standards were published. A baseline methodology to measure the current state of interoperability nationwide that will serve as a tool to measure future improvements made through local, state, and federal public safety communications initiatives was also developed. Two regional pilot projects to

assist the states in the development of statewide communications interoperability plans were also initiated.

- **Threat Analysis:** The Interagency Center for Applied Homeland Security Technology (ICAHST) at the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory was established. ICAHST fostered development of a unique coalition of government partners namely, the 23-member Steering Group which S&T chairs. The ICAHST Steering Group created the first common, national-level research agenda for both the short-term (2 years) and long-term (5-7 years) – for knowledge management technologies that will be used to drive research efforts in all the member organizations which include the Federal government’s law enforcement, intelligence, and counterterrorism communities.
- **University Programs:** In FY 2005, University Programs continued support for three DHS Centers of Excellence, awarded the fourth Center on the Study of Terrorism and Response to Terrorism, submitted a Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) for the fifth Center on High Consequence Event Preparedness and Response, and vetted the research topics for the sixth and seventh Centers. In addition, one Cooperative Center of Excellence was established with the Environmental Protection Agency. Education Programs and Informal Education Activities included expansion of Scholarships and Fellowships for approximately 300 students; a continuation of the Post Doctoral Associateship Program of 10 scientists and engineers; conducted a Pilot Summer Faculty and Student Team Program; and placement of four American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) science and technology policy fellows at the S&T Directorate.

**BUDGET REQUEST***Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2005 Enacted		FY 2006 Revised Enacted		FY 2007 Pres. Budget		FY 2007 +/- FY 2006	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Management & Administration	320	\$68,586	387	\$80,288	383	\$195,901	(4)	\$115,613
Biological Countermeasures	--	\$362,650	--	\$376,200	--	\$337,200	--	(\$39,000)
NBACC	--	\$35,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical Countermeasures	--	\$53,000	--	\$94,050	--	\$83,092	--	(\$10,958)
Explosives Countermeasures	--	\$19,700	--	\$43,560	--	\$86,582	--	\$43,022
Radiological & Nuclear Countermeasures	--	\$122,614	--	\$18,895	--	--	--	(\$18,895)
Threat Awareness	--	\$65,800	--	\$42,570	--	\$39,851	--	(\$2,719)
Standards	--	\$39,700	--	\$34,650	--	\$22,131	--	(\$12,519)
R&D Activities for DHS Executive Agencies	--	\$54,650	--	\$79,200	--	\$88,622	--	\$9,422
University & Fellowship Program	--	\$70,000	--	\$62,370	--	\$51,970	--	(\$10,400)
Emerging Threats <sup>1</sup>	--	\$10,750	--	\$7,920	--	--	--	(\$7,920)
Rapid Prototyping <sup>1</sup>	--	\$76,000	--	\$34,650	--	--	--	(\$34,650)
Emergent & Prototypical Technology (EPT) <sup>1</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	\$19,451	--	\$19,451
Counter-MANPADS	--	\$61,000	--	\$108,900	--	\$4,880	--	(\$104,020)
Critical Infrastructure Protection	--	\$27,000	--	\$40,392	--	\$15,413	--	(\$24,979)
Office of Interoperability & Compatibility	--	\$21,000	--	\$26,235	--	\$29,735	--	\$3,500
SAFETY Act	--	\$10,000	--	\$6,930	--	\$4,710	--	(\$2,220)
Research & Development Consolidation <sup>2</sup>	--	--	--	\$98,898	--	--	--	(\$98,898)
Cyber Security	--	\$18,000	--	\$16,533	--	\$22,733	--	\$6,200
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	--	--	--	\$314,834	--	--	--	(\$314,834)

Science & Technology Directorate

<b>Gross Discretionary</b>	320	\$1,115,450	387	\$1,487,075	383	\$1,002,271	(4)	(\$484,804)
<i>Less Prior Year Rescission</i>	--	--	--	(\$20,000)	-	--	--	\$20,000
<b>Total</b>	320	\$1,115,450	387	\$1,467,075	383	\$1,002,271	(4)	(\$464,804)

<sup>1</sup> Emerging Threats and Rapid Prototyping are merged in FY 2007 to create the Emergent and Prototypical Technology.

<sup>2</sup> Resources realigned to Explosives Countermeasures and R&D Activities for DHS Agencies.

**FY 2007 Initiatives:**

- **Joint AgroTerror Defense Office..... \$2.000M (1 FTE)**  
 An increase of \$2.0 million is proposed for the Biological Countermeasures program to staff the Joint Agroterror Defense Office (JADO). One of the identified deficiencies in our nation’s defense against agroterrorism is the lack of a coordinated interagency focus on the advanced development of countermeasures. To address this gap a rigorous interagency and international planning process for product development programs must be conducted. DHS will establish a joint office staffed by an executive officer and an interagency staff of four FTEs.
- **Cyber Security..... \$7.100M (0 FTE)**  
 A total increase of \$7.0 million is requested for the Cyber Security program. Of this amount, \$1.25 million is requested to enhance domain name infrastructure security R&D; \$1.25 million is requested to support R&D to secure Border Gateway Protocols under the Secure Protocols for Routing Infrastructure program; \$1 million is requested to support cyber security test beds; \$1 million is requested to support large-scale cyber security data sets; and \$2 million is requested to support R&D for highly scalable identity management with an emphasis on the ability to deploy this technology to wide-area networks; and \$0.6 million will be used for program management.
- **Internal Controls/Audit..... 1.000M (0 FTE)**  
 An increase of \$1.0 million is proposed for compliance with Public Law 108-330 The Department of Homeland Security Financial Accountability Act. The Act requires that the annual Performance and Accountability Report (PAR) include an assertion by the Secretary on the adequacy of internal controls that apply to financial reporting. In addition, the Act requires the Secretary to include an audit opinion for the Department’s internal controls over financial reporting. This funding will allow S&T to execute financial management improvement to improve internal controls.

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## DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE

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### **Description:**

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) is a jointly-staffed, national office established to improve the Nation’s capability to detect and report unauthorized attempts to import, possess, store, develop, or transport nuclear or radiological material for use against the Nation, and to further enhance this capability over time.

### **Responsibilities:**

DNDO serves as the lead DHS component for all efforts to prevent nuclear or radiological terrorism. DNDO, utilizing its interagency staff, is responsible for the development of the global nuclear detection architecture, the underlying strategy that guides the U.S. Government’s nuclear detection efforts. DNDO conducts all research, development, test, and evaluation of nuclear and radiological detection technologies within DHS, and is responsible for acquiring the technology systems necessary to implement the domestic portions of the global nuclear detection architecture. DNDO also serves as the primary operational support component within DHS for all nuclear detection operations; specifically, DNDO provides threat assessments, technical support, training curricula, and standardized response protocols for all operational components.

### **At a Glance**

*Senior Leadership:*  
*Vayl S. Oxford, Director*

*Established: April 15, 2005*

*Major Divisions: Office of Systems Engineering and Architecture; Office of Systems Development and Acquisition; Office of Transformational Research and Development; Office of Assessments; Office of Operations Support*

*Budget Request            \$535,788,000*

*Employees (FTE):        112*

### **Service to the Public:**

DNDO works to protect the United States from nuclear terrorism by continuing to advance the state-of-the-art in nuclear detection technologies, and to bring these technical solutions to bear in the Nation’s homeland security and law enforcement efforts. In addition to technical solutions, DNDO looks to balance its approach with operational solutions. DNDO works with other agencies across the U.S. Government to ensure that these capabilities provide the greatest level of protection possible, and that these capabilities are continually improved.



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Radiation portal monitors undergo testing at the DNDO Interim Test Facility at the Nevada Test Site—the first ever test series of its kind.

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**2005 Accomplishments:**

- **Systems Architecture:** In October 2005, the DNDO completed the first product of the global nuclear detection architecture. This deliverable provided a high-level description of the currently-deployed “baseline” architecture. More importantly, the products also included a gap analysis of this baseline, and identified potential initiatives to address these gaps. Throughout FY 2006, the DNDO will work with the Federal agencies responsible for implementation of the global architecture (*i.e.* DHS, DOD, DOE, FBI, NRC, State) to develop prioritized timelines for the implementation of these proposed initiatives.
- **Advanced Spectroscopic Portal (ASP) and Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM) Acquisition and Deployment Programs:** Beginning in FY 2005, all passive portal monitor development programs previously executed by the DHS Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) were consolidated into the competitive ASP program. This resulted in the acceleration of development programs from two to three year durations to shorter intervals of nine-months. The ASP development program culminated in the delivery of ten prototype detectors in August 2005.

These ten prototypes and three currently-deployed systems subsequently underwent testing at the DNDO Interim Test Facility at the Nevada Test Site (NTS). This high-fidelity test series, the first of its kind in the Nation, subjected each system to over 7,000 test runs against an entire range of threat and non-threat materials, including special nuclear materials (SNM). The results of these tests are now informing the competitive selection process to award acquisition contracts to begin deployment of next-generation systems to the Nation’s POEs.

In addition to its research and development programs, the DNDO has assumed, in FY 2006, oversight and management responsibility for the acquisition of passive detection systems previously conducted under the CBP Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM) program. To date, the RPM program has installed over 600 portal monitors at the Nation’s POEs.

- **Secondary Reachback (SRB) Program and Nuclear Assessment Program (NAP):** Upon its formation, the DNDO assumed management responsibility for NAP and the DHS SRB program from the Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate, each of which provide technical assistance to operators. In FY 2005, NAP provided assessments of approximately 100 illicit trafficking cases and communicated nuclear threats. Additionally, SRB provided technical expert analysis in support of 19 alarms generated by radiation detectors at U.S. borders and overseas.

**BUDGET REQUEST***Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2005 Enacted		FY 2006 Revised Enacted <sup>1</sup>		FY 2007 Pres. Budget		FY 2007 +/- FY 2006	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Management and Administration	--	--	--	--	112	\$30,468	112	\$30,468
Research, Development, and Operations	--	--	--	--	--	\$327,320	--	\$327,320
Systems Acquisition	--	--	--	--	--	\$178,000	--	\$178,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>[14]</b>	<b>[\$317,392]</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>\$535,788</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>\$535,788</b>

Note: Presentation reflects proposed FY 2007 account structure.

<sup>1</sup> DNDO was established in mid-FY 2005. However, the DNDO was still included within the S&T request as part of the FY 2006 President's Budget Request, as well as the enacted Appropriation. Additionally, DNDO Management and Administration requirements are funded through the S&T Management and Administration account in FY 2006.

**FY 2007 Initiatives:**

- Radiation Portal Monitor Acquisition ..... \$157.000M (0 FTE)**  
 Funding for the RPM acquisition program is provided at \$32.0M above FY 2006 funding. FY 2007 is the first year of this multiyear acquisition program that provides a majority of the funding for next-generation ASP detection systems. These systems will be initially deployed to the highest throughput ports, where the advances made in operational capability (specifically, lower "false alarm" rates at a constant detection threshold) provide the greatest benefit. The specific deployment strategy will be jointly developed by the DNDO and CBP, in accord with the global nuclear detection architecture. The DNDO will provide a portion of the available funds to deploy the acquired systems, a process that will be jointly managed with CBP.
- Mobile Detection System Acquisition ..... \$21.000M (0 FTE)**  
 The DNDO will begin the procurement of a national nuclear detection "surge" capability, a suite of mobile and relocatable detection systems, deployable to varying locations based upon heightened threat levels. This Federal capacity fills the gap in capabilities between State and local deployments of radiation detection equipment in routine safety and security operations and the Department of Energy's Nuclear Emergency Search Teams, responsible for locating nuclear devices based upon specific intelligence cuing. This request will provide initial funding for the procurement of these mobile detection assets, to be deployed to provide increased security in specific areas in periods of heightened alert. The DNDO will procure a number of mobile (man-portable) and relocatable (vehicle-mounted) detection assets, as well as the accompanying communications and information infrastructure. These systems will be Federally-owned, and operated in conjunction with State and local agencies.



