



**Congressional
Research Service**

Informing the legislative debate since 1914

Comparing DHS Component Funding, FY2018: In Brief

,name redacted,

Specialist in Homeland Security and Appropriations

April 17, 2018

Congressional Research Service

7-....

www.crs.gov

R44919

Contents

Figures

Figure 1. Department of Homeland Security Net Discretionary Budget Authority and
BCA Adjustments in Annual Appropriations by Component, FY2017-FY2018 2

Figure 2. Department of Homeland Security Budget Authority by Selected DHS
Component, FY2017-FY2018..... 5

Tables

Table 1. Department of Homeland Security Budget Authority by DHS Component,
FY2017-FY2018 6

Contacts

Author Contact Information 8

Generally, the homeland security appropriations bill includes all annual appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), providing resources to every departmental component.¹ The following figures show two perspectives on the budget authority for DHS enacted for FY2017² and requested by the Donald Trump Administration for FY2018, as well as the funding levels provided in H.R. 3354, which included the House-passed homeland security appropriations bill, the unnumbered Senate Appropriations Committee draft released on November 21, 2017, and P.L. 115-141, Division F of which was the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2018.

Figure 1 shows total net discretionary appropriations for DHS distributed by departmental component, and ordered from largest to smallest by FY2017 enacted annual funding level. Due to constraints of scale, **Figure 1** does not include resources provided through supplemental appropriations.³

In **Figure 1**, the first column shows (by component) the budget authority provided in P.L. 115-31, which included the FY2017 annual appropriations act for DHS as the first five titles of Division F. Appropriations with the disaster relief or emergency designations (in the case of FEMA) or Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) designation (in the case of the Coast Guard) are shown immediately above the segment for their DHS component with a pattern to distinguish them from net discretionary appropriations. The second column shows a similar breakdown by component for the FY2018 request, while the third shows the House-passed funding levels as outlined in Divisions E and M of H.R. 3354.⁴ Funding levels from the Senate Appropriations Committee draft released on November 21, 2017, appear in the fourth column, and the final column shows the annual appropriations provided as a part of the consolidated appropriations act for FY2018.⁵

The purpose of this figure is to provide a visual comparison between the size of budget authority recommended or provided to DHS components. To accomplish this, supplemental appropriations are not reflected in the figure due to the difference in scale between the largest supplemental appropriations and the average component funding level.

¹ Under the Trump Administration's FY2018 budget request, as in previous years, DHS also is expected to receive resources through appropriations in permanent law, as well as reimbursements and transfers from other parts of the federal government. However, the DHS appropriations act is the primary vehicle through which Congress annually funds and directs the financial activities of the department.

