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Calendar No. 192

108TH CONGRESS, *1st Session* | SENATE | REPORT 108–86

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2004

JULY 10, 2003.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. COCHRAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 2555]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 2555) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with an amendment and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

Total obligational authority, fiscal year 2004

Amount of bill as reported to the Senate	$29,326,000,000
Amount of 2003 appropriations acts to date [1]	29,286,761,000
Amount of estimates, 2004 [2]	29,176,994,000
The bill as recommended to the Senate:	
Over the appropriations provided in 2003	39,329,000
Over the estimates for 2004	149,006,000

[1] Includes total of $6,306,500,000 in supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 108–11.

[2] Includes $890,000,000 for biodefense countermeasures. The budget proposes legislation to establish a new permanent, indefinite authority to fund this activity in lieu of discretionary appropriations.

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OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The amounts of obligational authority for each of the six titles of the bill are shown on the following table. A detailed tabulation, showing comparisons, appears at the end of this report. Recommendations for individual appropriations for organizations, programs, projects, and activities are carried in this bill under the appropriate account headings.

	Fiscal year 2004 request	Fiscal year 2004 Committee recommendation
Title I—Departmental Operations, Management, and Oversight	$580,118,000	$516,292,000
Title II—Services	235,000,000	229,377,000
Title III—Security, Enforcement, and Investigations	18,655,162,000	19,436,820,000
Title IV—Assessments, Preparedness and Recovery	[1] 8,903,354,000	[2] 8,272,111,000
Title V—Research and Development	803,360,000	871,400,000
Total, new budget (obligational authority)	[1] 29,176,994,000	[2] 29,326,000,000

[1] Includes $890,000,000 for biodefense countermeasures. The budget proposes legislation to establish a new permanent, indefinite authority to fund this activity in lieu of discretionary appropriations.
[2] Excludes appropriations for biodefense countermeasures. The fiscal year 2004 budget resolution includes a reserve for this activity.

The Committee recommends total new appropriations of $29,326,000,000 for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2004, $1,039,006,000 more than the budget request, excluding funding for biodefense countermeasures. Of this amount, $28,521,000,000 is for discretionary programs.

The Committee recommends total appropriations of $8,168,762,000 for the defense of our borders and investigations and enforcement of our immigration and customs laws. For the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, the Committee provides a total of $4,900,485,000, including $441,122,000 for automation modernization. For the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Committee provides a total of $2,888,277,000, including $424,211,000 for the Federal Protective Service and $257,291,000 for the Air and Marine Interdiction Program. In addition, the Committee recommends $380,000,000 for the US Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology project. The Committee also recommends total appropriations of $229,377,000 for the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services.

The Committee recommends total appropriations of $5,395,900,000 for the Transportation Security Administration, further providing a commitment to secure all modes of transportation by providing funding for the following: $150,500,000 for the procurement of explosive detection systems; $309,000,000 for installation of explosive detection systems; $150,000,000 for port security grants; $30,000,000 for operation safe commerce; $45,000,000 for research and development of next generation explosive detection systems; $25,000,000 for trucking industry grants; and $10,000,000 for intercity bus security.

The Committee recommends a total of $6,886,000,000 for the United States Coast Guard, including $340,000,000 for defense-related activities; $40,00,000 for the Automatic Identification System; and $134,000,000 for Rescue 21. In addition, the Committee understands there has been a shortfall in funding for the Integrated Deepwater Systems [IDS] program and recommends $702,000,000, a $202,000,000 increase above the fiscal year 2004 budget request, in an effort to bring the IDS program back in line with the original 20-year projected time frame for its completion.

The Committee recommends a total of $3,574,892,000 for the Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate, including: $1,956,000,000 for disaster relief; $200,000,000 for the flood map modernization activities; and $153,000,000 for the emergency food and shelter program. In addition, the Committee recognizes the importance of Emergency Management Performance Grants in assisting States with an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness and recovery, and recommends $165,000,000 for the program.

The Committee provides total appropriations of $823,700,000 for information analysis and infrastructure protection with the following recommendations: $98,500,000 for cybersecurity infrastructure monitoring and coordination; $293,900,000 for critical infrastructure identification, assessments, and protection implementation; and $155,100,000 for the National Communications System.

For science and technology, the Committee recommends total appropriations of $866,000,000, with the following recommendations: $18,000,000 for cyber security; $70,000,000 for rapid prototyping; $55,000,000 for university programs; and $72,000,000 for critical infrastructure protection.

To further strengthen the capacity of the Nation's first responders to prepare for and respond to possible terrorist threats and other emergencies, the Committee provides a total of $3,743,000,000. For the Office for Domestic Preparedness, the Committee recommends a total of $3,638,000,000, including: $1,250,000,000 for the State and local basic formula grants; $500,000,000 for State and local law enforcement terrorism prevention grants; and $750,000,000 for high-threat urban area discretionary grants. The Committee also provides $750,000,000 for firefighter assistance grants, to remain as a stand-alone program. An additional $165,000,000 is available for emergency management performance grants through the Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

TITLE I—DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS, MANAGEMENT, AND OVERSIGHT

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2003	$195,370,000
Budget estimate, 2004	294,000,000
Committee recommendation	

The Departmental Operations account funds basic support to the Secretary of Homeland Security, including executive planning and decision-making, management of departmental operations and the departmental headquarters building, and other program support requirements to ensure effective management and operation of the Department.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee does not recommend appropriations for a consolidated "Departmental Operations" account, as requested. Instead, the Committee recommends appropriations for these activities under the "Office of the Secretary and Executive Management", "Office of the Under Secretary for Management", "Office of the Under Secretary for Border and Transportation Security", "Office of the Under Secretary for Emergency Preparedness and Response", "Office of the Under Secretary for Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection", and "Office of the Under Secretary for Science and Technology" accounts.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2003	(1)
Budget estimate, 2004	(1)
Committee recommendation	$83,653,000

[1] Included under "Departmental Operations" account.

The Office of the Secretary and Executive Management directs and leads the Department and provides policy guidance to operating bureaus within the organization. The specific activities funded by this account include: the Immediate Office of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary, the Office of Security, the Chief of Staff, the Executive Secretary, the Special Assistant to the Secretary/Private Sector, the Office for National Capital Region Coordination, the Office for State and Local Government Coordination, the Office of International Affairs, the Office of Public Affairs, the Office of Legislative Affairs, the Office of the General Counsel, the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman, the Homeland Security Advisory Committee, and the Privacy Officer.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $83,653,000 for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management. Included in this amount is $42,678,000 for salaries and benefits; $2,575,000 for travel; $1,249,000 for supplies; $271,000 for training; and $36,880,000 for other expenses.

The specific levels recommended by the Committee are as follows:

[In millions of dollars]

Immediate Office of the Secretary	1,906
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	1,010
Office of Security	19,720
Chief of Staff	4,726
Executive Secretary	5,508
Special Assistant to the Secretary/Private Sector	4,088
Office of National Capital Region Coordination	528
Office for State and Local Government Coordination	3,168
Office of International Affairs	1,200
Office of Public Affairs	8,644
Office of Legislative Affairs	6,458
Office of the General Counsel	9,662
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	14,525
Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	1,160
Homeland Security Advisory Committee	675
Privacy Officer	675
Total	83,653

Non-Homeland Security Missions of the Department.—The Department of Homeland Security is charged with carrying out functions vital to the protection of our Nation. The Department has also been charged with the responsibility for significant non-homeland security functions, such as counterfeit investigations of the United States Secret Service, search and rescue and fisheries enforcement of the United States Coast Guard, intellectual property investigations of the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, trade enforcement by the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, and the granting of citizenship to eligible immigrants by the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services. The Secretary is directed to submit an annual report on the resources devoted to non-homeland security missions of the Department. This report is to clearly identify all non-homeland security functions of each of the Department's organizations by appropriations account, program, project and activity, and the full-time equivalent positions and dollars devoted to each for a period of at least 3 fiscal years, including the prior fiscal year, the current fiscal year, and the budget year. The report is to be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives by February 15 of each year.

White House Mail Screening and Processing.—The Committee supports the efforts of the Secret Service to initiate a study, to be completed by the end of calendar year 2003, that will focus on methods, operations, and technological issues related to White House mail. The Secret Service was never intended to inherit the sole responsibility associated with the establishment of a permanent screening facility for White House mail. Therefore, the De-

partment is directed to submit a long-term plan for the establishment of a fully operational White House mail facility. This plan should be a collaborative effort between the Office of the Secretary, the Secret Service, the Executive Office of the President Office of Administration, the Department's Science and Technology Directorate, the General Services Administration, and the United States Army Soldier and Biological Command, and any other agencies the Secretary may identify as appropriate. The plan should include: (1) a cost estimate for establishing such a facility; (2) an implementation schedule, including site selection, planning, design, and construction; (3) agency roles and responsibilities for funding the facility; and (4) a strategy to address the growing backlog of undelivered mail to the White House complex. The plan is to be submitted to the Committee by February 2, 2004.

Training and Training Facilities.—The Committee supports the efforts of Department to fully assess training requirements of its employees and to review the proper use of all Department training facilities. The Committee is aware that the integration of government agencies and assets under the Department's jurisdiction may necessitate a new or revised training requirement plan and that adequate guidance needs to be provided by the Department to its agencies. Training facilities within the Department should be fully utilized and duplicative training activities should be eliminated to maximize the efficient use of resources. The Secretary is directed to assess the training needs and facilities owned or used by the Department of Homeland Security and to develop a plan for their proper use. This plan should include, but not be limited to, an assessment of training needs of the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Transportation Security Administration, the U.S. Secret Service, the United States Coast Guard, as well as the availability and utilization of training spaces by organizations outside of the Department; it should also address: (1) duplicative training activities; (2) full-utilization of Department training facilities; (3) cross-training needs of Department personnel; (4) geographic attributes of facilities for departmental training needs; (5) canine training; (6) future construction requirements at all campuses to meet the existing and projected training requirements; (7) and any cost savings which may result from the reallocation or consolidation of training and the more efficient use of facilities. This plan is to be submitted to the Committee no later than January 30, 2004.

Multi-Year Accounts.—The Department has inherited a myriad of multi-year accounts for functions ranging from construction and information technology to environmental compliance and restoration. In order for the Committee to accurately track the Department's resources, the Secretary is directed to submit, as a part of the annual budget request, information on all multi-year accounts to include: (1) current and prior-year carryover balances; (2) original purpose; (3) estimate of current year obligations; (4) estimate of current year recoveries; (5) and estimate of end of year carryforward balances.

Consolidation and Co-location of Offices.—Section 706 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 requires that not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of that Act, the Secretary develop and

submit to the Congress a plan for consolidating and co-locating the regional or field offices of agencies transferred to the Department. Because of the strong interest in this process, the Committee expects to receive an update from the Department on the status of this office consolidation/co-location plan and to be notified at least 10 days prior to any public announcement of changes in the location of these offices.

Office of History.—Knowledge of historical precedent, historical context, and institutional history is critical to effective decision making. The Committee encourages the Secretary to establish a departmental history office. The mission of this office should be to produce, oversee, and coordinate the production of a range of reference, policy, and historical background assessment papers; to provide expert historical knowledge essential for informed decision making; to maintain the institutional history of the Department; to provide professional assistance to the historical and archival activities of the directorates and bureaus within the Department; and to produce such documentary collections as may be deemed necessary. The Committee notes that there will be funding requirements for establishment of such an office which may require the submission of a reprogramming required by section 605 of this Act.

Standards and Guidelines for First Responders.—Pursuant to the President's National Strategy for Homeland Security, the Secretary is to provide to the Committee, no later than April 30, 2004, a report that updates the progress made to: clearly define standards and guidelines for Federal, State, and local government emergency preparedness and response in such areas as training, interoperable communications systems, and response equipment; an estimate of the cost of the unmet needs of State and local governments for fiscal years 2004–2008 in meeting those standards and guidelines; and the views of appropriate State and local government organizations.

Investigations of Terrorist Financing.—The Committee is concerned that the recent Memorandum of Agreement [MOA] between the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice regarding investigations of terrorist financing will adversely affect the ability of the United States Secret Service [USSS] and the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement [BICE] to effectively carry out traditional financial crimes investigations. The Committee expects the General Accounting Office [GAO] to provide to the Committee, within 90 days after enactment of the Act, an evaluation of the MOA's impact on existing authorities of the USSS and BICE to effectively carry out financial crimes investigations, including the MOA's impact on the financial community and State and local cooperation.

Treasury Forfeiture Fund.—The Committee is aware that proposals are under consideration within the administration that could change the existing status, operation, and jurisdiction of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund. A number of the Department of Homeland Security's law enforcement agencies rely on the use of assets from this fund for on-going investigations and other activities. The Committee encourages the Secretary to consult with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget about the impact of any change to

the Department of Homeland Security, and to keep the Committee apprised of any discussions on this matter.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2003	[1]
Budget estimate, 2004	[1]
Committee recommendation	$167,521,000

[1] Included under "Departmental Operations" account.

The Under Secretary for Management oversees management and operations of the Department, including financial planning and execution, information systems management, human capital planning and policies, building management, and oversight of standard-setting and all departmental immigration statistical information. The specific activities funded by this account include: the Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, the Office of Procurement, the Office of Human Resources, the Chief Information Officer, and the Office of Administration.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $167,521,000 for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management. Included in this amount is $29,696,000 for salaries and benefits; $602,000 for travel; $783,000 for supplies; $395,000 for training; and $136,045,000 for other expenses.

The specific levels recommended by the Committee are as follows:

[In millions of dollars]

Immediate Office of the Under Secretary	1,364
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	11,290
Strategic Planning	1,768
Office of Procurement	6,529
Office of Human Resources	7,101
Office of the Chief Information Officer	81,206
Command Center	(14,558)
Office of Administration	28,263
Headquarters	30,000
Total	167,521

Departmental Headquarters Interim Housing.—The Department of Homeland Security [DHS] headquarters staff is currently housed at the Nebraska Avenue Complex [NAC] in downtown Washington, D.C., and at multiple pre-DHS locations. This physically-fractured situation makes it difficult for DHS leadership to lead and manage the new and growing department. Since DHS has indicated consolidation at the NAC location to be a good interim solution until a permanent one can be found, the Committee has provided the $30,000,000, as requested, to fund physical modifications to NAC buildings, communications and security upgrades, and relocation expenses necessary to allow more DHS employees to be consolidated at the NAC. The Committee expects the Department to work in cooperation with the General Services Administration to find a long-term solution for a departmental headquarters and to comply with the requirements of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 to secure

site, design, and construction funding. The Committee expects to be updated on a regular basis on the Department's physical consolidation and on the planned expenditure of the funds made available for interim housing, as well as its plans for a permanent headquarters.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS

Appropriations, 2003	$63,321,000
Budget estimate, 2004	206,000,000
Committee recommendation	185,000,000

The Department-wide Technology Investments account is for the development and acquisition of information technology equipment, software, services, and the costs of conversion to narrowband communications.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $185,000,000, to be available until expended, for activities of the Department-wide Technology Investments.

Narrowband Communications.—Included in the amount provided by the Committee is $100,000,000, as requested, for wireless efforts, including conversion to narrowband operations. The Committee supports the consolidation of all funding for mobile radios and communications provided to various components of the Department in one fund. Consolidation ensures that resources provided for communications are not diverted to other functions. The Committee expects the Department to submit a report on the level of funding provided to all components of the Department for mobile radios thirty days after the enactment of this Act.

Information Technology Services.—Included in the amount provided by the Committee is $75,000,000 for information technology investments to support the implementation of a Department enterprise architecture, to integrate management systems, and to rationalize Department component physical and logical security access efforts.

Security Activities.—Included in the amount provided by the Committee is $10,000,000 for the integration of Federal watchlists. The Committee recognizes the need for this project and expects this effort to be closely coordinated with the development of the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology project. The Committee directs that $21,000,000 of the funds transferred from the Department of Justice Working Capital Fund be used for enterprise architecture and the information technology and evaluation program.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2003[1]	$41,510,000
Budget estimate, 2004[2]	58,118,000
Committee recommendation[2]	58,118,000

[1] Does not include an additional $21,437,000 transferred from the Disaster Relief Fund for audits and investigations.

[2] Does not include an additional $22,000,000 from the Disaster Relief Fund for audits and investigations.

This account finances the cost of conducting and supervising audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations of the Department to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness and to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse in such programs and operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $58,118,000 for the Office of Inspector General for fiscal year 2004. An additional $22,000,000 is made available from the Disaster Relief Fund for audits and investigations.