- **Systems Development ..... \$109.000M (0 FTE)**  
In addition to the ASP program described above, the DNDO will launch, in FY 2006, the Cargo Advanced Automated Radiography System (CAARS) development program to develop the next-generation of active-imaging radiography systems for cargo inspection. This development program will follow a 24-month development cycle, culminating in the production of multiple prototype systems in mid-FY 2008. The CAARS program will provide considerable improvement in through-put rates of imaging systems specifically designed to find and identify shielded SNM threats. CAARS systems will remove the most time-consuming portion of the inspection process, the need for operator interpretation of radiographic images, thus reducing the overall inspection time from over five minutes to approximately thirty seconds. In FY 2007, the DNDO will fund the development of up to three competing engineering development models, with subsequent system performance evaluation driving a ‘best value’ low rate and full rate production decision in FY 2008.

Also in FY 2007, the DNDO will launch multiple integration programs to develop deployable “systems of systems” for specific operational circumstances. Examples include POE integration, the “Securing of Cities” initiative defense of cities, maritime integration, and general aviation protection. Each program will determine the necessary suites of detectors, as well as the interfaces amongst the components, to provide the greatest degrees of prevention in each venue.

- **Transformational Research and Development ..... \$100.000M (0 FTE)**  
The DNDO transformational research and development program, initiated in FY 2006, focuses on detection concepts likely to deliver the highest payoff improvements in detection capabilities needed to address critical capability gaps in the Nation’s detection architecture, such as the direct detection of shielded SNM, as well as far greater stand-off detection capabilities to detect significant quantities of SNM at greater distances, and systems capable of detecting materials in transit to the Nation’s ports, rather than once they have reached our borders. The improvements expected from the transformational research and development programs are not intended to incrementally improve deployed capabilities; rather, these improvements will fundamentally change the operational bounds of deployed systems. However, these operational concepts will require substantial increases in technical capability, only achievable by the significant and sustained funding originally requested.

The transformational research and development program also includes an academic research program, established in FY 2006, to stimulate university-based research in nuclear detection sciences, a critical academic field that has been continually shrinking since the early 1990s. This program will involve the selection of a lead institution to promote ideas and stimulate teaming between sectors through workshops, symposiums and personnel exchanges to stimulate interdisciplinary academic research and encourage more students and scientist into related fields of study.

- **Radiological and Nuclear Attribution and Forensics..... \$17.700M (6 FTE)**  
Beginning in FY 2007, the DNDO will be responsible for overseeing the Department’s involvement in ongoing interagency efforts to develop and improve radiological and nuclear attribution and forensic analysis capabilities for U.S. Government operations. This mission, previously overseen by DHS S&T, provides the Nation with the ability to determine the origin and method of nuclear or radiological attack for the purpose of prosecution or other U.S. Government action. Attribution is accomplished by fusing the results of technical forensic analyses of nuclear materials with other sources of information, including intelligence and law enforcement investigations. In FY 2007, attribution efforts will focus on enabling DHS to fuse information on the potential capabilities of terrorist organizations to develop and deploy threat agents with laboratory-based forensics techniques that determine the specific source of any nuclear and radiological materials or devices ultimately employed by those groups. Additionally, the DNDO will develop new forensics techniques for rapid analysis of nuclear and radiological materials, and establish a laboratory and telecommunications infrastructure with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Energy, and Department of Defense to support collection and analysis activities.
  
- **Program Oversight ..... \$25.914M (92 FTE)**  
As a new office formed in FY 2005, the DNDO has, until now, relied on funding from other DHS components, as well as interagency partners, to staff the office. As agreed to with interagency partners, the DNDO is to accept budget responsibility for all detailed staff (66 FTE) beginning in FY 2007. Additionally, the DNDO will now be expected to fully contribute to all DHS shared services through the Department’s Working Capital Fund, and become administratively self-sufficient.



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## ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

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### **Description:**

The Analysis and Operations appropriation provides resources for the support of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis and the Directorate of Operations. The appropriation is new beginning in FY 2006 and was created as a result of 2SR.

### **Responsibilities:**

The two offices supported by this appropriation, however different and distinct in their mission work, collaborate together with other DHS components in an effort to support the DHS mission of protecting the homeland.

*Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A)* - I&A leads the DHS Intelligence Enterprise and is responsible for the Department's intelligence and information gathering and sharing capabilities for and among all components of DHS. The Assistant Secretary for Intelligence & Analysis (ASIA) leads I&A, and is also the Department's Chief Intelligence Officer (CINT) reporting directly to the Secretary. I&A ensures that information is gathered from all relevant DHS field operations and is fused with information from other parts of the Intelligence Community to produce accurate, timely and actionable analytic intelligence products and services for DHS stakeholders.

*Directorate of Operations* - The Directorate's mission is to disseminate threat information, provide domestic situational awareness, perform incident management and ensure operational coordination among the DHS components with specific threat responsibilities. Many of these functions are performed through the Homeland Security Operations Center. The Directorate of Operations works with component leadership and other federal partners to translate intelligence data and policy into actions, and to ensure that those actions are joint, well-coordinated and executed in a timely fashion.

### **Service to the Public:**

The Analysis and Operations account provides the resources that enable the critical support necessary to ensure the protection of American lives, economy, and property by improving the analysis and sharing of threat information. This includes advising all levels of government (Federal, State, Territorial, Tribal, and Local), the private sector, and the public with timely warnings and advisories concerning threats to the homeland. In addition, specific protective

### **At a Glance**

#### *Senior Leadership:*

*Charles E. Allen, Assistant Secretary for  
Office of Intelligence and Analysis*

*Matthew Broderick, Director of  
Operations*

*Established: FY 2006*

*Major Divisions: Office of Intelligence  
and Analysis; Directorate of Operations*

***Budget Request:       \$298,663,000***

*Employees (FTE):       475*

measures and countermeasures are developed within DHS with input from the organizations financed by this account.

I&A’s intelligence contribution to our National Security—its value added—is its ability to provide homeland security intelligence analysis and warning and act as a nexus for integration and coordination of actionable intelligence information whether the source is domestic or foreign. I&A must ensure that all homeland security intelligence-related information is gathered, collected, reported, analyzed and disseminated to those who need it. DHS’ unique functional expertise resides in its operational components and their intelligence organizations, in the pool of rich information gathered by those components and from its exchanges with state, local and private partners. The blend of different functional perspectives coupled with access to component and stakeholder data yields unique analysis and products. Very simply, “homeland security intelligence” is a blend of traditional and non-traditional intelligence that produces unique and actionable insights. In partnership and collaboration with the Directorate of Operations, these unique products, of component and stakeholder information and I&A analysis, are rapidly shared with other DHS components as well as with our state, local, tribal, and territorial partners and the private sector.

**BUDGET REQUEST**

*Dollars in Thousands*

	<b>FY 2005 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2006 Revised Enacted</b>		<b>FY 2007 Pres. Budget</b>		<b>FY 2007 +/- FY 2006</b>	
	<b>\$000</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$000</b>
Analysis and Operations	--	406	\$252,940	475	\$298,663	69	\$45,723

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# UNITED STATES VISITOR IMMIGRANT STATUS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

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## **Description:**

United States Visitor Immigrant Status and Information Technology (US-VISIT) provides immigration and travel information on the activities of foreign nationals before they enter, when they enter, and when they exit the United States. While they are in the U.S., US-VISIT continues watch list checks to provide notification to ICE and other law enforcement agencies if criminal violations occur. US-VISIT collects biometric and biographic information on foreign nationals traveling to the United States. US-VISIT's technologically-based approach to immigration and border management will lead to the creation of a virtual border to the United States. The US-VISIT program also provides the data necessary to perform better analyses of our immigration system, inform policy development, and support proactive border management.

## **At a Glance**

### *Senior Leadership:*

*James A. Williams, Executive Director  
Robert A. Moczny, Deputy Executive Director*

*Established: 2003*

*Major Divisions: Mission Operations; Implementation, Acquisition & Program Management, Strategy, Facilities and Engineering, Administration & Training, and Budget & Financial Management*

**Budget Request**      **\$399,494,000**

*Employees (FTE)*      *102*

## **Responsibilities:**

US-VISIT has established four goals to accomplish its mission: (1) enhance the security of United States citizens and visitors; (2) facilitate legitimate travel and trade; (3) ensure the integrity of the immigration system; and (4) safeguard the personal privacy of visitors.



Customs and Border Protection inspector uses US-VISIT capability to process foreign traveler

**Service to the Public:**

US-VISIT has fulfilled the legislative mandate for completing the deployment of biometric entry capabilities at all ports and visa-issuing posts of the United States. This program verifies each visitor’s identity and compares the visitor’s biometric and biographical information with watch lists of terrorists, criminals, and immigration violators.

US-VISIT will help to determine whether an individual: (1) should be prohibited from entering the United States; (2) can receive, extend, change, or adjust immigration status; (3) overstayed or otherwise violated the terms of his/her admission; (4) should be apprehended or detained for law enforcement action; or (5) needs special protection or attention.

As a result, border management personnel will have extensive and additional information available to support the pre-entry, entry, status management, exit, and analysis processes.

**2005 Accomplishments:**

- Deployed successfully by December 29, 2004, initial operational biographic and biometric entry functionality in the secondary inspection areas, providing enhanced biographic and biometric identity verification, and enhanced lookouts, and watch list checks.
- Implemented functionality at all ports of entry by October 26, 2005, for producing US-issued passports with an integrated circuit chip capable of storing biographic information from the data page of a passport, a digitized photograph, and any other biometric information required in travel documents.
- Deployed US-VISIT biometric entry capabilities provided at the top 50 land border ports to the remaining 104 land border ports of entry by December 2005.

**BUDGET REQUEST**

*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2005 Enacted		FY 2006 Revised Enacted		FY 2007 Pres. Budget		FY 2007 +/- FY 2006	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Salaries & Expenses	102	\$340,000	102	\$336,600	102	\$399,494	0	\$62,894
<b>Total</b>	102	\$340,000	102	\$336,600	102	\$399,494	0	\$62,894

**FY 2007 Initiatives:**

• **US-VISIT ..... \$62.894M (0 FTE)**

An increase of \$60 million is requested to enable US-VISIT, in conjunction with the Departments of State and Justice, to capture ten print fingerprints rather than the two currently being captured, as well as develop interoperability between the DHS Identity Database (IDENT) and the FBI's fingerprint system, the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS). This additional functionality will significantly improve US-VISIT's capability to match enrollees against latent prints, mitigate concerns about false negatives when matching enrollees against poor quality prints, and ensure fast processing time to resolve false positives. The remaining \$2.9 million provides pay/non-pay increases for ongoing US-VISIT operations.





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## OFFICE OF SCREENING COORDINATION & OPERATIONS

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**Description:**

The Office of Screening Coordination and Operations (SCO) will improve security screening by creating screening standards and policies for the Department of Homeland Security, by providing a single redress office for travelers, and by setting common standards for registered traveler programs.

**At a Glance**

*Senior Leadership:*  
*Vacant*

*Established: 2006*

***Budget Request \$3,960,000***

*Employees (FTE): 17*

**Responsibilities:**

The functions of the Office of Screening Coordination and Operations include: (1) development of a unified business vision and strategy for the coordinated screening of people; (2) development of operational standards and coordination of policies; (3) oversight of unified program management processes across the various screening programs, and management of screening and credential acquisitions; and (4) establishment of a portfolio of common screening services that include unified standards concerning enrollments; biometrics management; credentialing operations; and central redress practices and policies.

