



COMMITTEE *on* APPROPRIATIONS

CHAIRMAN PATRICK LEAHY

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Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 Summary

Prepared By The Office Of Chairman Leahy (D-Vt.)

Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) said:

“We did not budget for an insurrection, and I am glad that my Republican colleagues have joined the negotiating table on this urgent matter, but their proposal falls far short of the needs of the moment. A violent insurrection happened. A pandemic happened. And the President announced the withdrawal of American troops from Afghanistan. These events created urgent needs that must be met now. A piecemeal approach is no way to govern, and I have been here long enough to know that a promise to do it ‘later’ is no promise at all. I look forward to working with my friend, Vice Chairman Shelby, on a comprehensive, bipartisan path forward before the Senate leaves for the August recess.”

Title I – Departments of Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies

Support for Prosecutions—\$22 million is provided for the Department of Justice Criminal Division and United States Attorneys for ongoing prosecutions of those who attacked the U.S. Capitol on January 6. As of July 6, at least 165 defendants have been charged with assaulting, resisting, or impeding officers or employees, including over 50 individuals who have been charged with using a deadly or dangerous weapon or causing serious bodily injury to an officer.

Department of Justice Law Enforcement Agencies—a total of \$12.3 million is provided for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Prisons, U.S. Marshals Service, and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives for assistance in responding to the attack on the U.S. Capitol on January 6.

Improved Judicial Security—\$25 million is provided for the U.S. Marshals Service for improved threat prevention and detection activities in order to protect the federal judiciary from harm.

Resources to Support Women and Children—\$425 million is provided to address unmet needs due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic placed on organizations providing services to domestic violence and sexual assault survivors and victims of child abuse.

President-Elect Security—\$1.1 million is provided to reimburse state and local governments in providing security for the President-elect between the election and the inauguration.

Title II – Department of Defense

- The supplemental includes \$1.83 billion for the Department of Defense. This includes \$521 million to fully fund the cost of the National Guard deployment to Capitol Hill, which is urgently needed to prevent cancellation of summer drills for members of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard.
- The supplemental also provides \$1.3 billion in emergency funding to address COVID impacts at the Department of Defense. Earlier this year, DoD identified \$4.8 billion of unexpected costs during the current fiscal year, ranging from increased costs for healthcare of service members and their families to increased IT costs due to teleworking. The funds provided by the supplemental address only the most pressing needs that directly relate to the health and safety of service members and their families:
 - \$761 million to eliminate shortfalls in military healthcare that directly relates to COVID testing and treatment for service members and other beneficiaries, both for private sector care and increased demands on military treatment facilities; and
 - \$549 million for PPE and cleaning supplies and equipment for the military services and defense agencies.
- In addition, the bill provides for \$2 billion in additional transfer authority only to address COVID costs not addressed by the supplemental. This additional transfer authority applies only to the enacted fiscal year 2021 base budget for the Department of Defense. The bill also provides for a waiver of limits on advance billings to the defense working capital funds. This provision extends a waiver provided in the CARES Act, which allows DoD to speed assistance to domestic agencies such as the Department of Health and Human Services and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. In fiscal year 2020, DoD expedited \$1.9 billion in assistance to HHS and FEMA because of this authority, which expired in September 2020.

Title III – Financial Services And General Government

- \$122.5 million for the Judiciary to improve the security of judges and federal court facilities. An amount of \$10 million is provided for additional staff, contractors, and automated tools to manage security vulnerabilities at the national, circuit, and district level and to address increasing threats against federal judges, their families, and federal court facilities, including threats tied to the pending criminal cases associated with the January 6, 2021, attack on the U.S. Capitol. \$112.5 million is provided to conduct a physical security assessment of approximately 450 primary U.S. Courthouses of the Judicial Branch, and upgrade perimeter security systems and equipment to withstand a hostile incursion like the January 6, 2021, attack on the U.S. Capitol.

