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# Comparing DHS Component Funding, FY2017: Fact Sheet

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Generally, the homeland security appropriations bill includes all annual appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), providing resources to every departmental component. The following figures show two perspectives on the budget authority for DHS enacted for FY2016 and requested by the Barack Obama Administration for FY2017, as well as the funding levels provided in the Senate-reported and House-reported homeland security appropriations bills and the first five titles of the FY2017 DHS appropriations act.<sup>1</sup>

On March 16, 2017, the Donald J. Trump Administration submitted an amendment to the FY2017 budget request, which included a request for \$3 billion in additional funding for DHS. The appropriations committees responded to this request for additional funding in a sixth title of the DHS appropriations act. This fact sheet reflects this supplemental funding separately from the annual appropriations in the first five titles, and presents the original FY2017 budget request unamended, as that was the basis for the annual appropriations reflected in the FY2017 measure.

**Figure 1** shows total net discretionary appropriations for DHS broken down by component, and ordered from largest to smallest by FY2016 enacted funding level.

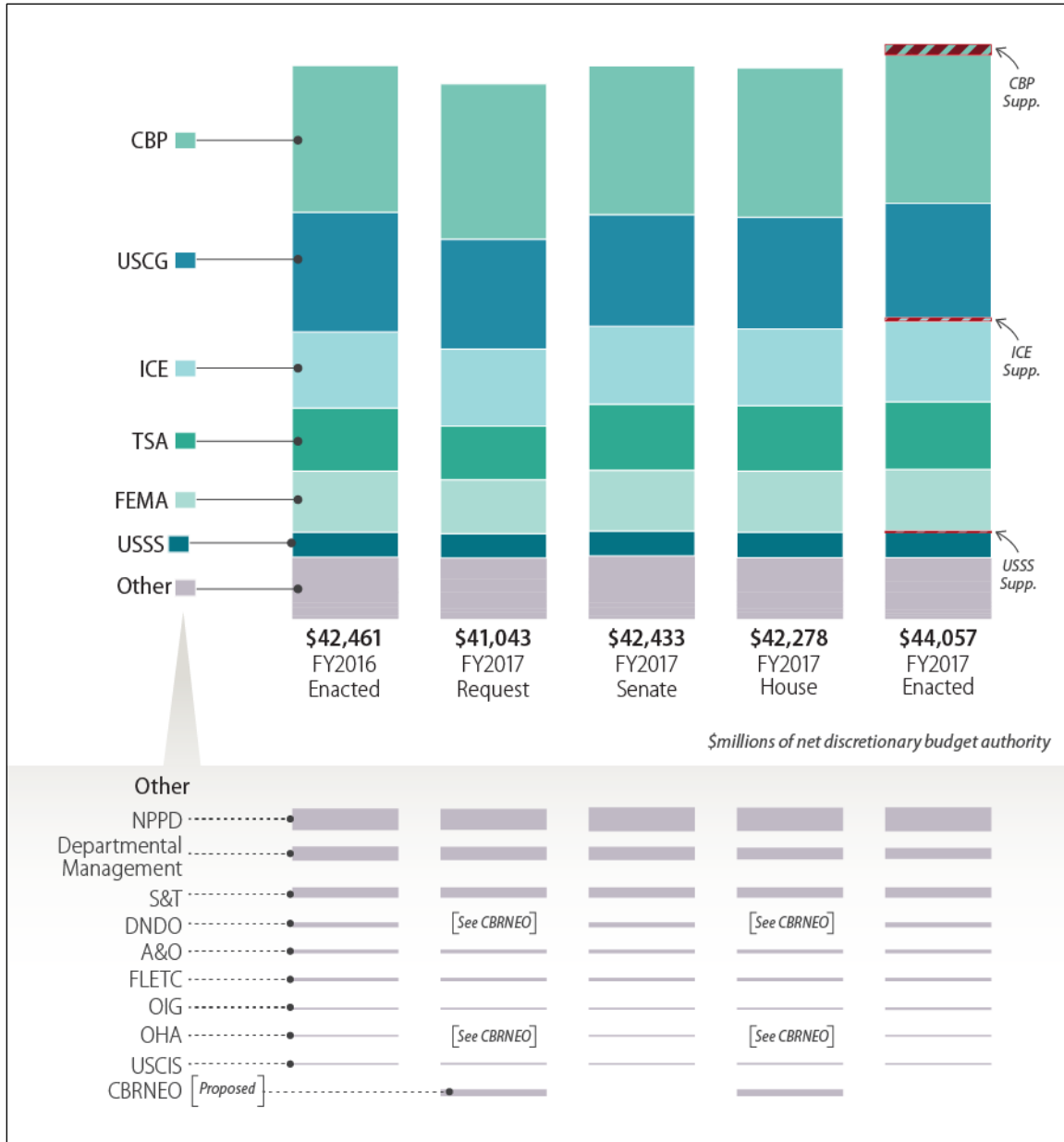
In **Figure 1**, the first column shows budget authority provided in P.L. 114-113, which included the FY2016 annual appropriations act for DHS as Division F. The second column shows a similar breakdown for the FY2017 request, while the third and fourth show the Senate Appropriations Committee-reported and House Appropriations Committee-reported proposed funding levels. The final column shows the budget authority provided in the FY2017 DHS appropriations act. Supplemental funding is reflected with a pattern to differentiate it from annual appropriation.