**Service to the Public:**

The Office of Screening Coordination and Operations will implement an effective and efficient screening capability that integrates policies, business strategies and processes, data and information systems, and technology to enhance security and immigration, trade, travel, and credentialing experiences.

**2005 Accomplishments:**

SCO was enacted in the FY 2006 appropriations; therefore, there are no FY 2005 accomplishments to report.

**BUDGET REQUEST**

*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2005 Enacted		FY 2006 Revised Enacted		FY 2007 Pres. Budget		FY 2007 +/- FY 2006	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Salaries & Expenses	--	--	17	\$3,960	17	\$3,960	--	--
<b>Total</b>	--	--	17	\$3,960	17	\$3,960	--	--



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## DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

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### Description:

Departmental Management and Operations provides leadership, direction and management to the Department of Homeland Security and is comprised of four separate appropriations including: the Offices of the Secretary and Executive Management (OS&EM); the Under Secretary for Management (US/M); the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO); and the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO).

The OS&EM provides resources for 12 separate offices that individually report to the Secretary. These offices include the Immediate Office of the Secretary, the Office of the Deputy Secretary, the Office of the Chief of Staff (including the Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement), the Office of Policy, the Office of the Executive Secretariat, the Office of Public Affairs, the Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, the Office of General Counsel, the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, the Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Ombudsman, and the Privacy Office.

The US/M appropriation within Departmental Management and Operations is comprised of the Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management, the Chief Human Capital Office, the Chief Procurement Office, the Chief Administrative Services Office, the Business Transformation Office, and the Office of Security.

The OCFO is comprised of the Budget Division, Program Analysis and Evaluation Division, Financial Management and Policy Division, Resource Management Transformation Office (Financial Systems Division), and the Departmental Government Accountability Office (GAO)/Office of the Inspector General (OIG) Audit Liaison Office.

The OCIO provides IT leadership, policy, products, and services to promote the effective and appropriate use of IT. It coordinates acquisition strategies to minimize cost and improve interoperability. The OCIO enhances mission success by partnering with other core DHS business components and by leveraging IT and management practices.

The OCFO and OCIO each have separate appropriations within Departmental Management and Operations.

### At a Glance

*Senior Leadership:*  
*Michael Chertoff, Secretary*  
*Michael Jackson, Deputy Secretary*  
*Janet Hale, Under Secretary for Management*  
*Andrew Maner, Chief Financial Officer*  
*Scott Charbo, Chief Information Officer*

*Established: 2003 under the Department of Homeland Security Act of 2002*

*Major Divisions: Office of the Secretary and Executive Management; Office of the Under Secretary for Management; Office of Chief Human Capital Officer; Office of the Chief Procurement Officer; Office of the Chief Administrative Services Officer; Office of Business Transformation; Office of Security; Office of the Chief Financial Officer; Office of the Chief Information Officer*

*Budget Request: \$674,791,000*

*Employees (FTE): 957*

**Responsibilities:**

The OS&EM provides central leadership, management, direction, and oversight of all the Department's components. It is the Secretary's role to serve at the top representative of the Department to the President, the Congress, and the general public.

The US/M's primary mission is to deliver quality administrative support services and provide leadership and oversight for all Departmental Management and Operations functions that include IT, budget and financial management, procurement and acquisition, human capital, security, and administrative services. The US/M implements the mission structure for the Department to deliver customer services, while eliminating redundancies and reducing support costs. In this effort, the US/M is continuing the design and implementation of a functionally integrated mission support structure for the Department to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of administrative support services.

The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is responsible for the fiscal management, integrity and accountability of DHS. The mission of the OCFO is to provide guidance and oversight of the Department's budget, financial management, investment review, and strategic planning functions to ensure that funds necessary to carry out the Department's mission are obtained, allocated, and expended in accordance with the Department's priorities and relevant law and policies.

DHS is a technology dependent and information focused organization that must maximize IT to execute its mission. The OCIO is responsible for achieving a global DHS environment that supports the sharing of essential homeland security information, ensuring that *the right people have the right information, at the right time...every time!* In addition, the OCIO provides the capability for DHS to partner in information sharing among governments, private industry, and citizens. Finally, the OCIO ensures an information management infrastructure that provides timely and useful information to all individuals who require it.

**2005 Accomplishments:**

US/M

- Designed policies to ensure that our computer systems are accessible to disabled consumers and employees.
- Selected and procured key enterprise-wide technology to support the strategic management of human capital (NFC, PeopleSoft, WebTA, and ePerformance).
- Stood up a general ledger, into which all of the DHS organizations feed their financial information on a monthly basis enabling DHS to produce consolidated financial statements.
- Implemented "DHS Open for Business", an interactive web site that helps businesses, large and small, navigate the DHS acquisition program.

- Exceeded the federally mandated socio-economic goals in both small business and small disadvantaged business contracting. The federal goal for small business is 23%--DHS distinguished itself by achieving a remarkable rate of 49% of all procurement dollars. In the category of small disadvantage business, the federal goal is 5%--DHS exceeded this goal by obligating 8% of all procurement dollars to small disadvantaged business concerns.
- Created a DHS Strategic sourcing program that has been praised by both the GAO and the Office of Federal Procurement Policy as a leader in federal government best practices. Specific accomplishments include:
  - Established 14 commodities councils which have achieved total program price reductions and cost avoidances of nearly \$200 million in less than 2 years
  - Modeling of current expenditures coupled with industry standard price reduction averages has indicated that aggressive support for new initiatives has the potential to achieve over a billion dollars in cost avoidance over the next five years.
    - This includes a projected cost avoidance of \$107 million from existing volume license agreements for Microsoft and Oracle software products.
- Developed regulations for MAX<sup>HR</sup>, the Department's new human resource system.
- Established unified policies on performance management and SES performance appraisals.
- Designed and began a phased implementation of a new performance management program which will eventually cover up to 100,000 employees.
- Developed a performance management leadership training program for all DHS executives, managers and supervisors; and initiated pilot training to Headquarters managers and supervisors.

#### OCFO

- Implementing PL 108-330, *The Department of Homeland Security Financial Accountability Act*. This task – one no other executive branch agency is required to complete – places significant management challenges and resource demands on the Department. Using funding provided in FY 2006, the OCFO is supporting the DHS Secretary's assertion of the adequacy of the Department's internal controls of financial reporting. The OCFO staff is making significant progress with the documentation and preparation work associated with the first annual audit of internal controls. Implementing the Act will further DHS toward its goal of achieving an unqualified opinion on the audit of consolidated financial statements.
- Continues to improve visibility into the base budgets, budget execution, and financial management of DHS components. The OCFO has increased oversight and guidance of components, has provided technical assistance to components that are struggling financially, and is conducting FY 2006 mid-year reviews. The OCFO provides extensive

training to component staffs on Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE), and continues to establish Department-wide standard operating procedures for budget execution, financial management, and financial reporting. The OCFO continues to conduct thorough program analysis and evaluation and provides the DHS leadership with sound and informative data upon which to base decisions about the Department's resource allocation and capital investments.

- Continuing its efforts to functional integrate the financial management line of business activities at DHS. Having reduced and consolidated the number of accounting providers from nineteen at the Department's inception to eight, the OCFO's Resource Management Transformation Office is pursuing the *eMerge*<sup>2</sup> "Center of Excellence" (CoE) concept to consolidate further financial systems and accounting providers. The CoE concept will identify DHS components and systems that are positioned to become service providers to other DHS components who are in need of new systems, and invest in system enhancements to improve current services and enable candidate providers to meet the needs of candidate customers. The *eMerge*<sup>2</sup> CoE concept will integrate financial, procurement, asset management and grants systems, and will also build an enterprise data warehouse and business intelligence tools to consolidate financial data and make possible the timely production of useful information to inform decision making.

#### OCIO

- Completed the Department's first inventory of DHS' IT systems.
- Established the Continuity of Operations (COOP) site located at a hardened location for activation in case of a man-made or natural disaster.
- The OMB ranked the Homeland Security (HLS) Enterprise Architecture (EA) version 2 in the top Seven (7) of federal agencies.
- Reduced the backlog of radio frequency assignment renewals from over 3,000 to 8.
- Finalized the Enterprise Architecture (EA) for the Detention & Removal functions of the Secure Border Initiative, People Screening and the Common Operational Picture for Homeland Security Operation Center (HSOC).
- Deployed the initial core of the DHS ONENET, which will allow the shutdown of the individual component networks resulting in significant savings.
- Aligned approximately \$2 billion worth of investments to the new portfolio management framework.
- Negotiated a bridge extension to the ITMS contract to provide unclassified LAN support for engineering, security, application and end user services resulting in significant savings.
- Designed policies to ensure that our computer systems are accessible to disabled consumers and employees.

- Built the primary Network Operation Center (NOC) and Security Operation Center (SOC) to monitor OneNet performance, thus eliminating six other NOCs and SOCs within the Department.
- Completed a joint DHS/DOJ interoperable Integrated Wireless Network (IWN) system in Seattle/Blaine.
- Fielded 56 Secret HSDN network sites and completed connecting HSDN to the DOD's Secret Internet Protocol Routed Network (SIPRNET).
- Launched EAGLE IT and FIRST SOURCE Information Technology Acquisition for services and hardware, which collectively will leverage DHS-wide buying power, centralize contract vehicles, and establish common processes and standards.

### BUDGET REQUEST

*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2005 Enacted		FY 2006 Revised Enacted		FY 2007 Pres. Budget		FY 2007 +/- FY 2006	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM) <sup>1</sup>	361	\$91,134	416	\$78,615	451	\$97,508	35	\$18,893
OSEM Supplemental - Pandemic Flu <sup>2</sup>	--	--	--	\$47,283	--	--	--	(\$47,283)
Office of the Under Secretary for Management	173	\$147,853	265	\$167,147	317	\$209,138	52	\$41,991
Office of the Chief Financial Officer <sup>3</sup>	71	\$13,000	87	\$19,211	102	\$44,380	15	\$25,169
Office of the Chief Information Officer & Dept-wide IT <sup>4</sup>	82	\$275,270	78	\$294,257	87	\$323,765	9	\$29,508
<b>Total</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>\$530,557</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>\$606,513</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>\$674,791</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>\$68,278</b>

<sup>1</sup> FY 2005 transferred the Office of State and Local Government (\$3.546 million, 23 FTE) to SLGCP.

<sup>2</sup> OSEM Supplemental, Pandemic Flu, P.L. 109-148, DOD Appropriations Act, DHS Supplemental.

<sup>3</sup> FY 2007 figure for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer includes \$18,000,000 for the eMerge2 financial systems solution.

<sup>4</sup> In FY 2005, HSDN was funded through the Working Capital Fund.



**FY 2007 Initiatives:**

**Office of the Secretary and Executive Management:**

- **Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Chief of Staff Operations ..... \$1.794M (0 FTE)**  
An increase of \$1.794 million is requested to meet the security and communications requirements of Secretarial travel. Additional funding is requested to pay expenses associated with transportation support provided by Mil Air, U.S. Coast Guard and FAA.
- **Office of Policy ..... \$8.053M (15 FTE)**  
An increase of \$8.053 million is requested to provide funding to establish the Committee on Foreign Owned Investments in the United States under the Policy Office, expand the duties of the International Affairs Office, coordinate development of policy on key immigration issues, and enhance capabilities of the Homeland Security Advisory Committee HSAC) to better work with private sector stakeholders.
- **Office of the General Counsel..... \$2.612M (11 FTE)**  
An increase of \$2.612 million is requested for the Office of the General Counsel (OGC) to alleviate the current understaffing in the areas of personnel labor and employment law, legislation coordination, procurement operations law, international law, preparedness law, science and technology law as well as expanding legal counsel and ethics divisions.
- **Executive Secretary ..... \$788K (2 FTE)**  
An increase of \$788 thousand is requested to fund the Office of the Executive Secretary to support the Office of the Secretary by providing effective and proficient policy and guidance in the processing of all internal communication, decision management, inner agency liaison and external correspondence for the Immediate Office of the Secretary and all directorates. This initiative facilitates achievement of the Department's goals by establishing protocol and procedures to be implemented by all offices.
- **Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement..... \$1.000M (2 FTE)**  
An increase of \$1 million is requested for the Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement, which is part of the Office of the Chief of Staff. The Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement must have the staff expertise to provide the Secretary with the information he needs to make national level policy decisions on how the U.S. will effectively counter the international drug threat. This increase will provide funding to fully staff the office, meet travel requirements and increase communications capabilities.