TITLE II—SERVICES

CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

Appropriations, 2003 [1]	$218,148,000
Budget estimate, 2004	235,000,000
Committee recommendation	229,377,000

[1] Includes $3,000,000 in supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 108–11.

The Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services [BCIS] was established by the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to deliver services to the public in a timely, consistent, and fair manner. Prior to the creation of the Department of Homeland Security, the administration of immigration services was the responsibility of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, an organization abolished by the Homeland Security Act of 2002. BCIS's mission is to administer laws and provide services related to people seeking to enter, reside, work, and naturalize in the United States. In addition to directly appropriated resources, offsetting collections are available for the operations of BCIS from the following fees:

Immigration Examinations Fees.—The Bureau collects fees from persons applying for immigration benefits to support the adjudication of applications.

H–1B Fees.—The Bureau collects fees for processing of the H1–B visa. The H–1B is a temporary visa category for non-immigrant, highly skilled workers.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $229,377,000 for activities of the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services [BCIS] for fiscal year 2004.

Physical Security and Staffing.—Included in the amount recommended is $3,836,000, as requested, for physical security and staffing. These funds will allow BCIS to begin implementation of the recommended security improvements identified by the U.S. Marshals Service security surveys.

Information Technology/Program Evaluation Unit.—The Committee does not provide $5,623,000, as requested, for information technology or the program evaluation unit. The on-going e-filing project should continue to be funded out of base resources.

Immigration Examinations Fees.—The Committee understands that the estimated level of $1,550,000,000 in spending from the Immigration Examinations Fee includes an additional $100,000,000 to continue efforts to reduce the backlog of applications and at the same time improve the integrity of the process. BCIS is expected to provide updates to the Committee regarding the progress being made in meeting the targets of its Five Year Backlog Reduction Plan. These reports should continue to be submitted while the Backlog Reduction Plan is being updated. The Committee expects

that of the fees collected, no less than $25,000,000 be made available to the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement to support the investigative and intelligence needs of BCIS.

The Committee notes the delay that many Americans have in gaining permission for foreign-born spouses to join them in the United States. The Committee urges BCIS to develop procedures to expedite such cases without compromising national security or program integrity.

The total resources available for the operations of BCIS are as follows:

	Fiscal year 2003 enacted	Fiscal year 2004 budget	Committee recommendations
Direct appropriations	$218,148,000	$235,000,000	$229,377,000
Immigration Inspection User Fee, estimate	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Immigration Examinations Fee, estimate.	1,413,000,000	1,550,000,000	1,550,000,000
H1–B fees, estimate	10,000,000	10,000,0000	10,000,0000
Total available	1,645,148,000	1,799,000,000	1,793,377,000

TITLE III—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR BORDER AND TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2003	[1]
Budget estimate, 2004	[1]
Committee recommendation	$8,842,000

[1] Included in the "Departmental Operations" account.

The Office of the Under Secretary for Border and Transportation Security was established by the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and is responsible for maintaining the security of our Nation's borders and transportation systems. The Under Secretary oversees the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Transportation Security Administration, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, and the Office for Domestic Preparedness.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $8,842,000 for the activities of the Office of the Under Secretary of Border and Transportation Security salaries and expenses account. Included in this is amount is $7,839,000 for salaries and benefits; $418,000 for travel; $201,000 for supplies; $50,000 for training; and $334,000 for other expenses.

Prior to the tragic events of September 11, 2001, the Congress had begun to provide additional resources to improve security along the United States northern border with Canada. The Under Secretary of Transportation and Border Security is directed to provide a comprehensive report to the Committee describing the specific measures taken by the Department and its legacy agencies since September 11, 2001, to enhance security at the northern border. The report should include a discussion of (1) increased personnel deployment, technological improvements, and enhancements in interagency coordination; (2) measures for improvement of northern border security authorized by the Congress that the Department has not yet undertaken; and (3) aspects of northern border security requiring additional resources and focus. Because of the sensitive nature of many aspects of this report, the Department should provide both an unclassified and, if necessary, classified version of the report.

UNITED STATES VISITOR AND IMMIGRANT STATUS INDICATOR TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2003	[1]
Budget estimate, 2004	[1]
Committee recommendation	$380,000,000

[1] Included in the "Customs and Border Protection" account.

The United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology [US VISIT] project is to collect, maintain, and share appropriate information through an integrated information technology system to determine the eligibility of aliens for admissions and benefits.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $380,000,000, to be available until expended, for the US VISIT account. This appropriation represents full funding of the base request for the technology needs of the project. The personnel increases requested are addressed within the salaries and expenses accounts of the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection and the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

Expenditure Plan.—The amount recommended is available for obligation only upon the submission of a comprehensive expenditure plan from the Secretary of Homeland Security for the US VISIT project that: (1) meets the capital planning and investment control review requirements established by the Office of Management Budget [OMB], including OMB Circular A–11, part 7; (2) complies with acquisition rules, requirements, guidelines, and systems acquisition management practices; (3) is reviewed by the General Accounting Office; and (4) has been approved by the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Further, the plan should include full out-year costs of the program; an explanation and costs of needed technology infrastructure upgrades; a complete staffing plan for the exit control activity and the entrance activity; and an explanation of how the program will ensure that information is properly communicated to the investigators of the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Separately, the Department is expected to submit a plan that explains the privacy policies that will be put in place to protect the information that is housed in the US VISIT system. Both the expenditure plan and the privacy plan shall be submitted to the Committee no later than 45 days after the enactment of this Act.

Biometrics.—Integration of biometrics into the US VISIT system is a vital part of the overall success of this project. The biometric infrastructure that is being built should be a viable long-term solution that is interoperable with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's [FBI] Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System, and one that does not require significant re-engineering and re-investment in the future. The procurement decisions made for the overall US VISIT system should allow for a full and open competition to ensure that the most effective and cost efficient technology is used, including evaluation of commercially-available document validation systems and technology. In addition, a representa-

tive from both the Department of Justice and the FBI should be included on the US VISIT project team.

CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

SUMMARY

The Bureau of Customs and Border Protection [BCBP] was established by the Secretary of Homeland Security on January 30, 2003, under statutory authority for reorganization contained in the Homeland Security Act of 2002. BCBP consolidates functions previously provided for specific functions of the United States Customs Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Agricultural Quarantine Inspection program. The mission of BCBP is to enforce the laws regarding admission of foreign-born persons into the United States, and ensuring that all goods and persons entering and exiting the United States do so legally.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total resources of $5,745,485,000, including direct appropriations of $4,900,485,000, and estimated offsetting collections of $845,000,000.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations, as compared to the fiscal year 2003 and budget request levels:

	Fiscal year 2003 enacted	Fiscal year 2004 budget	Committee recommendations
Appropriations:			
Salaries and expenses [1]	$5,710,608,000	$5,644,000,000	$4,366,000,000
Harbor maintenance fee (by transfer)	2,981,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Automation modernization			441,122,000
Construction			90,363,000
Fee Collections:			
Immigration Inspection User Fee, estimate	519,000,000	509,000,000	509,000,000
Immigration Examinations Fee, estimate	24,000,000	25,000,000	
Enforcement Fines, estimate	7,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Land Border Inspection Fee, estimate	28,000,000	28,000,000	28,000,000
COBRA, estimate	239,000,000	253,000,000	302,000,000
Total available	6,530,589,000	6,468,000,000	5,745,485,000

[1] The Bureau of Customs and Border Protection did not exist at the time the fiscal year 2003 appropriations, Public Law 108–7, was enacted into law. Appropriations for fiscal year 2003 are estimated to be $5,710,608,000, including $333,000,000 in supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 108–11.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2003 ..... (1 3)
Budget estimate, 2004 ..... [2 3] $5,644,000,000
Committee recommendation ..... [3] 4,366,000,000

[1] The Bureau of Customs and Border Protection did not exist at the time the fiscal year 2003 appropriations were enacted into law. Appropriations for fiscal year 2003 are estimated to be $5,710,608,000, including $333,000,000 in supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 108–11.

[2] The fiscal year 2004 budget request includes $1,240,850,000 recommended in separate accounts or realigned to other accounts.

[3] Excludes additional funds derived from the Harbor Maintenance Fee.

The Bureau of Customs and Border Protection [BCBP] Salaries and Expenses appropriation provides funds for border security, immigration, customs, and agricultural inspections. In addition to di-

rectly appropriated resources, offsetting collections area available for the operations of BCBP from the following sources:

Immigration Inspection User Fees.—The Bureau collects user fees to fund the costs of international inspections activities at airports and seaports.

Enforcement Fines.—The Bureau collects fines from owners of transportation lines and persons for unauthorized landing of aliens.

Land Border Inspections Fees.—The Bureau collects fees for processing applications for the Dedicated Commuter Lanes program, the Automated Permit Ports program, the Canadian Border Boat Landing program, and both Canadian and Mexican Non-Resident Alien Border Crossing Cards.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $4,366,000,000, for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection [BCBP] for fiscal year 2004. An additional $3,000,000 is to be transferred from the Harbor Maintenance Fee. The Committee has included language in the bill making available up to $150,000 for space for preclearance operations, and up to $5,000,000 available for cooperative agreements with States and local governments. The bill also includes language placing a $30,000 annual limit on overtime paid to any employee, and placing a cap of not to exceed $4,000,000 of the funds provided for activities to enforce laws against forced child labor to remain available until expended.

The funding levels represented here depart from the fiscal year 2004 budget request as the Committee has presented several of the individual programs and activities as stand-alone appropriations and realigned base resources. The Committee has placed the resources for US VISIT ($380,000,000) in a separate account directly within the Office of the Under Secretary for Border and Transportation Security. The Committee has recommended a separate automation modernization account ($441,122,000), and a separate construction account ($95,363,000). In addition, the Committee has realigned base resources to reflect a higher level of salaries and expenses for the Air and Marine Interdiction program within the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement [BICE] "Salaries and Expenses" account ($128,574,000), a separate "Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance and Procurement" account under BICE ($173,391,000), and consolidation of ATLAS resources within BICE ($22,400,000). The Committee has also reduced the base resources by $18,000,000 to correct a transfer of funds double-counted in the budget, and reflected incorrectly in this account.

Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism.—Included in the amount recommended by the Committee is $15,300,000, an increase of $12,100,000, as requested, for Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism.

Free and Secure Trade.—Included in the amount recommended by the Committee is $3,900,000, as requested, for the Free and Secure Trade Initiative.

Container Security Initiative.—Included in the amount recommended by the Committee is an increase of $61,754,000, as requested, for expansion of the Container Security Initiative.

Critical Equipment.—Included in the amount recommended by the Committee is $119,300,000, as requested, for critical equipment: $15,500,000 for wireless personal digital assistants with access to the Treasury Enforcement Communications System; $63,800,000 for deployment of radiation detection systems, mobile vehicle and cargo inspection systems, and isotope identifiers at land and sea ports; $6,800,000 for fiber optic scopes; $6,000,000 for license plate readers; $9,700,000 for expansion of the customs automated operations system; and $17,500,000 for the explosive and chemical detector canine program. The Committee expects the developmental activities associated with the explosives detection canine program begun in fiscal year 2003 to continue in fiscal year 2004.

Non-Intrusive Inspection Equipment/Radiation Detectors.—The Committee is concerned over the length of time it is taking the BCBP to initiate the evaluation of technologies for possible use in screening of cargo. This project was funded in the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003 (Public Law 108–7), and BCBP has not taken adequate steps to undertake this effort. The Committee is aware of numerous new non-intrusive inspection and radiation detection technologies designed to improve the detection of explosives and hazardous materials at ports-of-entry. The Committee directs BCBP to move quickly to develop a testbed on which to evaluate all new and emerging technologies, such as gamma radiation detection systems for mobile and portal applications, palletized containers, and high-purity germanium detectors, and to coordinate such testing and evaluation with the Science and Technology Directorate. The Committee expects that the Department and BCBP will ensure that all procurements are through full and open competition to ensure the best value in terms of detection and efficiency.

Information Technology Transformation to Homeland Security.—The Committee does not fund the requested $30,200,000 for information technology transformation to homeland security. The Committee notes that significant information technology infrastructure upgrades are, and will continue to be, funded through the US VISIT project. BCBP will be the primary beneficiary of this spending.

International Trade Data System.—The request for funding for the International Trade Data System is addressed under the "Automation Modernization" account.

Agricultural Quarantine Inspection.—Included in the amount recommended by the Committee is an increase of $5,500,000, as requested, for agricultural inspections: $2,700,000 for additional agricultural canine teams; and $2,800,000 for inspectors and x-ray machines for use in detecting the presence of agricultural pests and diseases.

Pay Upgrades.—Included in the amount recommended by the Committee is $13,000,000, as requested, for pay upgrades of inspectors and agents.

ATLAS.—The request for funding for the information technology infrastructure program, known as ATLAS, is addressed under BICE.

Personnel.—Rather than providing personnel specific to the support of the US VISIT project, the Committee recommends an additional $74,300,000 to enhance overall BCBP staffing.

The Committee provides an increase of $33,300,000 for additional inspector personnel. The Committee continues to hear concerns over inadequate staffing at facilities across the country. The Committee directs BCBP to review staffing nationwide, and to submit a comprehensive deployment plan to include existing (direct and fee funded) and newly funded positions. Included in the amount recommended by the Committee is continued funding at the fiscal year 2003 level for part-time and temporary positions in the Honolulu Customs District.

In addition, the Committee provides an increase of $41,000,000 to fund 570 new border agent positions, bringing the total number of border agent positions to more than 11,650. The Committee directs BCBP to submit a deployment plan to the Committee for the new agents provided, and to ensure that this plan is coordinated with construction projects.

Integrated Surveillance Information System.—The Committee understands that previously-appropriated funds for the Integrated Surveillance Information System [ISIS] remain unexpended. BCBP appears to be slow in obligating the funds and deploying the systems along both southern and northern borders. The Committee directs BCBP to quickly implement deployment of the systems as planned and to submit a report to the Committee no later than October 1, 2003, on the progress made in meeting this goal.

Anti-Dumping Enforcement.—The Committee has ensured that of the amounts provided within this account sufficient funds are available to enforce the anti-dumping authority contained in section 764 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675c).

Immigration Inspection User Fees.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the financial health of this account and urges the Department to responsibly manage this program within the level of actual receipts. For fiscal year 2004, the Committee intends that, of the amounts collected, no less than $107,000,000 will be made available to the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

Immigration Examinations Fees.—In accordance with the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act (Public Law 107–273), the Committee reflects no resources being available to BCBP from the Immigration Examinations fee account. Public Law 107–273 requires that the revenue generated from various forms that had been deposited in the Immigration Examinations fee account and then made available to the inspections program are now deposited directly into the Land Border Inspection fee account. The estimate included in the fiscal year 2004 budget for the Land Border Inspection fee is correct; the estimate included for the Immigration Examinations fee account was listed in error.

Land Border Inspections Fees.—The Committee is concerned about the financial health of this account. BCBP should adjust the fees quickly to ensure an adequate revenue stream. The Department should responsibly manage this program within the level of actual receipts.

COBRA Fees.—The Committee has included all of the estimated Consolidated Omnibus Budget Resolution Act (COBRA) fees within BCBP. All of the COBRA fees collected are to be used directly in support of inspections activities and are appropriately associated with BCBP.

AUTOMATION MODERNIZATION

Appropriations, 2003	[1]
Budget estimate, 2004	[1]
Committee recommendation	$441,122,000

[1] Included in the "Customs and Border Protection" account.

The automation modernization account includes funds for major information technology systems and services for the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, including the Automated Commercial Environment and the International Trade and Data System projects, and funds to improve the connectivity of and integration existing systems.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $441,122,000, to be available until expended, for automation modernization.

International Trade Data Systems.—Included in the amount recommended is $11,900,000, an increase of $5,200,000, as requested, for the International Trade Data Systems. The Committee supports BCBP's strategy to implement an integrated, Government-wide system for the electronic collection, use, and dissemination of the international trade transaction data required by the various trade-related Federal agencies.

