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# Comparing DHS Component Funding, FY2018: In Brief

**William L. Painter**

Specialist in Homeland Security and Appropriations

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# Contents

## Figures

Figure 1. Department of Homeland Security Net Discretionary Budget Authority and Disaster Relief by Component, FY2017-FY2018 ..... 2

Figure 2. Department of Homeland Security Budget Authority by Selected DHS Component, FY2017-FY2018..... 4

## Tables

Table 1. Department of Homeland Security Budget Authority by DHS Component, FY2017-FY2018 ..... 5

## Contacts

Author Contact Information ..... 7

Generally, the homeland security appropriations bill includes all annual appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), providing resources to every departmental component.<sup>1</sup> The following figures show two perspectives on the budget authority for DHS enacted for FY2017<sup>2</sup> and requested by the Donald Trump Administration for FY2018, as well as the funding levels provided in H.R. 3355, the House committee-reported homeland security appropriations bill.

**Figure 1** shows total net discretionary appropriations for DHS divided by departmental component, and ordered from largest to smallest by FY2017 enacted annual funding level.

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, and supplemental appropriations for DHS as the sixth. Supplemental funding is shown in black to distinguish it from annual appropriations. Appropriations with the disaster relief designation are shown 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 Appropriations Committee-reported proposed funding levels as outlined in H.R. 3355 and H.Rept. 115-239.

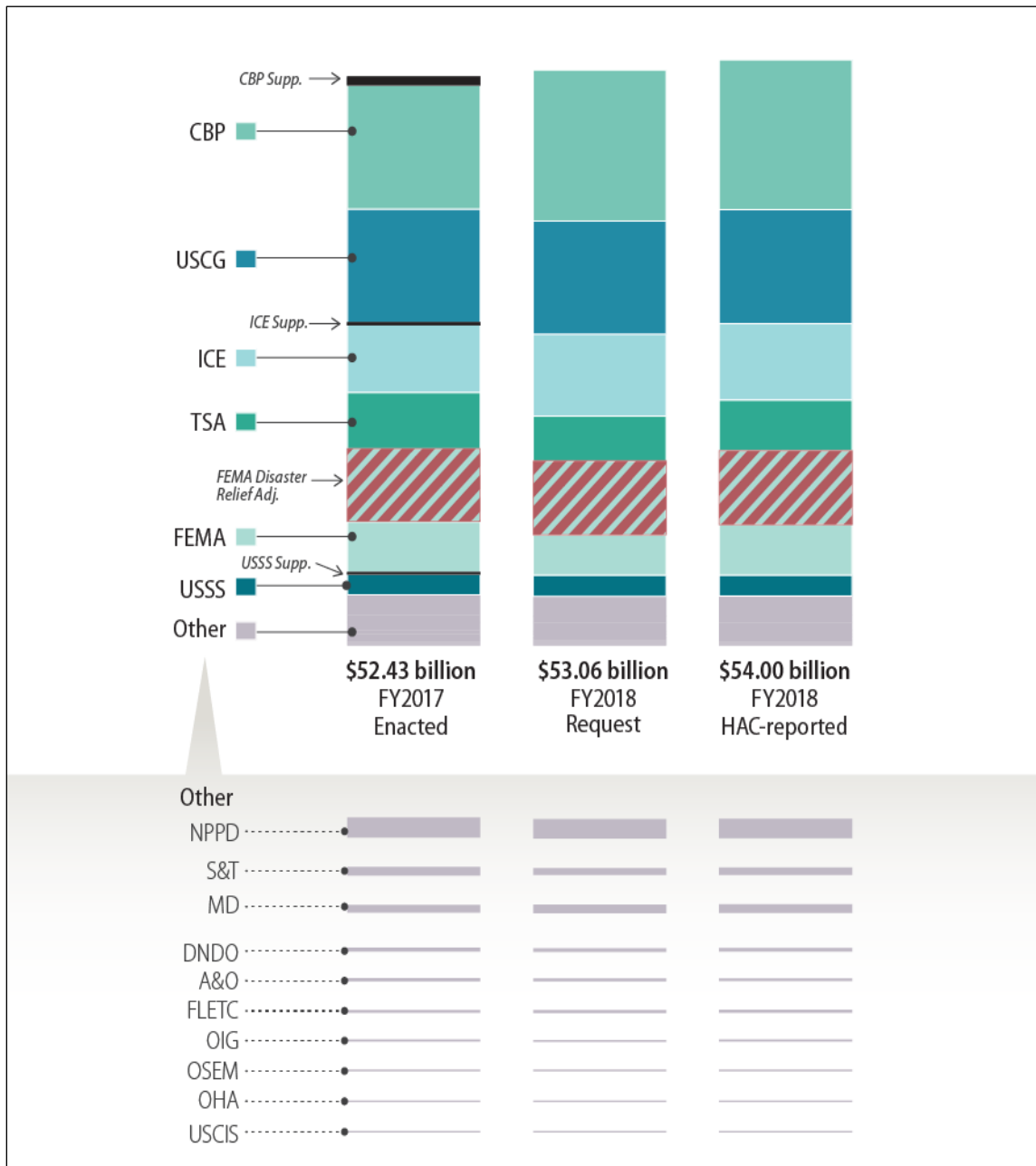
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<sup>1</sup> Under the Trump Administration's FY2018 budget request, as in previous years, DHS also is expected to receive resources through appropriations in permanent law, as well as reimbursements and transfers from other parts of the federal government.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

<sup>2</sup> P.L. 115-31, Division F.