**Office of the Under Secretary for Management:**

- **Human Resources System Initiative - MAX<sup>HR</sup> ..... \$41.749M (15 FTE)**  
An increase of \$41.749 million is to provide the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer with funding to continue the implementation of the MAX<sup>HR</sup> program, bringing total funding to \$71.449 million. During FY 2005, the program made significant strides, and we expect that progress to continue in FY 2006. The change in the implementation schedule will mean increased deployment activity in FY 2007 and increased funding to

be split equally between the pay conversion costs and implementation costs. In FY 2007, the new pay system implementation costs for those employees originally scheduled to convert to the new market-based compensation system in FY 2006 is an additional \$15 million above the FY 2006 operating base. The other \$22 million increase is required to fund implementation and operational costs associated with moving to a market and performance-based compensation system, scheduled to begin in FY 2007. The remaining \$4.749 million is required to fund the Homeland Security Labor Relations Board (HSLRB).

- **Headquarters Project ..... \$8.206M (0 FTE)**  
Increased funding of \$8.206 million will provide for continued expansion of the Department's presence at the NAC and enhancement to the facilities supporting the Homeland Security Operations Center. The Department will also work with the the General Services Administration to enhance project development studies in support of work towards a permanent Departmental Headquarters. The consolidation and integration of headquarters and other components will greatly enhance the operational readiness and communications capabilities of the Department.
- **Office of Procurement Initiatives ..... \$7.800M (25 FTE)**  
An increase of \$7.800 million is requested for the Office of Procurement to be used to hire and train qualified procurement officers. In order to respond to the recommended improvements contained in the GAO and Acting IG reports on Procurement, an additional \$7.8 million and 25 FTE will be funded. These new positions will enable expanded procurement capabilities to manage increased workload during emergencies and the associated increase in oversight, policy, and reporting requirements.
- **Office of Security Initiatives ..... \$6.800M (11 FTE)**  
The Office of Security was moved to the Office of the Under Secretary for Management as a result of the Secretary's Second Stage Review. Increased funding of \$6.800 million will be used to meet the increasing demands within the Department for personnel security clearances/accesses, security awareness, education, and training, and security accreditation of the Department's facilities and select information systems. A portion of the increase in FTE will fully support the Office of Security's ability to manage its resources, data, contractual activities, communications, training, and legal issues.

**Office of the Chief Financial Officer:**

- **Office of the Chief Financial Officer Initiative ..... \$6.807M (10 FTE)**  
An increase of \$6.807 million and 10 FTE is requested to provide additional staff in the Budget, Program Analysis and Evaluation, and Financial Management and Policy of Divisions, and to fund continued implementation of Public Law 108-330, the *Department of Homeland Security Financial Accountability Act*. The additional staff will enable the OCFO to develop timely, accurate, useful Department-level financial management data to support decision making by creating a focused, central effort to collect, compile, analyze, and present data in a useful manner. Additional staff will help OCFO meet the requirements of the Act and will help further DHS's functional integration of the financial management line of business by developing and executing plans to consolidate

segments of financial management, particularly in the operations area to reduce costs and improve efficiencies. DHS OCFO will also use these resources to evaluate and report on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control over financial reporting, and help the OCFO to provide Departmental oversight of management processes, findings and remediation efforts and the Department scopes and executes its plan for implementing the Act. An additional \$8 million is also requested in the budgets of several of the DHS components to improve internal controls. These initiatives are integral in supporting the Department's plan to achieve an unqualified audit opinion with no material weaknesses.

**Office of the Chief Information Officer:**

- **Information Security & Infrastructure ..... \$36.342M (0 FTE)**  
An increase of \$36.342 million is requested to support new investments in the IT Infrastructure Transformation Program (ITP). The ITP provides the IT infrastructure products and services that will enable DHS business units to accomplish their mission objectives such as, improved infrastructure and consolidation, and improved information sharing and data collaboration. The specific requirements of the ITP are to remove lag time and complexity in accessing data, create a platform on which to launch new capabilities, and provide a cost-effective, secure, and reliable IT infrastructure. Meeting these requirements will result in improved information sharing across DHS and enable DHS to host multiple mission-specific and enterprise applications. In FY 2007, this initiative will support the Network Services, Email Services, Video Services, and project team/PMO implementation. Project teams for the Network, Email and Video Services projects will embed security requirements outlined by the IT Information Security Program into their implementation plans.
- **Data Center Development ..... \$9.000M (0 FTE)**  
An increase of \$9 million is requested to continue integration of the Departments' IT infrastructure and support development of data center needs. The Data Center Development activity plays a central role within the Department's IT ITP, and is consistent with DHS' Strategic Planning Priority #1, "Stronger Information Sharing and Infrastructure Protection."

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## OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

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### **Description:**

The Department's Office of Inspector General (OIG) was established by the *Homeland Security Act 2002* (P.L. 107-296), by amendment to the *Inspector General Act of 1978*. The Inspector General has a dual reporting responsibility, to the Secretary of Homeland Security and to the Congress. OIG serves as an independent and objective inspection, audit, and investigative body to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in DHS programs and operations, and to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse.

### **At a Glance**

*Senior Leadership:*  
*Richard L. Skinner, Inspector General*

*Established:* 2003

*Major Divisions:* *Audit; Inspections; Investigations*

*Budget Request:* **\$96,185,000**

*Employees (FTE):* 545

### **Responsibilities:**

The Inspector General is responsible for conducting and supervising audits, investigations, and inspections relating to DHS' programs and operations. OIG examines, evaluates and, where necessary, critiques these operations and activities, recommending ways for DHS to carry out its responsibilities in the most economical, efficient, and effective manner possible.

In addition, OIG is responsible for the oversight of the management and expenditures of all contracts, grants, and governmental operations related to the on-going hurricane relief efforts. This oversight is to be accomplished through internal control reviews and contract audits to ensure appropriate control and use of disaster assistance funding. OIG will ensure this oversight encompasses an aggressive and on-going audit and investigative effort designed to identify and address fraud, waste, and abuse. OIG will also coordinate audit activities of other inspectors general, who oversee funds transferred to their respective departments and agencies by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to aid in disaster relief assistance.

### **Service to the Public:**

OIG safeguards the public's tax dollars by preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and abuse in the Department's programs and operations.

### **2005 Accomplishments:**

- OIG issued 52 management reports (audits and inspections), 53 audit reports on grants and contracts, and processed 208 reports on DHS programs that were issued by other

organizations. A total of \$58.7 million of questioned costs were identified, of which \$26.7 million were determined to be unsupported. In addition, audit recoveries totaled \$24.5 million. DHS management concurred with 93% of OIG recommendations.

- OIG issued 498 investigative reports. These investigations resulted in 200 arrests, 135 indictments, and 109 convictions. Investigators closed 639 investigations and 12,219 complaints received through the hotline. Additionally, investigative recoveries, fines, restitutions, and administrative cost savings totaled \$97.7 million.

### BUDGET REQUEST

*Dollars in Thousands*

	FY 2005 Enacted <sup>1</sup>		FY 2006 Revised Enacted <sup>2</sup>		FY 2007 Pres. Budget		FY 2007 +/- FY 2006	
	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000	FTE	\$000
Audit, Inspections & Investigations	502	\$97,317	540	\$82,187	545	\$96,185	5	\$13,998

<sup>1</sup> Includes a \$15 million transfer for Hurricane Katrina.

<sup>2</sup> OIG's portion of the FY 2006 1% across-the-board rescission was \$830 thousand.

#### **FY 2007 Initiatives:**

- **Gulf Coast Hurricane Oversight ..... \$11.000M (0 FTE)**  
 Funding enables OIG to continue oversight of contracts, grants, and governmental operations related to hurricane relief. Specifically, the OIG will: monitor operations at the FEMA Emergency Operations Center to stay current on all disaster relief operations and provide on-the-spot advice; provide advice and perform proactive procedures related to the joint field offices' internal activities to ensure the appropriate control and use of FEMA funds; coordinate with the respective federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors; handle allegations received through a single, OIG-wide, hurricane relief fraud hotline; work with the Attorney General's Hurricane Fraud Task Force; review the administration of major contracts awarded with hurricane-relief funds to ensure that appropriate federal acquisition regulations are being adhered to, and that expenditures are necessary and reasonable; provide continuous oversight of FEMA's control environment, financial and operational processes, and the effectiveness of internal controls to identify financial reporting issues early; and, closely monitor FEMA's approval of public assistance projects.
- **Personnel and Contract Support..... \$1.440M (5 FTE)**  
 The resources will allow the OIG to provide additional audit and investigative coverage in high priority areas.