Expenditure Plan.—Of the funds available in this account, not less than $318,690,000 is available for the development of the Automated Commercial Environment [ACE]. This funding is available for ACE only upon the submission of a comprehensive plan from the Secretary of Homeland Security for the ACE program that: (1) meets the capital planning and investment control review requirements established by the Office of Management Budget [OMB], including OMB Circular A–11, part 7; (2) complies with acquisition rules, requirements, guidelines, and systems acquisition management practices; (3) is reviewed by the General Accounting Office; and (4) has been approved by the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Consolidation.—The Committee recognizes the difficulty that will be encountered within the newly-merged agencies that make up BICE and BCBP, as well as the new BCIS, in determining responsibility for modernizing and supporting shared systems and the infrastructure supporting those systems. It is the expectation of the Committee that each of the bureaus will collaborate closely with the Chief Information Officer and each other to ensure that the needs of the frontline employees are being met, regardless of which bureau is supporting the legacy system.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2003	[1]
Budget estimate, 2004	[1]
Committee recommendation	$90,363,000

[1] Included in the "Customs and Border Protection" account.

This appropriation provides funding to plan, construct, renovate, equip, and maintain buildings and facilities necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, customs, and alien registration.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $90,363,000 for construction activities of the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, to be available until expended.

The Committee is aware of the need to address infrastructure at the Nation's land ports-of-entry. The Committee supports the implementation of the United States-Mexico Border Partnership Action Plan. The plan calls for relief of bottlenecks by developing a prioritized list of infrastructure projects and taking action to relieve them, and conducting vulnerability assessments of trans-border infrastructure and communications and transportation networks to identify and take required protective measures. As part of the "Smart Border" accord, the Source Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection [SENTRI] program allows low-risk travelers to enter through a dedicated lane at our border with minimal or no delay. The Committee supports the expansion of the SENTRI program.

The Committee directs the Department to work with the General Services Administration to develop a nationwide strategy to prioritize and address the infrastructure needs at the land ports-of-entry and to comply with the requirements of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 to seek necessary funding.

In addition, BCBP should review the priority funding list for construction projects for the Border Patrol, and submit to the Committee an updated plan no later than July 1, 2004.

IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

SUMMARY

The Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement [BICE] was established by the Secretary of Homeland Security on January 30, 2003, under statutory authority for reorganization contained in the Homeland Security Act of 2002. The mission of BICE is to enforce immigration and customs laws, detain and remove deportable or inadmissible aliens, and to provide security at Federal buildings through the Federal Protective Service. This account consolidates funding previously provided for specific functions of the U.S. Customs Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Federal Buildings Fund.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total resources of $3,161,277,000, including direct appropriations of $2,464,066,000, estimated offsetting collections of $273,000,000, and a transfer of $424,211,000.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2003 and budget request levels:

	Fiscal year 2003 enacted	Fiscal year 2004 budget	Committee recommendations
Appropriations:			
Salaries and expenses [1]	$2,036,078,000	$2,063,000,000	$2,180,000,000
Federal Buildings Fund (by transfer)	408,031,000	424,211,000	424,211,000
Air and Marine Interdiction, Operation, Maintenance and Procurement			257,291,000
Construction			26,775,000
Fee Collections:			
Immigration Inspection User Fee, estimate	135,000,000	132,000,000	107,000,000
Immigration Examinations Fee, estimate			25,000,000
Student and Exchange Visitor Program Fee, estimate			25,000,000
Immigration Breached Bond/Detention Fund, estimate	171,000,000	116,000,000	116,000,000
COBRA, estimate	49,000,000	49,000,000	
Total available	2,799,109,000	2,784,211,000	3,161,277,000

[1] The Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement did not exist at the time the fiscal year 2003 appropriations were enacted into law. Appropriations for fiscal year 2003 are estimated to be $2,063,078,000, including $170,000,000 in supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 108–11.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2003	([1])
Budget estimate, 2004	[2] [3] $2,063,000,000
Committee recommendation	[3] 2,180,000,000

[1] The Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement did not exist at the time the fiscal year 2003 appropriations were enacted into law. Appropriations for fiscal year 2003 are estimated to be $2,036,078,000, including $170,000,000 in supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 108–11.

[2] The fiscal year 2004 budget request includes $26,775,000 for construction recommended in a separate account.

[3] Excludes additional $424,211,000 derived from the General Services Administration Federal Buildings Fund.

The Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement [BICE] Salaries and Expenses account provides funds for the enforcement of immigration and customs laws, intelligence, detention and removals, and the air and marine interdiction program. In addition to directly appropriated resources, funding is derived from offsetting collections, and funds are transferred from the General Services Administration Federal Buildings Fund for the Federal Protective Service. Offsetting collections are derived from the following sources:

Immigration Inspection User Fees.—The Bureau derives funding from user fees to fund the costs of detention and removals in connection to international inspections activities at airports and seaports.

Immigration Examinations Fees.—The Bureau derives funding from fees paid by persons applying for immigration benefits to support the investigative and intelligence activities in connection with adjudication of applications.

Student Exchange Visitor Program Fees.—The Bureau collects fees from foreign student and exchange visitors, and from schools and universities for certification. These resources are for salaries

and expenses for certifying and monitoring participating schools, and conducting compliance audits.

Immigration Breached Bond/Detention Fund.—The Bureau derives funding from the recovery of breached cash and surety bonds in excess of $8,000,000; resources are also available in this account from a portion of fees charged under section 245(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to support the detention of aliens.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $2,180,000,000, for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement [BICE] for fiscal year 2004. An additional $424,211,000 is to be transferred from the General Services Administration Federal Buildings Fund for the Federal Protective Service. The Committee expects that not less than $100,000 of the total appropriations recommended will be for promotion of public awareness of the child pornography tipline, and not less than $200,000 shall be for Project Alert.

The Committee has included language in the bill placing a $30,000 limit on overtime paid to any employee; making up to $5,000,000 available for special operations; and making up to $5,000,000 available to reimburse other Federal agencies for the costs associated with smuggled illegal aliens. The Committee has also included language in the bill making available up to $1,000,000 of the funds provided for activities to enforce laws against forced child labor available until expended.

Adjustments have been made to the level of resources provided, as explained in the BCBP "Salaries and Expenses" account in this report. In addition, the Committee has recommended a separate account for construction ($26,775,000).

ATLAS.—Included in the amount recommended by the Committee is the consolidation of the requested level of $40,000,000 ($22,400,000 from BCBP and the $17,600,000 requested in this account), to be available until expended, for information technology modernization, referred to as ATLAS. As noted under the BCBP "Automation Modernization" account, the Committee expects close coordination across the new Border and Transportation Security Directorate in meeting the needs of the frontline employees. The funds provided here are to assist in the modernization of the systems used by Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services [BCIS], until such time as the Department has submitted a comprehensive plan for the division of the personnel and resources of the former Immigration and Naturalization Service, which should include an explanation of who will be responsible for the information technology needs of BCIS.

Personnel.—Rather than providing personnel specific to the support of the US VISIT project, the Committee recommends an additional $28,300,000 to enhance BICE staffing.

The Committee provides an increase of $5,400,000 and 36 positions to staff a new northern border airwing base.

The Committee also provides an additional $20,300,000 and 173 positions (155 special agents) to increase investigations staffing: $6,700,000 for compliance monitoring; and $13,600,000 for smuggling/public safety investigations, to include human trafficking,

contraband smuggling, transshipment and trade enforcement, and commercial fraud. The Committee recognizes the need to devote additional resources to the core investigative missions of BICE. The Committee expects BICE to review staffing nationwide, and to submit a comprehensive deployment plan, to include existing and newly funded positions.

Further, the Committee provides an increase of $2,600,000 and 22 positions to increase intelligence staffing to support the investigations of compliance monitoring, human trafficking, contraband smuggling, and commercial fraud.

Immigration Examinations Fee.—The fiscal year 2004 budget does not include a separate estimate for the Immigration Examinations fee within BICE. The Immigration Examinations fee estimate was incorrectly included within the estimate for the Immigration Inspections User fee account. The Committee has reflected an accurate split.

Student and Exchange Visitor Program Fees.—The fiscal year 2004 budget does not include a separate estimate for the Student and Exchange Visitor Program [SEVP] fees. The Committee has included an estimate of $25,000,000 to support the program.

The Committee is concerned about the establishment of the SEVP program within BICE. The accurate tracking of foreign students in the United States is vital to protecting our Nation. This program is in jeopardy without strong program management. The Department is directed to submit to the Committee an annual review of the program. This review should include a discussion of its effectiveness, compliance by certified schools, status of compliance reviews, the rate of student non-compliance, and the results of investigations. The first report is to be submitted by December 31, 2003.

COBRA Fees.—The Committee has reflected all of the estimated Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act [COBRA] fees within BCBP. All of the COBRA fees collected are to be used directly in support of inspections activities and are appropriately associated with BCBP.

AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION, OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE AND PROCUREMENT

Appropriations, 2003	[1]
Budget estimate, 2004	[1]
Committee recommendation	$257,291,000

[1] Included in the "Customs and Border Protection" account.

The Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement [BICE] Air and Marine Interdiction Program combats the illegal entry of narcotics and other goods into the United States. This appropriation provides capital procurement and total operations and maintenance for the BICE air and marine program. This program also provides support for the interdiction of narcotics by other Federal, State and local agencies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $257,291,000 for air and marine interdiction, operations, maintenance, and procurement, to be available until expended.

Included in the amount recommended by the Committee is an increase of $66,200,000 to establish one northern border airwing, which includes $43,800,000 for acquisition of additional aircraft. The Committee recognizes the need to permanently monitor air activity along the northern border. Today, there are no permanently assigned air resources associated with the Air and Marine Interdiction Program along the northern border. This leaves the Nation vulnerable to illegal incursions by terrorist, drug smugglers and other criminals. The establishment of this airwing will allow BICE to extend its reach to an at-risk area of the Nation's airspace.

The Committee understands that a 5-year comprehensive plan is being finalized for the Air and Marine Interdiction Program. The Committee expects that this plan will address the need for full coverage of the northern border. The plan should also address the current facilities used for housing aircraft, including the P–3's, many of which are using temporary or inadequate hangars.

Included in the amount recommended by the Committee is an increase of $17,700,000 to complete the aviation standardization project. The Air and Marine Interdiction Program has made a concerted effort to standardize its aviation assets in order to enhance operational safety and facilitate uniformity in aviation training. This provides the third installment of funding for this program.

The Committee is aware that the Air and Marine Interdiction Program is developing a visual computing network [VCN] to provide the means for the AMICC to securely deploy critical real-time surveillance information to its regional branches and other agencies involved in homeland security operations. The Committee supports the continued development of the VCN.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2003	[1]
Budget estimate, 2004	[1]
Committee recommendation	$26,775,000

[1] Included in the "Immigration and Customs Enforcement" account.

This appropriation provides funding to plan, construct, renovate, equip, and maintain buildings and facilities necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, detention, and alien registration.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $26,775,000, to be available until expended, for activities of the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement construction account. This is the full amount requested in the budget.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Transportation Security Administration [TSA] was established on November 19, 2001, with the enactment of Public Law 107–71, the Aviation and Transportation Security Act. The Aviation and Transportation Security Act originally created TSA within the Department of Transportation and identified a series of objectives and authorities under which TSA would improve security across all modes of transportation for the American public, and for

the first time, made overall aviation security a direct Federal responsibility. Public Law 107–296, the Homeland Security Act of 2002, transferred the Transportation Security Administration from the Department of Transportation to the Department of Homeland Security. The Transportation Security Administration is charged with ensuring security across the U.S. transportation systems, including aviation, railways, highways, pipelines, and waterways, and safeguarding the freedom of movement of people and commerce. Separate appropriations are provided for the following activities within TSA: aviation security; maritime and land security; intelligence; research and development; and administration.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total appropriations of $5,395,900,000 for activities of the Transportation Security Administration for fiscal year 2004.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2003 and budget request levels:

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2003 enacted	Fiscal year 2004 budget	Committee recommendation
Aviation Security	[1] 5,131,944	4,216,800	4,523,900
Maritime and Land	[1] 263,209	85,500	295,000
Intelligence	.....	13,600	13,600
Research and Development	109,484	75,200	130,200
Administration	306,693	420,900	433,200
Total, Appropriations	[1] 5,826,500	4,812,000	5,395,900
Offsetting collections	−2,650,000	−2,070,000	−2,070,000
FAA reimbursement	−143,000	.....	.....
Grants to air carriers	[2] 2,395,750	.....	.....
Total, Transportation Security Administration	[1] 5,414,080	2,742,000	3,325,900

[1] Includes $665,000,000 in supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 108–11.
[2] Provided by Public Law 108–11.

AVIATION SECURITY

Appropriations, 2003 [1]	$5,131,944,000
Budget estimate, 2004	4,216,800,000
Committee recommendation	4,523,900,000

[1] Includes $645,000,000 in supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 108–11, including an additional $235,000,000 for airport modifications and $280,000,000 for passenger screening hiring and training.

Aviation security focuses on the transition of aviation security to a complete Federal aviation security operation by employing the most efficient screening of all passengers and baggage, deployment of on-site law enforcement, continuation of a uniform set of background requirements for airport and airline personnel, deployment of the most current explosive detection technology, and the creation of a model workplace.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $4,523,900,000 for aviation security. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations, as compared to the fiscal year 2003 and budget request levels:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2004 budget	Committee recommendation
Passenger screening	1,801,200	1,806,700
Baggage screening	943,800	1,378,300
Airport support and enforcement presence	1,471,800	1,338,900
Total, Aviation Security	4,216,800	4,523,900

Passenger Screening.—The Committee recommends $1,806,700,000 for passenger screening activities. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the budget request levels:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2004 budget	Committee recommendation
Screening pilot project (5 airports)	112,000	112,000
Passenger screeners—PC&B	1,319,600	1,319,600
Passenger screeners, supplies	42,300	42,300
Human resource services	153,300	149,000
Passenger screener training contract	71,800	71,800
Planning and deployment	.....	10,000
Checkpoint equipment	38,200	36,000
Checkpoint equipment maintenance	5,000	5,000
Electronic surveillance	14,000	16,000
Computer Assisted Passenger Pre-screening System II	35,000	35,000
Credentialing and registered traveler programs	5,000	5,000
Gate screening initiative	5,000	5,000
Total, Passenger Screening	1,801,200	1,806,700

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for the planning and reconfiguring of passenger screening checkpoints for high volume, high-risk airports to enhance the efficiency of screening passengers and to reduce wait time.

The Committee recommends $16,000,000 for the continued installation of electronic surveillance of airport passenger and baggage screening areas.

Baggage Screening.—The Committee recommends $1,378,300,000 for baggage screening activities. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the budget request levels:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2004 budget	Committee recommendation
Baggage screeners	774,200	774,200
Baggage screeners, supplies	24,000	24,000
Baggage screener training contract	45,500	45,500
EDS/ETD procurement	.....	150,500
EDS/ETD installation/airport modifications—LOIs	.....	309,000
EDS/ETD maintenance & utilities	100,000	75,000
Checked baggage data system	100	100

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2004 budget	Committee recommendation
Total, Baggage Screening	943,800	1,378,300

The Committee recommends $150,500,000 for the procurement of explosive detection systems and explosive trace detection machines in order to provide airports the ability to screen all passenger baggage electronically.

The Committee recommends $309,000,000 for the installation of explosive detection equipment. The Committee believes that a strong commitment to the letters of intent program to install explosive detection systems in an in-line system is an important component to improve passenger security, reduce passenger wait time, and increase efficiencies of passenger and baggage screeners.

Airport Support and Enforcement Presence.—The Committee recommends $1,338,900,000 for airport support and enforcement presence. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the budget request levels:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2004 budget	Committee recommendation
Canine units	17,000	12,000
Federal Air Marshals	600,000	600,000
Air-ground communication, Federal Air Marshals		10,000
State & local reimbursable agreements	225,000	170,000
Law enforcement officers, personnel compensation/benefits	2,500	2,500
Law enforcement case management system	2,300	2,300
Airport support mangagement & staff	403,800	358,000
Airport rent & furniture	105,600	71,000
Airport parking/transit benefits/vehicle leases	15,000	12,500
Airport checkpoint & baggage information technology	50,000	40,000
Command centers	5,600	5,600
Federal flight deck officer training	25,000	25,000
Air cargo security	20,000	30,000
Total, Airport Support and Enforcement Presence	1,471,800	1,338,900

The Committee recommends $170,000,000 for State and local reimbursement agreements for local law enforcement officers. The recommendation reflects flexibility provided for law enforcement personnel in airports by Public Law 108–7 and more current budget assumptions of the Department.

The Committee recommends $30,000,000 to further enhance the screening of air cargo.