**Figure I. Department of Homeland Security Net Discretionary Budget Authority and Disaster Relief by Component, FY2017-FY2018**

(billions of dollars; supplemental funding in black, disaster relief patterned)



**Source:** CRS analysis of H.Rept. 115-239.

**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.

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.<sup>3</sup> 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 three bars, representing the same three 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; and recommended by the House Appropriations Committee for FY2018 in H.Rept. 115-239. 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 separately from annual appropriations.

On top of these segments are several other types of segments, representing fee revenues, offsetting collections, mandatory spending,<sup>4</sup> and funding covered by adjustments to discretionary spending limits under the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA; P.L. 112-25).<sup>5</sup> 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, and House Appropriations Committee rejection of proposed cuts in FEMA’s grant programs.

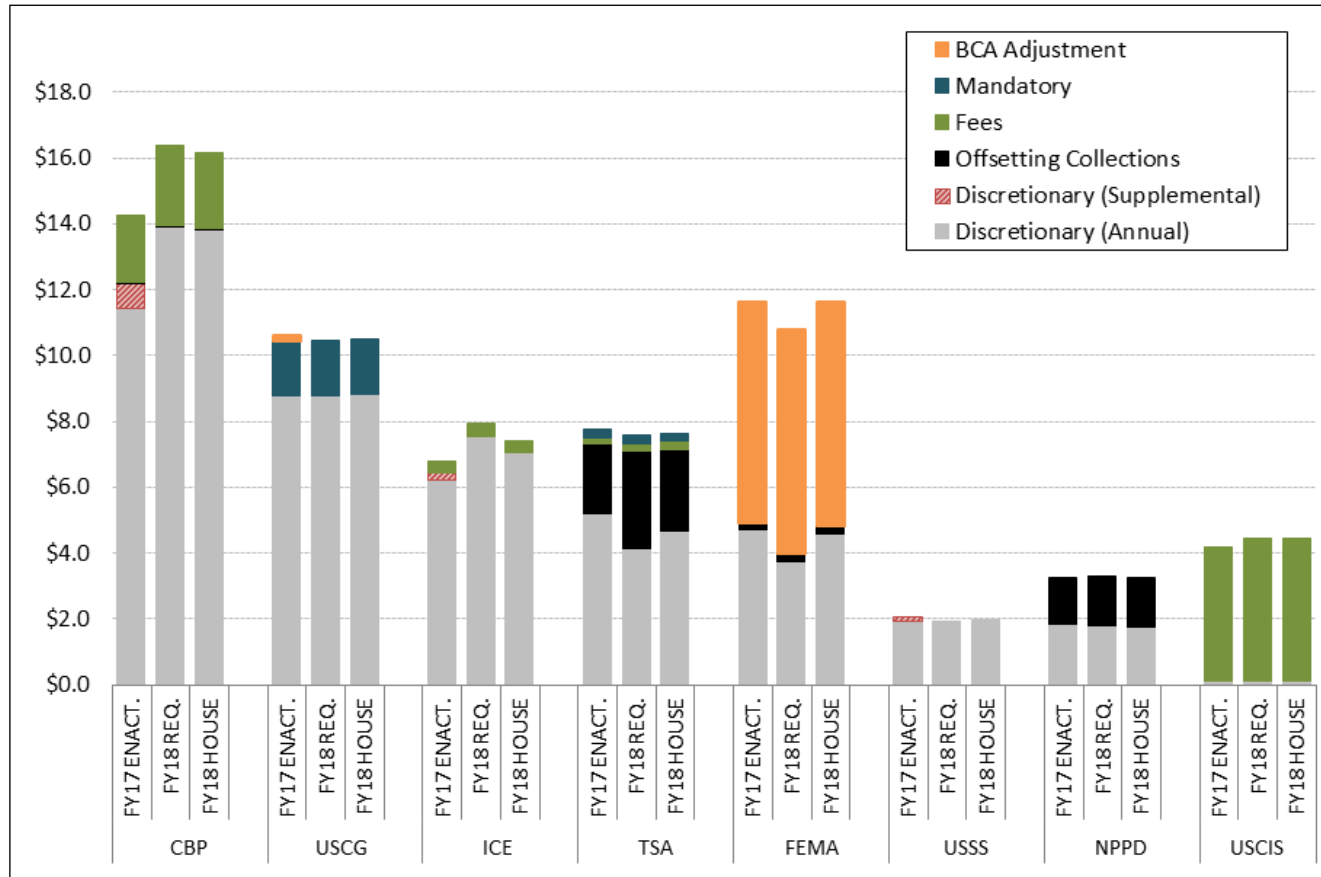
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<sup>3</sup> These adjustments, established by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25), include special exemption from discretionary spending limits for emergency requirements, the designated costs of major disasters, or for overseas contingency operations.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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*.

