



U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations

PRESS RELEASE

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SUMMARY: FISCAL YEAR 2014 DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS BILL

Full Committee Mark

Washington, D.C. – The U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee today approved fiscal year 2014 funding legislation that totals \$46.4 billion, a reduction of \$493 million below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level, after factoring out emergency supplemental appropriations. Of this total, \$45 billion is for discretionary programs, including \$227 million for Coast Guard overseas contingency operations and \$5.626 billion for the FEMA disaster relief cap adjustment pursuant to Public Law 112-25. After excluding these two adjustments, the net discretionary appropriation for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is \$39.1 billion, \$72.3 million above the President’s request. Even with this modest adjustment, this is the fourth year in a row that discretionary appropriations for DHS have decreased.

Senator Mary Landrieu (D-La.), Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Department of Homeland Security, issued the following statement:

“From Hurricane Sandy to the Boston Marathon bombings, we have been reminded during the last year that we must remain vigilant and prepared for both natural and man-made disasters and other threats to our homeland. The investments we make today will determine the outcomes we experience tomorrow. This bill makes those critical investments, as well as restoring critical funding for the Coast Guard that the administration proposed to cut in its budget request. These cuts would have severely hampered the replacement of the service’s aging assets – which has already been delayed for too long - and threatened the lifesaving, law enforcement, border security, and other missions that depend upon them.”

Senator Barbara A. Mikulski (D-Md.), Chairwoman of the Appropriations Committee, issued the following statement:

“The Homeland Security bill provides \$1.5 billion in much-needed funding to help State and local first responders prepare for and respond to all hazards and emergencies, from terrorism to natural disasters. I’m proud that this bill sustains this critical funding for preparedness grants to support training and exercises that are critical to success when we must respond to incidents like the Boston bombings. These grants also support port security and transit security. And we

provide \$675 million for Firefighter Assistance Grants that support our fire departments, so they can replace worn equipment and hire new fire fighters.

“The bill also provides critical funding as we face the threats of cybercrime and cyber terrorism. I recently Chaired the Committee’s first Full Committee hearing on cybersecurity. We all know that our nation is under attack, that we are in a cyber war every day as cyber terrorists seek to damage critical infrastructure. They seek to take over the power grid or to disrupt our air traffic control systems. Cyber spies are moving at breakneck speeds to steal state secrets and intellectual property. And cyber criminals are hacking our networks, stealing financial information, and disrupting business operations.

“My hearing highlighted the entire Federal government’s efforts to protect the American people from cyber threats, and prevent attacks on dot mil, dot gov, and dot com. These domains are part of our vital infrastructure, and keeping them protected is crucial to our government and our economy. I am pleased the Homeland Security bill includes funding needed to help protect America from cyber attacks.

Bill Summary

Within the past year, our Nation has witnessed a substantial rise in attempts and attacks on our country from homegrown terrorists. At the same time, threats from individuals and terrorists abroad have not abated. We also face dire consequences from natural disasters, which can have devastating impacts on our cities, coastlines, and rural areas. This bill addresses these risks, while at the same time ensuring that other vital missions of the Department, such as enforcing our immigration laws, facilitating legitimate trade and travel, protecting our currency, securing our cyber networks, interdicting illegal drugs and migrants, and rescuing mariners in distress, are adequately funded. This bill supports DHS’ efforts to secure the Nation from many threats by funding five core mission areas:

- preventing terrorism and enhancing security,
- securing and managing U.S. borders,
- enforcing and administering our immigration laws,
- safeguarding and securing cyberspace, and
- ensuring resilience to disasters.

Preventing Terrorism and Enhancing Security:

Guarding the United States against terrorism is the cornerstone of homeland security. To do so, the Department focuses on: preventing terrorist attacks; addressing evolving threats to our maritime and transportation systems as well as to the global supply chain; preventing the unauthorized acquisition, importation, or use of chemical, biological, radiological, and explosive materials; investing in cutting edge research to address chemical, biological, explosive and nuclear threats; and reducing the vulnerability of critical U.S. infrastructure and resources to terrorist attacks and other hazards. Every agency within DHS has an important role in these efforts.