- \$74 million for the Treasury Department’s Financial Crimes Enforcement Network to implement the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2021. The funding will be used to provide improved beneficial ownership account data to law enforcement to assist in investigations of money laundering, including investigations related to the events of January 6.
- \$66.760 million for the District of Columbia for unanticipated costs associated with the January 6th Capitol insurrection and other security requirements.
- \$5 million for the General Services Administration’s (GSA) Federal Buildings Fund for security improvement studies and assessments. With this funding, GSA will conduct examinations such as blast mitigation and progressive collapse of GSA facilities, including of buildings with child care facilities.

Title IV – Department Of Homeland Security

U.S. Secret Service (USSS) – \$6.8 million for several security needs exposed by the January 6th insurrection.

Title V – Department Of The Interior

National Park Service – \$9 million for overtime costs and resource damages that occurred while responding on January 6th and to enhance security preparedness.

Title VI – Departments Of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education And Related Agencies

- The bill includes \$150 million for the Social Security Administration (SSA) for FY 2021 COVID-related administrative expenses. This funding addresses a COVID-related technical cost allocation issue that has forced SSA to cut back on core administrative functions relative to what is required for the effective operation of the agency.
- SSA is the only federal agency that has been forced to implement a hiring freeze this year because of COVID.
- The CARES Act included \$300 million for SSA’s administrative expenses in part to address the same challenges in FY 2020.

Title VII – Legislative Branch

Responding to the January 6 Insurrection and Protecting the U.S. Capitol and Congress

TOTAL: \$679.3 million, including:

- **U.S. Capitol Police – \$79.3 million** in Salaries and General Expenses for the Capitol Police response to the January 6 attack and to meet urgent gaps and demands to protect the U.S. Capitol Complex, Members of Congress, congressional employees, and visitors, including:

- \$31.1 million to backfill overtime expected until the Department can hire, train, and deploy more officers and benefits to retain current officers, including \$6.9 million for hazard pay, \$3.6 million for retention bonuses, and \$2.5 million for tuition credits to help with retention;
 - \$4.4 million for Wellness and Trauma Support, including 6 new mental health counselors and wellness resilience specialists, and \$2.5 million to reimburse for U.S. Marshals Service for peer-to-peer trauma support;
 - \$3.3 million for the Intelligence Division for intelligence analysts and technical resources;
 - \$5.8 million for protective details for Members of Congress due to increased threats and risk assessments;
 - \$5 million for Equipment and Services, including \$2.7 million for reimbursement for equipment since the January 6 insurrection, \$1.3 million for gas masks, tactical vests, body armor and other equipment, \$900,000 for cellular phone capability, and \$100,000 for legal support;
 - \$2.6 million to procure basic riot control equipment to outfit all officers with ballistic helmets, batons, and body shields;
 - \$6.8 million for Capitol Police specialized training, including \$3.3 million for collective threat, cyber, intelligence, and counter assault training; \$2.6 million for physical protection barriers and Civil Disturbance Unit (CDU) equipment; and \$880,000 for specialized vehicles and tactics training for the CDU; and
 - \$8.6 million to provide body cameras for Capitol Police officers, whose job duties include interacting with the general public. These cameras are in addition to the existing network of cameras in place to protect the Capitol Complex. To protect constitutional rights, the Capitol Police must notify any Senator, officer, or employee of the Senate involved before any footage is shared with a third party.
- **U.S. Capitol Protection Task Force – \$27 million** to create a dedicated, law enforcement-based U.S. Capitol Protection Task Force (Task Force), including the make-up, activation and resourcing of such a task force will ensure that a rapid response capability exists to be mobilized at the discretion of the Chief of Police for the United States Capitol Police. This Task Force would be composed mainly of law enforcement officers who have had significant training and experience in handling demonstrations, riots, and other large scale events requiring the deployment of civil disturbance units. This law enforcement Task Force is proposed as an alternative to the approach in the House Security Supplemental bill, which would spend \$200 million to stand up a 24 hour a day, 365 days a year National Guard force at the DC Armory under the control of the District of Columbia.
 - **Architect of the Capitol (AOC) – \$525 million**, including:
 - \$40 million to backfill accounts used by the AOC to pay for costs directly related to the January 6 attack;
 - \$300.5 million to upgrade accessible windows and doors of the Capitol Building and Senate and House office buildings;

