



DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Highlights:

- The mission of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is to secure the Nation from the many threats it faces. DHS safeguards the American people, the homeland, and America's values by: preventing terrorism and enhancing security; managing the borders; administering immigration laws; securing cyberspace; and ensuring disaster resilience.
- The Budget requests \$46 billion in discretionary appropriations for DHS, a \$3.4 billion or 8-percent increase from the 2017 enacted level (excluding updated 2017 receipts). In addition, \$6.7 billion is available to help communities overwhelmed by major disasters.
- Critical investments include \$1.6 billion for construction of the border wall and \$782 million to hire and support 2,750 additional law enforcement officers and agents at U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). The Budget also requests \$2.5 billion for detaining up to 47,000 illegal aliens on a daily basis.
- The Budget ensures the appropriate use of taxpayer dollars by reducing Federal programs that support activities that are primarily the responsibility of State and local governments.

The President's 2019 Budget:

In the years since the 9/11 terrorist attacks, the Nation has faced numerous ongoing and emerging threats. U.S. adversaries continue to devise new ways to attack and undermine the American way of life. DHS is continuously vigilant in its efforts to protect the Nation, strengthen communities' preparedness and resilience, and respond to and recover from emergencies that occur. The Budget increases funding for border security, immigration enforcement, cybersecurity, and law enforcement capabilities. The Budget fully funds DHS's critical operations to provide the American people the security they expect and deserve.

Secures the Borders of the United States. Each day, DHS works to protect the American people and economy by preventing the illegal movement of people and contraband across U.S. borders, including the materials that could be used to produce weapons of mass destruction. CBP and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) patrol more than 5,000 miles of border with Canada, 1,900 miles of border with Mexico, and 95,000 miles of shoreline to intercept threats originating beyond the Nation's borders. The Budget invests in border security to protect the American people, while facilitating

"I could not be prouder to serve alongside the men and women of the Department of Homeland Security. And we, as a Nation, owe them a debt of gratitude for taking on some of the toughest, most important jobs in America. While you're having your morning coffee, the Coast Guard is pulling a fisherman aboard after his boat capsized in stormy seas. While you're deciding what you want for lunch, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is teaching law enforcement officers how to respond to an active shooter... While you're zoning out on your commute home, Homeland Security Investigators are closing in on a dangerous child predator. While you're binge-watching Mad Men on Netflix, TSA is stopping an actual mad man with a loaded gun from boarding a flight to Disney World."

John F. Kelly
White House Chief of Staff, as DHS Secretary
April 18, 2017

legitimate trade and travel to advance American prosperity.

As shown in the chart below, since the start of the Administration in 2017, apprehensions of illegal border crossers have dropped between ports of entry. At the same time, DHS has accelerated its apprehension of illegal aliens within the United States.

The Budget follows through on the President's commitments on border security. As part of the Administration's proposal for \$18 billion to fund the border wall, the Budget requests \$1.6 billion to construct approximately 65 miles of border wall in south Texas. The Budget also provides funding to hire 2,000 additional ICE law enforcement officers and 750 Border Patrol agents. The Budget makes these significant investments while continuing to fund surveillance and other border security technologies and initiatives.

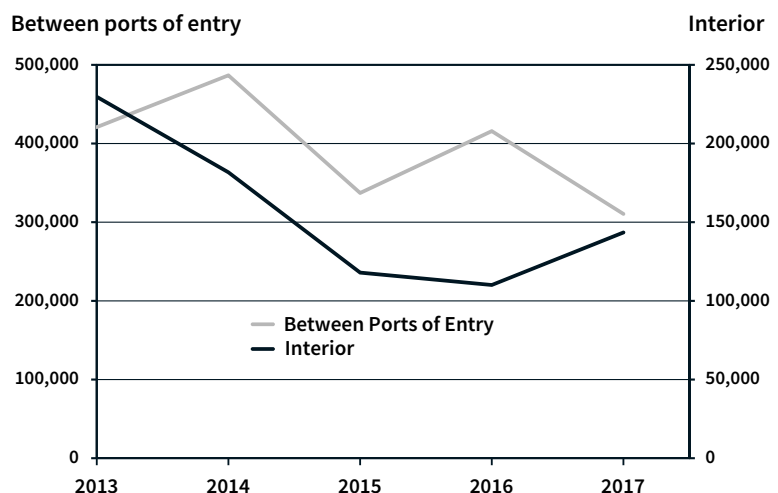
The Budget also continues to modernize USCG's vessels and aircraft that patrol the waters off the Nation's coasts. These vessels and aircraft serve as America's first line of defense at sea. USCG works every day to stop illegal aliens traveling by maritime routes, and disrupts the flow of cocaine and

other illegal drugs well before they can poison communities. New assets deployed by USCG, such as the National Security Cutter, are also much more effective at detecting threats and stopping them before they reach American shores.

Ensures the Immigration System Works. The Budget invests in critical law enforcement programs that would ensure the immigration system works, including hiring 2,000 new ICE law enforcement officers in 2019. This doubles the number of new ICE officers who would be hired in 2018. These new law enforcement personnel would help fulfill the President's commitment to apprehend and deport illegal aliens, dismantle smuggling networks, and enhance public safety.