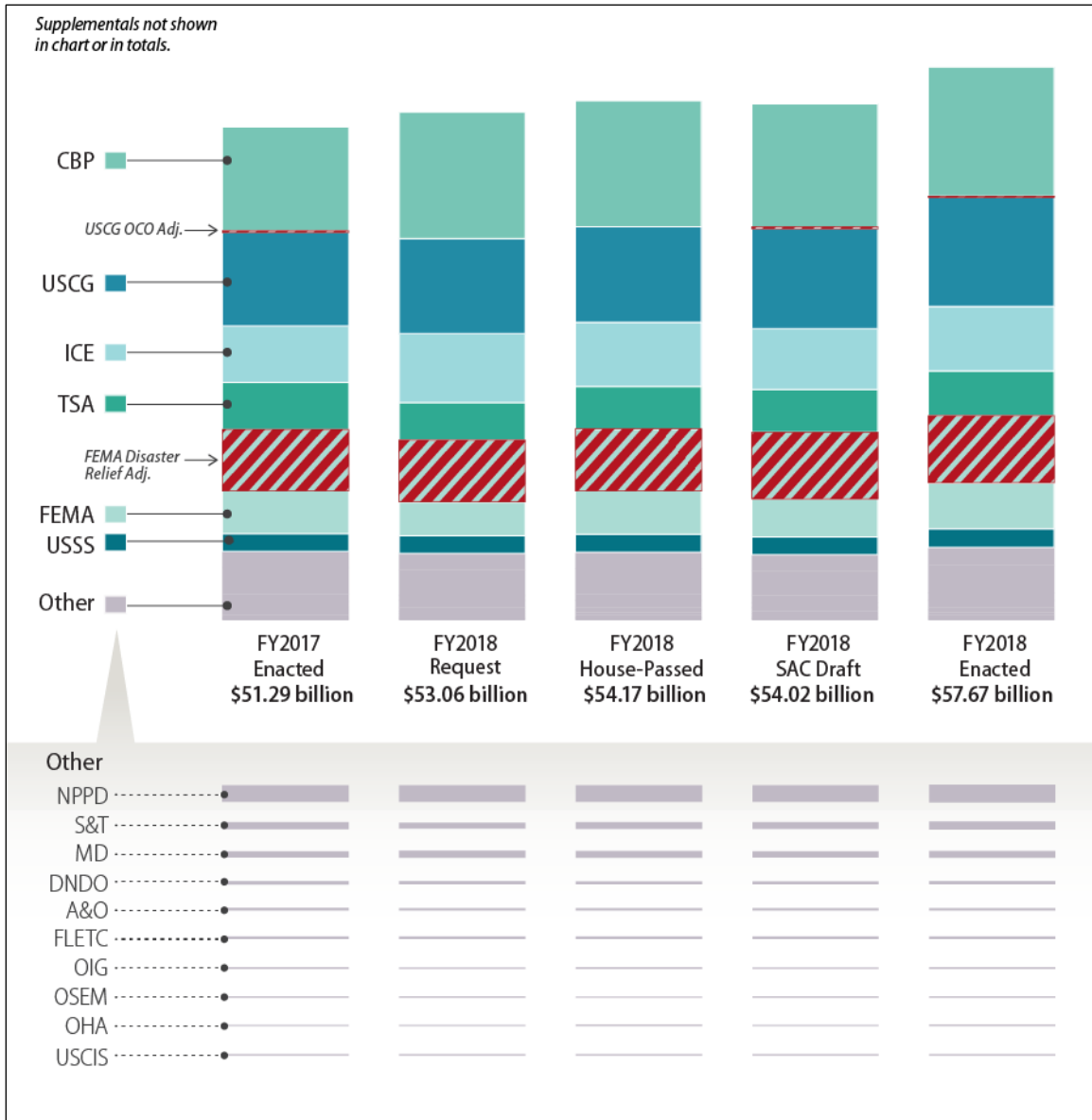
² P.L. 115-31, Division F.

³ Details on FY2018 supplemental appropriations for DHS can be found in a number of products, including CRS Report R45084, *2017 Disaster Supplemental Appropriations: Overview*.

⁴ Some border security funding was separated from the homeland security appropriations bill during the process of bringing appropriations legislation to the floor. Details of these events can be found in CRS Report R44927, *Department of Homeland Security Appropriations: FY2018*.

⁵ P.L. 115-141. Funding for DHS appears in Division F.

Figure I. Department of Homeland Security Net Discretionary Budget Authority and BCA Adjustments in Annual Appropriations by Component, FY2017-FY2018
(billions of dollars; Budget Control Act (BCA) adjustments patterned)



Source: CRS analysis of H.Rept. 115-239, the explanatory statement accompanying the unnumbered Senate draft, and P.L. 115-141 and its explanatory statement as printed in the *Congressional Record* of March 22, 2018, pp. H2544-H2608.

Notes: For underlying data and notes on data, including supplemental appropriations not reflected in this figure, 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 Agency; USSS, U.S. Secret Service; NPPD, National Protection and Programs Directorate; S&T, Science and Technology Directorate; MD, Management Directorate; DNDO, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office; A&O, Analysis and Operations; FLETC, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; OIG, Office of the Inspector General; OSEM, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management; OHA, Office of Health Affairs; USCIS, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services; SAC, Senate Appropriations Committee.

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, or resources covered by adjustments to the discretionary spending limits.⁶ 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, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Secret Service, 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 a 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 FY2017 appropriations for DHS; requested by the Trump Administration for FY2018; passed by the House in H.R. 3354; recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee in their unnumbered draft; and enacted in P.L. 115-141. The bottom segment of each bar represents net discretionary budget authority—the same amount for each as represented in **Figure 1**.

On top of these bases are several other types of segments, representing fee revenues, offsetting collections, mandatory spending,⁷ and funding covered by adjustments to discretionary spending limits under the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA; P.L. 112-25) in annual appropriations.⁸ Unlike in **Figure 1**, supplemental appropriations are reflected in **Figure 2**—although those provided for FY2018 are too large to be accommodated at the same scale as the rest of the figure. Therefore, the full length of this bar is truncated, but labeled with its actual value. A small inset graphic shows the scale of supplemental appropriations relative to the other appropriations.