Note that the Obama Administration proposed the creation of a new component in FY2017—the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives Office—which would have included two other entire components: the Office of Health Affairs and the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office. While the House committee-reported bill approved this realignment, the Senate committee-reported bill and, ultimately, the enacted FY2017 annual appropriation did not.

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<sup>1</sup> Division F, P.L. 115-31.

**Figure I. Department of Homeland Security Net Discretionary Budget Authority by Component, FY2016-FY2017**



**Sources:** CRS analysis of Division F of P.L. 114-113 and its explanatory statement as printed in the *Congressional Record* of December 17, 2015, pp. H10161-H10210; S.Rept. 114-280; H.Rept. 114-668, and Division F of P.L. 115-31 and its explanatory statement as printed in the *Congressional Record* of May 3, 2017, pp. H3807-H3873.

**Notes:** For underlying data and notes on data, see **Table I**.

**Abbreviations:** CBP, Customs and Border Protection; USCG, U.S. Coast Guard; ICE, Immigration and Customs Enforcement; TSA, Transportation Security Administration; FEMA, Federal Emergency Management Administration; USSS, U.S. Secret Service; NPPD, National Protection and Programs Directorate; S&T, Science and Technology Directorate; DNDO, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office; A&O, Analysis and Operations; FLETC, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; OIG, Office of the Inspector General; OHA, Office of Health Affairs; USCIS, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services; and CBRNEO, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives Office.

While the total net discretionary budget authority, when adjusted for the effect of rescissions, provides the “score” that is measured against the bill’s discretionary spending allocation, it does not represent the total budget authority provided to DHS. “Net” discretionary appropriations are the net balance of discretionary appropriations minus any offsetting collections. Such collections are addressed in the appropriations legislation, and provide significant resources to some components of DHS, such as the Transportation Security Administration and National Protection and Programs Directorate. They do not include mandatory spending, resources derived directly from fee collections without annual congressional action, and resources covered by adjustments to the discretionary spending limits, such as for emergency requirements, the designated costs of major disasters, or for overseas contingency operations. Congress controls the reprogramming of these resources through detailed tables provided in appropriations committee reports, conference reports, and statements of managers.

**Figure 2** uses the data drawn from these detailed tables to show a more complete picture of the resources available to eight DHS components: U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the U.S. Coast Guard, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Secret Service, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services—the seven operational components—and the National Protection and Programs Directorate.

