

SUMMARY
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
FISCAL YEAR 2019 APPROPRIATIONS AGREEMENT

Washington, D.C. –

The fiscal year 2019 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations Agreement provides \$49.411 billion in net discretionary appropriations. An additional \$12 billion is provided for major disaster response and recovery activities and \$165 million for Overseas Contingency Operations of the Coast Guard for a total discretionary level of \$61.576 billion.

Key Points and Highlights

The agreement funds a diverse set of programs that protect the American public from threats by land, sea, air, and cyber. The agreement also makes significant investments to ensure that State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial governments are prepared for all risks. Funding for civilian and military pay increases is included for all DHS components.

The agreement provides a balanced approach to securing the southern border, including much needed scanning technology at our land ports of entry, border security sensor technologies for use between ports of entry, air and marine surveillance assets, additional Customs Officers, maintenance and improvements for ports of entry and Border Patrol facilities, and funding to address humanitarian concerns.

The agreement also provides funding for the other important components of the Department, restoring many of the programs the President proposed to either eliminate or reduce to pay for a costly and unjustified border wall.

Customs and Border Protection. The agreement provides \$14.959 billion for Customs and Border Protection (CBP), \$942 million more than fiscal year 2018. The agreement funds a total of 600 new CBP officers (CBPOs) for deployment to our air and land ports and encourages the use of available fees to hire an additional 600 CBPOs for a total of 1,200 new positions. In addition, \$20 million is provided for retention and relocation incentives for existing border patrol agents, especially in remote locations.

The agreement funds reliable and proven border security solutions, including:

- \$100 million for border security technology between the ports on our southern and northern borders such as mobile surveillance capability and innovative towers.
- \$564 million for non-intrusive inspection equipment at our land ports of entry to scan inbound cars, trucks, and cargo for narcotics and other contraband.
- \$414.7 million to address humanitarian concerns at the border, including medical care, more efficient transportation, and holding facility requirements with better conditions and services for migrants.

- \$112.6 million for aircraft and sensor systems, including \$86 million for 3 additional multi-role enforcement aircraft.
- \$14.5 million for integrated coastal interceptor vessels for patrolling our maritime borders.
- \$76.9 million for countering opioids with detection equipment and staffing at international mail facilities.

The agreement includes \$1.375 billion for approximately 55 miles of pedestrian and levee fencing in the Rio Grande Valley, compared to the \$5.7 billion sought by the President. The agreement prevents construction of a concrete wall by requiring designs to be consistent with those currently deployed along the southern border, such as bollard fencing. The agreement also includes prohibitions on building any barriers in the following environmentally and historically sensitive areas in the Rio Grande Valley:

- Santa Ana Wildlife Refuge;
- Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park;
- La Lomita Historical Park;
- National Butterfly Center;
- Vista del Mar Ranch tract of the Lower Rio Grande Valley National Refuge

The agreement also requires consultation with the following communities in Texas before any construction of fencing can take place within the city limits: Roma, Rio Grande City, Escobares, La Grulla, and Salineno.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement. The agreement provides \$7.587 billion for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), \$511 million more than fiscal year 2018, and \$703 million less than the fiscal year 2019 request. Funds ensure compliance with U.S. immigration laws while streamlining and facilitating the legal immigration process. Funds support investigations into stopping human trafficking and smuggling, as well as efforts to prevent child sex tourism through funding of International Megan’s Law. The agreement also includes \$44 million to counter the trafficking of opioids.

The agreement rejects the President’s request to increase the number of detention beds to 52,000. The amount provided in the agreement is intended to bring the current detention bed level of over 49,000 down to 40,520 by the end of the fiscal year. The agreement also rejects the President’s request to hire 2,000 new deportation officers.

The agreement includes \$274.6 million for Alternatives to Detention (ATD), \$87.4 million more than fiscal year 2018, including \$28 million for increased participation to 100,000, \$30.5 million for Family Case Management Program, and \$40 million for additional staffing dedicated to management of ATD cases.

New measures placed on ICE in the agreement include:

- A requirement of weekly reports to Congress and the public on the average daily detained population;
- Denies the use of any funds to detain or remove from the U.S., a sponsor or potential sponsor of an unaccompanied alien child based on information shared with DHS by Health and Human Services – with certain exceptions regarding the safety of the child;
- Prohibits the use of restraints on pregnant women while being held in detention; and
- Requires monthly public disclosures on all family separation incidents.

