

## **FY2016 Homeland Security Appropriations Bill Omnibus Agreement Summary**

Highlights of the FY2016 Homeland Security Appropriations Bill:

The agreement provides \$47.8 billion for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), \$1.5 billion above the FY2015 enacted level and \$283 million below the FY2016 President's budget request, to fund DHS missions including border security, transportation security, immigration enforcement, and cybersecurity, among others.

**Customs and Border Protection (CBP)** – The bill contains \$11.06 billion for CBP, an increase of \$359 million above the FY2015 enacted level. In addition to funding all of the CBP officers and Border Patrol Agents expected for FY2016, it invests heavily in capital projects that will improve CBP officer and agent safety and effectiveness with targeted enhancements. It includes funding for recapitalization of Non-Intrusive Inspection equipment, replacement and maintenance of border fencing, procurement of additional mobile surveillance systems and other situational awareness technology, two multi-role enforcement aircraft, and improved unmanned aerial system (UAS) capabilities, including a replacement UAS. Further, CPB overseas personnel, vetting programs, and targeting activities related to air passengers and those seeking to enter the United States are fully funded.

**Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE)** – The bill includes \$5.83 billion for ICE, \$127 million below the FY2015 enacted level. It continues support for enhancements provided in FY2015 and includes funding for 34,040 detention beds, significant increases above the request for enforcement priorities, including: \$10 million in additional teams 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; \$3 million to improve ICE's data systems to enhance reporting on the immigration enforcement; and \$22 million for more prosecutors in the field to expedite the immigration court docket.

**Transportation Security Administration (TSA)** – TSA is funded at \$4.86 billion, \$27 million above the FY2015 enacted level and \$78 million above the FY2016 President's budget request. The funding makes targeted investments in training and checkpoint security following recent testing by the DHS Inspector General. Specifically, the bill includes an additional \$13 million for screener training, \$15 million for checkpoint support, and \$11.7 million to support the PreCheck Application Expansion initiative.

**U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)** – The bill contains \$10.92 billion for USCG, an increase of \$880 million above the FY2015 enacted level. This funding level supports timely response from fixed-wing Search and Rescue aircraft, maintains rotary wing air facilities, and provides incentive pay for hard-to-fill billets. This bill also provides significant and necessary increases for acquisitions, including funding the ninth National Security Cutter, six Fast Response Cutters, and the 13th C-130J, as well as continuing activities associated with the Offshore Patrol Cutter, assessing the Polar Sea for potential reactivation, and an increase to accelerate procurement of a new icebreaker.

**United States Secret Service (USSS)** – USSS is funded at \$1.93 billion, an increase of \$268 million above the FY2015 enacted level. This increase fully supports activities associated with the 2016 campaign, the next former presidential security detail, and restores grant funding and support to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. The level also reflects the Department’s revised personnel estimates as it faces challenges to hire against attrition. To help remedy this, the bill fully funds the Uniformed Division Retention Bonus; the Service’s Human Capital Strategy to speed the issuance of job announcements and to process applicants; and additional funds above the request to modernize the security clearance process. Lastly, the bill also fully allocates funding for recommendations from the Protective Mission Panel, although Congress has deferred funding on the White House Mock Up until plans and final costs can be assessed.

**National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD)** – The bill includes \$1.636 billion, an increase of \$133 million above the FY2015 enacted level. An additional \$1.44 billion in fees is included for the Federal Protective Service. Cybersecurity efforts, including protection of civilian federal networks, are fully supported at \$819 million. Additional activities are funded, including the Office of Bombing Prevention, priority communications upgrades so that designated calls can be placed on the most current technology during disasters and emergencies, and the first installment of \$66 million to upgrade the DHS biometric identification system.

**Office of Health Affairs (OHA)** – The bill contains \$125 million for OHA, \$4 million below the FY2015 enacted level. Included in the total is \$82 million for the BioWatch program. This amount will sustain current efforts and provide for recapitalization of equipment.

**Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)** – The bill includes \$7.37 billion for the Disaster Relief Fund, of which \$6.71 billion is pursuant to the Budget Control Act. The bill also provides \$961 million for FEMA salaries and expenses, which includes \$10 million for grants systems modernization, \$2 million for the Emergency Management Assistance Compact, and \$35 million for Urban Search and Rescue Teams. The bill includes robust support for State and local first responders and emergency management personnel, providing:

- \$467 million for State Homeland Security Grants, including \$55 million for Operation Stonegarden;
- \$600 million for Urban Area Security Initiative grants, including an increase to \$20 million for the non-profit set-aside;
- \$100 million each for Port and Transit Security grants, including set-asides of \$10 million for Amtrak and \$3 million for Over-the-Road Bus Security;
- \$690 million for Fire and SAFER grants;
- \$350 million for Emergency Management Performance Grants;
- \$98 million for the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium;
- \$18 million for the Center for Homeland Defense and Security;
- \$21 million for the Emergency Management Institute; and
- \$65 million for the Center for Domestic Preparedness.

The Committee also strongly supports hazard mitigation programs. For every \$1 invested in mitigation, \$4 can be saved in disaster recovery. For that reason, \$165 million above the FY2015 enacted level is provided in mitigation programs, including \$190 million for Flood

Hazard Mapping and Risk Assessment Program and \$100 million for the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program.

**U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)** – The bill contains \$120 million in appropriations 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 Center (FLETC)** – FLETC is funded at \$245 million, \$13 million below the FY2015 enacted level. This level sustains current instruction and funds projected levels of basic and advanced training for over 90 federal partner organizations.

**Science and Technology Directorate (S&T)** – The bill includes \$787 million for S&T, \$8 million above the FY2016 President’s budget request. A total of \$40 million is provided to maintain all current Centers of Excellence within University Programs, an increase of \$9 million from the request.

**The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO)** – The bill contains \$347 million for DNDO, an increase of \$39 million above the FY2015 enacted level. It supports continued research and development activities, Securing the Cities, and additional resources for the purchase of new handheld radiation detection systems.

**Departmental Management and Operations (DMO)** – The bill includes \$1.1 billion for DMO, a \$68 million increase above the FY2015 enacted level. The increase supports critical information technology security measures, information-sharing enhancements, and a \$19 million increase to the Office of the Inspector General to bolster audit and oversight activities.

**In addition, the bill provides:** \$100 million in additional funds for critical cybersecurity needs of DHS internal systems; \$50 million in additional funds for emergent threats associated with violent extremism and complex, coordinated terrorist attacks to be used at the discretion of the Secretary, though anticipated to largely be for State and local exercises, training, and grants; and \$216 million for the DHS headquarters consolidation at St. Elizabeths in Washington, D.C.

### **Oversight and Accountability**

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

- Requiring the Department to submit reports on biometric exit implementation and visa overstays;
- Requiring the Department to report on excessive use of administrative leave;
- 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;
- 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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