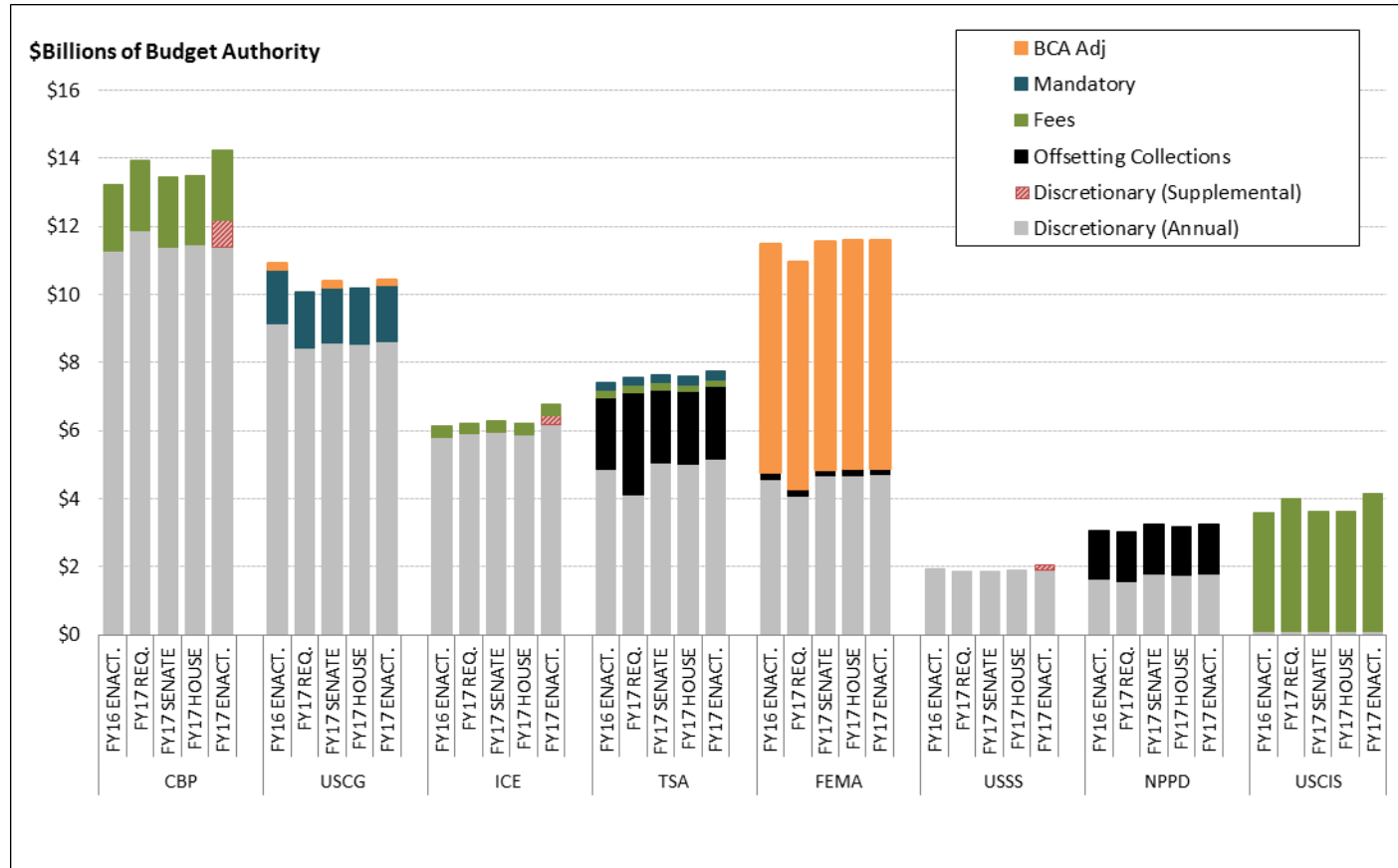
In **Figure 2**, these eight components are listed along the bottom axis. Each component’s funding level as section of the figure has five bars, representing the same five phases of the appropriations process as in **Figure 1**: funding described in the explanatory statement accompanying the enacted FY2016 appropriations for DHS; requested by the Administration for FY2017; recommended by the House and Senate appropriations committees for FY2017; and enacted in Division F of P.L. 115-31. The bottom segment of each bar represents net discretionary budget authority—the same amount for each as represented in **Figure 1**. As in **Figure 1**, supplemental appropriations (which would be included in calculations of both net and total discretionary budget authority in the act) are reflected by a pattern.

On top of these segments are several other types of segments, representing fee revenues, offsetting collections, mandatory spending,<sup>2</sup> and adjustments to discretionary spending limits under the Budget Control Act. The resulting diagram allows for easier comparison of changes in individual component appropriations, and provides a more accurate description of each component’s overall resource level. Among the changes it illuminates are the increase in discretionary spending to support the TSA’s budget in the absence of the Administration’s proposed fee increase, and congressional rejection of cuts in FEMA’s grant programs.

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<sup>2</sup> The mandatory spending reflected here is comprised of two elements: Coast Guard retired pay, which is considered mandatory spending but requires congressional action nonetheless; and \$250 million from the Aviation Security Capital Fund.

**Figure 2. Department of Homeland Security Budget Authority by Selected DHS Component, FY2016-FY2017**  
(budget authority controlled for reprogramming through appropriations committee reports)



**Sources:** CRS analysis of Division F of P.L. 114-113 and its explanatory statement as printed in the *Congressional Record* of December 17, 2015, pp. H10161-H10210; S.Rept. 114-280; H.Rept. 114-668, and Division F of P.L. 115-31 and its explanatory statement as printed in the *Congressional Record* of May 3, 2017, pp. H3807-H3873.

**Notes:** For underlying data and notes on data, see **Table I**.

**Abbreviations:** CBP, Customs and Border Protection; USCG, U.S. Coast Guard; ICE, Immigration and Customs Enforcement; TSA, Transportation Security Administration; FEMA, Federal Emergency Management Administration; USSS, U.S. Secret Service; NPPD, National Protection and Programs Directorate; and USCIS, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

Table 1 provides a complete breakdown of the net discretionary budget authority outlined in Figure 1 and the five aspects of funding outlined in Figure 2 for all DHS components.

