# Comparing DHS Appropriations by Component, FY2016: Fact Sheet 

William L. Painter<br>Analyst in Emergency Management and Homeland Security Policy

January 20, 2016

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) ${ }^{1}$ 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.

## Table I. DHS Appropriations by Component, FY20I5 and FY2016

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

| Component | FY2015 | FY2016 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Enacted | Request | SenateReported S. 1619 | HouseReported H.R. 3128 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Div. F, } \\ & \text { P.L. } \\ & \text { I } 4 \text {-II } \end{aligned}$ |
| Customs and Border Protection (CBP) | \$10,837 | \$11,643 | \$11,304 | \$11,296 | \$11,277 |
| U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) | 8,378 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $8,151{ }^{\text {b }}$ | 8,721c | 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 | 4,86I |
| Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) | 4,347 d | 4,462e | 4,554e | 4,436e | 4,616e |
| U.S. Secret Service (USSS) | 1,666 | 1,939 | 1,924 | 1,906 | 1,934 |
| National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) | 1,502 | 1,659 | 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 |

[^0]| Component | FY2OI5 <br> Enacted | FY2016 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Request | SenateReported S. 1619 | HouseReported H.R. <br> 3128 | Div. F, P.L. \||4-I|3 |
| 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 | \$40,2 13 | \$39,332 | \$40,955 ${ }^{\text {f }}$ |

Source: Congressional Research Service (CRS) analysis of P.L. II4-4 and its explanatory statement as printed in the Congressional Record of January 13, 2015, pp. H275-H322, the FY2016 DHS Budget-in-Brief, S. I619, S.Rept. II4-68, H.R. 3 I28 and H.Rept. II4-2 I5.
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 $\mathbf{I}$.
b. $\$ 160$ million in proposed FY2O16 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 $\mathbf{I}$.
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 I.
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 I.Department of Homeland Security Appropriations by Component, FY20I5 and FY2OI6

\$millions, rounded


Source: CRS analysis of P.L. II4-4 and its explanatory statement as printed in the Congressional Record of January I3, 2015, pp. H275-H322, the FY2016 DHS Budget-in-Brief, S. 1619, S.Rept. I14-68, H.R. 3128, H.Rept. II4-2 I5, and Div. F of P.L. II4-II3 and its explanatory statement as printed in the Congressional Record of December 17, 2015, pp. HIOI6I-HI02IO.
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. II2-25). For underlying data and notes on data, see Table I.

## Author Contact Information

William L. Painter<br>Analyst in Emergency Management and Homeland Security Policy<br>wpainter@crs.loc.gov, 7-3335


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ P.L. 112-25.

