

HOMELAND SECURITY, 2020

\$68 Billion in Total Funding

- Makes investments in border security, cybersecurity, aviation security, state and local grants, and other programs to keep Americans safe.
- Funds priorities that affect the lives of nearly every American, from securing our borders and combatting terrorism to improving cybersecurity and responding to natural disasters.
- Provides \$1.375 billion for the border barrier system along the southwest border.
- Critical transfer authorities maintained for border security and immigration enforcement.
- Provides \$1.3 billion for the overall cybersecurity protection of civilian Federal networks, \$289 million above the FY2019 enacted amount.

HIGHLIGHTS

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) – \$68.01 billion, including \$50.47 billion in net discretionary funding to fund DHS missions including border security, disaster relief, transportation security, immigration enforcement, and cybersecurity.

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) – \$14.9 billion, with funding prioritized to strengthen border security with continuing support for the border wall system at \$1.375 billion; providing \$13 million to hire 300 Border Patrol processing coordinators, which will return 240 agents back to frontline law enforcement duties; and \$20 million above the request for border security technology, expanding CBP’s ability to detect, identify, and interdict illegal entry of people and narcotics. The bill also continues funding to combat the illicit movement of opioids through ports of entry, recapitalize Non-Intrusive Inspection equipment and other technology at ports of entry to facilitate legitimate trade and travel, and recapitalize both fixed wing and rotary aircraft.

Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE) – \$8.1 billion, \$494 million above the FY2019 enacted level. The bill continues FY2019 immigration detention bed population levels, consistent with recent ICE detention modeling and cost analysis, as well as more recent border apprehension statistics. The bill maintains critical transfer authorities to increase detention beds if necessary. The bill also sustains investments to combat drug and human trafficking and other transnational criminal activity.

Transportation Security Administration (TSA) – \$8.3 billion in total and \$4.9 billion after crediting fees, which fully funds TSA operations with targeted increases above the request for an additional 1,090 TSA personnel above the request to staff checkpoints and mitigate wait times; \$13 million above the request to support the additional 50 canine teams added in FY2019 that will allow for better passenger throughput and enhanced security; 320 Computed Tomography (CT) checkpoint scanning equipment to enhance threat detection capabilities; and other innovative solutions to meet emerging threats.

U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) – \$12.0 billion in total for the Coast Guard, with \$10.35 billion in discretionary funding (including \$190 million of Overseas Contingency Operations funding). The total is essentially the same as FY2019 due to decreased procurement requirements, but the bill provides a \$373 million increase above the FY2019 enacted amount for the operations and support for the Coast Guard’s domestic and overseas missions. For Coast Guard procurement and construction, the bill provides necessary funding to continue the ongoing acquisitions for vessel and

aircraft recapitalization. In addition, the bill supports shore infrastructure, cybersecurity and IT enhancements.

U.S. Secret Service (USSS) – \$2.4 billion, \$167 million above the FY2019 enacted level, to fully support USSS activities and additional hiring needed for the 2020 presidential campaign and support for upcoming National Security Special Events. The bill also provides \$6 million to support the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) – \$2.0 billion, which is \$334 million above the FY2019 enacted amount. Cybersecurity efforts, which include protection of civilian Federal networks, are supported at \$947 million. The bill includes \$34 million above the FY2019 enacted amount for greater threat analysis and response capabilities in Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial, and Critical Infrastructure networks. The bill also increases funding above FY2019 by \$58.5 million to reduce a backlog in vulnerability assessments, \$136 million to modernize and better defend the Federal Enterprise, and \$223 million to secure our Nation’s critical infrastructure.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – \$22.3 billion, of which \$17.8 billion is for the Disaster Relief Fund, representing an overall increase of \$5.7 billion above the FY2019 enacted level.

The bill includes strong support for state and local first responders and emergency management personnel, providing a total of \$2.9 billion for grant programs and \$280 million for training programs, including:

- \$560 million for State Homeland Security Grants, including \$90 million for Operation Stonegarden and \$40 million for non-profit organizations;
- \$665 million for Urban Area Security Initiative grants, including \$50 million for non-profit organizations;
- \$100 million for Public Transportation Security Assistance grants;
- \$100 million each for Port and Transit Security grants;
- \$710 million for Fire and SAFER grants;
- \$355 million for Emergency Management Performance grants;
- \$263 million for Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program;
- \$125 million for Emergency Food and Shelter;
- \$10 million for Regional Catastrophic Preparedness grants;
- \$10 million for the Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams grants;
- \$67 million for the Center for Domestic Preparedness;
- \$18 million for the Center for Homeland Defense and Security;
- \$47 million for the U.S. Fire Administration;
- \$8 million for Continuing Training;
- \$19 million for the National Exercise Program;
- \$21 million for the Emergency Management Institute; and
- \$101 million for the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) – \$132.4 million, of which, \$122.4M is E-Verify operations so U.S. businesses can determine the eligibility of employees to work in the United States and \$10 million for Citizenship and Immigration grants.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC) – \$351 million for FLETC, including funds to train more than 95,000 students and funds to complete important facility construction, expansion, and renovation efforts at the FLETC campuses.

Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) – \$737.3 million for S&T. This amount includes sufficient funding to continue the operation of S&T laboratories and includes funding for Cargo and Port of Entry Programs, Port and Coastal Surveillance, University Programs, as well as the Canine Detection Teams, among other important research initiatives.

Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) – \$432.3 million for CWMD. The bill includes funds for research to develop an Active Interrogation System to effectively detect special nuclear material, conventional explosives, and narcotics that can be smuggled through ports and transportation hubs. The bill will allow CWMD to develop and enhance programs and capabilities that defend against weapons of mass destruction and combat bio-threats and pandemics.

Departmental Management and Operations – \$2.2 billion for Departmental Management, which is \$400 million above the FY2019 enacted amount. This level includes an increase of \$17.5M for the Office of Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention, and supports headquarters consolidation, management, intelligence, and oversight activities.

Oversight and Accountability

The measure also includes extensive direction regarding metrics and performance evaluation to hold DHS accountable for operational outcomes associated with the included investments. The bill includes oversight measures:

- Requiring the Department to submit a report on visa overstays and publish border security and immigration metrics;
- Requiring the Department to submit quarterly obligation and staffing 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; 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.