



U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations

PRESS RELEASE

March 4, 2011

Subcommittee on the Department of Homeland Security

Summary of Year-Long CR Provisions

The Senate CR:	\$42.0 billion (excludes emergency appropriations)
FY 2011 President's request:	\$43.6 billion (excludes emergency appropriations)
The House CR:	\$41.5 billion (includes funding FEMA Disaster Relief shortfall)
	\$39.9 billion (excludes funding for FEMA Disaster Relief shortfall)

Overview

H.R. 1, which cuts base Homeland Security spending by \$3.7 billion below the President's request, would be reckless. The Senate Democratic alternative continuing resolution (CR) is \$1.6 billion below the President's request. The Senate CR is a fiscally disciplined but responsible measure.

In the State of the Union, the President stated that Al Qaeda and its affiliates continue to plan attacks against us. He stressed that extremists are trying to inspire acts of violence by those within our borders. The Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security has testified that the threat of a terrorist attack is as high as it has been since 9/11. In view of these threats, it would be irresponsible to reduce the Homeland Security budget to the levels that preceded the Christmas day bombing attempt, the Time Square bombing attempt, the air cargo bombing attempt, and the Fort Hood shooting. Yet, that is what H.R. 1 would do.

H.R. 1 makes deep cuts in State and local grants to train and equip first responders, cuts that make no sense when the threat of homegrown terrorism is on the rise. H.R. 1 cuts border security infrastructure programs when violence in Mexico is at unprecedented levels and when a growing economy is likely to produce increases in illegal immigration. H.R. 1 cuts the Coast Guard recapitalization program, despite a need to replace its aging fleet (many ships are over forty years old) and when the Coast Guard mission continues to expand with the recent oil spill. H.R. 1 makes deep cuts in port and transit security when the Mumbai, London, and Madrid terrorist attacks proved that those sectors are vulnerable. H.R. 1 reduces funding for Transportation Security Administration (TSA) procurement of explosives detection technologies that TSA needs to respond to the December 25, 2009 bombing attempt. H.R. cuts cyber security funding despite the fact that our systems are under daily attack.

The Senate CR provides a fiscally disciplined alternative that responds to the evolving threats, both manmade and natural, that face this Nation. The details of the Senate CR are described below:

United States Coast Guard

Senate CR: \$8,649 million, plus \$254 million for Overseas Contingencies
Compared to House CR: +\$153 million
Compared to President: +\$183 million

Highlights:

- Includes \$27 million above the House CR and \$23 million above the President to cover “must-pay” bills such as military pay raises, health care, and operational costs for new assets. Without this funding, the Coast Guard would have to cut back on its days at sea, flight hours, and maintenance on its aging fleet.
- Includes an additional \$7.5 million for the Coast Guard to hire 55 additional positions in FY 2011 to strengthen its capacity to respond to significant events like the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill, and fund research projects to improve oil spill response capabilities. This amount is an increase above the President’s request and the House CR.
- Fully funds the request level of \$254 million, \$13 million above the House CR, for the Coast Guard’s support of military operations in the Persian Gulf.
- For Coast Guard Acquisitions, Construction, and Improvement, the total is \$1.534 billion, \$106 million above the House CR. This level includes:
 - \$240 million for four Fast Response Cutters (the same as the House CR level);
 - \$692 million for the fifth National Security Cutter. The House CR does not fully fund this project, which will result in a one-year delay;
 - \$52 million for fifteen 45-foot Response Boats. The House CR only funds 10 of these boats;
 - \$30 million for refurbishment of three Medium Endurance Cutters at the Coast Guard Yard;
 - \$40 million for one Maritime Patrol Aircraft;
 - \$45 million for development of the Offshore Patrol Cutter;
 - \$2 million to begin refurbishment of nine 140-foot icebreaking tugs located in the Great Lakes and Northeast. The House CR does not fund this project.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Senate CR: \$7,204 million
Compared to House CR: +\$1,141 million (excluding the FEMA DRF shortfall)
Compared to President: -\$89 million

FEMA State Local First Responder Grant Programs

- The Senate CR provides \$3.977 billion for the State and local preparedness grant programs, \$717 million above the House, and \$188 million below the President. The threat of homegrown terrorism is on the rise and critical infrastructure remains a target world-wide. Priority programs are funded at the current level including Urban Area Security Initiative, Port Security, Rail and Transit Security, Metropolitan Medical Response System, Interoperable Communications, and Emergency Management Performance Grants. As requested by the President, no specific funding is included for Driver's License Security grants or Intercity Bus Security grants.
- The Senate CR provides \$900 million for the State Homeland Security Grant Program, the same as the House. Within the amount, \$60 million is for Operation Stonegarden, the same amount as the House. Within the amount, is \$10 million for the Citizens Corps Program.
- The Senate CR provides \$810 million for firefighter equipment and training and hiring grants, \$200 million more than requested by the President.
- The Senate CR provides \$194 million for the Flood Map Program, as requested by the President, \$26 million below the House CR level.
- The Senate CR provides \$85 million for Predisaster Mitigation Grants, \$15 million below the President's request and \$20 million more than the House CR.
- The Senate CR provides \$150 million for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program, \$50 million above both the President's FY 2011 request and the House CR level.
- The Senate CR includes \$15 million for reimbursements to State and local governments for expenses related to National Security Special Events.
- The Senate CR includes language similar to the House CR that waives the cost share requirements and related programmatic requirements for the firefighter hiring program.