The bill provides \$10.072 billion to the **Coast Guard**, of which \$8.612 billion is discretionary spending and \$1.460 billion is mandatory spending. The discretionary level is \$639 million below fiscal year 2013. The Coast Guard is responsible for securing our maritime safety security and is the only military organization within the Department. Unlike military services in the Department of Defense, the Coast Guard is also a law enforcement and regulatory agency with broad domestic authorities. Funding provided in this bill supports over 41,000 military employees, 250 cutters, 1,800 boats, and 190 aircraft protecting over 95,000 miles of shoreline.

The Administration's budget request proposed several cuts that would have severely hampered the Coast Guard's ability to carry out its 11 statutory missions, including a reduction of 850 military billets and the movement of 1,050 reservists to inactive status, resulting in the smallest reserve force since 1957.

The budget also proposed a 38 percent reduction in capital expenditures to a level not seen since 2003, resulting in a "death spiral" according to the Commandant because the agency would be forced to maintain aging assets instead of procuring new ones. Instead, the Committee bill restores 442 military billets and 600 reservists so that the Coast Guard's capability to respond to major events, such as a hurricane, mass migration, oil spill or earthquake would not be impeded by a lack of adequately trained and equipped personnel. The bill includes a total of \$1.23 billion for capital expenditures, \$279 million above the request.

The following key capital investments are included:

- \$632 million for the National Security Cutter, including acquisition of the seventh cutter and long-lead time material for the eighth cutter;
- \$310 million for six Fast Response Cutters (four above the request);
- \$25 million for the pre-acquisition design work of the Offshore Patrol Cutter;
- \$10 million for four Response Boat Mediums;
- \$2 million for acquisition planning and design of a new polar icebreaker;
- \$18 million for military housing.

The bill provides \$7.34 billion for the **Transportation Security Administration (TSA)**, \$210 million below fiscal year 2013. This amount is reduced by offsetting collections and fees totaling \$2.12 billion, rejecting the Administration's proposal to modify the aviation security passenger fee. The Transportation Security Administration is responsible for protecting all modes of transportation through a security system that permits for the free of movement for people and commerce. The bill includes funding to support approximately 47,000 Transportation Security Officer FTEs, 37 Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response Teams, and 921 canine teams.

The bill includes \$189.1 million for explosives detection technologies to screen passengers and their belongings at airports and \$105.9 million for Secure Flight, which matches passenger data against portions of the Terrorist Screening Database. The bill also provides a total of \$25 million for the Federal Flight Deck Officer program, instead of requiring the airline industry to pay for this training as proposed in the budget request.

The bill provides \$273.2 million for **Infrastructure Protection** within the National Protection and Programs Directorate, \$13.2 million above fiscal year 2013. Within this total is:

- \$66 million for infrastructure analysis, \$7 million above fiscal year 2013 request;
- \$10.5 million for the Office of Bombing Prevention, to advance training, analysis, and awareness;
- \$18 million for vulnerability and risk assessments of critical infrastructure; and
- \$12.9 million for sector specific infrastructure protection programs to improve the chemical facility security program and augment efforts to ensure industries register their chemicals of interest to reduce the likelihood of another West, Texas accident.

The bill provides \$128 million for the **Office of Health Affairs**, which is \$5 million below fiscal year 2013. Included in the total is \$87.6 million for the BioWatch program, an increase of \$2 million from fiscal year 2013 to sustain current operations of the biological sensors deployed throughout the United States. While the Committee supports ongoing efforts to improve the Nation's biological detection capabilities, no funding is recommended for acquisition of the Generation 3 technology until the Secretary provides a clear path forward for this development. The recommended level also includes funding for biosurveillance pilots and chemical defense guidelines to promote early warning and situational awareness of high risk incidents.

The bill provides a total of \$404 million for the **National Bio and Agro Defense Facility**, \$366.5 million above fiscal year 2013 but \$310 million below the request. This facility will house research to prevent the accidental or intentional introduction of deadly animal diseases into the United States.