**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.

**Note:** For underlying data and notes on data, see **Table I.** “FY2018 House” column reflects the position in the Appropriations Committee-reported bill.

**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; 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 I. Department of Homeland Security Budget Authority by DHS Component, FY2017-FY2018**

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

<b>Component / Funding Aspect</b>	<b>FY2017 Enacted</b>	<b>FY2018 Request</b>	<b>House Committee Reported H.R. 3355</b>
<b>Customs and Border Protection</b>	<b>14,280,721</b>	<b>16,403,729</b>	<b>16,152,703</b>
Net Discretionary	12,168,881	13,907,061	13,813,035
Annual	11,414,668	13,907,061	13,813,035
Supplemental	772,213	0	0
Offsetting Collections	39,000	39,000	39,000
Fees	2,054,840	2,457,668	2,300,668
<b>U.S. Coast Guard</b>	<b>10,617,203</b>	<b>10,441,258</b>	<b>10,486,258</b>
Net Discretionary	8,787,571	8,768,258	8,813,258
Mandatory	1,666,940	1,673,000	1,673,000
Budget Control Act Adjustment	162,692	—	—
<b>Immigration and Customs Enforcement</b>	<b>6,796,240</b>	<b>7,942,072</b>	<b>7,431,552</b>
Net Discretionary	6,435,240	7,565,462	7,054,942
Annual	6,198,332	7,565,462	7,054,942
Supplemental	236,908	—	—
Fees	361,000	376,610	376,610
<b>Transportation Security Administration</b>	<b>7,771,340</b>	<b>7,582,228</b>	<b>7,646,937</b>
Net Discretionary	5,186,140	4,121,669	4,686,378
Offsetting Collections	2,130,000	2,970,000	2,470,000
Fees	205,200	240,559	240,559
Mandatory	250,000	250,000	250,000
<b>Federal Emergency Management Agency</b>	<b>11,618,331</b>	<b>10,773,070</b>	<b>11,637,707</b>
Net Discretionary	4,723,532	3,726,570	4,591,207
Offsetting Collections	181,799	253,500	253,500
Budget Control Act Adjustment	6,713,000	6,793,000	6,793,000
<b>U.S. Secret Service</b>	<b>2,045,578</b>	<b>1,943,626</b>	<b>1,957,495</b>
Net Discretionary	2,045,578	1,943,626	1,957,495
Annual	1,914,578	1,943,626	1,957,495

Component / Funding Aspect	FY2017 Enacted	FY2018 Request	House Committee Reported H.R. 3355
Supplemental	131,000	—	—
<b>National Protection and Programs Directorate</b>	<b>3,269,850</b>	<b>3,277,489</b>	<b>3,249,276</b>
Net Discretionary	1,818,772	1,801,434	1,773,221
Offsetting Collections	1,451,078	1,476,055	1,476,055
<b>Science and Technology Directorate</b>	<b>781,746</b>	<b>627,324</b>	<b>638,100</b>
Net Discretionary	781,746	627,324	638,100
<b>Management Directorate</b>	<b>673,624</b>	<b>768,664</b>	<b>768,664</b>
Net Discretionary	673,624	768,664	768,664
<b>Domestic Nuclear Detection Office</b>	<b>352,484</b>	<b>330,440</b>	<b>330,440</b>
Net Discretionary	352,484	330,440	330,440
<b>Analysis and Operations</b>	<b>263,551</b>	<b>252,405</b>	<b>252,405</b>
Net Discretionary	263,551	252,405	252,405
<b>Federal Law Enforcement Training Center</b>	<b>242,518</b>	<b>272,759</b>	<b>260,099</b>
Net Discretionary	242,518	272,759	260,099
<b>Office of the Inspector General</b>	<b>175,000</b>	<b>133,974</b>	<b>154,830</b>
Net Discretionary	175,000	133,974	154,830
<b>Office of the Secretary and Executive Management</b>	<b>137,034</b>	<b>130,307</b>	<b>140,997</b>
Net Discretionary	137,034	130,307	140,997
<b>Office of Health Affairs</b>	<b>123,548</b>	<b>111,319</b>	<b>119,319</b>
Net Discretionary	123,548	111,319	119,319
<b>U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services</b>	<b>4,181,364</b>	<b>4,442,039</b>	<b>4,442,039</b>
Net Discretionary	121,139	131,513	131,513
Fees	4,060,225	4,310,526	4,310,526
<b>TOTAL NET DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY PLUS DISASTER RELIEF, DHS</b>	<b>52,434,298</b>	<b>53,058,785</b>	<b>54,001,903</b>

**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.

These five 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.



## **Author Contact Information**

William L. Painter  
Specialist in Homeland Security and Appropriations  
wpainter@crs.loc.gov, 7-3335