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## **RESOURCE TABLES**



Fiscal Year 2005 – 2007 Revised Enacted Crosswalk

**Department of Homeland Security**  
February 6, 2006 - President's Budget

Dollars in Thousands

Component	Revised Enacted Crosswalk					
	FY 2005 Revised Enacted		FY 2006 Revised Enacted		FY 2007 President's Budget	
	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars
<b>Office of the Secretary &amp; Executive Management</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>\$91,134</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>\$125,898</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>\$97,508</b>
Discretionary Resources.....	361	91,134	416	125,898	451	97,508
Enacted Level.....	361	85,034	416	79,409	451	97,508
Technical Adjustment: Transfer from IAIP.....	-	6,600	-	-	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-148): Avian Flu.....	-	-	-	47,283	-	-
Rescission (P.L. 109-13).....	-	-500	-	-	-	-
Rescission (P.L. 109-148): 1% across the board.....	-	-	-	-794	-	-
<b>Under Secretary for Management</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>147,853</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>167,147</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>209,138</b>
Discretionary Resources.....	173	147,853	265	167,147	317	209,138
Enacted Level.....	173	151,153	265	168,835	317	209,138
Rescission (P.L. 109-13).....	-	-3,300	-	-	-	-
Rescission (P.L. 109-148): 1% across the board.....	-	-	-	-1,688	-	-
<b>Office of the Chief Financial Officer</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>19,211</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>44,380</b>
Discretionary Resources.....	71	13,000	87	19,211	102	44,380
Enacted Level.....	71	13,000	87	19,405	102	44,380
Rescission (P.L. 109-13).....	-	-	-	-194	-	-
Rescission (P.L. 109-148): 1% across the board.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of the Chief Information Officer</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>275,270</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>294,257</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>323,765</b>
Discretionary Resources.....	82	275,270	78	294,257	87	323,765
Enacted Level.....	78	275,270	78	297,229	87	323,765
Technical Adjustment: Reprogramming FTE adjustment.....	4	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission (P.L. 109-148): 1% across the board.....	-	-	-	-2,972	-	-
<b>Working Capital Fund</b>						
Rescission of prior year unobligated balances: Non-add.....	-	-[20,000]	-	-[15,000]	-	-
<b>Counter-Terrorism Fund</b>		<b>8,000</b>		<b>1,980</b>		
Discretionary Resources.....	-	8,000	-	1,980	-	-
Enacted Level.....	-	8,000	-	2,000	-	-
Rescission (P.L. 109-148): 1% across the board.....	-	-	-	-20	-	-
Rescission of prior year unobligated balances: Non-add.....	-	-	-	-[8,000]	-	-[16,000]
<b>Office of Screening Coordination and Operations</b>			<b>17</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3,960</b>
Enacted Level.....	-	-	17	4,000	17	3,960
Rescission (P.L. 109-148): 1% across the board.....	-	-	-	-40	-	-
<b>Inspector General</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>97,317</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>82,187</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>96,185</b>
Discretionary Resources.....	502	97,317	540	82,187	545	96,185
Enacted Level.....	502	82,317	540	83,017	545	96,185
Supplemental (P.L. 109-62): Transfer from FEMA Disaster Relief Fund.....	-	15,000	-	-830	-	-
<b>U.S.-VISIT</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>340,000</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>336,600</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>399,494</b>
Discretionary Resources.....	102	340,000	102	336,600	102	399,494
Enacted Level.....	102	340,000	102	340,000	102	399,494
Rescission (P.L. 109-148): 1% across the board.....	-	-	-	-3,400	-	-
<b>U.S. Customs &amp; Border Protection</b>	<b>40,636</b>	<b>6,520,698</b>	<b>41,986</b>	<b>7,144,375</b>	<b>43,758</b>	<b>7,846,681</b>
Discretionary Resources.....	32,432	5,438,585	33,782	5,933,607	35,554	6,580,112
Enacted Level.....	33,144	5,333,281	33,737	5,952,554	35,509	6,573,882
Technical Adjustment: realignment of Small Airports from fees.....	44	5,004	45	6,048	45	6,230
Technical Adjustment: realignment of FTE from S&E to fees.....	-776	-	-	-	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-13): Salaries and Expenses.....	20	124,425	-	-	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-13): Construction.....	-	51,875	-	-	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-148): Salaries and Expenses.....	-	-	-	24,100	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-148): Construction.....	-	-	-	10,400	-	-
Rescission (P.L. 109-13): Salaries and Expenses.....	-	-76,000	-	-	-	-
Rescission (P.L. 109-148): 1% across the board.....	-	-	-	-59,495	-	-
Fee Accounts.....	8,204	1,074,000	8,204	1,203,200	8,204	1,259,001
Estimates at Enacted Level.....	7,472	1,079,004	8,249	1,142,146	8,249	1,265,231
Technical Adjustment: realignment of Small Airports to discretionary.....	-44	-5,004	-45	-6,048	-45	-6,230
Technical Adjustment: revised Small Airports fee estimate.....	-	-	-	814	-	-
Technical Adjustment: revised COBRA FTE and/or fee estimate.....	4	-	-	31,521	-	-
Technical Adjustment: revised Land Border Inspection FTE and/or fee estimate.....	84	-	-	-5,909	-	-
Technical Adjustment: revised Immigration User FTE and/or fee estimate.....	392	-	-	38,321	-	-
Technical Adjustment: revised Enforcement Fines FTE and/or fee estimate.....	66	-	-	-4,765	-	-



Fiscal Year 2005 – 2007 Revised Enacted Crosswalk

**Department of Homeland Security**

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Component	Revised Enacted Crosswalk					
	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007	
	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars
Technical Adjustment: revised APHS FTE and/or fee estimate.....	50	-	-	7,120	-	-
Technical Adjustment: revised Puerto Rico FTE and/or fee estimate.....	180	-	-	-	-	-
Trust Fund & Public Enterprise Accounts.....	-	8,113	-	7,568	-	7,568
Estimates at Enacted Level.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment: presentation of estimates for Customs Unclaimed Goods.....	-	8,113	-	8,113	-	7,568
Technical Adjustment: revised Customs Unclaimed Goods fee estimate.....	-	-	-	-545	-	-
Rescission of Carryover Funds.....	-	-[63,010]	-	-	-	-
<b>U.S. Immigration &amp; Customs Enforcement</b>	<b>14,600</b>	<b>3,103,328</b>	<b>15,917</b>	<b>3,392,443</b>	<b>17,238</b>	<b>4,180,921</b>
Discretionary Resources.....	14,207	3,351,328	15,471	3,643,443	16,778	4,444,583
Enacted Level.....	14,093	3,645,178	15,471	3,662,195	16,778	4,444,583
Technical Adjustment: reflect FAMS in TSA for comparability.....	-	-662,900	-	-	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-13): Salaries and Expenses.....	114	454,250	-	-	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-148): Salaries and Expenses.....	-	-	-	13,000	-	-
Rescission (P.L. 109-13): Salaries and Expenses.....	-	-85,200	-	-	-	-
Rescission (P.L. 109-148): 1% across the board.....	-	-	-	-31,752	-	-
Discretionary Offset.....	-	-478,000	-	-487,000	-	-516,011
Fee Accounts.....	393	230,000	446	236,000	460	252,349
Estimates at Enacted Level.....	393	200,000	446	253,552	460	252,349
Technical Adjustment: revised Breached Bond fee estimate (P.L. 109-13).....	-	20,000	-	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment: revised Immigration User fee estimate (P.L. 109-13).....	-	10,000	-	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment: revised Breached Bond Detention Fund fee estimate.....	-	-	-	-17,552	-	-
<b>Transportation Security Administration</b>	<b>52,615</b>	<b>3,666,275</b>	<b>50,363</b>	<b>4,116,014</b>	<b>50,380</b>	<b>2,487,155</b>
Discretionary Resources.....	52,615	5,813,275	50,363	5,915,014	50,380	6,047,462
Enacted Level.....	52,615	5,083,375	50,377	6,095,065	50,380	6,049,462
Technical Adjustment: reflect Alien Flight School funds.....	-	9,700	-	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment: reflect credentialing resources.....	-	27,000	-	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment: reflect FAMS from ICE for comparability.....	-	662,900	-	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment: realignment of Alien Flight School to fees.....	-	-9,700	-14	-10,000	-	-2,000
Technical Adjustment: revised Credentialing fee estimates.....	-	40,000	-	-131,000	-	-
Rescission (P.L. 109-148): 1% across the board.....	-	-	-	-39,051	-	-
Discretionary Offset.....	-	-2,397,000	-	-2,049,000	-	-3,810,307
Estimates at Enacted Level.....	-	-1,890,000	-	-2,170,000	-	-3,810,307
Technical Adjustment: revised TSA passenger fee offset.....	-	-507,000	-	-20,000	-	-
Technical Adjustment: revised Credentialing fee offset.....	-	-	-	141,000	-	-
Fee Accounts.....	-	255,000	-	252,000	-	252,000
Estimates at Enacted Level.....	-	250,000	-	250,000	-	250,000
Technical Adjustment: realignment of Alien Flight School from discretionary.....	-	9,700	-	10,000	-	2,000
Technical Adjustment: revised Alien Flight School fee estimates.....	-	-4,700	-	-8,000	-	-
Fee Account Offset.....	-	-5,000	-	-2,000	-	-2,000
Rescission of Carryover Funds.....	-	-	-	-[5,500]	-	-
<b>Preparedness Directorate</b>	-	-	<b>966</b>	<b>4,041,132</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>3,419,989</b>
Discretionary Resources.....	-	-	966	4,041,132	1,028	3,419,989
Enacted Level.....	-	-	966	4,031,560	1,028	3,419,989
Technical Adjustment: realignment of Real ID Act funds.....	-	-	-	40,000	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-148): State and Local.....	-	-	-	10,300	-	-
Rescission (P.L. 109-148): 1% across the board.....	-	-	-	-40,728	-	-
<b>Analysis and Operations</b>	-	-	<b>406</b>	<b>252,940</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>298,663</b>
Discretionary Resources.....	-	-	406	252,940	475	298,663
Enacted Level.....	-	-	406	255,495	475	298,663
Rescission (P.L. 109-148): 1% across the board.....	-	-	-	-2,555	-	-
<b>Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)</b>	<b>4,735</b>	<b>73,912,453</b>	<b>5,708</b>	<b>4,728,090</b>	<b>5,948</b>	<b>5,198,294</b>
Discretionary Resources.....	4,735	72,080,781	5,708	2,747,590	5,948	3,093,858
Enacted Level.....	4,735	5,498,596	5,668	2,818,719	5,948	3,093,858
Technical Adjustment: reflect NFIF offsetting collections.....	-	112,593	-	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment: score funds rescinded from unobligated balances as non-add.....	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment: revised Radiological Emergency Fund fee estimates.....	-	-184	-	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment: revised NFIF discretionary fee estimates.....	-	-	-	-62,000	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 108-324): Disaster Relief.....	-	6,500,000	-	-	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-61): Disaster Relief.....	-	10,000,000	-	-	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-62): Disaster Relief.....	-	49,900,000	-	-	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-62): Public Health - realigned from Disaster Relief.....	-	100,000	-	-	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-62): Transfer to OIG from Disaster Relief.....	-	-15,000	-	-	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-148): Administrative and Regional Operations.....	-	-	40	17,200	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-148): Non-add - transfer of unoblig carryover to DADLP.....	-	-	-	[1,500]	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-188): Non-add - transfer of unoblig carryover to DADLP.....	-	-	-	[751,000]	-	-
Rescission (P.L. 108-447): BioShield.....	-	-20,224	-	-	-	-
Rescission (P.L. 109-148): 1% across the board.....	-	-	-	-26,329	-	-