FEMA Management and Administration

The Senate CR for FEMA Management and Administration is \$1.094 billion, \$94 million above the House CR.

- The Senate alternative includes a \$5.5 million increase for Urban Search and Rescue Teams (USAR).
- The Senate CR funds on-going programs and sustains improvements made since Hurricane Katrina in rebuilding FEMA's core capabilities. The House CR reduces Management and Administration by \$68 million which would severely impact FEMA's core capabilities by

reducing support to individual and community preparedness, delaying preparedness policy development, reducing emergency management training, reducing FEMA's already limited ability to process and conduct oversight of grants, eliminating funding for FEMA's Mt. Weather emergency operations center capital improvements, and possibly forcing a reduction in FEMA's workforce of up to 20 percent.

Transportation Security Administration (TSA)

Senate CR:	\$5,370 million
Compared to House CR:	+\$164 million
Compared to President:	-\$403 million

Highlights:

- Fully funds 500 additional Advanced Imaging Technology (AIT) body scanning machines as compared to only 250 in the House CR. With 500 additional AIT machines, TSA's inventory would increase to 1,000 machines, covering 67 percent of all passengers. The Senate CR also includes funding for 3,800 additional screeners necessary to staff AIT units in FY 2011.
- Fully funds the request of 800 additional portable Explosives Trace Detectors (ETD) as compared to 415 in the House CR.
- Includes funding for the Federal Air Marshals to maintain post December 25, 2009 surge levels following the bombing attempt aboard Northwest Flight 253.
- Includes \$291 million for Checked Baggage Explosives Detection Systems.
- The Senate CR does not include the 46,000 screener cap inserted in the House CR. The House cap could increase costs by requiring screeners to work overtime. It could also increase passenger wait times, especially if the number of people flying continues to rise as expected. This cap is counter to a provision authorized in the 9/11 Act of 2007, which provides the Secretary with the authority to hire personnel as may be necessary for Aviation Security.

Border Security

- The Senate CR provides an aggregate total of \$189 million above the House CR for border security and immigration enforcement activities.
- It restores the cuts made in the House bill to border technology by ensuring sufficient funds are available for readily deployable border security equipment such as mobile surveillance systems, cameras, underground sensors, and other equipment such as night vision goggles to assist Border Patrol agents perform their security duties. The cuts in the House CR will delay by more than one year deployment of additional remote video surveillance systems along the Arizona border.
- It also includes a total of \$12 million above the House CR level for anti-corruption and officer integrity activities, in part to begin meeting the requirements of Public Law 111-376, the Anti-Border Corruption Security Act of 2010, such as hiring and training polygraphers and conducting more integrity investigations.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)

Senate CR: \$9,913 million
Compared to House CR: +\$151 million
Compared to President: +\$110 million

- The bill fully funds the \$574 million FY 2011 request for border fencing and technology and provides a total of \$150 million above the House CR for all border security infrastructure and current and future technology requirements to protect our borders.
- It fully funds the required increase to pay for the journeyman pay grade adjustment for the Border Patrol and CBP officers, maintains staffing levels at land, sea, and air ports of entry, and funds the Border Patrol at a level that will bring on board 21,370 agents by the end of FY 2011 (equivalent to a full-time equivalent level of 20,500 Border Patrol agents, the level mandated in the bill).
- The Senate CR also provides \$7 million above the House CR for officer anti-corruption investigations and polygraphing of potential new employees, \$10 million for intellectual property rights activities to protect American-made products, \$5.2 million for expansion of efforts at overseas airports to ensure that individuals who may pose a threat to the country are vetted prior to boarding U.S.-bound planes, and \$5.5 million to fully-equip and support previously funded unmanned aircraft systems.
- \$279.7 million for construction and maintenance of border facilities; \$38.7 million above the House CR.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)

Senate CR: \$5,513 million
Compared to House CR: +\$38 million
Compared to President: -\$11 million

The bill provides:

- Funding to maintain the legislatively mandated level of 33,400 detention beds; the same as the House CR, and sufficient funds to sustain the ICE investigative presence on the Southwest border. The detention bed level mandate is continued in the bill.
- \$37.986 million for the Visa Security Program to establish visa vetting units at 3 additional U.S. consulates to help ensure that known or suspected terrorists are not issued visas for travel to the United States. This is \$7.3 million above the President's request.
- \$5 million above the House CR for officer integrity investigations and anti-corruption training and \$3.5 million above the House CR for intellectual property rights (IPR) investigations and operation of the IPR Center to protect U.S. businesses from IPR infringements.