**Table 1. Department of Homeland Security Budget Authority by DHS Component, FY2016-FY2017**

(budget authority controlled for reprogramming through appropriations committee reports)

Component / Funding Aspect	FY2016 Enacted	FY2017 Request	Senate Committee Reported S. 3001	House Committee Reported H.R. 5634	FY2017 Enacted
<b>Customs and Border Protection</b>	<b>13,254<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>13,957<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>13,468<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>13,520</b>	<b>14,242</b>
Net Discretionary	11,277 <sup>a</sup>	11,902 <sup>a</sup>	11,413 <sup>a</sup>	11,465	12,187
Annual	11,277 <sup>a</sup>	11,902 <sup>a</sup>	11,413 <sup>a</sup>	11,465	11,415
Supplemental	—	—	—	—	772
Fees	1,977	2,055	2,055	2,055	2,055
<b>U.S. Coast Guard</b>	<b>10,922</b>	<b>10,110</b>	<b>10,402</b>	<b>10,222</b>	<b>10,455</b>
Net Discretionary	9,158	8,444	8,573	8,555	8,625
Mandatory	1,604	1,667	1,667	1,667	1,667
Budget Control Act Adjustment	160	—	163	—	163
<b>Immigration and Customs Enforcement</b>	<b>6,154</b>	<b>6,234</b>	<b>6,312</b>	<b>6,226</b>	<b>6,796</b>
Net Discretionary	5,832	5,912	5,964	5,904	6,435
Annual	5,832	5,912	5,964	5,904	6,198
Supplemental	—	—	—	—	237
Fees	322	322	348	322	361
<b>Transportation Security Administration</b>	<b>7,440</b>	<b>7,589</b>	<b>7,669</b>	<b>7,603</b>	<b>7,771</b>
Net Discretionary	4,861	4,116	5,075	5,018	5,186
Offsetting Collections	2,130	3,010	2,130	2,130	2,130
Fees	199	213	213	205	205
Mandatory	250	250	250	250	250
<b>Federal Emergency Management Agency</b>	<b>11,560</b>	<b>11,011</b>	<b>11,571</b>	<b>11,596</b>	<b>11,619</b>
Net Discretionary	4,666	4,120	4,680	4,706	4,724
Offsetting Collections	181	182	182	182	182
Budget Control Act Adjustment	6,713	6,709	6,709	6,709	6,713
<b>U.S. Secret Service</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>2,046</b>
Net Discretionary	1,934	1,891	1,891	1,932	2,046
Annual	1,934	1,891	1,891	1,932	1,915
Supplemental	—	—	—	—	131
<b>National Protection and Programs Directorate</b>	<b>3,079</b>	<b>3,040</b>	<b>3,269</b>	<b>3,207</b>	<b>3,270</b>

Component / Funding Aspect	FY2016 Enacted	FY2017 Request	Senate Committee Reported S. 3001	House Committee Reported H.R. 5634	FY2017 Enacted
Net Discretionary	1,636	1,589	1,818	1,756	1,819
Offsetting Collections	1,443	1,451	1,451	1,451	1,451
<b>Departmental Management and Operations</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>811</b>
Net Discretionary	1,069	1,012	995	886	811
<b>Science and Technology Directorate</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>782</b>
Net Discretionary	787	759	790	767	782
<b>Domestic Nuclear Detection Office</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>352</b>
Net Discretionary	347	—	348	—	352
<b>Analysis and Operations</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>264</b>
Net Discretionary	265	266	260	266	264
<b>Federal Law Enforcement Training Center</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>
Net Discretionary	245	243	243	243	243
<b>Office of the Inspector General</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>175</b>
Net Discretionary	137	157	155	157	175
<b>Office of Health Affairs</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>124</b>
Net Discretionary	125	—	108	—	124
<b>U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services</b>	<b>3,610</b>	<b>4,018</b>	<b>3,625</b>	<b>3,625</b>	<b>4,181</b>
Net Discretionary	120	129	119	119	121
Fees	3,491	3,889	3,506	3,506	4,060
<b>Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives Office</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>—</b>
Net Discretionary	—	501	—	504	—
<b>TOTAL NET DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY, DHS</b>	<b>42,461</b>	<b>41,043</b>	<b>42,433</b>	<b>42,278</b>	<b>43,894</b>

**Sources:** CRS analysis of Division F of P.L. 114-113 and its explanatory statement as printed in the *Congressional Record* of December 17, 2015, pp. H10161-H10210; S.Rept. 114-280; H.Rept. 114-668; and Division F of P.L. 115-31 and its explanatory statement as printed in the *Congressional Record* of May 3, 2017, pp. H3807-H3873.

**Notes:** Totals do not reflect the impact of rescissions.

- a. Reflects Senate’s methodology of accounting for approximately \$9 million in Small Airport User Fees, which in previous years was considered permanent indefinite discretionary spending and scored against the DHS Appropriations Act.

These five aspects of funding controlled for reprogramming through the appropriations reports do not reflect all funding available to these components; much mandatory spending, including trust funds for the Coast Guard and the Secret Service and spending on flood insurance claims, is not reflected in the detail tables.



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