



## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### **Since 2001, the Administration:**

- Funded over 5,700 new Border Patrol agents, and acquired nearly 7,800 new detention beds;
- Provided nearly \$37.5 billion to State, local, and tribal governments to enhance first responder preparedness of which \$22 billion was allocated through Department grant programs. This includes a total of \$25.5 billion in support related to terrorism and catastrophic preparedness events, with \$16.3 billion allocated through the Department;
- Created the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office to detect, identify, and track down the origins of nuclear and radiological materials;
- Hired a workforce and deployed sufficient technology to electronically screen 100 percent of airline passengers and checked baggage;
- Strengthened marine transportation systems and the cargo supply chain through the Container Security Initiative, Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism, and the Maritime Transportation Security Act; and
- Awarded more than \$700 million in port security grants to enhance the physical security of the Nation's seaports.

### **The President's 2008 Budget:**

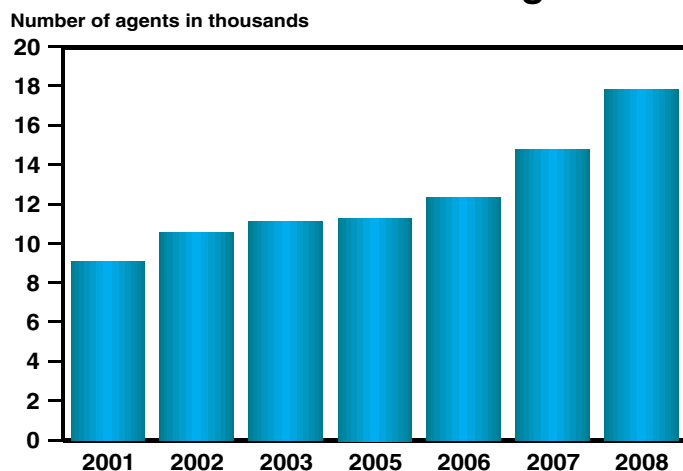
- Increases non-defense homeland security spending by 9.5 percent Government-wide compared to 2007, excluding 2007 emergency funding and borrowing authority for interoperability grants;
- Provides \$13 billion to strengthen border security and immigration enforcement, including \$1 billion to construct fences and secure the Southwest border, building upon the \$1.5 billion appropriated for 2006 and 2007—an unprecedented investment on the Nation's borders;
- Funds 3,000 new Border Patrol agents, which will lead to the doubling of the force by the end of 2008, provides for 950 new detention beds, and continues funding for an automated, user-friendly eligibility verification system;
- Provides \$2 billion in grants for first responder preparedness—on top of \$1 billion in interoperable communications grants previously authorized—and over \$5 billion in funds that State, local, and tribal governments are currently spending;
- Enhances the ability to detect, identify, and track down the origins of nuclear and radiological materials;
- Strengthens FEMA by improving partnerships with States and professionalizing the national emergency management system; and
- Improves the ability to identify visitors and to assist with law enforcement and terrorism investigations by collecting 10 fingerprints (instead of the two that are currently collected and screened) at the Nation's ports of entry.

## FOCUSING ON THE NATION'S PRIORITIES

### *Prioritizing Comprehensive Immigration Reform*

The Administration is dedicated to comprehensive reform of America's immigration laws by increasing border security, while maintaining the Nation's tradition of welcoming immigrants who enter the country legally. For immigration reform to succeed, it must be based on five pillars: 1) strengthening security at the borders; 2) substantially increasing enforcement in the interior to remove those who are here illegally, and to prevent employers from deliberately or inadvertently hiring illegal immigrants; 3) implementing a Temporary Worker Program to provide a legal channel for employers to hire foreign workers to do jobs Americans are unwilling to do; 4) addressing the millions of illegal immigrants already in the country; and 5) helping new immigrants assimilate into American society. The Administration's plan will deter and apprehend migrants attempting to enter the country illegally and decrease crime rates along the border. The plan also will serve the needs of the economy by allowing employers to hire legal foreign workers on a temporary basis when no American is willing to take the job, bring illegal immigrants out of the shadows without providing amnesty, and restore public confidence in the Federal Government's ability to enforce immigration laws.

### Border Patrol Staffing



*Deploying 3,000 New Border Patrol Agents.* Since 2001, the Administration and the Congress have increased funding for border security by 145 percent and immigration enforcement by 118 percent. The Administration has also worked with the States to deploy thousands of National Guardsmen to assist the Border Patrol at the Southwest border. Through this initiative, the Guard have replaced hundreds of Border Patrol agents serving in supporting roles and returned them to frontline duties. The 2008 Budget provides more than \$3.5 billion for the Border Patrol (an increase of 27 percent over the 2007 enacted level) including funding for 3,000 new agents. The President has committed to doubling the size of the Border Patrol to

over 18,000 agents before he leaves office. At the start of the President's Administration, there were 9,096 Border Patrol agents. This Budget will bring the total number of agents to 17,819, and the 2009 Budget will achieve the President's goal. To gain control of the Nation's borders, the Budget also continues funding for fencing, technology, and other infrastructure along the border. In September 2006, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) awarded a contract to manage the fencing, technological, and other infrastructure components of its Secure Border Initiative (SBI) effort, SBInet. The 2008 Budget requests \$1 billion to speed deployment. The project is focused on using proven, low risk technology to significantly improve the availability of information and tools to Border Patrol agents so they can better detect, identify, classify and confront illegal border activity by those who pose a threat to the United States.