A total of \$29.9 million above the fiscal year 2013 level is provided to strengthen the Department's ability to **safeguard and share classified information** with its federal, state, and local partners, and to help deter the unauthorized release of such information. In the wake of past and recent public disclosures of critical national security information, such safeguards are vital to ensuring effective controls are in place to prevent the illicit removal and dissemination of classified information.

The bill provides \$3 million for the "If You See Something, Say Something" campaign to raise public awareness on indicators of terrorism.

The bill provides \$2 million for efforts to counter domestic violent extremism, \$135,000 above fiscal year 2013, within the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties. Given the terrorist attacks in Boston, the Department should be strengthening and expanding its activities to counter violent extremism in the coming months and year.

Securing and Managing Our Borders:

The protection of our Nation's land, air, and sea borders from the illegal entry of people, weapons, drugs, and other contraband while facilitating lawful travel and trade is a vital mission of the Department of Homeland Security because our Nation's economic prosperity depends on it. To do so, the Department focuses on three interrelated areas: effectively securing U.S. air, land, and sea borders; safeguarding and streamlining lawful trade and travel; and disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal and terrorist organizations. Examples of how this bill funds these efforts follow:

The bill provides \$12.424 billion for **Customs and Border Protection (CBP)**, \$547 million above fiscal year 2013. This level:

- Funds 21,370 Border Patrol agents, sustaining the increased levels approved in the fiscal year 2010 Border Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, sustains 21,775 CBP officers currently working at our 329 ports of entry today, and funds 1,850 new CBP officers to be hired throughout the fiscal year. These additional CBP officers will expedite the processing of tourists and trade so vital to our economy;
- Adds \$44.8 million above the request for Air and Marine operations and procurement of critical assets to defend our borders, including enhanced radar for unmanned aircraft systems. This increase will restore the 20 percent cut to flight hours proposed in the budget, restoring critical counterdrug, alien smuggling and disaster response missions; and
- Funds \$28.8 million, \$10 million above the request, for trusted traveler programs such as additional Global Entry kiosks, more mobile document readers, expanding the integrated traveler process, and expanding activities at existing preclearance locations.

The bill provides \$206 million for the **Office of Biometric Identity Management**, essentially the same level as fiscal year 2013. This funding helps assure national security, public safety, and the integrity of our immigration laws by sharing real-time biometric and identity data between the Departments of Homeland Security, Justice, Defense, and State so we can monitor who legally enters and exits our country. The bill transfers the Arrival Departure Information System to CBP, as it is in charge of entry and exit policy and operations.

The bill provides \$289 million for the **Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO)**, \$32 million below fiscal year 2013. This amount includes \$14 million for the purchase of human portable radiation detectors for DHS personnel, \$22 million for the Securing the Cities program, and \$75 million for research and development of next-generation detection technologies.

Enforcing and Administering our Immigration Laws:

In the area of immigration, the Department of Homeland Security is focused on ensuring enforcement of U.S. immigration laws while streamlining and facilitating the legal immigration process. To do so, the Department identifies and removes criminal aliens who pose a threat to public safety and targets employers who knowingly and repeatedly break the law. This bill provides resources for these enforcement efforts while also providing resources to promote adherence to worksite-related laws and for immigrant integration. Specifically:

The bill provides \$5.399 billion for **Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)**, \$339 million below fiscal year 2013. This funding:

- Provides a total of \$2.65 billion for detention and removal operations, \$60 million above the request. This level provides an appropriate immigration enforcement balance between detention beds and alternatives, increasing funding above the request by \$41 million for detention beds, to support a minimum of 31,800 beds, and \$24 million for the Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program, increasing the potential number of aliens placed on detainers by more than 8,000.
- Continues funding for ICE to conduct analysis of people who overstay their visas, an activity begun in 2013 with a transfer from the US-VISIT program;
- Provides funding to maintain current staffing levels for Special Agents and immigration officials, including the agents and officers previously hired in support of investigations on the Southwest border; and
- Provides nearly \$25 million for human trafficking and smuggling investigations as well as investigations into trade compliance and commercial trade fraud - rewarding recent successes that ICE special agents have had with more than \$1 billion in currency seizures and more than 6,000 criminal arrests.