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 CBP’s budget for proposed border barrier funding; partial acceptance of increases in ICE operations funding by the House Appropriations Committee; an increase in discretionary spending to support the TSA’s budget in the absence of the Trump Administration’s proposed fee increase; increased funding for Coast

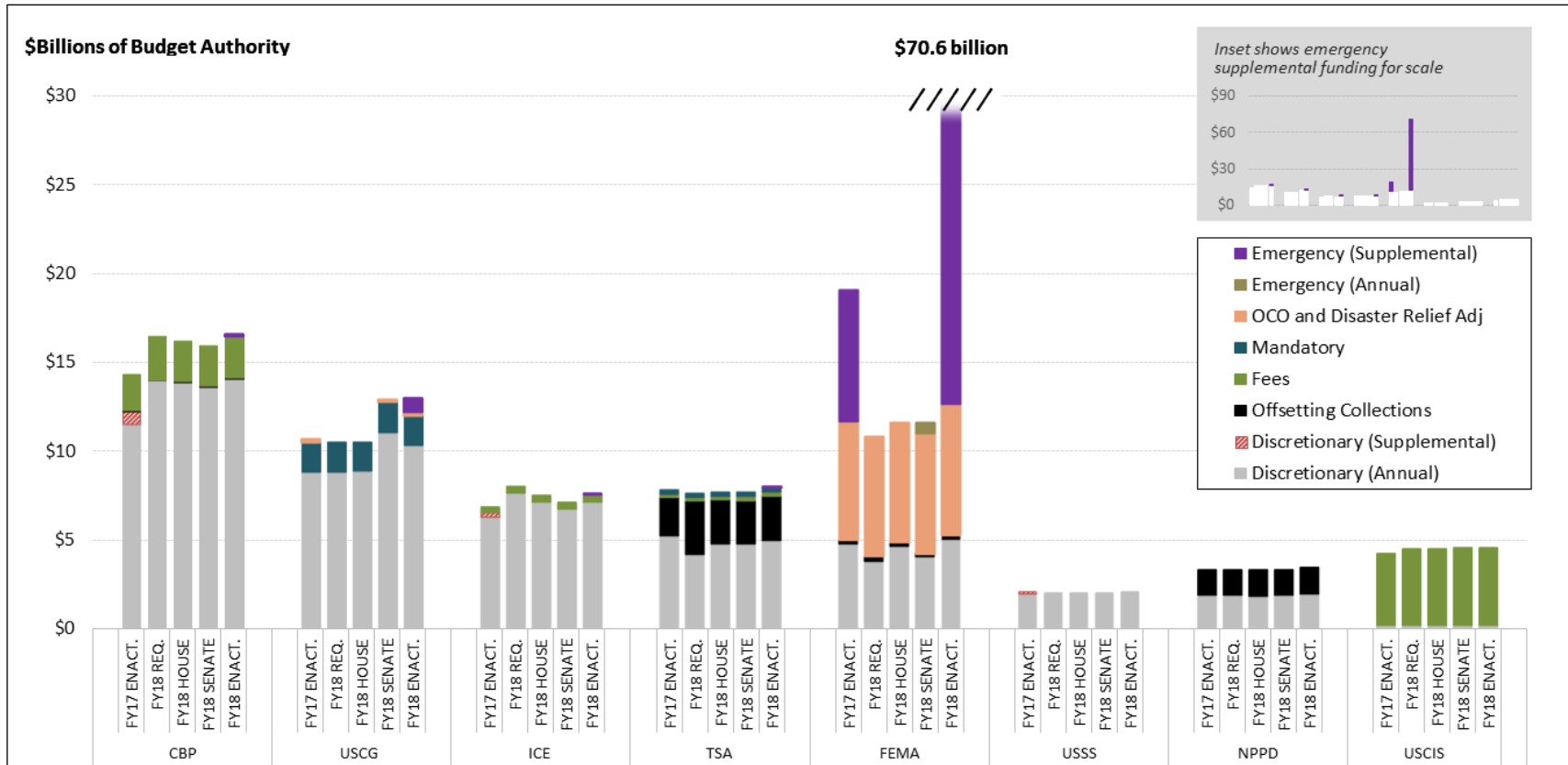
⁶ These adjustments, established by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25), include special exemption from discretionary spending limits for emergency requirements, the designated costs of major disasters, or for Overseas Contingency Operations.