The Committee is concerned about increasing passenger screening times at a number of our Nation's largest airports. Recent TSA screener force reductions have caused passenger screening to often exceed the agency's 10 minute standard, affecting the efficient operation of the national aviation system. The Committee directs TSA to provide the necessary personnel at our Nation's largest airports to ensure the 10 minute passenger screening standard is consistently met, not just on average. The Committee further directs TSA to work with airports to share appropriate law enforcement personnel costs as directed by Public Law 108–7.

The Committee expects TSA to continue funding of the toll-free number 1–866–GA–Secure to reinforce security at the Nation's 5,400 public use general aviation airports.

MARITIME AND LAND SECURITY

Appropriations, 2003 [1]	$263,209,000
Budget estimate, 2004	85,500,000
Committee recommendation	295,000,000

[1] Includes $20,000,000 in supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 108–11.

Maritime and Land operations provide funds for grants to improve the security of port, bus, and cargo; design a terrorism risk assessment tool tailored specifically to maritime and surface transportation facilities; and developing passenger vessel and transportation infrastructure security regulations that will help to assess and improve the security of transportation facilities and infrastructure.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $295,000,000 for maritime and land security. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the budget request levels:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2004 budget	Committee recommendation
Port security grants		150,000
Transportation Worker Identification Credentialing [TWIC]	55,000	35,000
Intercity bus security		10,000
Operation Safe Commerce	2,500	30,000
Trucking industry grants		25,000
Hazardous materials permit program/truck tracking		13,000
Nuclear detection and monitoring		4,000
Staffing	28,000	28,000
Total, Maritime & Land Security	85,500	295,000

The Committee is aware of the need for facilities infrastructure improvements to better secure our Nation's ports from acts of terrorism and recommends $150,000,000 for port security grants.

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for intercity bus security grants for the improvement of ticket identification, the installation of driver shields, the enhancement of emergency communications, and further implementation of passenger screening.

The Committee recommends $30,000,000 for Operation Safe Commerce to improve security for the movement of cargo through the supply chain and to expand this initiative and its learned efficiencies to other ports.

The Committee recommends $25,000,000 for trucking industry grants to expand the Highway Watch Grant program and $13,000,000 for the hazardous materials permit program and truck tracking system to provide for nationwide coverage.

As the Transportation Security Administration works to implement the transportation worker identification card [TWIC] program the Committee encourages TSA to evaluate all technologies, including those currently in use in other Federal agencies including Department of Defense and the Department of the Treasury, to en-

sure that the most secure and cost efficient identification card is developed.

INTELLIGENCE

Appropriations, 2003	[1]
Budget estimate, 2004	$13,600,000
Committee recommendation	13,600,000

[1] Included under "Administration".

The Transportation Security Administration is the primary liaison for transportation security to the intelligence and law enforcement communities to provide current and strategic warnings regarding threats to the Nation's transportation modes and the identification of trends and changes in assessments of any threats to the safety of transportation.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $13,600,000 for intelligence operations. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the budget request levels:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2004 budget	Committee recommendation
Intelligence operations	13,600	13,600
Total, Intelligence	13,600	13,600

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2003	$109,484,000
Budget estimate, 2004	75,200,000
Committee recommendation	130,200,000

Research and development activities of the Transportation Security Administration focus on the prevention of terrorist-committed criminal civil aviation security incidents by developing technologies and standards to counter traditional and non-traditional threats.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $130,200,000 for research and development. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the budget request levels:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2004 budget	Committee recommendation
Research & development (Technological center)	55,200	55,200
Next generation EDS	10,000	45,000
Air cargo pilot program	10,000	30,000
Total, Research & Development	75,200	130,200

The Committee believes that the evolution of explosive detection systems is a central component to reducing passenger and baggage screeners and increasing the safety of passengers. The Committee recommends $45,000,000 for research and development of next generation explosive detection systems.

The Committee recommends $30,000,000 for research and development of new air cargo security improvements.

ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2003	$306,693,000
Budget estimate, 2004	420,900,000
Committee recommendation	433,200,000

Administration of the Transportation Security Administration provides for the support of financial and human resources support; information technology support; policy development and oversight; performance management and e-government; communication, public information and legislative affairs; training and quality performance; internal conduct and audit; legal advice; and the overall administration of headquarters.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $433,200,000 for TSA administration. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the budget request levels:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2004 budget	Committee recommendation
Headquarters staff:		
Personnel compensation & benefits	141,100	141,100
Background checks		12,000
Rental space	21,800	21,800
Furniture	3,700	3,700
Transit benefits & parking	1,100	1,100
Subtotal, Headquarters	167,700	179,700
Intelligence	([1])	([1])
Field Administration: Mission Support Centers	40,000	40,000
Information technology:		
Core activities	145,200	145,200
Time & attendance	15,000	15,000
Performance management system	5,000	5,000
E-government platform	5,000	5,000
Planet asset database	5,000	5,000
TSA call center	1,900	1,900
CFO/Personnel systems	21,000	21,000
Subtotal, Information Technology	198,100	198,100
Training:		
Computer-based/Web-based training	1,000	1,000
Training evaluation program	200	200
Leadership training	4,000	4,000
Tuition assistance program	1,000	1,000
Quality systems	2,500	2,500
Workforce planning	300	300
Regulatory training division	3,200	3,200
Training evaluation & standards	1,700	1,700
Learning management system support	1,500	1,500
Offsetting savings	−300	
Subtotal, Training	15,100	15,400
Total, Administration	420,900	433,200

[1] Included in the fiscal year 2004 recommendation under separate title.

The Committee recommends $12,000,000 for the Transportation Security Administration to conduct background investigations of security screeners as authorized by section 111 of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act of 2001.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

SUMMARY

The United States Coast Guard was established on January 28, 1915, through the merger of the Revenue Cutter Service and the Lifesaving Service. In 1939, the United States Lighthouse Service was transferred to the Coast Guard, followed by the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation in 1942. The Coast Guard has as its primary responsibilities the enforcement of all applicable Federal laws on the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; promotion of safety of life and property at sea; assistance to navigation; protection of the marine environment; and maintenance of a state of readiness to function as a specialized service in the Navy in time of war, as authorized by sections 1 and 2 of title 14, United States Code.

On March 1, 2003, the United States Coast Guard transferred in its entirety from the Department of Transportation to the Department of Homeland Security in accordance with the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296). The Commandant of the Coast Guard reports directly to the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a total program level of $6,886,000,000 for the activities of the Coast Guard for fiscal year 2004. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations, as compared to the fiscal year 2003 and budget request levels:

Program	Fiscal year 2003 enacted	Fiscal year 2004 estimate	Committee recommendations
Operating Expenses	[1] $4,522,028,000	[2] $4,838,000,000	[3] $4,719,000,000
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	16,890,000	.....	17,000,000
Reserve Training	85,933,000	.....	95,000,000
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements	[4] 720,277,000	[5] 797,000,000	1,035,000,000
Alteration of Bridges	17,088,000	.....	([6])
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	21,857,000	.....	.....
Retired Pay (mandatory)	889,000,000	1,020,000,000	1,020,000,000
Total	6,273,000,000	6,655,000,000	6,886,000,000

[1] Includes $228,000,000 in supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 108–11, but excludes an additional $400,000,000 provided by transfer from the Department of Defense pursuant to Public Law 108–11.
[2] Includes $17,000,000 for Environmental Compliance and Restoration and $114,000,000 for Reserve Training.
[3] Excludes $71,000,000 rescission of funds appropriated by Public Law 108–11.
[4] Includes $17,000,000 rescission.
[5] Includes $22,000,000 for research, development, test and evaluation.
[6] Included in "Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements".

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2003[1]	$4,522,028,000
Budget estimate, 2004[2]	4,838,000,000
Committee recommendation[3]	4,719,000,000

[1] Includes $228,000,000 in supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 108–11, but excludes an additional $400,000,000 provided by transfer from the Department of Defense pursuant to Public Law 108–11.
[2] Includes funding for Environmental Compliance and Restoration and Reserve Training.
[3] Excludes $71,000,000 rescission of funds appropriated by Public Law 108–11.

The Operating Expenses appropriation provides funds for the operation and maintenance of multipurpose vessels, aircraft, and shore units strategically located along the coasts and inland waterways of the United States and in selected areas overseas. The program activities of this appropriation fall into the following categories:

Search and Rescue.—As one of its earliest and most traditional missions, the Coast Guard maintains a nationwide system of boats, aircraft, cutters, and rescue coordination centers on 24-hour alert.

Aids to Navigation.—To help mariners determine their location and avoid accidents, the Coast Guard maintains a network of manned and unmanned aids to navigation along the Nation's coasts and on its inland waterways, and operates radio stations in the United States and abroad to serve the needs of the armed services and marine and air commerce.

Marine Safety.—The Coast Guard ensures compliance with Federal statutes and regulations designed to improve safety in the merchant marine industry and operates a recreational boating safety program.

Marine Environmental Protection.—The primary objectives of the marine environmental protection program are to minimize the dangers of marine pollution and to assure the safety of U.S. ports and waterways.

Enforcement of Laws and Treaties.—The Coast Guard is the principal maritime enforcement agency with regard to Federal laws on the navigable waters of the United States and the high seas, including fisheries, drug smuggling, illegal immigration, and hijacking of vessels.

Ice Operations.—In the Arctic and Antarctic, Coast Guard icebreakers escort supply ships, support research activities and Department of Defense operations, survey uncharted waters, and collect scientific data. The Coast Guard also assists commercial vessels through ice-covered waters.

Defense Readiness.—During peacetime, the Coast Guard maintains an effective state of military preparedness to operate as a service in the Navy in time of war or national emergency at the direction of the President. As such, the Coast Guard has primary responsibility for the security of ports, waterways, and navigable waters up to 200 miles offshore.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $4,719,000,000 for Coast Guard Operating Expenses, including $25,000,000 from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and $340,000,000 for the Coast Guard's defense-related activities including drug interdiction.

In addition, the Committee rescinds $71,000,000 of the funds made available by Public Law 108–11, but no longer required for "Operation Liberty Shield".

The fiscal year 2004 budget estimate includes funding for Environmental Compliance and Restoration and Reserve Training within the Operating Expenses account. The Committee recommends separate appropriations for those accounts.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations, as compared to the fiscal year 2003 and budget request levels:

Program, Project and Activities	Fiscal year 2003 enacted	Fiscal year 2004 estimate [1]	Committee recommendations [1]
Personnel resources:			
Military pay and benefits	$1,784,978,000	$1,993,713,000	$1,993,713,000
Civilian pay and benefits	372,234,000	381,246,000	381,246,000
Military health care	428,060,000	464,890,000	464,890,000
Permanent change of station and related travel and transportation	93,241,000	105,184,000	105,184,000
Training and education	102,203,000	110,638,000	110,638,000
Recruiting	20,112,000	20,702,000	20,702,000
FECA/UCX	4,420,000	4,420,000	4,420,000
Subtotal	2,805,248,000	3,080,793,000	3,080,793,000
Operating funds and unit level maintenance:			
Atlantic area command	127,905,000	146,964,000	146,964,000
Pacific area command	144,293,000	162,790,000	162,790,000
District commands:			
1st district	36,840,000	38,708,000	38,708,000
7th district	46,603,000	54,498,000	54,498,000
8th district	31,087,000	39,150,000	39,150,000
9th district	19,675,000	20,860,000	20,860,000
13th district	15,290,000	16,050,000	16,050,000
14th district	11,154,000	11,522,000	11,522,000
17th district	20,534,000	21,052,000	33,052,000
Headquarters directorates	362,316,000	415,913,000	415,913,000
Headquarters managed units	100,437,000	111,310,000	111,310,000
Other activities	2,240,000	2,290,000	2,290,000
Department of Homeland Security administrative services		−23,000,000	−23,000,000
Subtotal	918,374,000	1,018,107,000	1,030,107,000
Intermediate and depot level maintenance:			
Aircraft maintenance	204,194,000	218,771,000	218,771,000
Electronic maintenance	83,328,000	89,889,000	89,889,000
Ocean engineering and shore facility maintenance	150,186,000	152,048,000	152,048,000
Vessel maintenance	132,698,000	147,392,000	147,392,000
Subtotal	570,406,000	608,100,000	608,100,000
Emergency wartime supplemental (Public Law 108–11)	228,000,000		
Total, operating expenses	4,522,028,000	4,707,000,000	4,719,000,000

[1] Does not include funding for Environmental Compliance and Restoration or Reserve Training.

Automated Secure Vessel Tracking System.—The Committee understands that the Coast Guard is currently developing standards of technology for an Automated Secure Vessel Tracking System [ASVTS] to be used for tracking marine vessel positions and movements. The Committee supports technology that will provide Maritime Domain Awareness by providing the Coast Guard and Depart-

ment with information on long-range tracking of deep draft vessels en route and operating in U.S. waters, thereby achieving an enhanced level of maritime and homeland security. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to complete these standards within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Ballast Water Management Program.—Included in the Committee recommendation is $4,000,000 to assist the Coast Guard in transitioning the ballast water management program from a voluntary to a mandatory enforcement of guidelines for the prevention of the introduction of aquatic nuisance species into waters of the United States through the ballast water of ships.

Coast Guard Yard.—The Committee recognizes the Coast Guard Yard at Curtis Bay, Maryland, is a critical component of the Coast Guard's core logistics capability that directly supports fleet readiness. The Committee further recognizes that the yard has been a vital part of the Coast Guard's readiness and infrastructure for more than 100 years and believes that sufficient industrial work should be assigned to the Yard to maintain this capability.

Facilities.—The Committee understands that the Coast Guard has had meaningful discussions with the Riverfront Development Corporation and the City of Memphis, Tennessee, regarding plans to relocate Coast Guard facilities from their current position on the Memphis Riverfront to another location. The Coast Guard is encouraged to continue these discussions and to keep the Committee apprised of future conversations and any decisions made about the relocation of Coast Guard facilities.

Joint Harbor Operations Center.—The Committee is aware of the close working relationship that has developed between the Coast Guard and U.S. Navy in efforts to enhance maritime Homeland Security. The Coast Guard's employment of Navy Patrol Coastal Craft and discussions exploring the creation and joint manning of Joint Harbor Operations Center [JHOC] is encouraging.

As the Coast Guard develops its Homeland Security-Maritime [HLS–M] concepts of operations, the Committee encourages continued development of surveillance and security technologies with the U.S. Navy, and believes the Coast Guard should leverage existing infrastructure and capabilities such as the Littoral Surveillance System [LSS] in order to maximize coordination and to eliminate or avoid redundancies.

To better develop synergies with the Navy in the common antiterrorism and force protection [ATFP]/HLS–M mission, the Coast Guard is strongly encouraged to continue working with the Navy in establishing Joint Harbor Operations Centers while leveraging the unique capabilities provided by the Navy Reserves' LSS infrastructure and consider co-locating Coast Guard Patrol Coastal [PC].

Marine Fire and Safety Association.—The Committee remains supportive of efforts by the Marine Fire and Safety Association [MFSA] to provide specialized firefighting training and maintain an oil spill response contingency plan for the Columbia River. The Committee encourages the Secretary to provide funding for MFSA consistent with the authorization.

Marine Vessel and Cold Water Safety Education.—The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to continue existing cooperative agreements and partnerships with organizations that provide ma-

rine vessel safety training and cold water immersion education and outreach programs for fishermen and children.

Maritime Safety and Security Teams.—The Committee recommends $76,000,000 for the Maritime Safety and Security Teams [MSST] to fund a total of seven MSST's, which provide antiterrorism force protection for strategic shipping, high interest vessels and critical infrastructure in our Nation's seaports.

Maritime Transportation Security Plan.—In accordance with Public Law 107–295, the Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002, the Coast Guard serves as the lead agency to develop a National Maritime Transportation Security Plan, develop maritime transportation security plans for designated areas, and review all security plans prepared by vessel or facility owners or operators. To meet requirements set in Public Law 107–295, vessel and facility owners must submit security plans to the Coast Guard for review and approval within 6 months of that notice. The Committee understands that based on Coast Guard estimates, approximately 10,000 vessel security plans and 5,000 facility security plans will be submitted to the Coast Guard for review and approval. In order to meet the entry-into-force date of the new International Ship and Port Facility Security Code and Safety-of-Life at Sea amendments, the Coast Guard must review and approve all plans by July 1, 2004. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to submit a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act describing how it plans to meet these obligations, including the budgetary resources necessary to complete the development, review and approval of these plans.