- \$100 million for screening vestibules at the North and South doors of the Capitol Building and for design and construction costs for vestibules at the Senate and House office buildings;
 - \$17 million to install new cameras around the Capitol Building and House office buildings for safety and security purposes; and
 - \$65 million to address future needs identified by the ongoing security assessments to meet costs involving physical security of the Capitol complex infrastructure. Funds may be used for such enhancements as redesign of Capitol landscape architect, retractable or “pop-in” fencing options, security sensors, and speed bumps and raised sidewalks to protect Capitol Police officers at entrance barricades from streets. The bill includes language prohibiting funding from being used to install permanent, above-ground fencing around the perimeter of the Capitol Grounds.
- **Senate Sergeant at Arms – \$16.5 million** for enhanced Member protection and cyber security, including:
 - \$10 million for analysis of state offices physical security; hiring analysts for security coordination, intelligence and critical infrastructure security, and threat management; emergency alert and notification services for state offices, travel, and special events; reimbursement to the Federal Protective Services for state office event support; satellite and communication systems and radio management system; and to replace expired victim rescue units and escape hoods;
 - \$1.6 million to guard against potential cyber breaches by lone wolf hackers to access the Senate network and disrupt Congress’ ability to govern; and
 - \$5 million to create a new Business Continuity Disaster Recovery Fund, specifically targeted to security gaps in the Senate identified by January 6.
 - **Library of Congress – \$13.7 million** to upgrade urgent communications networks and integrated electronic security system gaps identified by January 6, and the unanticipated cost of housing National Guard personnel.

Providing for Safe and Healthy Congressional Operations in Response to COVID-19

TOTAL: \$171.6 million, including:

- **Architect of the Capitol – \$99.6 million** for reimbursements and other costs of the response to COVID-19. This includes enhanced cleaning, personal protective equipment, telework equipment, essential overtime pay, and salaries of employees of impacted contractors subject to furloughs and/or layoffs.
- **Senate Sergeant at Arms – \$15.2 million** for reimbursements and other costs of the response to COVID-19. This includes personal protective equipment, telework equipment, contractor support costs, and emergency supplies. This also includes \$5 million for critical upgrades needed for hearing room renovations and systems.

- **Office of the Attending Physician – \$1 million** in anticipation of purchasing and administering COVID-19 vaccine boosters, and continuing contact tracing.
- **Library of Congress – \$16.2 million** for reimbursements and other costs of the response to COVID-19. This includes enhanced cleaning, personal protective equipment, and telework equipment.
- **Government Publishing Office (GPO) – \$7.3 million** for the GPO Business Operations Revolving Fund, which has been affected by the response to COVID-19.
- **U.S. Capitol Police – \$800,000** for reimbursements and other costs of the response to COVID-19. This includes personal protective equipment and hotel rooms for officers and civilian staff who were unable to return home to due COVID-19-positive cohabitants.
- **Congressional Budget Office (CBO) – \$170,000** for reimbursements and other costs of the response to COVID-19, primarily telework equipment.

Title VIII – Department Of State

Afghan Special Immigrant Visas - The legislation would provide immediate improvements and strengthen efficiency of the Afghan Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) program by:

- Increasing the number of authorized visas;
- Changing the employment requirement for eligibility from two years to one year;
- Postponing the required medical exam until the applicant and their family have arrived in the United States;
- Removing the requirement for a credible sworn statement regarding the threat an applicant faces;
- Improving appeal process for application denials;
- Removing the “sensitive and trusted” requirement for International Security Assistance Force and Resolute Support employment; and
- Providing for Special Immigrant status for certain surviving spouses and children of murdered applicants.

Afghan Refugee Assistance - The bill includes \$100 million in emergency aid for Afghan refugees. The UN currently estimates that 500,000 Afghans will flee their homes in the coming months, and potentially many more depending on the pace of Taliban gains. While Special Immigrant Visas offer safety to a small fraction of those whose lives are at risk, many more -- teachers, scholars, female students and soldiers, civil society leaders -- are in jeopardy for participating in U.S. government programs, and can only seek asylum by becoming refugees in a third country. These funds will support them, and the many hundreds of thousands more who require international aid.

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