*Ending Catch and Release.* The Administration has effectively ended the practice of "catch and release" along the northern and southern border. Non-Mexican aliens apprehended at the border are now detained and then returned to their home countries as quickly as possible and all non-criminal

Mexican illegal aliens apprehended are returned to Mexico immediately. The 2008 Budget includes \$2.2 billion in detention and removal resources to continue this success and supports a total of 28,450 detention beds across the country to house illegal aliens apprehended by DHS.

*Partnering with State and Local Law Enforcement.* To improve coordination and provide assistance to State and local law enforcement officials, the Budget expands a successful Federal, State and local partnership—the 287(g) program, which provides State and local law enforcement officials with guidance and training in immigration law, subject to the direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security. The 2008 Budget includes an increase of \$26 million for the 287(g) program and the Law Enforcement Support Center, including the training of an additional 250 State and local law enforcement officers, detention beds for apprehended illegal aliens, and personnel to assist State and local law enforcement when they encounter aliens. It also includes an increase of \$29 million to identify criminal aliens in Federal, State, and local prison facilities and remove those aliens from the United States.

*Building a Robust Enforcement Program.* To help employers follow immigration law and identify legal workers, the 2008 Budget provides \$30 million to support the Basic Pilot Program. Through this voluntary web-based program, employers are able to quickly and easily verify the employment eligibility of prospective employees and avoid hiring unauthorized workers. In addition, the Budget includes an increase of \$5 million to improve worksite enforcement through cooperative agreements with private employers.

The 2008 Budget also includes increases for investigating smuggling and border criminal activity (\$13 million) and for identifying, apprehending, prosecuting, and removing aliens involved in gang activities (\$5 million).

*Adopting Better Screening Techniques.* US-VISIT is central to the Federal Government's screening of international visitors. US-VISIT expedites the clearance of legal and safe travelers, while focusing on blocking those intending to do us harm. US-VISIT currently collects two digital fingerprints and a digital photograph. The ability to screen visitors against criminal and terrorist information, as well as confirming the identity of travelers has improved border security. However, in the future, to assist with terrorism and criminal investigations and to improve accuracy in the identification of those entering the country, first-time visitors will be enrolled in the program by submitting 10 fingerprints. DHS will implement this multi-year screening project, in conjunction with the Departments of State and Justice. The 2008 Budget includes \$462 million for US-VISIT, including \$228 million to deploy 10 fingerprint collection at all of the Nation's land, air, and sea ports of entry and for interoperability with the FBI's fingerprint system, the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System.

In addition, the Transportation Security Administration will conduct security assessments on more than 2.1 million individuals in the Nation's transportation system, including commercial HAZMAT drivers, airline flight and ground crews, airline passengers, and port workers. These assessments will be based on terrorism and criminal information from U.S. intelligence community and FBI databases.

*Improving Immigration Application Processing.* The Budget supports an increase in U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) immigration application and petition fees. These fees will be used to maintain and improve the six-month or better processing time for immigration applications, recover the full costs of operations, and improve fraud detection and prevention programs. Additionally, USCIS will automate their business processes—eliminating the paper-based system—thereby greatly improving customer service, information sharing, and significantly strengthening the security and integrity of the immigration system.

### ***Protecting the Homeland from Nuclear Threat and Improving Chemical Security***

The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) coordinates the Nation's nuclear detection efforts. Together with the Departments of State, Energy, Defense, and Justice, DNDO is implementing a comprehensive inter-agency system to detect, report, and respond to any attempt to import, assemble, or transport a nuclear device and fissile or radiological materials within the United States. The 2008 Budget includes \$562 million for the DNDO, a 17-percent increase from the 2007 level. To respond to the threat from nuclear and radiological materials, DNDO's budget has grown more than 400 percent since its establishment in 2005.

In 2008, DNDO will continue to conduct transformational research and development aimed at enhancing the ability to detect, identify, and track down the origins of nuclear and radiological materials. This research looks beyond current capabilities and seeks to find novel scientific tools and methodologies that may prove useful to counter the threat of nuclear and radiological devices. The Budget also includes \$178 million for the deployment of both fixed and mobile radiation portal monitors at strategic points of entry throughout the country. An additional \$30 million will be used to improve the detection of radiological and nuclear materials in and around major cities. By the end of December 2007, DNDO will have deployed radiation portal monitors to the Nation's 22 busiest seaports to scan incoming sea containers, which will result in 98 percent of all seaport containers being screened upon entry into the United States. Together with the overseas non-proliferation efforts led by the Department of State, and the overseas detection capabilities managed by the Department of Energy, DNDO seeks to create a seamless approach toward preventing terrorists anywhere in the world from acquiring, transporting, or introducing these materials into the United States.