Merchant Mariner Licensing and Documentation.—The Committee understands that the Coast Guard National Maritime Center is planning the centralization of the Merchant Mariner Licensing and Documentation [MMLD] function. As part of the plan, the Committee directs the Coast Guard to undertake a cost-benefit analysis of co-locating the centralized Merchant Mariner Licensing and Documentation function with the Coast Guard's National Vessel Documentation Center. The results of this analysis are to be provided to the Committee 30 days following the completion of the MMLD Centralization plan, but no later than October 1, 2003.

North Pacific Maritime Boundary Line Technology.—The Committee is concerned with the number of foreign fishing vessels crossing the Maritime Boundary Line in the North Pacific and the Coast Guard's reduced emphasis on fisheries enforcement. The Committee notes that the Coast Guard is required to comply with Section 888 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 108–7). The Committee directs the Commandant of the Coast Guard to review technologies that would enhance and provide for greater Coast Guard presence along the North Pacific Maritime Boundary Line and report to the Committee by January 30, 2004. In addition to Deepwater assets, the following technologies are to be considered: (1) Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, (2) sensors, (3) and other appropriate technologies.

Quarterly Acquisition and Mission Emphasis Reports.—The Commandant is directed to continue to submit the quarterly acquisition and mission emphasis reports to the Committee consistent with the

deadlines articulated under Section 360 of Division I of Public Law 108–7.

Station Indian River Inlet.—The Committee is aware that a staffing shortage may exist at Coast Guard Station Indian River Inlet following the addition of new security requirements. The station acts as the gateway to the ports of Wilmington, Delaware, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The men and women at this station maintain a safe and secure waterway for vessels traveling to these ports. They also provide waterside security for the Salem Nuclear Power Plant, bridges over navigational waters, oil refineries and tourist attractions along the Delaware River, Delaware Bay and Delaware's Atlantic Coast. As such, the Commandant is encouraged to evaluate the staffing levels at this station to determine if additional staffing is necessary.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2003	$16,890,000
Budget estimate, 2004 [1]	
Committee recommendation	17,000,000

[1] Included in the fiscal year 2004 budget estimate for "Operating Expenses".

The Environmental Compliance and Restoration account provides funds to address environmental problems at former and current Coast Guard units as required by applicable Federal, State, and local environmental laws and regulations. Planned expenditures for these funds include major upgrades to petroleum and regulated-substance storage tanks, restoration of contaminated ground water and soils, remediation efforts at hazardous substance disposal sites, and initial site surveys and actions necessary to bring Coast Guard shore facilities and vessels into compliance with environmental laws and regulations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $17,000,000 for environmental compliance and restoration.

The Committee does not agree with the fiscal year 2004 budget request to combine environmental compliance and restoration funding with the operating expenses account.

RESERVE TRAINING

Appropriations, 2003	$85,933,000
Budget estimate, 2004 [1]	
Committee recommendation	95,000,000

[1] Included in the fiscal year 2004 budget estimate for "Operating Expenses".

The Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security is required to adequately support the development and training of a Reserve force to ensure that the Coast Guard will be sufficiently organized, manned, and equipped to fully perform its wartime missions. The purpose of the Reserve training program is to provide trained units and qualified persons for active duty in the Coast Guard in time of war or national emergency, or at such other times as the national security requires. Coast Guard reservists must also train for mobilization assignments that are unique to the Coast Guard in times of war, such as port security operations associated with

the Coast Guard's Maritime Defense Zone [MDZ] mission and include deployable port security units.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $95,000,000 for reserve training.

The Committee does not agree with the fiscal year 2004 budget request to combine reserve training funding with the operating expenses account.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2003 [1]	$720,277,000
Budget estimate, 2004	797,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,035,000,000

[1] Includes $17,000,000 rescission.

Funding requested in this account will support the Coast Guard's continuing plans for fleet expansion and improvement and alteration or removal of obstructive bridges.

The majority of the funding requested in this account provides for the acquisition, construction, and improvement of vessels, aircraft, information management resources, shore facilities, and aids to navigation required to execute the Coast Guard's missions and achieve its performance goals.

Vessels.—In fiscal year 2004, the Coast Guard will continue to acquire multi-mission platforms that use advanced technology to reduce life cycle operating costs. The Great Lakes icebreaking replacement project will continue.

Deepwater.—The Deepwater capability replacement project continues with full scale development. In fiscal year 2004, the Coast Guard will continue to acquire and build the selected integrated deepwater system.

Other Equipment.—In fiscal year 2004, the Coast Guard will invest in numerous management information and decision support systems that will result in increased efficiencies. Rescue 21, formerly the National Distress and Response System Modernization Project, will continue.

Shore Facilities.—In fiscal year 2004, the Coast Guard will invest in modern structures that are more energy-efficient, comply with regulatory codes, minimize follow-on maintenance requirements and replace existing dilapidated structures.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $1,035,000,000 for acquisitions, construction, and improvements, including $23,500,000 from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the fiscal year 2003 and budget request levels:

Program, Project, Activity	Fiscal year 2003 enacted	Fiscal year 2004 estimate	Committee recommendations
Vessels:			
Great Lakes Icebreaker [GLIB] replacement	.....	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
41 foot utility boat replacement	.....	12,000,000	12,000,000
Coastal patrol boats	.....	52,500,000	52,500,000

Program, Project, Activity	Fiscal year 2003 enacted	Fiscal year 2004 estimate	Committee recommendations
Subtotal, vessels	$25,434,000	66,500,000	66,500,000
Integrated Deepwater Systems [IDS]:			
Aircraft	.....	64,100,000	176,500,000
Surface Ships	.....	234,000,000	282,600,000
C4ISR	.....	80,400,000	121,400,000
Logistics	.....	45,400,000	45,400,000
System engineering and integration	.....	42,100,000	42,100,000
Government program management	.....	34,000,000	34,000,000
Subtotal, IDS	474,893,000	500,000,000	702,000,000
Aircraft: Aviation parts and support	3,974,000	.....	.....
Other Equipment:			
Rescue 21	.....	134,000,000	134,000,000
Defense message system implementation	.....	4,500,000	4,500,000
Automatic Identification System	.....	.....	40,000,000
Subtotal, other equipment	120,512,000	138,500,000	178,500,000
Shore facilities and aids to navigation	49,874,000	.....	.....
Personnel compensation and benefits:			
Direct personnel costs	.....	69,500,000	69,500,000
Core acquisition costs	.....	500,000	500,000
Subtotal, personnel and related support	62,590,000	70,000,000	70,000,000
Alteration of Bridges	([1])	.....	18,000,000
Research, development, test and evaluation	([1])	22,000,000	.....
Total, Acquisitions, Construction & Improvements	737,277,000	797,000,000	1,035,000,000

[1] Funded in fiscal year 2003 under separate accounts.

Alteration of Bridges.—Under the provisions of the Truman-Hobbs Act of June 21, 1940 (33 U.S.C. 511 et seq.), the Coast Guard, as the Federal Government's agent, is required to share with owners the cost of altering railroad and publicly owned highway bridges which obstruct the free movement of navigation on navigable waters of the United States in accordance with the formula established in 33 U.S.C. 516. Alteration of obstructive highway bridges is eligible for funding from the Federal-Aid Highways program. The Committee provides $18,000,000 for the alteration of bridges, of which $5,000,000 is for the Florida Avenue Bridge, New Orleans, LA; $1,500,000 for the EJ&E Railroad Bridge, Morris, IL; $2,000,000 for the John F. Limehouse Bridge, Charleston, SC; $2,500,000 for the Chelsea Street Bridge Project, Boston, MA; and $7,000,000 for the Fourteen Mile CSX Railroad Bridge, Mobile, AL.

Automatic Identification System.—Included in the Committee recommendation is $40,000,000 for the Automatic Identification System [AIS]. International regulations require that by December 31, 2004, all vessels greater than 300 gross tons and engaged on international voyages be equipped with and operate an AIS. Additionally, the Maritime Transportation Security Act accelerates the international rules to require all passenger ships and tankers to carry AIS equipment by July 1, 2003. It also requires all domestic commercial vessels greater than 65 feet, and towing vessels 26 feet or greater and 600 horsepower to have AIS equipment on board by the end of 2003. The AIS system transmits important safety and security information that can be used to prevent a transportation

security incident, such as a vessel's identification, position, heading, ship length, beam type, draft, and hazardous cargo information. Since 1998, the Coast Guard has been installing a nationwide shore-based universal AIS coverage system to receive this information and track vessels throughout the coastal zone. Currently, the acquisition and installation of AIS equipment has been completed in only three locations and four others are planned through January 2004. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to submit a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act detailing the acquisition and installation schedule of the shore-based universal AIS coverage system in ports nationwide, including associated costs to complete such a schedule.

Integrated Deepwater Systems Program.—The Committee provides $702,000,000 for the Integrated Deepwater Systems program. The following table summarizes the Committee's recomendations as compared to the budget request levels:

Program, Project, Activity	Fiscal year 2004 estimate	Committee recommendations
Aircraft:		
Maritime Patrol Aircraft	.....	$25,000,000
Unmanned Air Vehicles	.....	83,800,000
Other contracts/legacy sustainment	$64,100,000	67,700,000
Surface:		
National Security Cutter	208,000,000	208,000,000
Fast Response Cutter/110–123 ft. patrol boat conversion	23,000,000	66,000,000
Short Range Prosecutor	.....	1,600,000
Other contracts/legacy sustainment	3,000,000	7,000,000
C4ISR:		
Command & Control System for Common Operating Picture [COP]	58,000,000	88,000,000
Cutter Upgrade—C4ISR	.....	11,000,000
Shore sites	8,200,000	8,200,000
Other contracts/legacy sustainment	14,200,000	14,200,000
Logistics:		
Integrated logistics support	19,200,000	19,200,000
Facilities design required for future asset deployments	5,500,000	5,500,000
Shore facilities	20,700,000	20,700,000
Systems Engineering and Integration	42,100,000	42,100,000
Government Program Management	34,000,000	34,000,000
Total, Integrated Deepwater Systems	500,000,000	702,000,000

Rescue 21.—The Committee provides $134,000,000 for the Rescue 21 program, which is effectively the maritime 9–1–1 system for mariners in distress.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

Appropriations, 2003	$21,857,000
Budget estimate, 2004	([1])
Committee recommendation	.....

[1] Included in "Acquisition, Construction, Improvements".

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee does not recommend funding for research, development, test and evaluation within the Coast Guard.

The Committee acknowledges that the Homeland Security Act of 2002 established the Science and Technology Directorate to work within the Department of Homeland Security to identify priorities and conduct research in collaboration with each of the agencies of

the Department to reduce duplication of effort. The Committee directs the Under Secretary for Science and Technology to work with the Commandant of the Coast Guard to establish the research and development priorities for the Coast Guard, and to use funds from within Science and Technology's Research, Development, Acquisition and Operations account for those purposes. The Committee expects the Coast Guard to report to the Committee regarding the agreed upon priorities for research and development with Science and Technology within 90 days of enactment of this Act, and to provide quarterly updates on the status of these projects.

RETIRED PAY

Appropriations, 2003	$889,000,000
Budget estimate, 2004	1,020,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,020,000,000

This account provides for the retired pay of military personnel of the Coast Guard and Coast Guard Reserve, members of the former Lighthouse Service, and for annuities payable to beneficiaries of retired military personnel under the retired serviceman's family protection plan (10 U.S.C. 1431–1446) and survivor benefit plan (10 U.S.C. 1447–1455); payments for career status bonuses under the National Defense Authorization Act; and for payments for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under the Dependents Medical Care Act (10 U.S.C., ch. 55).

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $1,020,000,000 for retired pay.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2003 [1]	$1,052,461,000
Budget estimate, 2004	1,120,372,000
Committee recommendation	1,114,737,000

[1] Includes $30,000,000 in supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 108–11.

The Secret Service is responsible for the security of the President, the Vice President and other dignitaries and designated individuals; for enforcement of laws relating to obligations and securities of the United States and financial crimes, such as financial institution fraud and other fraud; and for protection of the White House and other buildings within Washington, D.C.

Investigations, Protection, and Uniformed Activities.—The Service must provide for the protection of the President of the United States, members of his immediate family, the President-elect, the Vice President, or other officer next in the order of succession to the Office of the President, and the Vice President-elect, and the members of their immediate families unless the members decline such protection; protection of the person of a visiting head and accompanying spouse of a foreign state or foreign government 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 protection of the person of former Presidents, their spouses and minor children un-

less such protection is declined. The Service is also responsible for the detection and arrest of persons engaged in counterfeiting, forging, or altering of any of the obligations or other securities of the United States and foreign governments; the investigation of thefts and frauds relating to Treasury electronic fund transfers; fraudulent use of debit and credit cards; fraud and related activity in connection with Government identification documents; computer fraud; food coupon fraud; and the investigation of personnel, tort claims, and other criminal and non-criminal cases. The Secret Service Uniformed Division protects the Executive Residence and grounds in the District of Columbia; any building in which White House offices are located; the President and members of the President's immediate family; the official residence and grounds of the Vice President in the District of Columbia; the Vice President and members of the Vice President's immediate family; foreign diplomatic missions located in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area; and the Treasury Building, its annex and grounds, and such other areas as the President may direct on a case-by-case basis.

Presidential Candidate Protective Activities.—The Secret Service is authorized to protect major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, as determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security after consultation with an advisory committee. In addition, the Service is authorized to protect the spouses of major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates; however, such protection may not commence more than 120 days prior to the general Presidential election.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $1,114,737,000 for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2004.

The Committee provides an increase of $9,000,000 from the budget request to restore the Service's base program funding. Also included in the amount recommended by the Committee is $16,365,000 for the White House mail screening and processing. This is the amount estimated by the Secret Service to be required to enhance ongoing operations at the Edgewood Chemical Biological Center at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland. This funding is a follow-on to the transfer of $9,000,000 in fiscal year 2003 from the Executive Office of the President for mail screening and processing.

In addition, the Committee provides $1,633,000 for the Service's operation costs of the exploited child unit, associated with its continued efforts with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and $5,000,000 for a grant for investigations of exploited children.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2003	$3,496,000
Budget estimate, 2004	3,579,000
Committee recommendation	3,579,000

This appropriation provides funding for security upgrades of existing facilities and the James J. Rowley Training Center to continue development of the current Master Plan and to maintain and

renovate existing facilities to ensure efficient and full utilization of the Center.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,579,000 for the "Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses" account in fiscal year 2004.

TITLE IV—ASSESSMENTS, PREPAREDNESS, AND RECOVERY

COUNTERTERRORISM FUND

Appropriations, 2003 [1]	$159,935,000
Budget estimate, 2004	40,000,000
Committee recommendation	20,000,000

[1] Includes $150,000,000 in supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 108–11.

The Counterterrorism Fund provides a means to cover unanticipated costs associated with: (1) providing support to counter, investigate, or prosecute domestic or international terrorism, including payment of rewards in connection with these activities; and (2) reestablishing the operational capability of an office, facility or other property damaged or destroyed as a result of any domestic or international terrorist incident.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $20,000,000 for the Counterterrorism Fund. These funds are provided for responding to unforeseen emergencies not budgeted for in the regular process. These funds are to be made available at the direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security with advance notice of the Committees on Appropriations.

Additional unobligated balances of prior-year appropriations are available to supplement the funding recommended for this account.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2003 [1]	$136,108,000
Budget estimate, 2004	122,379,000
Committee recommendation	172,736,000

[1] Includes $2,000,000 in supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 108–11.

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center [FLETC] provides the necessary facilities, equipment, and support services for conducting recruit, advanced, specialized, and refresher training for Federal law enforcement personnel. FLETC personnel conduct the instructional programs for the basic recruit and some of the advanced training. This appropriation is for operating expenses of FLETC, for research in law enforcement training methods, and curriculum content. In addition, FLETC has a reimbursable program to accommodate the training requirements of various Federal agencies. As funds are available, law enforcement training is provided to certain State, local, and foreign law enforcement personnel on a space-available basis.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $172,736,000 for salaries and expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. An increase of $50,357,000 is provided to cover additional student weeks of basic training not provided for by the budget request.

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is the Federal Government's principal provider of interagency law enforcement training. The Committee expects the Director of FLETC to ensure that all of the training centers are operated at the highest capacity feasible throughout the fiscal year. The Director should have the authority to determine where to schedule all basic and advanced law enforcement training.

