

## Comparing DHS Appropriations by Component, FY2016: Fact Sheet

## ,name re,acte,,

Analyst in Emergency Management and Homeland Security Policy

January 20, 2016

**Congressional Research Service** 

7-.... www.crs.gov R44051 Generally, the homeland security appropriations bill includes all annual appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), providing resources to every departmental component. **Table 1** and **Figure 1** show DHS's new discretionary budget authority enacted for FY2015 and requested by the Administration for FY2016, as well as the funding levels provided in the Senate-reported and House-reported homeland security appropriations bills and enacted through Division F of P.L. 114-113. Appropriations are broken down by component, and ordered from largest to smallest by FY2016 appropriations request.

Total discretionary appropriations (as opposed to mandatory appropriations or other revenue available without annual congressional action) in **Table 1** do not include resources provided through adjustments under the Budget Control Act (BCA)<sup>1</sup> in the individual component lines. The DHS appropriations bill provides resources under the Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terror adjustment through the Coast Guard Operating Expenses appropriation and under the disaster relief allowable adjustment through FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund. These adjustments are accounted for separately from the total discretionary appropriations and are displayed at the bottom of the table. As the table and figure reflect new discretionary budget authority, neither appropriated mandatory spending nor rescissions of prior-year budget authority are reflected in the component totals.

	FY2015	FY2016				
Component	Enacted	Request	Senate- Reported S. 1619	House- Reported H.R. 3128	Div. F, P.L. 114-113	
Customs and Border Protection (CBP)	\$10,837	\$11,643	\$11,304	\$11,296	\$11,277	
U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)	<b>8,378</b> ª	8,151♭	<b>8,721</b> ¢	8,512	9,158	
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)	5,959	5,965	5,815	5,815	5,832	
Transportation Security Administration (TSA)	4,834	4,783	4,719	4,653	4,861	
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	<b>4,347</b> <sup>d</sup>	4,462⁰	4,554°	4,436°	4,616°	
U.S. Secret Service (USSS)	۱,666	1,939	1,924	1,906	1,934	
National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD)	1,502	١,659	1,638	1,585	1,636	
Departmental Management	743	961	924	787	1,119	
Science & Technology Directorate (S&T)	1,104	779	765	787	787	
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO)	308	357	320	357	347	
Analysis & Operations (A&O)	256	269	263	265	265	
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)	258	267	246	239	245	
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)	119	142	134	141	137	
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)	124	151	120	120	120	
Office of Health Affairs (OHA)	129	124	123	125	125	

Table 1. DHS Appropriations by Component, FY2015 and FY2016

<sup>1</sup> P.L. 112-25.

(in millions of dollars of discretionary budget authority, rounded)

	FY2015	FY2016			
Component	Enacted	Request	Senate- Reported S. 1619	House- Reported H.R. 3128	Div. F, P.L. 114-113
Total Discretionary Appropriations w/o Rescissions	\$40,565	\$41,653	\$41,572	\$41,024	\$42,459
Adjustments under the Budget Control Act	6,651	6,713	6,873	6,713	6,873
Total New Discretionary Budget Authority	\$47,215	\$48,366	\$48,445	\$47,737	\$49,332
General Provisions: Rescissions (not reflected above or in figure)	-894	-255	-1,359	-1,692	-1,506
Total Net Discretionary Appropriations	\$39,670	\$41,398	\$40,213	\$39,332	<b>\$40,955</b> <sup>f</sup>

**Source:** Congressional Research Service (CRS) analysis of P.L. 114-4 and its explanatory statement as printed in the *Congressional Record* of January 13, 2015, pp. H275-H322, the FY2016 DHS *Budget-in-Brief*, S. 1619, S.Rept. 114-68, H.R. 3128 and H.Rept. 114-215.

Notes: Table does not reflect non-appropriated resources available to DHS components.

- a. \$213 million in FY2015 funding for overseas contingency operations for the Coast Guard under an adjustment to the discretionary spending limits is not shown in this table entry, but is reflected in **Figure 1**.
- b. \$160 million in proposed FY2016 funding for overseas contingency operations for the Coast Guard under an adjustment to the discretionary spending limits to be provided as a transfer from the Navy is not shown in this table entry.
- c. \$160 million in proposed FY2016 funding for overseas contingency operations in the Senate-reported DHS appropriations bill for the Coast Guard under an adjustment to the discretionary spending limits is not shown in this table entry, but is reflected in **Figure 1**.
- d. \$6,438 million in FY2015 funding for disaster relief costs provided through FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund under an adjustment to the discretionary spending limits is not shown in this table entry, but is reflected in Figure 1.
- e. \$6,713 million in proposed FY2016 funding for disaster relief costs provided through FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund under an adjustment to the discretionary spending limits is not shown in this table entry, but is reflected in **Figure 1**.
- f. Takes into account \$2 million in costs charged to the FY2016 DHS Appropriations Act for immigrationrelated provisions (Section 565, 573-575) that are not attributable to a DHS component.

In **Figure 1**, the first column shows budget authority provided in P.L. 114-4, which included the FY2015 annual appropriations for DHS. Resources available under the adjustments to the discretionary spending limits provided pursuant to the BCA are shown in black. The second column shows a similar breakdown for the FY2016 request, while the third and fourth show the Senate-reported and House-reported proposed funding levels. The final column shows the same breakdown for Division F of P.L. 114-113, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2016.



Figure 1. Department of Homeland Security Appropriations by Component, FY2015 and FY2016

**Source:** CRS analysis of P.L. 114-4 and its explanatory statement as printed in the *Congressional Record* of January 13, 2015, pp. H275-H322, the FY2016 DHS *Budget-in-Brief,* S. 1619, S.Rept. 114-68, H.R. 3128, H.Rept. 114-215, and Div. F of P.L. 114-113 and its explanatory statement as printed in the Congressional Record of December 17, 2015, pp. H10161-H10210.

**Chart Abbreviations:** CBP, Customs and Border Protection; OCO/GWOT, Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terror; 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; USCIS, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services; OHA, Office of Health Affairs.

Note: \*—Covered by an adjustment under the Budget Control Act (P.L. 112-25). For underlying data and notes on data, see Table 1.

## **Author Contact Information**

(name redacted) Analyst in Emergency Management and Homeland Security Policy fedacted@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.