⁷ The mandatory spending reflected here is composed 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.

⁸ For the DHS appropriations legislation, these have included funding designated as disaster relief and funding designated as supporting Overseas Contingency Operations. For more details about adjustments to discretionary spending limits under the BCA, see CRS Report R41965, *The Budget Control Act of 2011*.

Guard acquisitions as proposed in the Senate Appropriations Committee draft; and increased funding for FEMA in the omnibus, as opposed to the Administration's proposed reductions in FEMA's grant programs.

Figure 2. Department of Homeland Security Budget Authority by Selected DHS Component, FY2017-FY2018
 (billions of dollars of budget authority controlled for reprogramming through appropriations committee reports)



Source: CRS analysis of H.Rept. 115-239, the explanatory statement accompanying the unnumbered Senate draft, and P.L. 115-141 and its explanatory statement as printed in the *Congressional Record* of March 22, 2018, pp. H2544-H2608.

Note: 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 Agency; USSS, U.S. Secret Service; NPPD, National Protection and Programs Directorate; S&T, Science and Technology Directorate; MD, Management Directorate; DNDO, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office; A&O, Analysis and Operations; FLETC, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; OIG, Office of the Inspector General; OSEM, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management; OHA, Office of Health Affairs; USCIS, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

Table 1 provides a complete breakdown of the total discretionary budget authority outlined in **Figure 1**⁹ and the aspects of funding outlined in **Figure 2** for all DHS components.

These aspects of funding controlled for reprogramming through the appropriations reports do not reflect all funding available to these components. Much of DHS's mandatory spending, including spending on flood insurance claims, as well as trust funds for the Coast Guard and the Secret Service, is not reflected in the detailed appropriations committee-generated tables that control reprogrammings.

Table 1. Department of Homeland Security Budget Authority by DHS Component, FY2017-FY2018

(thousands of dollars of budget authority controlled for reprogramming through appropriations committee reports)

Component / Funding Aspect	FY2017 Enacted	FY2018 Request	House-passed H.R. 3354	Senate Committee Draft	FY2018 Enacted
Customs and Border Protection	14,280,721	16,403,729	16,142,703	15,882,689	16,506,684
Net Discretionary	12,168,881	13,907,061	13,803,035	13,543,021	14,017,522
Annual	11,414,668	13,907,061	13,803,035	13,543,021	14,017,522
Supplemental	772,213	—	—	—	—
Offsetting Collections	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000
Fees	2,054,840	2,457,668	2,300,668	2,300,668	2,300,668
Emergency Supplemental	—	—	—	—	149,494
U.S. Coast Guard	10,617,203	10,441,258	10,486,258	12,847,458	12,942,817
Net Discretionary	8,787,571	8,768,258	8,813,258	11,011,458	10,268,607
Mandatory	1,666,940	1,673,000	1,673,000	1,673,000	1,676,117
Budget Control Act Adjustment (OCO)	162,692	—	—	163,000	163,000
Emergency Supplemental	—	—	—	—	835,093
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	6,796,240	7,942,072	7,426,552	7,041,588	7,516,441
Net Discretionary	6,435,240	7,565,462	7,049,942	6,664,978	7,075,874
Annual	6,198,332	7,565,462	7,049,942	6,664,978	7,075,874
Supplemental	236,908	—	—	—	—
Fees	361,000	376,610	376,610	376,610	376,610
Emergency Supplemental	—	—	—	—	63,957

⁹ Total discretionary budget authority was calculated for this exercise as a sum of net discretionary budget authority and funding designated as emergency requirements, disaster relief, or as supporting Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

