

HOMELAND SECURITY, 2019

\$70.4 Billion in Total Discretionary Spending

- Unprecedented investments in border security, supporting all of the activities and investments identified in a letter from the Office of Management and Budget to Congress earlier this month, including physical barrier, law enforcement personnel, custody enhancements, humanitarian needs, and counter-narcotics and counter-weapons technology.
- Includes \$5.7 billion for construction of a physical barrier along the highest priority locations of the southwest border. This is sufficient funding to complete Customs and Border Protection's Top 10 priority investments for border security.
- Provides funding for 750 new border patrol agents and 375 new customs officers.

HIGHLIGHTS

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) – \$19.9 billion, an increase of \$5.9 billion above the FY2018 enacted level. The bill provides robust funding to support 750 new Border Patrol agents, 375 new CBP officers, equipment, and technology required to support unprecedented operations at our borders and ports of entry. The bill includes a substantial increase to dedicated funding to combat the illicit movement of opioids through ports of entry, as well as funding for tactical communications, comprehensive recapitalization and upgrades to non-intrusive inspection equipment, procurement of additional surveillance systems and other situational awareness technology, three multi-role enforcement aircraft, and enhancements to unmanned aerial system capabilities. In addition, the bill provides \$800 million required to address urgent humanitarian needs for those encountered by Customs and Border Protection along the southwest border.

Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE) – \$8.5 billion, \$1.4 billion above the FY2018 enacted level, to dramatically enhance immigration enforcement and provide for the safe and humane supervision of those found to be in violation of immigration laws. The bill provides for an average of 52,000 detention beds per day, the addition of 2,000 law enforcement personnel and support staff, as well as additional legal personnel required to enforce immigration laws. It also includes significant investments to combat drug and human trafficking and other transnational criminal activity. It also provides \$84 million for ICE vehicles and includes \$41 million for new personnel to investigate opioid trafficking.

Transportation Security Administration (TSA) – \$4.84 billion to make targeted investments in personnel, canine teams, and advanced checkpoint technology.

U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) – \$11.9 billion to support a robust USCG operations and support budget, including additional military personnel. The bill provides necessary funding for construction of a new class of Polar Security Cutter, Offshore Patrol Cutter acquisition, Fast Response Cutter acquisition, aircraft recapitalization, and shore infrastructure enhancements.

U.S. Secret Service (USSS) – \$2.18 billion to fully support USSS activities and additional hiring needed for the 2020 presidential campaign and support for upcoming National Security Special Events. The bill provides full funding to support the National Center for Missing and Exploited

Children and provides a \$6 million increase in funding to train State and local officials in computer forensics and cyber investigations. The bill also enables payment to Secret Service personnel for overtime work performed during 2018.

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency – \$1.68 billion, in addition to \$1.53 billion in fees for the Federal Protective Service accounted for in the bill. Cybersecurity, including protection of civilian Federal networks, is supported at \$1.1 billion. The bill also provides \$33 million to help states and localities guard the integrity of our elections with election security information sharing and assistance. The bill also reflects the recent Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Act’s directive to transfer the Office of Biometric Identity Management to the Department’s Management Directorate.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – \$19.8 billion, of which \$15.5 billion is for the Disaster Relief Fund. The bill includes strong support for state and local first responders and emergency management personnel, providing a total of \$3.3 billion for these grant and training programs when considering the effects of the enactment of the Disaster Recovery Reform Act enacted in October 2018.

Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office (CWMD) - \$429 million to fully support the newly established CWMD, which seeks to detect and prevent chemical, biological, and nuclear attacks against the U.S. and which was authorized by law on December 21, 2018.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services – \$132 million for E-Verify operations and enhancements.