

## **Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, 2017 Omnibus Agreement Summary**

The agreement provides \$49.3 billion for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), \$1.46 billion above the FY2016 enacted level and \$1.95 billion above the FY2017 budget request, to fund DHS missions including border security, transportation security, immigration enforcement, and cybersecurity, among others. For the first time since 22 agencies were realigned to form DHS, the bill adopts a common appropriations structure across the Department. This approach organizes the agencies' appropriations into four common types, providing consistency and transparency across components.

Highlights of the FY2017 Homeland Security Appropriations Bill:

**Customs and Border Protection (CBP)** – \$12.19 billion is provided for CBP, \$910 million above FY2016 and \$285 million above the FY2017 request. The bill includes funding for all frontline staff projected to be on board in 2017. It increases funding for the Border Security Deployment Program, unmanned aerial systems, multi-role enforcement aircraft, light helicopters, port and border building facilities, replaces ineffective border barriers in high-priority locations, and border technology, including at ports of entry. Of the amount provided, \$772 million is included in response to the President's recent budget amendment proposal.

**Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE)** – \$6.44 billion is provided for ICE, \$603 million above FY2016 and \$523 million above the FY2017 request. The bill includes funding for 39,324 detention beds, a 5,324 bed increase over the FY2016 level. The bill also includes significant increases above the request for enforcement priorities, including: \$10 million for units targeting at-large criminal aliens; \$10 million for investigations of those who overstay their visas; \$15 million for countering human trafficking, human smuggling, and child exploitation; \$6 million to improve ICE's data systems to enhance reporting on immigration enforcement; and \$22 million for more prosecutors to expedite the immigration court docket. Of the amount provided, \$237 million is included in response to the President's recent budget amendment proposal.

**Transportation Security Administration (TSA)** – \$5.19 billion is provided for TSA, \$325 million above FY2016 and \$1.07 billion above the FY2017 request. The additional funding makes targeted investments in training and checkpoint security following recent recommendations by the DHS Inspector General. Specifically, the bill includes an additional \$3.5 million for screener training, \$3.9 million for checkpoint support, and an additional \$23 million for new canine capabilities, including \$3.4 million to establish a canine air cargo screening services program.

**U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)** – \$10.45 billion is provided for USCG, \$344 million above the FY2017 request. The bill funds critical operational needs and the ongoing effort to

recapitalize both sea and air assets. The funding sustains the acquisition schedule for a new cutter fleet, and includes post-delivery activities for the ninth National Security Cutter (NSC), long-lead-time materials for the tenth NSC, acquisition of six Fast Response Cutters, detailed design work on the Offshore Patrol Cutter, and pre-acquisition activities for a new heavy ice breaker. The agreement also includes funding for a fully-missionized HC-130J aircraft, for upgrades and conversions to the MH-65D helicopter, for shore facilities damaged during Hurricane Matthew, and for infrastructure upgrades for the new cutter fleet.

**United States Secret Service (USSS)** – \$2.05 billion is provided for USSS, \$112 above FY2016 and \$154 million above the FY2017 request. The bill includes funds for emergent presidential security requirements and restores monies for the National Computer Forensics Institute and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Funding is also included for 2016 Presidential Campaign protection overtime worked but not yet paid, personnel transfers not anticipated by the budget request, workforce retention programs, lawsuit settlement costs, and a new White House fence.

**National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD)** – \$1.82 billion is provided for NPPD, \$183 million above FY2016 and \$230 million above the FY2017 request. The bill provides \$968 million for cybersecurity operations and acquisitions that support the protection of civilian Federal networks. These programs include the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center, Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation, and Einstein intrusion detection. Also included is \$88 million to continue upgrading priority communications platforms that endure connectivity during disasters and emergencies. The bill does not follow the budget request suggestion to transfer the Office of Bombing Prevention and Office of Biometric Identity Management. These offices are funded under NPPD at \$15 million and \$288 million respectively.

**Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)** – \$4.8 billion is provided for FEMA, \$78 million above FY2016 and \$562 million above the FY2017 request. An additional \$7.33 billion is provided for the Disaster Relief Fund. \$1.05 billion is included for FEMA Operations and Support including \$38 million for Urban Search and Rescue Teams, \$9 million for the National Dam Safety Program, and \$2 million for the Emergency Management Assistance Compact. Once again, Congress rejected significant proposed cuts to grants for State and local first responders and emergency management personnel. The agreement includes:

- \$467 million for State Homeland Security Grants, including \$55 million for Operation Stonegarden;
- \$605 million for Urban Area Security Initiative grants, including an increase of \$5 million above FY2016 for a total of \$25 million for the Non-Profit Security Grant Program;
- \$100 million each for Port and Transit Security grants, including \$10 million for Amtrak and \$3 million for Over-the-Road Bus Security;

- \$695 million for Fire and SAFER grants;
- \$350 million for Emergency Management Performance Grants;
- \$101 million for the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium;
- \$18 million for the Center for Homeland Defense and Security;
- \$44 million in operations and facility funds for the U.S. Fire Academy;
- \$21 million for the Emergency Management Institute;
- \$64 million in operations and facility funds for the Center for Domestic Preparedness; and
- \$41 million for grants to localities providing ongoing assistance to the United States Secret Service for presidential protection.

The agreement also strongly supports hazard mitigation programs. For every \$1 invested in mitigation, \$4 can be saved in disaster recovery. For that reason, the bill includes \$100 million for the Pre-Disaster Mitigation program and \$178 million for the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Assessment (RiskMAP) program.

**U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)** – \$119million is provided for USCIS, the same as FY2016 and equal to the FY2017 request. The bill provides \$119 million for E-Verify and requires an analysis of the costs and timeline necessary to make use of the system permanent for employers.

**The Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC)** – \$243 million is provided for FLETC, \$3 million below FY2016 and the same as the FY2017 request. The funding sustains current instruction demands from more than 90 Federal law enforcement organizations.

**Science and Technology Directorate (S&T)** – \$782 million is provided for S&T, \$5 million below FY2016 and \$23 million above the FY2017 request. Funding provided will allow S&T to deliver effective and innovative insight, methods and solutions for the critical DHS requirements. Of note, the bill provides \$41 million to maintain all current Centers of Excellence within University Programs, an increase of \$9 million from the request.

**The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO)** – \$352 million is provided for DNDO, \$5 million above FY2016 and \$2 million below the FY2017 request. Funding supports continued research and development activities, continues the Securing the Cities program, and provides resources for the purchase of new handheld and large scale radiation detection systems.

**Office of Health Affairs (OHA)** – \$124 million is provided for OHA, \$2 million below the FY2016 level and comparable to the FY2017 request. The proposed transfer to a new CBRNE Office is denied pending authorizing legislation. Included in the total is \$83 million for the BioWatch program. The agreement also outlines specific direction for

OHA to work with S&T to provide a plan to begin evaluating and designing the next generation of biosurveillance tools

**Departmental Management and Operations (DMO)** – \$1.19 billion is provided for DMO (\$92 million above FY2016 and \$240 million below the FY2017 request). The increase supports critical information technology security measures, information-sharing enhancements, and a \$14 million increase to the Office of the Inspector General to bolster audit and oversight activities.

**DHS Headquarters** – \$13 million for the DHS headquarters consolidation at St. Elizabeths in Washington, D.C.

### **Oversight and Accountability**

The bill includes extensive direction regarding and performance metrics and evaluation, holding the DHS accountable for operational outcomes associated with the included investments. Not only should information be available to assist the Committee in its budgeting and allocation decisions, but it should also be available to American taxpayers who deserve to know what results they are getting for their investments in homeland security. Other oversight measures include:

- Requiring the Department to submit reports on biometric exit implementation and visa overstays;
- Requiring the Department to submit spending plans and better details in budget justification;
- Requiring the Department to report conference spending to the Inspector General and limiting the use of funds for certain conferences;
- Prohibiting DHS from implementing the Arms Trade Treaty until conditions are met; and
- Requiring the Department to link all contracts that provide award fees to successful acquisition outcomes, and prohibiting funds to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance.

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