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Component	Revised Enacted Crosswalk					
	FY 2005 Revised Enacted		FY 2006 Revised Enacted		FY 2007 President's Budget	
	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars
Discretionary Offset.....	-	-118,579	-	-123,854	-	-128,588
Estimates at Enacted Level.....	-	-112,593	-	-185,854	-	-128,588
Technical Adjustment: revised discretionary NFIF fee estimates.....	-	-5,986	-	62,000	-	-
Trust Fund & Public Enterprise Accounts.....	-	1,950,251	-	2,104,354	-	2,233,024
Estimates at Enacted Level.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment: reflect NFIF mandatory fee estimates.....	-	1,787,000	-	2,078,757	-	2,233,024
Technical Adjustment: revised mandatory NFIF fee estimates.....	-	163,251	-	25,597	-	-
Rescission of Carryover Funds.....	-	-[5,000]	-	-[23,409,300]	-	-
<b>U.S. Citizenship &amp; Immigration Services</b>	<b>10,052</b>	<b>1,775,000</b>	<b>10,207</b>	<b>1,887,850</b>	<b>10,122</b>	<b>1,985,990</b>
Discretionary Resources.....	450	160,000	450	113,850	365	181,990
Enacted Level.....	450	160,000	450	115,000	365	181,990
Rescission (P.L. 109-148): 1% across the board.....	-	-	-	-1,150	-	-
Fee Accounts.....	9,602	1,615,000	9,757	1,774,000	9,757	1,804,000
Estimates at Enacted Level.....	9,487	1,571,000	9,757	1,774,000	9,757	1,804,000
Technical Adjustment: revised fee estimates.....	115	44,000	-	-	-	-
<b>United States Secret Service</b>	<b>6,516</b>	<b>1,385,758</b>	<b>6,564</b>	<b>1,403,489</b>	<b>6,613</b>	<b>1,465,103</b>
Discretionary Resources.....	6,516	1,175,758	6,564	1,203,489	6,613	1,265,103
Enacted Level.....	6,516	1,175,008	6,564	1,212,009	6,613	1,265,103
Technical Adjustment: score funds rescinded from unobligated balances as non-add.....	-	750	-	-	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-148): Salaries and Expenses.....	-	-	-	3,600	-	-
Rescission (P.L. 109-148): 1% across the board.....	-	-	-	-12,120	-	-
Trust Fund.....	-	210,000	-	200,000	-	200,000
Estimates at Enacted Level.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment: reflect Retirement Pay estimates.....	-	200,000	-	200,000	-	200,000
Technical Adjustment: revised authority.....	-	10,000	-	-	-	-
Rescission of Carryover Funds.....	-	-[750]	-	-	-	-
<b>United States Coast Guard</b>	<b>46,809</b>	<b>7,753,427</b>	<b>47,121</b>	<b>8,400,297</b>	<b>47,598</b>	<b>8,422,075</b>
Discretionary Resources.....	46,809	6,532,687	47,121	7,116,852	47,598	7,116,772
Enacted Level.....	46,809	6,303,820	47,121	6,782,777	47,598	7,116,772
Technical Adjustment: score funds rescinded from unobligated balances as non-add.....	-	-	-	15,104	-	-
Technical Adjustment: reappropriated funds from rescinded unobligated balances.....	-	-	-	78,631	-	-
Technical Adjustment: presentation of Healthcare Fund Contribution.....	-	-	-	260,533	-	-
Technical Adjustment: transfer in from DOD (P.L. 109-148).....	-	34,000	-	100,000	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 108-324): Operating Expenses.....	-	33,367	-	-	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-13): Operating Expenses.....	-	112,300	-	-	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-13): Operating Expenses.....	-	49,200	-	-	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-148): Operating Expenses.....	-	-	-	131,075	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-148): Acquisition, Construction and Improvements.....	-	-	-	74,500	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-148): realigned from Operating Expenses to ECR.....	-	-	-	400	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-148): realigned from Operating Expenses to RDTE.....	-	-	-	525	-	-
Rescission (P.L. 109-148): 1% across the board.....	-	-	-	-66,160	-	-
Rescission (P.L. 109-148): Operating Expenses.....	-	-	-	-260,533	-	-
Mandatory Appropriation.....	-	1,085,460	-	1,014,080	-	1,063,323
Trust Fund & Public Enterprise Accounts.....	-	135,280	-	269,365	-	241,980
Estimates at Enacted Level.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment: reflect estimated resources.....	-	135,280	-	185,280	-	241,980
Technical Adjustment: revised Boat Safety fee estimates.....	-	-	-	37,285	-	-
Technical Adjustment: revised Oil Spill Recovery fee estimates.....	-	-	-	46,800	-	-
Rescission of Carryover Funds.....	-	-[16,000]	-	-[100,103]	-	-
<b>Federal Law Enforcement Training Center</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>226,807</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>279,534</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>244,556</b>
Discretionary Resources.....	982	226,807	1,001	279,534	1,016	244,556
Enacted Level.....	959	222,357	1,001	282,358	1,016	244,556
Supplemental (P.L. 109-13): Salaries and Expenses.....	23	2,568	-	-	-	-
Supplemental (P.L. 109-13): Acquisition, Construction and Improvements.....	-	1,882	-	-	-	-
Rescission (P.L. 109-148): 1% across the board.....	-	-	-	-2,824	-	-
<b>Science &amp; Technology Directorate</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>1,115,450</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>1,487,075</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>1,002,271</b>
Discretionary Resources.....	320	1,115,450	387	1,487,075	383	1,002,271
Enacted Level.....	320	1,115,450	387	1,502,096	383	1,002,271
Rescission (P.L. 109-148): 1% across the board.....	-	-	-	-15,021	-	-
Rescission of Carryover Funds.....	-	-	-	-[20,000]	-	-
<b>Domestic Nuclear Detection Office</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>112</b>	<b>535,788</b>
<b>Real ID Act</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discretionary Resources.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enacted Level.....	-	-	-	40,000	-	-
Technical Adjustment: realignment of Real ID Act funds to Preparedness.....	-	-	-	-40,000	-	-

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Component	Revised Enacted Crosswalk					
	FY 2005 Revised Enacted		FY 2006 Revised Enacted		FY 2007 President's Budget	
	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars
LEGACY DHS COMPONENTS						
<b>BTS Under Secretary</b>	67	9,617	-	-	-	-
<b>Information Analysis &amp; Infrastructure Protection Directorate</b>	803	887,108	-	-	-	-
Discretionary Resources.....	803	887,108	-	-	-	-
Enacted Level.....	803	893,708	-	-	-	-
Technical Adjustment: Transfer to OSEM.....	-	-6,600	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of State &amp; Local Government Coordination (formerly ODP)</b>	220	3,984,846	-	-	-	-
<b>SUBTOTAL NET: Discretionary plus Mandatory, Fees, &amp; Trust Funds</b>	<b>179,646</b>	<b>\$105,313,341</b>	<b>182,131</b>	<b>\$38,164,479</b>	<b>186,292</b>	<b>\$38,261,916</b>
Plus Discretionary Fee Offsets:	-	2,993,579	-	2,659,854	-	4,454,906
Plus Mandatory Fee Offsets:	-	5,000	-	2,000	-	2,000
<b>TOTAL GROSS: Discretionary plus Mandatory, Fees, &amp; Trust Funds</b>	<b>179,646</b>	<b>\$108,311,920</b>	<b>182,131</b>	<b>\$40,826,333</b>	<b>186,292</b>	<b>\$42,718,822</b>
Scorekeeping Adjustment for rescission of prior year unobligated balances:	-	-104,760	-	-23,557,903	-	-16,000
<b>Adjusted Total Gross:</b>	<b>179,646</b>	<b>\$108,207,160</b>	<b>182,131</b>	<b>\$17,268,430</b>	<b>186,292</b>	<b>\$42,702,822</b>

NOTES:

FEMA Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program (DALAP) does not reflect against FY 2006 revised enacted figures, \$752.5 million transferred pursuant to P.L. 109-148 (\$1.5 million) and P.L. 109-188 (\$751 million), from unobligated carryover of Disaster Relief Supplemental in FY 2005 P.L. 109-62.

FY 2007 President's Budget Build

Department of Homeland Security

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Dollars in Thousands

Component and Account	FY 2007 Budget Build							
	FY 2006 Revised Enacted		Adjustments to Base		Program Changes		FY 2007 President's Budget	
	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars
<b>Departmental Management and Operations</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>\$606,513</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-\$63,773</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>\$132,051</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>\$674,791</b>
Office of the Secretary & Executive Management.....	416	125,898	5	-42,637	30	14,247	451	97,508
Office of the Under Secretary for Management.....	265	167,147	-3	-23,664	55	65,655	317	209,138
Office of the Chief Financial Officer.....	87	19,211	5	18,362	10	6,807	102	44,380
Office of the Chief Information Officer.....	78	294,257	9	-15,834	-	45,342	87	323,765
OCIO Operations (formerly Salaries and Expenses).....	78	74,999	9	4,522	-	-	87	79,521
Department-wide Technology.....	-	219,258	-	-20,356	-	45,342	-	244,244
Non-Add: Rescission of Working Capital Fund.....	-	[-15,000]	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Counter-Terrorism Fund</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-1,980</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Counter-terrorism Fund.....	-	1,980	-	-1,980	-	-	-	-
Non-Add: Rescission of prior year unobligated balances.....	-	[-8,000]	-	-	-	-	-	[-16,000]
<b>Office of Screening Coordination and Operations</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3,960</b>
<b>Inspector General</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>82,187</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12,440</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>96,185</b>
<b>U.S.-VISIT</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>336,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,810</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60,084</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>399,494</b>
<b>U.S. Customs &amp; Border Protection</b>	<b>41,986</b>	<b>7,144,375</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>25,292</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>677,014</b>	<b>43,758</b>	<b>7,846,681</b>
<i>Discretionary Resources:</i>								
Salaries and Expenses (Harbor & Small Airports included).....	33,720	4,808,238	635	179,923	1,137	537,091	35,492	5,525,252
Automation Modernization.....	62	451,440	-	9,767	-	-	62	461,207
Construction.....	-	277,700	-	-161,669	-	139,923	-	255,954
Air & Marine Interdiction.....	-	396,229	-	-58,530	-	-	-	337,699
<i>Fee Accounts:</i>								
Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA)--fee funded.....	1,412	365,521	-	22,283	-	-	1,412	387,804
Land Border Inspection Fees--fee funded.....	292	23,969	-	4,102	-	-	292	28,071
Immigration Inspection User Fees--fee funded.....	4,058	503,137	-	26,163	-	-	4,058	529,300
Enforcement Fines--fee funded.....	66	1,638	-	86	-	-	66	1,724
Puerto Rico Trust Fund--fee funded.....	654	97,815	-	-	-	-	654	97,815
Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) User Fees--fee funded.....	1,722	211,120	-	3,167	-	-	1,722	214,287
<i>Trust Fund &amp; Public Enterprise Accounts:</i>								
Customs Unclaimed Goods --fee funded.....	-	7,568	-	-	-	-	-	7,568
<b>U.S. Immigration &amp; Customs Enforcement</b>	<b>15,917</b>	<b>3,392,443</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>238,220</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>550,258</b>	<b>17,238</b>	<b>4,180,921</b>
<i>Discretionary Resources:</i>								
Salaries and Expenses.....	14,024	3,090,414	626	261,619	681	550,258	15,331	3,902,291
Federal Protective Service.....	1,438	487,000	-	29,011	-	-	1,438	516,011
Automation Modernization.....	-	39,748	-	-39,748	-	-	-	-
Construction.....	9	26,281	-	-	-	-	9	26,281
<i>Discretionary Offset:</i>								
Offsetting Collections: Federal Protective Service fee funded activity.....	-	-487,000	-	-29,011	-	-	-	-516,011
<i>Fee Accounts:</i>								
Student Exchange & Visitor Immigration Security (SEVIS) Fee--fee funded.....	107	49,000	14	5,349	-	-	121	54,349
Breached Bond Detention Fund--fee funded.....	63	87,000	-	3,000	-	-	63	90,000
Immigration Inspection User Fee--fee funded.....	276	100,000	-	8,000	-	-	276	108,000
<b>Transportation Security Administration</b>	<b>50,363</b>	<b>4,116,014</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-1,708,725</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>79,866</b>	<b>50,380</b>	<b>2,487,155</b>
<i>Discretionary Resources:</i>								
Aviation Security.....	48,540	4,581,412	-20	1,106	-	72,366	48,520	4,654,884
Surface Transportation Security.....	297	35,640	-	1,560	-	-	297	37,200
Transportation Security Support.....	1,415	505,378	-	14,405	30	7,500	1,445	527,283
Federal Air Marshals.....	-	679,338	-	19,956	-	-	-	699,294
Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing (Partially Fee Funded).....	111	113,246	7	15,555	-	-	118	128,801
<i>Discretionary Offset:</i>								
Offsetting Collections: Passenger fees.....	-	-2,010,000	-	-1,726,206	-	-	-	-3,736,206
Offsetting Collections: Credentialing fee funded activity.....	-	-39,000	-	-35,101	-	-	-	-74,101
<i>Fee Accounts:</i>								
Aviation Security Capital Fund--fee funded.....	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Alien Flight School (mandatory)--fee funded.....	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Registered Traveler Fee.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Fee Account Offset:</i>								
Offsetting Collections: Alien Flight School fee funded activity.....	-	-2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-2,000
<i>Rescission of Carryover Funds:</i>								
Non-Add: Rescission of prior year unobligated balances.....	-	[-5,500]	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Preparedness Directorate</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>4,041,132</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-722,901</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>101,758</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>3,419,989</b>
Preparedness Operations.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OUS Preparedness.....	85	15,918	-	3,292	21	55,258	106	74,468
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security.....	445	619,244	-	-115,104	-	45,000	445	549,140
U.S. Fire Administration.....	113	44,499	-	850	1	1,500	114	46,849
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program.....	90	-1,266	40	789	-	-	130	-477
Biodefense Countermeasures.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and Training (Office for Domestic Preparedness).....	233	3,362,737	-	-612,728	-	-	233	2,750,009
State and Local Programs (includes S&E and EMPG).....	200	2,714,287	-	-257,728	-	-	200	2,456,559
Firefighter Assistance Grants.....	33	648,450	-	-355,000	-	-	33	293,450