To assist FLETC in meeting its State, local, and other training needs, the Committee encourages FLETC to continue existing institutional partnerships prior to initiating new partnerships.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2003	$35,766,000
Budget estimate, 2004	23,679,000
Committee recommendation	28,708,000

This account provides for the acquisition and related costs for expansion and maintenance of facilities of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. This includes funding for the facilities' Master Plan, minor construction and maintenance, firearms environmental restoration and reconstruction, environmental compliance, and installation of fiber optics communications systems. The Master Plan provides a long-range blueprint for expansion of facilities to meet the training requirements of the over 76 partner organizations. Minor construction and maintenance provides alterations and maintenance funding for approximately 300 buildings at three locations (Glynco, Georgia; Artesia, New Mexico; and Cheltenham, Maryland). The firearms environmental restoration and reconstruction funds the clean-up of existing outdoor ranges and reconstruction. The environmental compliance funds are to ensure compliance with Environmental Protection Agency and state environmental laws and regulations. The fiber optics funding will be used to replace the existing antiquated twisted copper wire telecommunications system with a state-of-the-art fiber optic telecommunications cable system.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $28,708,000 for acquisition, construction, improvements, and related expenses, and related costs for expansion and maintenance of facilities of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center [FLETC].

The Committee provides an increase of $5,029,000 from the budget estimate to construct an indoor/outdoor firearms range at FLETC's Artesia, NM, location. This is the next facility scheduled in accordance with FLETC's proposed construction plan.

OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS

The Committee recommends a total of $3,638,000,000 for the Office for Domestic Preparedness [ODP], including $2,888,000,000 for State and Local Programs and $750,000,000 for Firefighter Assistance Grants. A separate appropriation of $165,000,000 is recommended for Emergency Management Performance Grants under Emergency Preparedness and Response. This is a total of $245,000,000 above the fiscal year 2004 consolidated ODP appropriation for these programs requested in the budget.

STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2003 [1]	$3,235,884,000
Budget estimate, 2004 [2]	3,558,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,888,000,000

[1] Includes $2,230,000,000 in supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 108–11.
[2] Includes $500,000,000 for firefighter assistance grants; $500,000,000 for State and local law enforcement terrorism prevention grants; and $150,000,000 for emergency management performance grants.

ODP provides State and local governments with grants for training, equipment (including interoperable communications equipment), exercises, and technical assistance to improve their readiness for terrorism incidents. This assistance is for strengthening "first responders"—police, fire, rescue, emergency and other personnel who are first on scene in the event of a terrorist attack. For the purpose of eligibility for funds under this heading, a "local government" will continue to include any county, city, village, town, district, or other political subdivision of any State, and any Indian tribe, or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or organization. Furthermore, any port authority, transit authority, water district, regional planning commission, or council of government may be considered a local government.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $2,888,000,000 for State and Local Programs, to remain available until expended. The fiscal year 2004 budget proposes to consolidate an additional $650,000,000 with the ODP State and local grants, including funding for Firefighter Assistance Grants and Emergency Management Performance Grants. The Committee continues funding for both these programs under separate accounts.

The funds provided for ODP State and local grants are to be used for purposes consistent with each State's homeland security strategy, including training and exercises; equipment, including interoperable communications equipment; and technical assistance; and may not be used for construction activities.

State and Local Grants.—The Committee provides $1,750,000,000 for a formula grant program to be allocated on a per capita basis to the States subject to section 1014 of Public Law 107–56. Funds shall be disbursed within 60 days after enactment of this Act. Not less than 80 percent of funding provided to each State shall be obligated to local governments within 45 days after the States' receipt. Of the amount provided for State and local programs, $50,000,000 is available for Citizen Corps.

Further, of the amount provided, $500,000,000 is for State and local law enforcement terrorism prevention grants. The number one objective of homeland security is to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States. This funding is provided to support activities to establish and enhance State and local efforts to prevent and deter terrorist attacks domestically; however, States may allocate additional funding for this purpose if their strategic priorities determine additional funds to be required. Allowable program activities are: (1) information sharing to preempt terrorist attacks through structured information collections and sharing; (2) target hardening to reduce vulnerability of selected high value targets; (3) threat recognition to recognize the potential or development of a threat; and (4) intervention activities to interdict terrorists before they can execute a threat. Approved costs include, but are not limited to, personnel costs, to include overtime as authorized/approved by the State administrative agency, equipment, systems and other related expenses.

In many communities private Emergency Medical Services [EMS] providers are the sole providers of emergency medical services. The Committee notes that ODP has determined both public and private EMS providers to be eligible for State and local grants, if consistent with the individual State's homeland security strategy.

An October 2001 General Accounting Office [GAO] report, the most recent study on Federal funding for emergency medical services, showed that funding for EMS needs totaled $30,000,000 in fiscal year 2000. Since that report, Congress has substantially increased appropriations to the firefighter assistance grants program and the State formula grants through ODP, both of which serve the EMS community. The Committee directs ODP to submit a report to the Committee by June 14, 2004, that accounts for fire grant and State formula grants allocated to independent EMS teams, and to those operating as part of a fire department. The report should include a description of the barriers that EMS teams face in receiving Federal grants, and recommendations for eliminating those barriers.

Technical Assistance.—The Committee provides $30,000,000 for direct technical assistance to States.

High-Threat Urban Areas.—The Committee provides $750,000,000 for discretionary grants to high-threat urban areas. The Committee expects ODP to allocate these funds no later than 30 days after enactment of the Act. No less than 80 percent of discretionary grants provided to any State shall be obligated to local governments within 45 days of the States' receipt of funds. In making grants to State and local governments, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall take into consideration credible threat, vulnerability, population, cooperation of multiple jurisdictions in preparing domestic preparedness plans, and identified needs of public agencies. Grants may be made to single or multiple jurisdictions in the same urban area.

National Programs.—Included in the amount recommended is $358,000,000 for national programs. Included in this amount is: $60,000,000 for the Center for Domestic Preparedness; $80,000,000 for the existing members of the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium; $28,000,000 for the continuation of core training pro-

grams; $60,000,000 for competitive grants for emerging training; $50,000,000 for exercises; $40,000,000 for equipment support; $10,000,000 for technical assistance; and $30,000,000 for management and administration.

The Committee is aware of the need to ensure an adequate amount of training capacity, and the desire to take advantage of emerging training capabilities for State and local first responders. The competitive grants recommended for emerging training are intended to assist in meeting those needs.

The Committee supports ODP's current multi-year plan with the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST] to develop performance standards for the key equipment categories of personal protective and detection equipment, and communications technology. This initiative is vital to ODP's mission of support to State and local governments to help them make better informed decisions as to what equipment best meets their requirements and is viewed as complimentary to the broader research and development mission of the Directorate of Science and Technology. ODP's plan with NIST for equipment assessment against standards should produce equipment acquisition guidance, similar to that provided by Office of National Drug Control Policy's Technology Assistance Program, in the form of catalogues of equipment that have met the standards.

FIREFIGHTER ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2003 [1]	$745,125,000
Budget estimate, 2004	([2])
Committee recommendation	750,000,000

[1] Appropriated to the Federal Emergency Management Agency by Public Law 108–7, and transferred to the Department of Homeland Security Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate.

[2] Included in the "State and Local Program" account.

The Firefighter Assistance Grants, as authorized by section 33 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2202 et seq.), provides assistance to local fire fighting departments for the purpose of protecting the health and safety of the public and fire fighting personnel, including volunteers and emergency medical service personnel, against fire and fire-related hazards.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $750,000,000 for Firefighter Assistance Grants, to remain available until expended.

Firefighter Assistance Grants is a well regarded and effective program. The Committee supports the continuation of the peer review process, and making grants directly to fire departments. The Committee believes that this should remain a separate grant program within the Department of Homeland Security, and not be combined with any other grant program.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

Appropriations, 2003	.....
Budget estimate, 2004	(1)
Committee recommendation	$3,615,000

[1] Included in the fiscal year 2004 budget estimate for "Departmental Operations".

The Office of the Under Secretary for Emergency Preparedness and Response is responsible for helping to ensure the effectiveness of emergency response providers to terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies; providing the Federal Government's response to terrorist attacks and major disasters and aiding in the recovery from such disasters; and building a comprehensive national incident management system to respond to such attacks and disasters with Federal, State, and local government personnel, agencies and authorities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Emergency Preparedness and Response, the Committee recommends $3,615,000. Included in this amount is $3,042,000 for salaries and benefits; $162,000 for travel; $78,000 for supplies; $20,000 for training; and $313,000 for other expenses.

The Committee is aware that funds have been made available to the Department of the Army for the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program [CSEPP], specifically for improvements surrounding the Anniston Army Depot. The Committee directs the Under Secretary for Emergency Preparedness and Response [EP&R] to work with the Department of the Army to ensure that the funds appropriated for CSEPP are properly transferred to EP&R, and to work with the local community to complete all necessary actions to ensure the safety of the surrounding community.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2003[1]	$1,210,618,000
Budget estimate, 2004[2]	1,652,267,000
Committee recommendation	826,801,000

[1] Includes $45,000,000 in supplemental appropriations for Operating Expenses and $54,750,000 in supplemental appropriations for Emergency Management Planning and Assistance provided by Public Law 108–11.

[2] Includes $890,000,000 and proposes legislation to establish a new permanent, indefinite authority to purchase biodefense countermeasures in lieu of discretionary appropriations.

Funding requested in this account will support the functions of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, the National Disaster Medical System, the Strategic National Pharmaceutical Stockpile, and other operating expenses to administer programs of the Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security. It consolidates funding for programs formerly funded through the Department of Health and Human Services' General Departmental Management account and the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Salaries and Expenses, Emergency Management Planning and Assistance, and Disaster Assistance for Unmet Needs accounts.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $826,801,000 for emergency preparedness and response operating expenses.

The Committee provides $163,000,000 to support activities related to Preparedness, Mitigation, Response and Recovery, including response and recovery, fire prevention and training, mitigation programs, and preparedness.

The Committee provides $434,000,000 for Public Health Programs, including the Disaster Medical Assistance Teams and the Strategic National Stockpile, which were transferred from the Department of Health and Human Services with the creation of the Department of Homeland Security.

The Committee provides $165,214,000 for Administrative and Regional Operations responsible for providing critical information to the public, the media, and the emergency management community regarding disaster response activities and awareness and preparedness measures.

The Committee provides $64,587,000 for the 28 existing Urban Search and Rescue Teams [USAR]. The Committee appreciates the commitment the USAR teams have made as first responders to both natural disasters and acts of terrorism. Except for up to 5 percent of these funds which can be used to support the Emergency Preparedness and Response administrative costs, the Committee directs all funds to be used to support the cost of operations; the cost of urban search and rescue equipment (including equipment necessary to operate in an environment contaminated or otherwise affected by a weapon of mass destruction); and the cost of all needed training, including training for responding to an environment contaminated or otherwise affected by a weapon of mass destruction.

In addition, the Committee rescinds $3,000,000 of the funds made available by Public Law 108–11, but no longer required for "Operation Liberty Shield".

The Committee notes the success of the America Watchful Alert Ready for Emergencies [AWARE] program in training schools, neighborhoods, and communities on disaster and emergency preparedness strategies. The Emergency Preparedness and Response [EP&R] Directorate has recognized the program as a national model and listed it among its "Smart Practices". The Committee encourages EP&R to continue support for this national program.

The Committee is concerned that the Department has not yet made available to communities any of the $79,750,000 appropriated for interoperable communications equipment for fiscal year 2003. Further, the Department is delinquent in submitting the acquisitions plan required by the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003 (Public Law 108–7), which was due on April 15, 2003. Interoperable communications equipment is an essential component of efficient and safe response and recovery efforts. Firefighters, police, and emergency response personnel must be able to communicate with each other and with other teams during disaster response. Obligation of interoperable communications equipment funds should be a priority for the Department. The Committee directs the

Department to award funds for interoperable communications equipment by October 1, 2003.

The Committee encourages the Under Secretary for Emergency Preparedness and Response to conduct a study on the manning requirements of fire departments, including appropriate firefighter crew sizes and equipment for typical incidents that fire departments are asked to respond to. The Committee is concerned that the lack of accepted firefighter response configurations may result in greater civilian and firefighter deaths, as well as improper equipment acquisitions by local fire departments.

In addition, the Committee is concerned that rural fire departments face unique training challenges due to their distance from training courses. The Committee encourages the Department to consider means of accommodating the training needs of rural fire departments.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations as compared to the budget request level:

Program, Project, Activity	Fiscal year 2004 estimate	Committee recommendations
Preparedness, Mitigation, Response and Recovery [PMRR]:		
Response and Recovery	$66,490,000	$66,490,000
Fire Prevention and Training	58,928,000	58,928,000
Mitigation Programs	28,741,000	28,741,000
Preparedness	8,841,000	8,841,000
Subtotal, Preparedness, Mitigation Response & Recovery	163,000,000	163,000,000
Public Health Programs [PHP]:		
Disaster Medical Assistance Teams	34,000,000	34,000,000
Strategic National Stockpile	400,000,000	400,000,000
Subtotal, Public Health Programs	434,000,000	434,000,000
Biodefense Countermeasures	[1] 890,000,000	([2])
Administrative and Regional Operations:		
Executive Direction	85,860,000	85,807,000
Information Technology Services	49,255,000	49,255,000
Regional Operations	12,885,000	12,885,000
Office of Emergency Response, Nobel TC (from HHS)	17,267,000	17,267,000
Subtotal, Administrative and Regional Operations	165,267,000	165,214,000
Urban Search and Rescue Teams [USAR]	.....	64,587,000
Total, Operating Expenses	1,652,267,000	826,801,000

[1] Proposes legislation to convert to permanent, indefinite appropriation.
[2] Fiscal year 2004 budget resolution includes a reserve to fund this activity.

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2003	−$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2004	([1])
Committee recommendation	([1])

[1] Costs estimated to equal fee collections in fiscal year 2004.

The Radiological Emergency Preparedness [REP] Program assists State and local governments in the development of offsite radiological emergency preparedness plans within the emergency planning zones of commercial nuclear power facilities licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC]. The fund is financed

from fees assessed and collected from the NRC licensees to recover the amounts anticipated by the Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate to be obligated in the next fiscal year for expenses related to REP program activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee provides for the receipt and expenditure of fees collected as authorized by Public Law 106–377.

DISASTER RELIEF

Appropriations, 2003 [1]	$794,800,000
Budget estimate, 2004 [2]	1,956,000,000
Committee recommendation [2]	1,956,000,000

[1] Includes $2,881,000 transfer to Operating and $21,437,000 transfer to the Office of the Inspector General.
[2] Includes $22,000,000 transfer to the Office of the Inspector General.

Through the Disaster Relief Fund [DRF], the Department of Homeland Security [DHS] provides a significant portion of the total Federal response to victims in Presidentially-declared major disasters and emergencies. Major disasters are declared when a State requests Federal assistance and proves that a given disaster is beyond the State's capacity to respond. Under the DRF, DHS will continue to operate the primary assistance programs formerly run by the Federal Emergency Management Agency: Federal assistance to individuals and households; and public assistance, which includes the repair and reconstruction of State, local, and non-profit infrastructure. The post-disaster hazard mitigation set-aside that is provided to States will continue as part of the Disaster Relief Fund, working as a companion piece to the National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $1,956,000,000 for Disaster Relief.

Of the funds appropriated, $22,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Homeland Security's Office of the Inspector General for audits and investigations related to disaster relief activities.

The Committee believes the post-disaster hazard mitigation program, which was made permanent by the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003 (Public Law 108–7), has been very successful and will continue to be a valuable tool in the disaster relief process. The Committee has also continued funding for the national pre-disaster mitigation fund, believing that a balance in pre- and post-disaster mitigation funds allows for greater flexibility in emergency management at the local level.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2003	$553,000
Budget estimate, 2004	557,000
Committee recommendation	557,000

Disaster assistance loans authorized by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) are loans to States for the non-Federal portion of cost sharing funds, and community disaster loans to local governments incur-

ring substantial loss of tax and other revenues as a result of a major disaster. The funds requested for this program include direct loans and a subsidy based on criteria including loan amount and interest charged. As required by the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), this account records, for this program, the subsidy costs associated with the direct loans obligated in 1992 and beyond (including modifications of direct loans), as well as administrative expenses of the program. The subsidy amounts are estimated on a present value basis; the administrative expenses are estimated on a cash basis.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $557,000 for the disaster assistance direct loan program account.