Transportation Security Administration. The agreement provides \$8.090 billion in total discretionary spending, \$204 million more than fiscal year 2018 and \$364 million more than the fiscal year 2019 request. The total is partially offset by \$2.670 billion in air passenger security fees for a net discretionary total of \$4.930 billion. Funds support the screening of over 2 million daily passengers at over 450 airports nationwide. The agreement funds 1,144 additional front line screener personnel to keep pace with increasing passenger volume; funds 50 additional canine teams for passenger screening; fully restores \$46 million for the Law Enforcement Reimbursement program, which was proposed for elimination in the President’s request; restores \$77 million to continue staffing airport exit lanes, rejecting the Administration’s proposal to shift the burden to airports; provides \$56 million for 31 TSA Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams, which were proposed for elimination in the President’s request; provides \$91.5 million for 202 computed tomography (CT) scanners for use at passenger checkpoints; and provides \$40 million more than the request to continue reimbursing airports for in-line baggage screening systems built after 9/11. A new provision is included authorizing a three-year pilot program through which TSA could enter into reimbursable agreements with up to eight TSA-regulated entities for screening services provided by Transportation Security Officers at locations other than primary passenger terminal screening areas.

Coast Guard. The agreement provides \$12.016 billion, \$92 million less than fiscal year 2018 and \$578 million more than the fiscal year 2019 request. When mandatory funding and Overseas Contingency Funding is excluded, the discretionary total is \$10.111 billion. For new assets and infrastructure, the agreement provides \$2.248 billion, \$341.5 million more than the request. Investments include \$675 million to award a construction contract for the first heavy polar icebreaker in over 40 years; \$400 million for the second Offshore Patrol Cutter and long lead time materials for the third; \$340 million for procurement of six Fast Response Cutters; and \$255 million for shore facility construction. For Coast Guard operations, the agreement provides \$7.808 billion, including \$15 million for 250 additional military personnel to augment the Coast Guard’s ability to carry out its 11 statutory missions. Additionally, \$2 million more than the request is provided to increase the childcare subsidy for Coast Guard military families.

United States Secret Service. The agreement provides \$2.248 billion, \$242 million more than fiscal year 2018 and \$97 million more than the fiscal year 2019 request. A large portion of the funding is for protective operations regarding the First Family, other protectees, and associated facilities. The agreement includes additional funds above the request to perform deferred maintenance on the White House Complex and enhancements to protect the President and Vice President against explosive, chemical, biological, radiological, and cyber threats. An increase of \$24 million is for initial training and preparation for the 2020 Presidential campaign. Included in the agreement is \$8.4 million to support investigations of missing and exploited children.

Cybersecurity. The agreement provides a total of \$1.037 billion for cybersecurity operations and procurements, \$48 million less than fiscal year 2018 enacted and \$88 million more than the fiscal year 2019 request. This investment will help guard against the over 35,000 cybersecurity incidents experienced by federal agencies annually and the more than 53,000 incidents in the private sector. The total provides \$272 million for readiness and response activities related to potential attacks on critical infrastructure and government systems. The agreement includes \$718 million for intrusion detection, diagnostics, and mitigation related to civilian federal networks. Also included is \$18.5 million for cybersecurity education to train future cyber personnel. Finally, there is \$33 million to identify vulnerabilities in elections systems.

FEMA Federal Assistance. The agreement includes \$3.344 billion for grants and training to State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial entities, \$50 million more than fiscal year 2018 and \$699 million more than the fiscal year 2019 request. Programs are funded as follows:

- \$525 million for State Homeland Security Grants, of which \$90 million is for Operation Stonegarden and \$10 million is for nonprofit security;
- \$640 million for the Urban Area Security Initiative, of which \$50 million is for nonprofit security;
- \$100 million for Public Transportation Security, of which \$10 million is for Amtrak and \$2 million is for Bus Security;
- \$100 million for Port Security;
- \$700 million for Firefighter Assistance Grants;
- \$350 million for Emergency Management Performance Grants;
- \$262.5 million for Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis;
- \$250 million for Predisaster Mitigation Grants;
- \$120 million for Emergency Food and Shelter Grants;
- \$10 million for Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants;
- \$10 million for Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams; and
- \$276 million for training, including \$44 million for the U.S. Fire Administration.

Disaster Relief. The agreement provides \$12.558 billion for the Disaster Relief Fund, \$12 billion of which is provided pursuant to the Budget Control Act disaster relief cap adjustment.

Science and Technology. The agreement provides \$820 million for Science and Technology, which is \$21 million less than fiscal year 2018 and \$237 million more than the fiscal year 2019 request. The agreement fully restores funding for two laboratories proposed for elimination in the President's request, the Chemical Security Analysis Center and the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory. The agreement includes \$40.5 million, the same as fiscal year 2018 and \$18.7 million more than the request for the University Centers of Excellence Program.

DHS Headquarters Consolidation. The agreement provides \$120 million associated with the construction of the DHS headquarters consolidation on the St. Elizabeths campus.

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