Through the Secure Freight Initiative, Customs and Border Protection will also enhance overseas nuclear and radiological screening of U.S.-bound containers by continuing to deploy enhanced passive radiation monitoring and other imaging equipment in cooperation with the Department of Energy's MegaPorts program. The Budget also reduces the Nation's vulnerability to a terrorist attack by providing \$25 million to regulate security at high-risk chemical facilities. This funding provides the Department with the capability to develop and refine vulnerability assessment tools, review site security plans submitted by high-risk chemical facilities, and inspect facilities for compliance with chemical facility security regulations.

### ***Implementing New Vision at the Federal Emergency Management Agency***

The President's Budget provides \$100 million to implement a new vision for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). With these new funds, FEMA will strengthen its core capabilities, competencies, and capacities; expand regional preparedness and response activities; strengthen its partnership with States; and professionalize the national emergency management system. The vision will allow FEMA to establish better program analysis and project management capabilities by reshaping its workforce and become more results and performance-oriented. DHS will also continue to ensure the integration of Federal plans and planning efforts.

With the additional funds, FEMA will hire dedicated operational planners who will partner with States and localities to develop operational disaster response plans and incident-specific catastrophic plans. FEMA will improve its ability to deliver disaster assistance to individuals and communities by increasing registration speed and capacity and expanding Mobile Registration Intake Centers to make it easier for people to register for Individual Assistance. Additionally, FEMA will reduce misuse and abuse of disaster assistance through better internal management controls and accountability, more vigilant oversight of contracts, and improved systems to process and deliver benefits.

*Ongoing Katrina Recovery Efforts.* In August 2005, Hurricane Katrina forced the evacuation of more than 1.5 million people, damaged or destroyed nearly 200,000 homes, and resulted in the loss

of over 1,200 lives. Many Federal agencies were involved in the response and recovery efforts, and the long-term recovery effort is continuing to this day.

In Mississippi, the debris removal process is essentially complete and remaining debris in the Mississippi Sound should be cleared by May 2007. Additionally, out of the \$5.5 billion in Federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds available, Mississippi has distributed over 8,500 checks to homeowners without flood insurance to compensate for flood-related damages, as of January 2007.

In Louisiana, approximately 76 percent of the debris has been cleared as of January 2007, including 30 percent of the approximately 34,000 homes scheduled to be demolished. Debris removal should be completed by December 2007. Louisiana officials anticipate that distribution of \$10.4 billion in CDBG funds to homeowners without flood insurance will ramp up in Spring 2007. Federal, State, and local officials are working together to improve Louisiana's housing program.

**Department of Homeland Security**  
(In millions of dollars)

	2006 Actual	Estimate	
		2007	2008
<b>Spending</b>			
Gross Discretionary Budget Authority:			
Departmental Management and Operations .....	856	915	998
Office of the Inspector General .....	82	99	99
Citizenship and Immigration Services.....	114	182	30
Legislative proposal .....	—	—	—4
United States Secret Service .....	1,219	1,277	1,399
Customs and Border Protection.....	5,865	6,442	8,791
Immigration and Customs Enforcement.....	3,633	4,444	4,781
Transportation Security Administration.....	5,891	6,010	6,399
United States Coast Guard.....	6,710	7,052	7,272
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).....	6,146	6,013	5,187
State and Local Programs (non-add) .....	3,378	3,393	2,196
Science and Technology.....	1,467	848	799
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) <sup>1</sup> .....	—	481	562
National Protection and Programs Directorate.....	947	941	1,164
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.....	279	253	263
Other .....	4	—	—
Total, Gross .....	33,213	34,957	37,740
Less fee-funded activities.....	-2,545	-2,976	-3,452
Total, Discretionary budget authority (net).....	30,668	31,981	34,288
<i>Memorandum:</i>			
Budget authority from enacted supplementals.....	-15,792	1,919	—
Additional funding requirements .....	—	3,520 <sup>2</sup>	225 <sup>2</sup>
Total, Discretionary outlays .....	52,695	46,956	42,904
Mandatory Outlays:			
FEMA .....	16,519	3,014	343
Citizenship and Immigration Services.....	1,584	1,776	2,386
United States Secret Service .....	201	200	210
United States Coast Guard.....	1,212	1,295	1,431
All Other .....	-3,104	-2,811	-4,062
Total, Mandatory outlays .....	16,412	3,474	308
Total, Outlays .....	69,107	50,430	43,212
<b>Credit activity</b>			
Direct Loan Disbursements:			
Disaster Assistance .....	629	516	79

<sup>1</sup> DNDO received \$125 million in 2006 in the Science and Technology appropriation.

<sup>2</sup> \$120 million in 2007 and \$225 million in 2008 is proposed to be transferred from the Department of Defense to the United States Coast Guard.