Component / Funding Aspect	FY2017 Enacted	FY2018 Request	House-passed H.R. 3354	Senate Committee Draft	FY2018 Enacted
Transportation Security Administration	7,771,340	7,582,228	7,656,937	7,632,110	7,896,236
Net Discretionary	5,186,140	4,121,669	4,696,378	4,671,551	4,925,355
Offsetting Collections	2,130,000	2,970,000	2,470,000	2,470,000	2,470,000
Fees	205,200	240,559	240,559	240,559	240,559
Mandatory	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Emergency Supplemental	—	—	—	—	10,322
Federal Emergency Management Agency	19,018,331	10,773,070	11,567,500	11,514,942	70,783,529
Net Discretionary	4,723,532	3,726,570	4,571,000	3,959,722	4,984,029
Emergency-designated Annual Appropriations	—	—	—	558,720	—
Offsetting Collections	181,799	253,500	203,500	203,500	203,500
Budget Control Act Adjustment (Disaster Relief)	6,713,000	6,793,000	6,793,000	6,793,000	7,366,000
Emergency Supplemental	7,400,000	—	—	—	58,230,000
U.S. Secret Service	2,045,578	1,943,626	1,957,495	1,956,313	2,006,524
Net Discretionary	2,045,578	1,943,626	1,957,495	1,956,313	2,006,524
Annual	1,914,578	1,943,626	1,957,495	1,956,313	2,006,524
Supplemental	131,000	—	—	—	—
National Protection and Programs Directorate	3,269,850	3,277,489	3,249,276	3,279,207	3,387,407
Net Discretionary	1,818,772	1,801,434	1,773,221	1,803,202	1,911,402
Offsetting Collections	1,451,078	1,476,055	1,476,055	1,476,005	1,476,005
Science and Technology Directorate	781,746	627,324	714,500	719,916	840,943
Net Discretionary	781,746	627,324	714,500	719,916	840,943
Management Directorate	673,624	768,664	735,664	666,687	784,211
Net Discretionary	673,624	768,664	735,664	666,687	784,211
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	352,484	330,440	331,440	309,988	335,440
Net Discretionary	352,484	330,440	331,440	309,988	335,440
Analysis and Operations	263,551	252,405	252,405	250,005	245,905
Net Discretionary	263,551	252,405	252,405	250,005	245,905
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	242,518	272,759	260,099	241,159	254,000
Net Discretionary	242,518	272,759	260,099	241,159	254,000

Component / Funding Aspect	FY2017 Enacted	FY2018 Request	House- passed H.R. 3354	Senate Committee Draft	FY2018 Enacted
Office of the Inspector General	175,000	133,974	180,430	127,000	168,000
Net Discretionary	175,000	133,974	180,430	127,000	168,000
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	137,034	130,307	122,997	132,426	139,602
Net Discretionary	137,034	130,307	122,997	132,426	139,602
Office of Health Affairs	123,548	111,319	119,319	113,169	121,569
Net Discretionary	123,548	111,319	119,319	113,169	121,569
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	4,181,364	4,442,039	4,442,039	4,483,039	4,483,039
Net Discretionary	121,139	131,513	131,513	132,513	132,513
Fees	4,060,225	4,310,526	4,310,526	4,350,526	4,350,526
TOTAL NET DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY PLUS ADJUSTMENTS, DHS	58,312,050	51,385,785	52,307,696	53,817,828	115,029,362

Sources: CRS analysis of Division F of P.L. 115-31 and its explanatory statement as printed in the *Congressional Record* of May 3, 2017, pp. H3807-H3873, and H.Rept. 115-239.

Note: Totals do not reflect the impact of rescissions. Adjustments include emergency, disaster relief, and overseas contingency Operations (OCO) designated funding.

- a. The "FY2018 Request" column only reflects requests for annual appropriations. Data on supplemental appropriations requests and vehicles for FY2017 and FY2018 can be found in CRS Report R45084, *2017 Disaster Supplemental Appropriations: Overview*.

Author Contact Information

(name redacted)
Specialist in Homeland Security and Appropriations
redacted@crs.loc.gov, 7-....

EveryCRSReport.com

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) is a federal legislative branch agency, housed inside the Library of Congress, charged with providing the United States Congress non-partisan advice on issues that may come before Congress.

EveryCRSReport.com republishes CRS reports that are available to all Congressional staff. The reports are not classified, and Members of Congress routinely make individual reports available to the public.

Prior to our republication, we redacted names, phone numbers and email addresses of analysts who produced the reports. We also added this page to the report. We have not intentionally made any other changes to any report published on EveryCRSReport.com.

CRS reports, as a work of the United States government, are not subject to copyright protection in the United States. Any CRS report may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without permission from CRS. However, as a CRS report may include copyrighted images or material from a third party, you may need to obtain permission of the copyright holder if you wish to copy or otherwise use copyrighted material.

Information in a CRS report should not be relied upon for purposes other than public understanding of information that has been provided by CRS to members of Congress in connection with CRS' institutional role.

EveryCRSReport.com is not a government website and is not affiliated with CRS. We do not claim copyright on any CRS report we have republished.