National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD)

Senate CR: \$1,254 million
Compared to House CR: +\$70 million
Compared to President: + 7 million

- The Senate CR includes responsible cuts to programs that are not expected to obligate requested funds in FY 2011. However, it includes several critical infrastructure and cyber security programs that the House CR reduces or eliminates.

The House cuts would eliminate the ammonium nitrate regulation program; eliminate critical infrastructure incident management training; reduce protective measures, security awareness, and resiliency outreach programs for critical infrastructure industries; delay deployment of the network intrusion detection and protection program (Einstein), reducing protection coverage of federal agency networks by 12 percent; reduce cyber attack response efforts by 25 percent; reduce international collaboration; and, reduce development of advanced tools needed to keep pace with new and evolving threats.

- The Senate CR funds the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) program at \$335 million, the same as the House CR and the President's FY 2011 request.
- A one year extension of Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) is included in the Senate CR at the request of the President.
- A provision is included requiring FPS to increase FTE by 50 to 1,250. The House does not include a similar requirement.

Science and Technology (S&T)

Senate CR: \$879 million
Compared to House CR: \$469 million
Compared to President: -\$139 million

Highlights of the Senate CR:

- Provides funding to continue development of systems and technologies for use by DHS components and first responders.
- Includes \$40 million for the National Bio and Agro Defense Facility (NBAF) in Manhattan, Kansas, but includes a provision restricting obligation of the \$40 million until DHS updates its risk assessment to address vulnerabilities identified by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) and that assessment is reviewed by the NAS.

Domestic Nuclear Detection Organization (DNDO)

Senate CR: \$377 million
Compared to House CR: +\$27 million
Compared to President: \$72 million

Highlights:

- Includes \$20 million above the House CR for radiation detection equipment for front line personnel, such as Customs and Border Protection; Coast Guard; and the Transportation Security Administration. This amount will fund the procurement of 304 next-generation hand-held radiation detectors and more than 5,100 personal radiation detection pagers.
- The Senate CR includes \$20 million for “Securing the Cities”, the same amount provided in the House CR. Securing the Cities is a program to deploy radiological and nuclear detection equipment within major cities.

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)

Senate alternative: \$147 million
Compared to House CR: -\$129 million
Compared to President: -\$239 million

Highlights:

- \$103.4 million for on-going E-Verify activities, the same level as provided in the House CR and requested by the President.
- \$25 million to pay the costs of refugee and asylum claims processing, \$182 million below the President’s request. Until November, 2010, this program had been funded by a \$40 surcharge assessed on all other immigration-benefit applications instead of by appropriated dollars.

Office of Health Affairs (OHA)

Senate CR: \$140 million
Compared to House CR: + \$5 million
Compared to President: -\$73 million

- The Senate alternative provides the needed funds for FY 2011 to continue development and testing of the 3rd generation of BioWatch, which will provide the Nation with more timely detection (four to six hours) of biological pathogens if released in highly populated areas. In addition, the bill supports the current detection capability (Generations 1 and 2), which provides detection results within 16 to 34 hours. The amount is \$73 million below the President’s Budget request for BioWatch, since the total amount requested cannot be obligated until FY 2012. The House CR does not provide sufficient funds to support testing and evaluation of Generation 3.

United States Secret Service (USSS)

Senate CR: \$1,530 million
Compared to House CR: +\$27 million
Compared to President: -\$42 million

Included in this amount is:

- \$7 million for legislatively mandated pay adjustments for the Uniformed Division of the Secret Service, and
- \$14 million for training and equipment purchases (including armored vehicles – the contracts for which need to be let this spring), the same as provided in the House CR.
- The bill also includes \$10 million to maintain operations and connectivity of the White House Communications Agency (WHCA) and ensure sufficient base funding for critical information technology modernization activities. The House CR does not provide for these activities.

Departmental Management

Senate CR: \$1,340 million
Compared to House CR: +\$104 million
Compared to President: -\$384 million

Highlights:

- The Department will be able to maintain critical management functions in the areas of procurement oversight, financial management, and human resources. The Senate CR also provides funding for the Department's Office of Intelligence at a manageable amount to support ongoing activities, including support to State and Local Fusion Centers.
- The Senate CR provides \$91 million, \$196 million below the FY 2011 request for DHS costs associated with the new DHS Headquarters at the St. Elizabeths campus in Washington, D.C. The House CR included no funds for this activity, which would suspend ongoing efforts (costing \$1.1 billion to date) and increase long-term construction costs on the project by \$69 million. The \$91 million is the minimum amount identified by the Department as essential to outfit the Coast Guard Headquarters building and continue efficient construction sequencing.

Low Priority Programs

In order to fund priority programs that respond to and prepare for evolving threats, the Senate CR includes \$589 million of rescissions of low priority unobligated balances and \$903 million of reductions for lower priority programs.