FY 2007 President's Budget Build

Department of Homeland Security

February 6, 2006 - President's Budget

Dollars in Thousands

Component and Account	FY 2007 Budget Build							
	FY 2006 Revised Enacted		Adjustments to Base		Program Changes		FY 2007 President's Budget	
	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE	Dollars
<b>Analysis and Operations</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>252,940</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>16,559</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>29,164</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>298,663</b>
<b>Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)</b>	<b>5,708</b>	<b>4,728,090</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>318,264</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>151,940</b>	<b>5,948</b>	<b>5,198,294</b>
<i>Discretionary Resources:</i>								
Readiness, Mitigation, Response & Recovery (Prep., Mitig., Res., & Rec.).....	822	202,017	-	296	117	31,186	939	233,499
Administrative & Regional Operations.....	1,032	236,228	40	-1,483	43	20,754	1,115	255,499
Public Health Programs.....	40	33,660	-	225	-	-	40	33,885
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disaster Relief Fund.....	3,493	1,752,300	-	189,090	-	-	3,493	1,941,390
Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program <sup>1</sup> .....	3	561	-	8	-	-	3	569
National Pre-disaster Mitigation Fund.....	15	49,500	-	478	40	100,000	55	149,978
Flood Map Modernization Fund.....	33	198,000	-	980	-	-	33	198,980
National Flood Insurance Fund (discretionary)--fee funded.....	270	123,854	-	4,734	-	-	270	128,588
National Flood Mitigation Fund: Non-add transfer from NFIF.....	-	[28,000]	-	[-9,000]	-	-	-	[31,000]
Emergency Food and Shelter.....	-	151,470	-	-	-	-	-	151,470
<i>Discretionary Offset:</i>								
Offsetting Collections: National Flood Insurance Fund (discretionary).....	-	-123,854	-	-4,734	-	-	-	-128,588
<i>Trust Fund &amp; Public Enterprise Accounts:</i>								
National Flood Insurance Fund (mandatory)--fee funded.....	-	2,104,354	-	128,670	-	-	-	2,233,024
<i>Rescission of Carryover Funds:</i>								
Non-Add: Rescission of prior year unobligated balances.....	-	[-23,409,300]	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>U.S. Citizenship &amp; Immigration Services</b>	<b>10,207</b>	<b>1,887,850</b>	<b>-450</b>	<b>-83,850</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>181,990</b>	<b>10,122</b>	<b>1,985,990</b>
<i>Discretionary Resources:</i>								
Salaries & Expenses.....	450	113,850	-450	-113,850	365	181,990	365	181,990
<i>Fee Accounts:</i>								
Immigration Examination Fund--fee funded.....	9,527	1,730,000	-	30,000	-	-	9,527	1,760,000
H-1b Visa Fees (Non-Immigrant Petitioner Fee)--fee funded.....	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
H-1b & L Fraud Prevention --fee funded.....	230	31,000	-	-	-	-	230	31,000
<b>United States Secret Service</b>	<b>6,564</b>	<b>1,403,489</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>21,014</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>40,600</b>	<b>6,613</b>	<b>1,465,103</b>
<i>Discretionary Resources:</i>								
Salaries & Expenses.....	6,564	1,199,827	33	18,451	16	22,200	6,613	1,240,478
Special Event Fund.....	-	-	-	2,500	-	18,400	-	20,900
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses.....	-	3,662	-	63	-	-	-	3,725
<i>Trust Fund:</i>								
Retirement Pay - Trust Fund.....	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	200,000
<b>United States Coast Guard</b>	<b>47,121</b>	<b>8,400,297</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>-31,076</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>52,854</b>	<b>47,598</b>	<b>8,422,075</b>
<i>Discretionary Resources:</i>								
Operating Expenses.....	45,843	5,410,555	350	30,459	91	77,829	46,284	5,518,843
Health Care Fund.....	-	260,533	-	18,171	-	-	-	278,704
Environmental Compliance.....	24	12,280	-	-400	-	-	24	11,880
Reserve Training.....	536	117,810	-	6,138	-	-	536	123,948
Acquisition, Construction & Improvements.....	616	1,282,727	-	-74,500	36	-38,690	652	1,169,537
Alteration of Bridges.....	-	14,850	-	-14,850	-	-	-	-
Research, Development, Test & Evaluation.....	102	18,097	-	-4,237	-	-	102	13,860
<i>Mandatory Fee Accounts:</i>								
Retirement Pay (mandatory appropriation).....	-	1,014,080	-	49,243	-	-	-	1,063,323
<i>Trust Fund &amp; Public Enterprise Accounts:</i>								
Boat Safety --fee funded.....	-	101,285	-	-	-	13,715	-	115,000
Oil Spill Recovery --fee funded.....	-	168,000	-	-41,100	-	-	-	126,900
Gift Fund --fee funded.....	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	80
<i>Rescission of Carryover Funds:</i>								
Non-Add: Rescission of prior year unobligated balances.....	-	[-100,103]	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Federal Law Enforcement Training Center</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>279,534</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-42,165</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7,187</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>244,556</b>
Salaries and Expenses.....	1,001	192,060	-	4,063	15	6,187	1,016	202,310
Acquisition, Construction Improvements & Related Expenses.....	-	87,474	-	-46,228	-	1,000	-	42,246
<b>Science &amp; Technology Directorate</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>1,487,075</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-494,904</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>1,002,271</b>
Management & Administration.....	387	80,288	-4	114,613	-	1,000	383	195,901
Research, Development, Acquisition & Operations.....	-	1,406,787	-	-609,517	-	9,100	-	806,370
Non-Add: Rescission of prior year unobligated balances.....	-	[-20,000]	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Domestic Nuclear Detection Office</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>338,640</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>197,148</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>535,788</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL NET: Discretionary plus Mandatory, Fees and Trust Funds</b>	<b>182,131</b>	<b>\$38,164,479</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>-\$2,187,017</b>	<b>2,797</b>	<b>\$2,284,454</b>	<b>186,292</b>	<b>\$38,261,916</b>
Plus Discretionary Fee Offsets:	-	2,659,854	-	1,795,052	-	-	-	4,454,906
Plus Mandatory Fee Offsets:	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
<b>TOTAL GROSS: Discretionary plus Mandatory, Fees and Trust Funds</b>	<b>182,131</b>	<b>\$40,826,333</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>-\$391,965</b>	<b>2,797</b>	<b>\$2,284,454</b>	<b>186,292</b>	<b>\$42,718,822</b>
Scorekeeping Adjustment for rescission of prior year unobligated balances:	-	-23,557,903	-	-	-	-	-	-16,000
<b>Adjusted Total Gross:</b>	<b>182,131</b>	<b>\$17,268,430</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>-\$391,965</b>	<b>2,797</b>	<b>\$2,284,454</b>	<b>186,292</b>	<b>\$42,702,822</b>

NOTES:

1. FEMA Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program (DALAP) does not reflect against FY 2006 revised enacted figures, \$752.5 million transferred pursuant to P.L. 109-148 (\$1.5 million) and P.L. 109-188 (\$751 million), from unobligated carryover of Disaster Relief Supplemental in FY 2005 P.L. 109-62.

Fiscal Year 2005 – 2007 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocations

**Department of Homeland Security**

February 6, 2006 - President's Budget

Dollars in Thousands

	Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation					
	FY 2005 Revised Enacted		FY 2006 Revised Enacted		FY 2007 President's Budget	
	Homeland	Non-H	Homeland	Non-H	Homeland	Non-H
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
<b>OSEM.....</b>	<b>\$70,773</b>	<b>\$20,361</b>	<b>\$54,030</b>	<b>\$71,868</b>	<b>\$69,256</b>	<b>\$28,252</b>
Screening, Coordination and Operations.....	-	-	3,960	-	3,960	-
Under Secretary for Management.....	103,498	44,355	117,003	50,144	145,494	63,644
Chief Financial Officer.....	9,100	3,900	13,448	5,763	31,510	12,870
Chief Information Officer.....	156,270	119,000	205,980	88,277	226,635	97,130
Analysis & Operations.....	-	-	252,940	-	298,663	-
Office of the Inspector General.....	-	97,317	-	82,187	-	96,185
BTS Under Secretary.....	-	9,617	-	-	-	-
US-VISIT.....	340,000	-	336,600	-	399,494	-
Salaries and Expenses <sup>2,3</sup> .....	3,778,042	746,496	4,021,048	787,000	4,685,230	840,000
Automation Modernization.....	224,954	224,955	225,720	225,720	230,604	230,603
Construction.....	143,593	-	277,700	-	255,954	-
Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance and Procurement.....	172,548	84,987	265,473	130,756	226,258	111,441
Fee Accounts & Trust Funds <sup>4</sup> .....	1,074,000	8,113	1,203,200	7,568	1,259,001	7,568
<b>Subtotal, Customs &amp; Border Protection.....</b>	<b>5,393,137</b>	<b>1,064,551</b>	<b>5,993,141</b>	<b>1,151,044</b>	<b>6,657,047</b>	<b>1,189,612</b>
Salaries and Expenses.....	2,442,564	364,980	2,688,660	401,754	3,395,020	507,271
Federal Protective Service.....	478,000	-	487,000	-	516,011	-
Offsetting Collections for FPS.....	(478,000)	-	(487,000)	-	(516,011)	-
Automation Modernization.....	39,605	-	39,748	-	-	-
Construction.....	26,179	-	26,281	-	26,281	-
Fee Accounts.....	230,000	-	236,000	-	252,349	-
<b>Subtotal, Immigration &amp; Customs Enforcement.....</b>	<b>2,738,348</b>	<b>364,980</b>	<b>2,990,689</b>	<b>401,754</b>	<b>3,673,650</b>	<b>507,271</b>
Aviation Security <sup>5</sup> .....	4,323,523	-	4,575,912	-	4,654,884	-
Offsetting Collections:Passenger Fees (less Aviation Security Fund).....	(2,330,000)	-	(2,010,000)	-	(3,736,206)	-
Surface Transportation Security.....	48,000	-	35,640	-	37,200	-
Transportation Threat Assessment & Credentialing (Transportation Vetting & Credentialing).....	67,000	-	113,246	-	128,801	-
Credentialing Fee Offsets.....	(67,000)	-	(39,000)	-	(74,101)	-
Transportation Security Support.....	711,852	-	505,378	-	527,283	-
Federal Air Marshal Service.....	662,900	-	679,338	-	699,294	-
Alien Flight School Fees.....	5,000	-	2,000	-	2,000	-
Offsetting Collections Alien Flight School.....	(5,000)	-	(2,000)	-	(2,000)	-
Aviation Security Capital Fund.....	250,000	-	250,000	-	250,000	-
<b>Subtotal, Transportation Security Administration <sup>6</sup>.....</b>	<b>3,666,275</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,110,514</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,487,155</b>	<b>-</b>
Operating Expenses <sup>7</sup> .....	1,882,068	3,184,069	1,968,257	3,427,108	2,192,747	3,326,096
Environment Compliance and Restoration.....	-	17,000	-	12,280	-	11,880
Reserve Training.....	41,979	71,021	42,618	75,192	45,894	78,054
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements <sup>7,8</sup> .....	371,796	677,604	373,662	824,152	370,117	799,420
Alteration of Bridges.....	-	15,900	-	14,850	-	-
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation.....	4,043	14,457	3,860	14,237	1,958	11,902
Health Care Fund Contribution <sup>9</sup> .....	87,952	148,798	64,844	195,689	103,193	175,511
Retired Pay.....	398,702	686,758	356,256	657,824	410,167	653,156
Boat Safety.....	-	64,000	-	101,285	-	115,000
Oil Spill Recovery <sup>10</sup> .....	-	71,200	-	168,000	-	126,900
Gift Fund <sup>10</sup> .....	80	-	30	50	29	51
<b>Subtotal, U.S. Coast Guard <sup>11</sup>.....</b>	<b>2,786,620</b>	<b>4,950,807</b>	<b>2,809,527</b>	<b>5,490,667</b>	<b>3,124,105</b>	<b>5,297,970</b>
Salaries and Expenses <sup>12</sup> .....	1,094,599	76,776	1,113,702	86,125	1,155,770	84,708
Retired Pay.....	-	210,000	-	200,000	-	200,000
Special Event Fund.....	-	-	-	-	20,900	-
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses.....	3,428	205	3,456	206	3,515	210
<b>Subtotal, U.S. Secret Service.....</b>	<b>1,098,027</b>	<b>286,981</b>	<b>1,117,158</b>	<b>286,331</b>	<b>1,180,185</b>	<b>284,918</b>