The bill provides \$119 million in direct appropriations to **United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)**, \$7.1 million above fiscal year 2013. This level:

- Fully funds the \$113.9 million request to maintain and improve the employment eligibility verification system known as E-Verify; and
- Provides \$10 million for immigrant integration grants, \$5 million through appropriations and an additional \$5 million through fees.

Safeguarding and Securing Cyberspace:

The Department of Homeland Security is responsible for securing unclassified Federal civilian government networks and working with owners and operators of critical infrastructure to secure their networks through risk assessment, mitigation, and incident response capabilities. To combat cybercrime, the Department leverages the skills and resources of its law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute cyber criminals. With cybersecurity threats evolving at an alarming rate, this bill provides resources to identify cyber attacks or probes, remediate against these threats, and make our systems harder to strike. Funding in this critical area is as follows:

Of the \$1.209 billion recommended for the **National Protection and Programs Directorate's Infrastructure Protection and Information Security Program**, the bill provides a total of \$803.8 million for cybersecurity protection of Federal networks and incident response, \$48 million above fiscal year 2013. Included within this amount is:

- \$393 million for intrusion detection on civilian Federal networks;
- \$166 million to build on a new monitoring and diagnostics program begun in 2013 to better protect civilian Federal networks through real time analysis of day-to-day activity; and
- \$15.8 million for cybersecurity education to train future cyber warriors.

Within the \$1.58 billion provided for the Secret Service, the bill expands the amount of cyber training provided by the Secret Service to state and local law enforcement officials, including judges; continues the growing cooperation between the Secret Service and the FBI in cybersecurity; and maintains the Secret Service's primary role in protecting U.S. financial systems in cyberspace.

The bill provides \$74.5 million for **cybersecurity research and development** activities within the Science and Technology Directorate. These funds will be used to support the development of next generation cyber defense technologies and transition them to federal, state, and local operational end users.

Ensuring Disaster Resilience:

The Department of Homeland Security is responsible for: coordinating a comprehensive Federal effort to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate a terrorist attack, natural disaster, or other large-scale emergency, while working with individuals; communities; the private and nonprofit sectors; faith-based organizations; and Federal, state, and local partners to ensure a swift and effective recovery. Key efforts focus on building a ready and resilient Nation, building the Nation's capacity to stabilize and recover from a catastrophic event, providing training to our homeland security partners, and leading and coordinating national partnerships to foster preparedness and resilience across the private sector. Funding for these efforts include:

The bill provides \$6.220 billion for the **Disaster Relief Fund**, of which \$5.626 billion is provided pursuant the Budget Control Act disaster relief adjustment, as requested. This level is \$12.274 billion below fiscal year 2013, when including supplemental funding associated with Hurricane Sandy. The fiscal year 2014 funding will support the estimated costs associated with an average disaster year as well as the costs of recovery from previous major disasters such as Hurricanes Sandy, Katrina, Rita, Gustav, Ike, and Irene; major tornados earlier this year in Oklahoma and in Alabama and Missouri in 2011; devastating floods; and wildfires.

The bill provides \$949 million for **FEMA Salaries and Expenses**, \$23 million below fiscal year 2013. The amount below fiscal year 2013 reflects a reduction in operating costs through streamlined business practices. Included in the amount is \$35.2 million for Urban Search and Rescue Teams used for rescue and initial medical care of victims in large scale disasters. This bill does not include proposed cuts to FEMA's dam safety, hurricane, and earthquake preparedness programs. Further, it continues funding for modernization of information technology systems which are critical to sustaining FEMA's reforms since the Post-Katrina Emergency Management and Reform Act.