NATIONAL PRE-DISASTER MITIGATION FUND

Appropriations, 2003	$149,025,000
Budget estimate, 2004	280,000,000
Committee recommendation	150,000,000

Funding requested through this account will be dedicated to competitive grants for pre-disaster mitigation operating independently of the Disaster Relief programs, assuring that funding remains stable from year to year and is not subject to spikes in disaster activity.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $150,000,000 for the National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund, and includes bill language which makes up to 3 percent of the funds available for administrative purposes.

The Committee supports the fiscal year 2004 budget request to allocate funding through this account on the basis of competitive grants for pre-disaster mitigation operating independently of the Disaster Relief programs.

The Committee encourages the Department to continue the existing Disaster Resistant University program at the fiscal year 2003 level.

FLOOD MAP MODERNIZATION FUND

Appropriations, 2003	$149,025,000
Budget estimate, 2004	200,000,000
Committee recommendation	200,000,000

Funding in this account will support the functions necessary to modernize and digitize flood maps. The flood maps are used to determine appropriate risk-based premium rates for the National Flood Insurance Program, complete flood hazard determinations required of the Nation's lending institutions, and to develop appropriate disaster response plans for Federal, State, and local emergency management personnel.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $200,000,000 for the Flood Map Modernization Fund, and includes bill language which makes up to 3 percent of the funds available for administrative purposes.

The Committee directs FEMA to continue its practice of providing funds to communities, States and regions with a demonstrated commitment to digitizing and improving the accuracy of area flood maps. The Committee notes the Department's goal of compiling up-to-date flood maps for the Nation within 5 years, and provides the budget request to support that goal. The Committee directs the Department to provide flood map modernization funds in a manner determined to be the most efficient approach to updating the Nation's flood maps, and to fund projects identified as "high risk" by States when possible, without adversely impacting the overall goal of completing the flood map modernization project within 5 years.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

Appropriations, 2003	$109,343,000
Budget estimate, 2004	110,472,000
Committee recommendation	110,472,000

The National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4011 et seq.) authorizes the Federal Government to provide flood insurance on a national basis. Flood insurance may be sold or continued in force only in communities which enact and enforce appropriate floodplain management measures. Communities must participate in the program within 1 year of the time they are identified as flood-prone in order to be eligible for flood insurance and some forms of Federal financial assistance for acquisition or construction purposes. In addition, federally-regulated funding institutions can not provide loans to non-participating communities with an identified flood hazard.

In fiscal year 2004, the budget assumes collection of all of the administrative and program costs associated with flood insurance activities from policy holders. Under the emergency program, structures in identified flood-prone areas are eligible for limited amounts of coverage at subsidized insurance rates. Under the regular program, studies must be made of different flood risks in flood-prone areas to establish actuarial premium rates. These rates are charged for insurance on new construction. Coverage is available on virtually all types of buildings and their contents in amounts up to $350,000 for residential and $1,000,000 for other types.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $110,472,000 for the National Flood Insurance Fund.

The Committee provides up to $32,663,000 for salaries and expenses; $77,809,000 for flood hazard mitigation activities; a limitation of $55,000,000 for operating expenses; $565,897,000 for agents' commissions and taxes; and $40,000,000 for interest on Treasury borrowings. Furthermore, the Committee provides that up to $20,000,000 may be transferred to the National Flood Mitigation Fund for expenses under section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act (42 U.S.C. 4104c).

NATIONAL FLOOD MITIGATION FUND

Appropriations, 2003 [1]	$19,870,000
Budget estimate, 2004 [1]	20,000,000
Committee recommendation [1]	20,000,000

[1] By transfer from the National Flood Insurance Fund.

Through fee-generated funds transferred from the National Flood Insurance Fund, this fund supports activities to eliminate pre-existing, at-risk structures that are repetitively flooded, and provides flood mitigation assistance planning support to States.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee provides for the transfer of up to $20,000,000 from the National Flood Insurance Fund to the National Flood Mitigation Fund.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2003	$163,928,000
Budget estimate, 2004 [1]	
Committee recommendation	165,000,000

[1] Included in fiscal year 2004 budget estimate for "Office for Domestic Preparedness".

Funding requested in this account provides support to the Nation's all-hazards emergency management system, and help to build State and local emergency management capability.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $165,000,000 for Emergency Management Performance Grants.

The Committee does not accept the administration's proposal to transfer the Emergency Management Performance Grants [EMPG] to the Office for Domestic Preparedness, and continues funding for this program within the Emergency Preparedness and Response Directorate [EP&R]. EP&R is the more appropriate administering directorate for grants to State and local entities for all-hazards planning and response. The Committee directs the Department to continue the practice of funding personnel costs.

EMERGENCY FOOD AND SHELTER

Appropriations, 2003	$152,005,000
Budget estimate, 2004	153,000,000
Committee recommendation	153,000,000

The Emergency Food and Shelter program provides grants to non-profit and faith-based organizations at the local level to supplement their programs for emergency food and shelter to provide for the immediate needs of the homeless.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $153,000,000 for the emergency food and shelter program.

The Committee does not agree with the fiscal year 2004 budget request which proposes legislation to transfer this program to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

CERRO GRANDE FIRE CLAIMS

Appropriations, 2003	$89,415,000
Budget estimate, 2004	
Committee recommendation	38,062,000

The Office of Cerro Grande Fire Claims was established by Public Law 106–246 to provide expeditious consideration and settlement of claims arising from the Cerro Grande prescribed fire. Funds for administration of the compensation process and for the payment of claims are available until expended.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $38,062,000 for Cerro Grande fire claims settlement, and includes bill language which makes up to 5 percent of the funds available for administrative purposes.

The Committee expects that this will be the final installment of appropriations for the Cerro Grande Fire Claims and encourages the office to expedite all claims and bring this effort to closure.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR INFORMATION ANALYSIS AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

Appropriations, 2003	[1]
Budget estimate, 2004	[1]
Committee recommendation	$10,460,000

[1] Included in the fiscal year 2004 budget estimate for "Departmental Operations".

The Office of the Under Secretary for Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection is responsible for the collection and dissemination of terrorist threat information; fusing and integrating data with foreign intelligence to produce a comprehensive picture of threats; and developing and implementing an action plan to mitigate terrorist threats and national vulnerabilities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,460,000.

Of the amount provided, $5,018,000 is for the immediate Office of the Under Secretary, as follows: $231,000 for travel; $111,000 for supplies; $4,329,000 for salaries and benefits; $28,000 for training; and $319,000 for other expenses.

The remaining $5,442,000 is provided for the Department of Homeland Security Command Center, as follows: $18,000 for travel; $24,000 for supplies; $1,040,000 for salaries and benefits; $6,000 for training; and $4,354,000 for other expenses. An additional amount is made available for the Command Center from the Office of the Chief Information Officer under the "Office of the Under Secretary for Management" account.

INFORMATION ANALYSIS AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION, OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2003	(1)
Budget estimate, 2004	$829,000,000
Committee recommendation	823,700,000

[1] The account did not exist at the time the fiscal year 2003 appropriations were enacted into law. Fiscal year 2003 appropriations for activities transferred to this account are estimated to be $185,149,000.

The Directorate of Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection was established by Public Law 107–296, the Homeland Security Act of 2002, to identify and assess current and future threats to the homeland, map threat information against current vulnerabilities, issue timely warnings, and take preventive and protective action. The Directorate of Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection will work also with Federal, State, local, and private stakeholders to develop and implement an integrated national plan for the physical and cyber protection of critical infrastructures and key assets.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $823,700,000 for information analysis and infrastructure protection operating expenses for fiscal year 2004.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations, as compared to the fiscal year 2003 and budget request levels:

INFORMATION ANALYSIS AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2003 enacted	2004 budget	
Operating expenses	185,149	.....	.....
Intelligence and Warning:			
Threat determination and assessment	.....	32,000	32,000
Information and warning advisories	.....	69,700	69,700
Protecting Critical Infrastructure and Key Assets:			
Infrastructure vulnerability and risk assessment	.....	95,000	95,000
Remediation and protective actions	.....	383,900	393,900
National Communications System	.....	155,000	155,100
Administration and Outreach:			
Competitive analysis and evaluation	.....	20,000	20,000
National plans and strategies	.....	5,000	5,000
Outreach and partnerships	.....	60,000	53,000
Office of the Under Secretary for IAIP	.....	8,400	(1)
Total, Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection	185,149	829,000	823,700

[1] Funded under separate account.

The Committee is aware of the recent and rapid stand-up of the Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate and the challenges that have been presented in this endeavor. However, the Committee is concerned with the lack of justification for increased funding in the fiscal year 2004 budget and the inability of the Department to provide sufficient detail to date on each program, project, and activity. The Committee looks forward to further justification from the Department on the fiscal year 2004 budget

request in order to make informed budget decisions for assessing and addressing critical infrastructure vulnerabilities.

The Committee supports the recent creation of the National Cyber Security Division within Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection and recommends $32,800,000 for the integration of physical and cyber infrastructure monitoring and coordination from the funds made available for information and warning advisories, and $65,700,000 for cyberspace security from the funds made available for remediation and protective actions. The Committee expects the Under Secretary for Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection to coordinate activities for the protection of critical cyber assets with the Under Secretary for Science and Technology.

The Committee recommends $293,900,000 for critical infrastructure and key asset identification, field assessments of critical infrastructures, and key asset protection implementation to help guide development of protective measures to harden facilities and assets.

The Committee recommends $155,100,000 for the National Communications System to support the expansion of the national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications programs and activities, of which $115,300,000 is to be made available for priority telecommunications programs.

The General Accounting Office has reported that chemical facilities present an attractive target for terrorist activity. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that it would cost $80,000,000 over 5 years for vulnerability assessments at nearly 15,000 chemical facilities across the United States. Therefore, the Committee directs the Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate to submit a report to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this Act that addresses the costs associated with assessing the vulnerabilities at chemical facilities, and the costs associated with protective actions at chemical facilities.

Of the funds made available for information and warning advisories the Committee provides $10,000,000 for a national alert system to notify the general public in the event of a terrorist attack. The Under Secretary for Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection is expected to consult with the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission on the development of this national alert system that utilizes and integrates the full range of communication devices, including wireline and cellular telephones, e-mail, and instant messaging systems, radio and television broadcasts, and personal digital assistants. The Under Secretary, to the maximum extent possible, should incorporate existing Federal, State, and local alert systems, including the emergency alert system, and should consult with State and local public safety and emergency preparedness agencies.

TITLE V—RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2003	.....
Budget estimate, 2004	[1]
Committee recommendation	$5,400,000

[1] Included in the fiscal year 2004 budget estimate for "Departmental Operations".

The Office of the Under Secretary for Science and Technology is responsible for ensuring the Nation's homeland security by developing a national policy and strategic plan to coordinate the Federal Government's civilian efforts for identifying priorities, goals, objectives and policies to develop countermeasures to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and other emerging terrorist threats. The responsibilities of the Under Secretary also includes oversight and coordination responsibilities, basic and applied research, development, demonstration, testing, and evaluation activities relevant to any or all elements of the Department in collaboration and coordination with other appropriate executive agencies to reduce duplication and to identify unmet needs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,400,000. Included in this amount is $4,680,000 for salaries and benefits, $250,000 for travel; $120,000 for supplies; $30,000 for training; and $320,000 for other expenses.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, ACQUISITION AND OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2003	[1]
Budget estimate, 2004	$803,360,000
Committee recommendation	866,000,000

[1] The account did not exist at the time the fiscal year 2003 appropriations were enacted into law. Fiscal year 2003 appropriations for activities transferred to this account are estimated to be $551,925,000.

The Science and Technology Directorate was established by Congress by Public Law 107–296, the Homeland Security Act of 2002, to support the advance of homeland security through basic and applied research; fabrication of prototypes and full-scale preproduction hardware; and procurement of products, systems and other capital equipment necessary for the provision and upgrading of capabilities to detect, destroy, dispose, and mitigate the effects of weapons of mass destruction. The Science and Technology Directorate also supports other directorates and activities of the Department in developing, acquiring and fielding equipment and procedures necessary for performing their missions.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATONS

The Committee recommends $866,000,000 for activities of the Science and Technology Directorate for fiscal year 2004.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations for science and technology activities, as compared to the fiscal year 2003 and budget request levels:

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, ACQUISITION AND OPERATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2003 enacted	2004 budget	
Research, development, acquisition, and operations	551,925	.....	.....
Biological countermeasures	.....	364,735	244,000
Nuclear and radiological countermeasures	.....	136,625	131,000
Chemical countermeasures	.....	55,000	55,000
High explosives countermeasures	.....	10,000	10,000
Threat and vulnerability, testing and assessment	.....	90,000	98,000
Conventional missions in support of DHS	.....	55,000	64,000
Rapid prototyping program/Technical Support Working Group	.....	30,000	70,000
Standards/State and local program	.....	25,000	25,000
Emerging threats	.....	22,000	22,000
Critical infrastructure protection	.....	5,000	72,000
Homeland security fellowship programs/university programs	.....	10,000	55,000
Countermeasures Center	.....	.....	20,000
Total, Science and Technology	551,925	803,360	866,000

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 established the Science and Technology Directorate to coordinate and integrate all research, development, demonstration, testing, and evaluation activities of the Department of Homeland Security to reduce the possibility of duplication and redundancy. The Committee provides $64,000,000 for research and development for activities supporting conventional missions of the Department and directs the Under Secretary for Science and Technology to coordinate research priorities with other directorates of the Department. Research and development support activities shall be distributed as follows: $30,000,000 for Border and Transportation Security; $15,000,000 for the United States Coast Guard; $4,000,000 for the United States Secret Service; and $15,000,000 for Emergency Preparedness and Response.

The Committee recognizes the need for a strong cyber security research and development program and provides $18,000,000 for threat and vulnerability testing assessments to develop the most appropriate technologies for next generation cyber threat characterization, cyber threat detection, and cyber threat origination. The Committee expects the Under Secretary for Science and Technology to coordinate these activities with the Under Secretary for Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection.

The Committee provides $55,000,000 for the establishment of a university-based system to enhance the Nation's homeland security efforts.

The Committee provides $70,000,000 for the rapid development and prototyping of technologies in support of homeland security and the continuation of the partnership with the Technical Support Working Group [TSWG] as a technology clearinghouse. The Com-

mittee directs the Under Secretary for Science and Technology to coordinate with other Directorates to determine the best technologies available and to develop better lines of communication with other directorates to determine procedures for review and approval of technologies.

The Committee recommends $72,000,000 for the critical infrastructure protection portfolio to utilize consistent methodologies and criteria to address uncertain and evolving threats for the assurance of infrastructure security. Of this amount, up to $60,000,000 for systems development, aircraft integration analysis, and modeling and simulation performance assessment of an antimissile device for commercial aircraft may be made available. This is the amount recommended by the Under Secretary for Science and Technology in the "Program Plan for the Development of an Antimissile Device for Commercial Aircraft" provided to the Committees on Appropriations on May 22, 2003.

The Committee provides $20,000,000 for the construction of the National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center. This appropriation, in addition to unobligated balances of funds appropriated for biological research and defense activities by Public Law 107–248, will provide the full $90,000,000 requested for fiscal year 2004 to construct the Center. The Committee encourages the Under Secretary to coordinate construction activities with the Secretary of the Department of Defense and the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services in the development of the Fort Detrick Biodefense Campus.

Currently, there is a lack of standards within the field of biometrics. While the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST] has developed fingerprint image data exchange guidelines, it has not addressed other technologies such as facial recognition. The International Committee for Information Technology Standards is attempting to define biometric standards for data interchange formats, common file formats, application program interfaces, profiles, and performance testing and reporting, but has not yet completed its work. The biometrics community still lacks complete standards for accuracy (false non-match rate, real-world performance goals) and interoperability. There are a number of major technology systems within the Department, and across the government, which capture or use biometric data that would benefit from the development of standards for these images and systems. The Committee encourages the Under Secretary to consider, in coordination with NIST, the development of standards in the field of biometrics.

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 authorizes the Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection Directorate to "analyze law enforcement information, intelligence information, and other information from agencies of the Federal Government" and "to identify and assess the nature of terrorist threats". The Committee is concerned that the intelligence operations of the Department of Homeland Security have experienced inadequacies in collecting threat information from other agencies of the Federal Government while at the same time separate, individual intelligence centers are being established and diminishing the original intent of centralizing intelligence gathering. The Committee expects the Secretary to work

with other Federal agencies in the coordination of information sharing for the protection of the Nation's critical infrastructures.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 601. The Committee includes a provision limiting the expenditure of funds to the current fiscal year unless expressly provided otherwise in the Act.