Fiscal Year 2005 – 2007 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocations

**Department of Homeland Security**

February 6, 2006 - President's Budget

Dollars in Thousands

	Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocation					
	FY 2005 Revised Enacted		FY 2006 Revised Enacted		FY 2007 President's Budget	
	Homeland	Non-H	Homeland	Non-H	Homeland	Non-H
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
State and Local Programs (SLP).....	3,089,846	180,000	-	-	-	-
Assistance to Firefighter Grants (AFG).....	-	715,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, OSLGCP.....</b>	<b>3,089,846</b>	<b>895,000</b>	-	-	-	-
Office of the Under Secretary Preparedness.....	-	-	15,918	-	74,468	-
State and Local Programs (SLP).....	-	-	2,531,137	183,150	2,286,559	170,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants (AFG).....	-	-	-	648,450	293,450	-
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP).....	-	-	(1,266)	-	(477)	-
United States Fire Administration (USFA).....	-	-	-	44,499	-	46,849
Infrastructure Protection and Information Security (IPIS) <sup>13</sup> .....	-	-	619,244	-	549,140	-
Biodefense Countermeasures.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, Preparedness Directorate.....</b>	-	-	<b>3,165,033</b>	<b>876,099</b>	<b>3,203,140</b>	<b>216,849</b>
<b>Counterterrorism Fund.....</b>	<b>8,000</b>	-	<b>1,980</b>	-	-	-
Readiness, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery <sup>14</sup> .....	35,000	199,499	41,580	160,437	44,880	188,619
Administrative and Regional Operations.....	63,315	139,624	62,432	173,796	63,014	192,485
Office of the Under Secretary.....	-	4,211	-	-	-	-
Public Health Programs - National Disaster Medical System.....	34,000	100,000	33,660	-	33,885	-
National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund.....	-	100,000	-	49,500	-	149,978
Emergency Food and Shelter.....	-	153,000	-	151,470	-	151,470
Disaster Relief.....	-	68,427,380	-	1,752,300	-	1,941,390
Cerro Grande Fire Claims.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flood Map Modernization Fund.....	-	200,000	-	198,000	-	198,980
Direct Assistance Disaster Loan Program <sup>15</sup> .....	-	567	-	561	-	569
Biodefense Countermeasures.....	2,507,776	-	-	-	-	-
National Flood Mitigation Fund.....	-	20,000	-	28,000	-	31,000
Flood Mitigation Fund Offsetting Collections.....	-	(20,000)	-	(28,000)	-	(31,000)
National Flood Insurance Fund Discretionary.....	-	92,593	-	95,854	-	97,588
NFIF Offsetting Collections - Discretionary.....	-	(98,579)	-	(95,854)	-	(97,588)
Mandatory.....	-	1,950,251	-	2,104,354	-	2,233,024
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program.....	-	(1,184)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, FEMA.....</b>	<b>2,640,091</b>	<b>71,267,362</b>	<b>137,672</b>	<b>4,590,418</b>	<b>141,779</b>	<b>5,056,515</b>
Salaries and Expenses.....	-	-	-	-	-	181,990
Backlog Reduction Initiative.....	-	160,000	-	113,850	-	-
Adjudication Services.....	-	1,244,000	-	1,396,000	-	1,419,000
Information and Customer Services.....	-	138,000	-	141,000	-	144,000
Administration.....	-	233,000	-	237,000	-	241,000
<b>Subtotal, Citizenship &amp; Immigration Services.....</b>	-	<b>1,775,000</b>	-	<b>1,887,850</b>	-	<b>1,985,990</b>
Salaries and Expenses.....	98,510	81,498	125,518	66,542	129,057	73,253
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses.....	27,260	19,539	73,496	13,978	27,690	14,556
<b>Subtotal, FLETC.....</b>	<b>125,770</b>	<b>101,037</b>	<b>199,014</b>	<b>80,520</b>	<b>156,747</b>	<b>87,809</b>
Management and Administration.....	125,464	-	-	-	-	-
Assessments and Evaluation.....	761,644	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal, IAIP.....</b>	<b>887,108</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Management and Administration.....	-	68,586	-	80,288	-	195,901
Research & Development <sup>16</sup> .....	1,046,864	-	1,386,787	-	806,370	-
<b>Subtotal, Science &amp; Technology.....</b>	<b>1,046,864</b>	<b>68,586</b>	<b>1,386,787</b>	<b>80,288</b>	<b>806,370</b>	<b>195,901</b>
Research, Development, Acquisition, and Operations.....	-	-	-	-	535,788	-
<b>Subtotal, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office.....</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>535,788</b>	-
<b>TOTAL: Net Discretionary plus Mandatory, Fees and Trust Funds</b>	<b>\$24,159,727</b>	<b>\$81,068,854</b>	<b>\$22,895,476</b>	<b>\$15,143,210</b>	<b>\$23,140,978</b>	<b>\$15,120,916</b>
<b>Scorekeeping Adjustments: Rescission of prior year unobligated balances</b>						
Counterterrorism Fund	-	-	(8,000)	-	(16,000)	-
Federal Emergency Management Agency: Disaster Relief Supplemental P.L. 109-62, FY 2005	-	-	-	(23,409,300)	-	-
<b>ADJUSTED TOTAL:</b>	<b>\$24,159,727</b>	<b>\$81,068,854</b>	<b>\$22,887,476</b>	<b>(\$8,266,090)</b>	<b>\$23,124,978</b>	<b>\$15,120,916</b>
<b>SUMMARY:</b>						
<b>Net Discretionary</b>	<b>\$22,206,945</b>	<b>\$76,463,532</b>	<b>\$20,849,990</b>	<b>\$10,130,129</b>	<b>\$20,969,432</b>	<b>\$9,981,217</b>
Less scorekeeping adjustments	-	-	(8,000)	(23,409,300)	(16,000)	-
Adjusted Net Discretionary	22,206,945	76,463,532	20,841,990	(13,279,171)	20,953,432	9,981,217
Mandatory, Fees and Trust Funds	1,952,782	4,605,322	2,045,486	5,013,081	2,171,546	5,139,699
Less mandatory fee offsets	(5,000)	-	(2,000)	-	(2,000)	-
<b>Mandatory, Fees and Trust Funds</b>	<b>\$1,952,782</b>	<b>\$4,605,322</b>	<b>\$2,045,486</b>	<b>\$5,013,081</b>	<b>\$2,171,546</b>	<b>\$5,139,699</b>

NOTES:

1. FY 2007 President's Budget as reflected on this chart does not include funding for Spectrum Relocation Transfer into CIO (\$11.980 million), CBP (\$75.699 million) and ICE (\$3.559 million).
2. CBP: Scorekeeping adjustments for the prior year carryover rescission enacted in FY 2005 have been applied against Salaries and Expenses in this presentation of FY 2005 revised enacted (-\$63.010 million).

## Fiscal Year 2005 – 2007 Homeland and Non-Homeland Allocations

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3. CBP: FY 2005 revised enacted Salaries and Expenses does not reflect transfers from other agencies in the amount of \$29.5 million (\$18 million - homeland; \$11.5 million non-homeland)
4. CBP: FY 2005 revised enacted does not reflect revised fee collections of \$64.8 million categorized as homeland security funding: (\$6.665 million - COBRA; -\$2.784 million - Land Border Inspection; -\$4.440 - Immigration Enforcement; \$11.363 million - Puerto Rico Trust Fund; \$49.997 million - Immigration User Fee; \$4 million - APHIS)
5. TSA: Scorekeeping adjustments for the prior year carryover rescission enacted in FY 2006 have been applied against Aviation Security in this presentation of FY 2006 revised enacted (-\$5.5 million).
6. TSA: FY 2005 revised enacted does not reflect revised fee collections and does not reflect transfers from other agencies.
7. USCG: Scorekeeping adjustments for the prior year carryover rescission enacted in FY 2006 have been applied against Operating Expenses (-\$15.190) and Acquisition, Construction and Improvements (-\$6.282 million and \$78.631 million) in this presentation of FY 2006 revised enacted.
8. USCG: Scorekeeping adjustments for the prior year carryover rescission enacted in FY 2005 have been applied against Acquisition, Construction and Improvements in this presentation of FY 2005 revised enacted (-\$16 million).
9. USCG: FY 2005 revised enacted funding for the Medicare-Eligible Retiree Healthcare Fund Contribution was accounted for within the Operating Expenses appropriation, but it is displayed here separately for presentation purposes. Beginning in FY 2006, the contribution was officially re-allocated from the Operating Expenses appropriation to the Medicare-Eligible Retiree Healthcare Fund Contribution appropriation.
10. USCG: FY 2005 revised enacted Trust Fund & Public Enterprise Accounts reflect the enacted level. Oil Spill Recovery and Gift Fund amounts do not match MAX totals of \$63.333 million and \$1.030 million respectively.
11. USCG: Homeland Security activities includes the following programs: Migrant Interdiction, Ports, Waterways and Coastal Security and Defense Readiness. Non-Homeland activities include the following programs: Search and Rescue, Marine Safety, Aids to Navigation, Ice Operations, Marine Environmental Protection, Living Marine Resources, Drug Interdiction and Other Law Enforcement.
12. USSS: Scorekeeping adjustments for the prior year carryover rescission enacted in FY 2005 have been applied against Salaries and Expenses in this presentation of FY 2005 revised enacted (-\$750K).
13. PREP: Amounts represented for FY 2006 revised enacted and FY 2007 are consistent with the Revised Enacted Budget and President's Budget Request. This display is not fully consistent with the Homeland Security Database (HSDB) figures as the FY 2007 CIIE PBR is \$300,000 less than the HSDB representation (causing the FY 2007 IPIS total to be \$300,000 less as well).
14. FEMA: Scorekeeping adjustments of the prior year carryover rescission enacted in FY 2006 have been applied against Readiness, Mitigation, Response and Recovery in this presentation of FY 2005 revised enacted (-\$5 million).
15. FEMA Direct Assistance Disaster Loan Program (DALAP) does not reflect against FY 2006 revised enacted figures, \$752.5 million transferred pursuant to P.L. 109-148 (\$1.5 million) and P.L. 109-188 (\$751 million), from unobligated carryover of Disaster Relief Supplemental in FY 2005 P.L. 109-62.
16. S&T: Scorekeeping adjustments of the prior year carryover rescission enacted in FY 2006 have been applied against R&D in this presentation of FY 2006 revised enacted (\$20 million).
17. Working Capital Fund rescissions of prior year unobligated balances are not scored against this presentation (FY 2005 -\$20 million; FY 2006 -\$15 million).