The bill provides \$1.502 billion for **State and Local preparedness grant programs**, \$38 million above the comparable fiscal year 2013 level. The bill does not include grant reform as proposed in the President's budget request, as a complete legislative proposal has not been submitted to the authorizing Committees of jurisdiction. Instead, this bill continues to allocate funding in the same manner as in fiscal year 2013. Included in the total is:

- \$406.4 million for State Homeland Security Grants;
- \$46.6 million for Operation Stonegarden;
- \$601.2 million for the Urban Area Security Initiative;
- \$13 million for Non-profit Security Grants;
- \$90.6 million for Transit and Rail Security Grants;
- \$10 million for Amtrak security;
- \$100.6 million for Port Security grants; and
- \$233.6 million for Education, Training, and Exercises including
 - \$29 million for continuing training grants to include hazardous materials training as a result of the incidents at chemical facilities in West Texas and Geismar, Louisiana;
 - \$20.6 million for the Emergency Management Institute; and
 - \$98 million for the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium.

The bill also provides funding for the following programs:

- \$337.5 million each for the fire equipment grant program and the firefighter hiring grant program (\$675 million total), additionally, the Secretary may waive certain provisions of the firefighter hiring program, if conditions warrant;
- \$350 million for Emergency Management Performance Grants;
- \$25 million for Predisaster Mitigation grants;
- \$95.2 million for Flood Mapping and Risk Analysis;
- \$44 million for the United States Fire Administration; and
- \$120 million for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program.

The bill provides \$126.7 million for disaster resilience research and development efforts within the Science and Technology Directorate. These funds will support efforts aimed at reducing the vulnerability of critical infrastructure, key leadership, and large-scale events from terrorist attacks and other hazards.

Other Initiatives:

- To deal with the troubling growth in sexual assaults in the military, the bill adds funding for six regional coordinators to strengthen the Coast Guard's sexual assault prevention and response program.
- Requires the TSA Administrator to certify that one in four members of the traveling public is eligible for expedited screening by the end of calendar year 2013 and requires a strategy to expand the eligibility of the traveling public to 50 percent by the end of calendar year 2014.
- Requires TSA to provide specialized customer service training to all airport screeners in order to aid passengers who need extra assistance at the checkpoint.
- Bill language is included that would increase the number of countries that participate in the Visa Waiver Program, facilitating travel from countries such as Poland. This reform, which is supported by the Chamber of Commerce and the U.S. Travel Association, could generate hundreds of millions of dollars in economic activity and thousands of new jobs.
- As requested, the bill continues a provision included in the fiscal year 2013 Homeland Security Appropriations Act which authorizes CBP to enter into five pilot public-private or public-public projects to upgrade land ports of entry (POEs) and/or to pay overtime to CBP officers at POEs.
- The bill also includes a new general provision, slightly modified from the request, for a new authority for CBP to accept donations of real and personal property (including monetary donations) and non-personal services, from private parties and state and local government entities for the purposes of constructing, altering, operating, or maintaining a new or existing land port of entry.
- Language is included requiring CBP to be more transparent with airport authorities in its staffing decisions, highlighting the training received by CBP officers on etiquette and courtesy during the entry inspection process, and reminding CBP officers that they are the first face of the U.S. for visitors to this country.
- Delays implementation of flood insurance increases for one year. This delay is for properties that were built in compliance with an effective flood insurance rate map but have since been remapped into a different flood risk zone or base flood elevation.

Administrative Savings and Reforms:

In an effort to maximize resources for front line missions, the bill: approves \$1.3 billion of administrative savings; rescinds \$241million from low priority programs; requires the Inspector General to report on non-competitive contracts; requires reporting to the Inspector General on expenditures for conferences; limits travel to international conferences; requires an Inspector General Review of travel booking expenditures; requires FEMA and the Inspector General to develop improvements to prevent misuse of disaster recovery funding; allows for the decommissioning of two Coast Guard patrol boats that have become too expensive to maintain, saving nearly \$3 million; and statutorily mandates 18 expenditure plans to promote congressional oversight and effective execution of appropriated funds. These cuts come on top of over \$800 million in similar savings and over \$307 million of rescissions in the FY 2013 DHS Act.

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