Section 602. The Committee includes a provision to make the Federal Emergency Management "Working Capital Fund" available to the Department of Homeland Security, and to redesignate the fund the "Department of Homeland Security Working Capital Fund".

Section 603. The Committee includes a provision to make the Federal Emergency Management Agency "Bequests and Gifts" account available to the Department of Homeland Security; to redesignate it the "Department of Homeland Security, Gifts and Donations" fund; and to allow the Secretary of Homeland Security to accept, hold, administer and utilize gifts and bequests to facilitate the work of the Department.

Section 604. The Committee includes a provision to require the reimbursement of Department of Homeland Security employees after an assignment of more than 30 days unless expressly provided otherwise in the Act.

Section 605. The Committee includes a provision regarding the transfer and reprogramming of funds appropriated or transferred to the Department.

Section 606. The Committee includes a provision allowing not to exceed $100,000 available for official reception and representation expenses available when specifically approved by the Secretary.

Section 607. The Committee includes a provision providing that funds made available by the Act for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized until the enactment of an Act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year 2004.

Section 608. The Committee includes a provision directing the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to establish an accrediting body to establish standards for measuring and assessing the quality and effectiveness of Federal law enforcement training programs, facilities, and instructors.

Section 609. The Committee includes a provision making permanent a prohibition on the use of funds for the production of customs declarations that do not inquire whether the passenger has been in the proximity of livestock.

Section 610. The Committee includes a provision making permanent a prohibition on the use of funds for any activity or for paying the salary of any Government employee which would result in a determination, regulation, or policy that would prohibit the enforcement of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Section 611. The Committee includes a provision making permanent a prohibition on the use of funds to import or release into the

United States goods produced or manufactured by forced or indentured child labor.

Section 612. The Committee includes a provision to allow, unless otherwise provided in the Act, funds to be used for the purchase of insurance for official vehicles operated overseas, for the hire and purchase of motor vehicles as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343, and for the purchase of police-type vehicles without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year.

Section 613. The Committee includes a provision allowing funds to be used for the purchase of uniforms without regard to the general purchase price limitations for the current fiscal year.

Section 614. The Committee includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds to pursue or adopt guidelines or regulations requiring airport sponsors to provide to the Transportation Security Administration without cost building construction, maintenance, utilities and expenses, or space for services relating to aviation security in airport-sponsored buildings, but allowing "below market" rates to be specifically negotiated between the agency and airport sponsors.

Section 615. The Committee includes a provision to prohibit the obligation of funds for the Computer Assisted Passenger Prescreening System until a study by the General Accounting Office is submitted to the Committees on Appropriations.

PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

The following information provides the definition of the term "program, project, and activity" for the directorates, bureaus, agencies, and other organizations of the Department of Homeland Security under the jurisdiction of the Homeland Security Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. The term "program, project, and activity" shall include the most specific level of budget items identified in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2004, the House and Senate Committee reports, and the conference report and accompanying joint explanatory statement of the managers of the committee of conference.

If a percentage reduction is necessary, in implementing that reduction, directorates, bureaus, agencies, and other organizations of the Department of Homeland Security shall apply any percentage reduction required for fiscal year 2004 to all items specified in the justifications submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate in support of the fiscal year 2004 budget estimates, as amended, for such organizations and directorates, as modified by congressional action.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports accompanying general appropriations bills identify each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

The Committee recommends funding for the following programs or activities which currently lack authorization for fiscal year 2004:

Department-Wide Technology Investments;

Customs and Border Protection, Salaries and Expenses, Automation Modernization, Construction;

Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Salaries and Expenses, Air and Maritime Operations, Construction;

United States Coast Guard, Operating Expenses; Environmental Compliance and Restoration; Reserve training; Acquisitions, Construction, and Improvements; and Retired Pay;

Counterterrorism Fund;

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Operating Expenses; and Acquisitions, Construction, and Improvements;

Preparedness, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery;

National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund;

Flood Map Modernization Fund;

Emergency Food and Shelter;

National Flood Insurance Fund;

Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection; Operating Expenses; and

Science and Technology, Research, Development, Acquisitions, and Operations.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(C), RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, on July 10, 2003, the Committee ordered reported en bloc H.R. 2555, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, as amended; and S. 1391, an original bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, each subject to amendment and each subject to the budget allocations, by a recorded vote of 29–0, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chairman Stevens	
Mr. Cochran	
Mr. Specter	

Mr. Domenici
Mr. Bond
Mr. McConnell
Mr. Burns
Mr. Shelby
Mr. Gregg
Mr. Bennett
Mr. Campbell
Mr. Craig
Mrs. Hutchison
Mr. DeWine
Mr. Brownback
Mr. Byrd
Mr. Inouye
Mr. Hollings
Mr. Leahy
Mr. Harkin
Ms. Mikulski
Mr. Reid
Mr. Kohl
Mrs. Murray
Mr. Dorgan
Mrs. Feinstein
Mr. Durbin
Mr. Johnson
Ms. Landrieu

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include "(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee."

In compliance with this rule, the following changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italics; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

With respect to this bill, it is the opinion of the Committee that it is necessary to dispense with these requirements in order to expedite the business of the Senate.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93–344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount of bill	Committee allocation	Amount of bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees of amounts in the Budget Resolution for 2004: Subcommittee on Homeland Security				
Discretionary	28,521	28,521	30,248	[1] 29,737
Mandatory	831	831	847	[1] 847
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2004				[2] 17,819
2005				7,133
2006				2,608
2007				827
2008 and future years				724
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2004	NA	2,849	NA	545

[1] Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.
[2] Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2003 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with budget estimate (+ or −)	
				2003 appropriation	Budget estimate
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY					
TITLE I—DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS, MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT					
Departmental Operations					
Departmental operations	195,370	294,000	.....	−195,370	−294,000
Office of the Secretary and Executive management	.....	.....	83,653	+83,653	+83,653
Office of the Under Secretary for Management	.....	.....	167,521	+167,521	+167,521
Subtotal, Departmental Operations	195,370	294,000	251,174	+55,804	−42,826
Department-wide technology investments	63,321	206,000	185,000	+121,679	−21,000
Office of the Inspector General					
Salaries and expenses	41,510	58,118	58,118	+16,608	.....
Emergency Preparedness and Response Disaster Relief Fund (by transfer)	21,437	22,000	22,000	+563	.....
Subtotal, Office of the Inspector General	62,947	80,118	80,118	+17,171	.....
Total, Title I	321,638	580,118	516,292	+194,654	−63,826
TITLE II—SERVICES					
Citizenship and Immigration Services					
Operating expenses	218,148	235,000	229,377	+11,229	−5,623
Fee accounts	(1,427,000)	(1,564,000)	(1,564,000)	(+137,000)	.....
Total, Citizenship and immigration services	1,645,148	1,799,000	1,793,377	+148,229	−5,623
Total, Title II	218,148	235,000	229,377	+11,229	−5,623
Appropriations	(218,148)	(235,000)	(229,377)	(+11,229)	(−5,623)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2003 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with budget estimate (+ or −)	
				2003 appropriation	Budget estimate
(Fee Accounts)	(1,427,000)	(1,564,000)	(1,564,000)	(+137,000)	.....
TITLE III—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS					
Office of the Under Secretary for Border and Transportation Security	.....	.....	8,842	+8,842	+8,842
U.S. Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology	.....	.....	380,000	+380,000	+380,000
Customs and Border Protection					
Salaries and expenses	5,710,608	5,644,000	4,366,000	−1,344,608	−1,278,000
Harbor maintenance fee collection (trust fund)	2,981	3,000	3,000	+19	.....
Automation modernization	.....	.....	441,122	+441,122	+441,122
Construction	.....	.....	90,363	+90,363	+90,363
Fee accounts	(817,000)	(821,000)	(845,000)	(+28,000)	(+24,000)
Total, Customs and border protection	6,530,589	6,468,000	5,745,485	−785,104	−722,515
Appropriations	5,713,589	5,647,000	4,900,485	−813,104	−746,515
(Fee Accounts)	(817,000)	(821,000)	(845,000)	(+28,000)	(+24,000)
Immigration and Customs Enforcement					
Salaries and expenses	2,036,078	2,063,000	2,180,000	+143,922	+117,000
Federal Protective Services (GSA, Fed Bldgs Fund)	408,031	424,211	424,211	+16,180	.....
Air and marine interdiction	.....	.....	257,291	+257,291	+257,291
Construction	.....	.....	26,775	+26,775	+26,775
Fee accounts	(355,000)	(297,000)	(273,000)	(−82,000)	(−24,000)
Total, Immigration and customs enforcement	2,799,109	2,784,211	3,161,277	+362,168	+377,066
Appropriations	(2,444,109)	(2,487,211)	(2,888,277)	(+444,168)	(+401,066)
(Fee Accounts)	(355,000)	(297,000)	(273,000)	(−82,000)	(−24,000)
Transportation Security Administration					
Transportation Security Administration	.....	4,812,000	.....	.....	−4,812,000
Aviation security	5,131,944	.....	4,523,900	−608,044	+4,523,900

Maritime and land security	263,209	.....	295,000	+31,791	+295,000
Research and development	109,484	.....	130,200	+20,716	+130,200
Intelligence	.....	.....	13,600	+13,600	+13,600
Administration	306,693	.....	433,200	+126,507	+433,200
DOT, FAA, Facilities & Equipment (reimbursement)	−143,000	.....	.....	+143,000	.....
Offsetting collections	−2,650,000	−2,070,000	−2,070,000	+580,000	.....
Grants to air carriers	2,395,750	.....	.....	−2,395,750	.....
Total, Transportation Security Administration	5,414,080	2,742,000	3,325,900	−2,088,180	+583,900
United States Coast Guard					
Operating expenses	4,522,028	4,838,000	4,719,000	+196,972	−119,000
Defense function	(337,790)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(+2,210)	.....
Environmental compliance and restoration	.....	(17,000)	.....	.....	(−17,000)
Reserve training	.....	(114,000)	.....	.....	(−114,000)
Subtotal	4,522,028	4,838,000	4,719,000	+196,972	−119,000
Rescissions	.....	.....	−71,000	−71,000	−71,000
Subtotal, Operating expenses	4,522,028	4,838,000	4,648,000	+125,972	−190,000
Environmental compliance and restoration	16,890	.....	17,000	+110	+17,000
Reserve training	85,933	.....	95,000	+9,067	+95,000
Acquisitions, Construction, and Improvements	737,277	797,000	1,035,000	+297,723	+238,000
Rescissions	−17,000	.....	.....	+17,000	.....
Subtotal, AC&I	720,277	797,000	1,035,000	+314,723	+238,000
Alteration of Bridges	17,088	.....	.....	−17,088	.....
Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	21,857	.....	.....	−21,857	.....
Subtotal, U.S. Coast Guard discretionary	5,384,073	5,635,000	5,795,000	+410,927	+160,000
Retired pay (mandatory)	889,000	1,020,000	1,020,000	+131,000	.....
Total, United States Coast Guard	6,273,073	6,655,000	6,815,000	+541,927	+160,000
Appropriations	6,290,073	6,655,000	6,886,000	+595,927	+231,000
Rescissions	−17,000	.....	−71,000	−54,000	−71,000
Mandatory	889,000	1,020,000	1,020,000	+131,000	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2003 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with budget estimate (+ or −)	
				2003 appropriation	Budget estimate
United States Secret Service					
Operating expenses	1,052,461	1,120,372	1,114,737	+62,276	−5,635
Acquisition, const, improvements, & related expenses	3,496	3,579	3,579	+83	.....
Total, United States Secret Service	1,055,957	1,123,951	1,118,316	+62,359	−5,635
Total, Title III	20,900,808	18,655,162	19,436,820	−1,463,988	+781,658
Appropriations	(20,917,808)	(18,655,162)	(19,507,820)	(−1,409,988)	(+852,658)
Rescissions	(−17,000)	.....	(−71,000)	(−54,000)	(−71,000)
TITLE IV—ASSESSMENTS, PREPAREDNESS, AND RECOVERY					
Counterterrorism fund	159,935	40,000	20,000	−139,935	−20,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center					
Salaries and expenses	136,108	122,379	172,736	+36,628	+50,357
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Rel Expenses	35,766	23,679	28,708	−7,058	+5,029
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	171,874	146,058	201,444	+29,570	+55,386
Office for Domestic Preparedness					
State and local programs:					
Basic grants	2,335,884	3,558,000	1,750,000	−585,884	−1,808,000
Technical assistance	.....	.....	30,000	+30,000	+30,000
High density, high threat urban area discretionary grants	700,000	.....	750,000	+50,000	+750,000
Critical Infrastructure	200,000	.....	.....	−200,000	.....
National programs	.....	.....	358,000	+358,000	+358,000
Subtotal, State and local programs	3,235,884	3,558,000	2,888,000	−347,884	−670,000

Firefighter assistance grants	.....	.....	750,000	+750,000	+750,000
Total, Office for Domestic Preparedness	3,235,884	3,558,000	3,638,000	+402,116	+80,000
Under Secretary for Emergency Preparedness and Response	.....	.....	3,615	+3,615	+3,615
Emergency Preparedness and Response					
Operating expenses	1,210,618	1,652,267	826,801	−383,817	−825,466
Rescissions	.....	.....	−3,000	−3,000	−3,000
(Transfer from Disaster relief)	(2,881)	.....	.....	(−2,881)	.....
Subtotal	1,210,618	1,652,267	823,801	−386,817	−828,466
Radiological emergency preparedness fund	−1,000	.....	.....	+1,000	.....
Disaster relief	794,800	1,956,000	1,956,000	+1,161,200	.....
Transfer to Office of the Inspector General	−21,437	−22,000	−22,000	−563	.....
(Transfer to operating expenses)	(−2,881)	.....	.....	(+2,881)	.....
Subtotal, Disaster Relief	773,363	1,934,000	1,934,000	+1,160,637	.....
Disaster assistance direct loan program account:					
(Limitation on direct loans)	(24,837)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(+163)	.....
Administrative expenses	553	557	557	+4	.....
National pre-disaster mitigation fund	149,025	280,000	150,000	+975	−130,000
Flood map modernization fund	149,025	200,000	200,000	+50,975	.....
National flood insurance fund:					
(Limitation on administrative expenses):					
Salaries and expenses	32,182	32,663	32,663	+481	.....
Flood mitigation	77,161	77,809	77,809	+648	.....
(Transfer to Grant programs)	(−19,870)	(−20,000)	(−20,000)	(−130)	.....
Subtotal, National flood insurance fund	109,343	110,472	110,472	+1,129	.....
National flood mitigation fund (by transfer)	(19,870)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(+130)	.....
Emergency management performance grant	163,928	.....	165,000	+1,072	+165,000
Emergency food and shelter	152,005	153,000	153,000	+995	.....
Firefighter assistance grants	745,125	.....	.....	−745,125	.....
Office of Cerro Grande Fire Claims	89,415	.....	38,062	−51,353	+38,062
Subtotal, EP&R	3,541,400	4,330,296	3,574,892	+33,492	−755,404

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2003 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with budget estimate (+ or −)	
				2003 appropriation	Budget estimate
Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection					
Office of the Under Secretary for Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection	.....	.....	10,460	+10,460	+10,460
Operating expenses	185,149	829,000	823,700	+638,551	−5,300
Total, Title IV	7,294,242	8,903,354	8,272,111	+977,869	−631,243
Appropriations	(7,294,242)	(8,903,354)	(8,275,111)	(+980,869)	(−628,243)
Advance appropriation for subsequent years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Transfer out)	(−22,751)	(−20,000)	(−20,000)	(+2,751)	.....
(By transfer)	(22,751)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(−2,751)	.....
(Limitation on direct loans)	(24,837)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(+163)	.....
TITLE V—RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT					
Under Secretary for Science and Technology	.....	.....	5,400	+5,400	+5,400
Research, development, acquisition, and operations	551,925	803,360	866,000	+314,075	+62,640
Total, Title V	551,925	803,360	871,400	+319,475	+68,040
Grand Total, Department of Homeland Security	29,286,761	29,176,994	29,326,000	+39,239	+149,006
Appropriations	(29,303,761)	(29,176,994)	(29,400,000)	(+96,239)	(+223,006)
Rescissions	(−17,000)	.....	(−74,000)	(−57,000)	(−74,000)
(Transfer out)	(−22,751)	(−20,000)	(−20,000)	(+2,751)	.....
(By transfer)	(22,751)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(−2,751)	.....
(Limitation on direct loans)	(24,837)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(+163)	.....

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