

HOMELAND SECURITY, 2024

\$61.84 billion in total base discretionary funding

The Homeland Security Appropriations bill for Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 provides \$61.84 billion in base discretionary spending. The bill also includes \$20.3 billion in Disaster Relief funding. The bill provides funding to strengthen border security and immigration enforcement, combat fentanyl, invest in Coast Guard resources, and protect our nation's cyber and transportation security.

- Funds 41,500 ICE detention beds, an increase above the 34,000 beds funded in FY2023 and the 25,000 beds proposed in the President's budget request.
- Secures an additional \$300 million above FY2023 levels for the transportation and removal program to remove noncitizens with final orders of removal.
- Provides funding for more than 2,000 additional Border Patrol agents (bringing the total funded level to 22,000) and 150 new Port of Entry officers.
- Decreases funding for Shelter and Services Program by 19 percent from FY2023 levels.
- Fully funds Border Patrol overtime policies adopted in FY2024 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA).

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

Customs and Border Protection (CBP): \$19.6 billion in CBP funding to strengthen border security between and at ports of entry, an increase of more than \$3 billion above the President's request. The bill includes \$8.3 billion for U.S. Border Patrol operations, an increase of \$2 billion above the budget request. The bill also provides \$850 million in procurement and construction funding, including \$229 million in border security technology and \$374 million for non-intrusive inspection equipment at ports of entry to combat fentanyl and other illicit smuggling.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE): \$9.6 billion for ICE, an increase of \$1.2 billion above the President's request. This total includes \$5.1 billion for enforcement and removal operations and \$2.5 billion for Homeland Security Investigations, which aim to combat transnational criminal organizations and crimes including fentanyl distribution and child and human trafficking.

Transportation Security Administration (TSA): \$10.6 billion to protect the nation's air, rail, and transit systems, and to increase TSA personnel pay to match other federal employees. The bill also rejects the President's request to eliminate TSA staffing of airport exit lanes.

U.S. Coast Guard: \$12.9 billion to support the Coast Guard's domestic and overseas missions. The bill fully funds the pay raise for Coast Guard military employees and supports Coast Guard investments, including acquisition of the Commercially Available Icebreaker and funding for another Offshore Patrol Cutter and two additional Fast Response Cutters.

U.S. Secret Service: \$3.1 billion for Secret Service, an increase of \$265 million above the FY2023 enacted level. This includes \$244 million in funding for candidate and convention

protection in the 2024 Presidential campaign and for other national special security events in FY2024.

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA): \$2.9 billion for CISA to continue efforts to defend the cyber and physical security on which Americans rely.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): \$25.5 billion for FEMA, including \$20.3 billion for the Disaster Relief Fund to respond to Presidentially-declared emergencies. The bill also provides \$3.2 billion in grants to states and local communities, including for firefighters and non-profit security.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS): \$281 million for USCIS, including \$111 million to fund the E-Verify program.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC): \$377 million for FLETC to train law enforcement officers across the federal government, as well as provide support to state and local entities.

Science and Technology Directorate: \$741 million to conduct research and development solutions for Homeland Security Missions.