In addition, in order to combat immigration fraud, the Budget proposes a new approach to fund ICE investigators by collecting \$208 million in fees from immigration

Fewer Illegal Border Apprehensions and Increased Interior Apprehensions



Source: Department of Homeland Security, 2017

applicants. These funds would ensure ICE has what it needs to disrupt criminal enterprises conducting document and benefit fraud, while also stopping unscrupulous employers that hire illegal aliens and undermine job opportunities for Americans.

Companies that employ illegal aliens violate the law, harm U.S. workers, and fuel other crimes such as human smuggling, document fraud, identity theft, money laundering, and labor violations. In order to crack down on illegal employers, the Budget continues to call for mandatory, nationwide use of the E-Verify system. E-Verify is an online tool that allows businesses to determine the eligibility of their employees to work in the United States, can be used at no cost to employers, and has an over 99-percent accuracy rate.¹ The Administration continues to enforce E-Verify use by Federal contractors, which has been required for many years.

Secures Cyberspace. The President has affirmed the important role that DHS plays in combating cyberattacks and protecting the Nation's critical infrastructure. The Budget includes \$1.0 billion to support DHS's efforts to safeguard the Federal Government's civilian information technology systems against cybersecurity threats. These funds also support DHS efforts to share cybersecurity information with State, local, and tribal governments, as well as with international partners and the private sector. As these threats continue to evolve, DHS cybersecurity programs are more important than ever.

Secures the Nation's Transportation Systems. The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) ensures the security of the Nation's various transportation systems. In addition to screening more than two million passengers and millions more bags daily, TSA supports security of air cargo, mass transit systems, passenger and freight railways, pipelines, highways, and ports. In 2016, TSA discovered 3,391 firearms in carry-on bags at checkpoints across the United States, averaging more than nine firearms per day. Of those, 83 percent were loaded. The Budget provides approximately \$7.7 billion to support the TSA employees and technology that ensure the free movement of people and commerce.

National Flood Insurance Program's Reinsurance Purchase Pays Off During Hurricane Harvey

In January 2017, FEMA purchased reinsurance coverage for the National Flood Insurance Program, which would provide up to \$1 billion in payment to FEMA if flood insurance claims from a single event exceeding \$4 billion. The reinsurance coverage paid off when Hurricane Harvey hit the coast of Texas in August of 2017. This investment gave FEMA nearly \$7 for every \$1 of reinsurance coverage purchased, keeping the program from falling further into debt and protecting taxpayer funds. FEMA plans to continue purchasing reinsurance as a way to protect against losses resulting from catastrophic disasters.

Protects against Emerging Threats. Within TSA, the Budget invests \$71 million in new technology to make airport screening more effective and faster. Computed tomography, used for years in hospital and industrial applications, is being adapted for aviation checkpoints to address emerging threats to passenger flights. The technology provides high-definition 3D images that screeners can zoom and rotate to identify and remove suspicious items before they get onto an airplane.

The Budget also enhances DHS's ability to counter the threat to the homeland from weapons of mass destruction including efforts overseas and domestically. The Budget supports DHS's plans to establish a new Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office, which would unify the Department's various chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear counter-threat missions. This reorganization would allow the Department to protect the United States from weapons of mass destruction more efficiently and effectively.

¹ <https://www.uscis.gov/e-verify/about-program/performance>

“State, local, tribal, and territorial governments, along with the residents in the impacted areas, are the true first responders.”

Brock Long
FEMA Administrator
October 31, 2017

Strengthens State and Local Investments in National Preparedness. The Budget requests \$1.9 billion for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for its programs that award grants to State and local governments. These funds help equip emergency responders so they can be prepared for natural or manmade disasters. Responding to and recovering from any disaster is a whole community effort that relies on the strength of Federal agencies such as FEMA, State, local, and tribal governments, and non-governmental entities and individuals. The Budget also supports efforts by communities to invest their own resources by establishing a non-Federal cost share

for certain FEMA grant programs, and proposing to eliminate the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium.

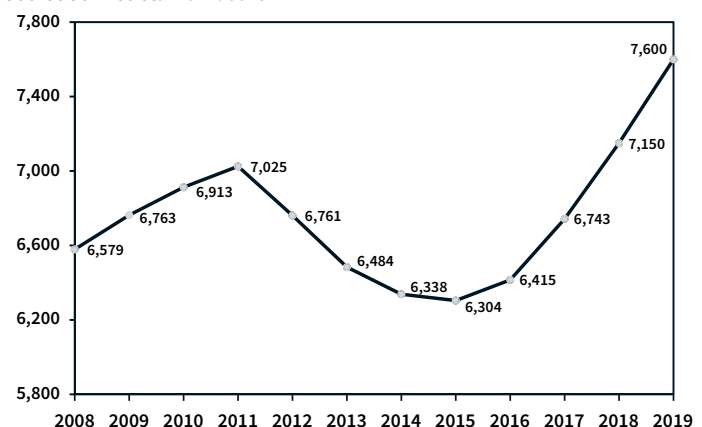
Assists Communities when Disaster Strikes. The Budget proposes \$6.9 billion for the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund to ensure effective response to and recovery from emergencies and major disasters. This funding helps survivors get back on their feet while restoring essential community services and facilities. Within these amounts, the Budget provides \$24 million to the DHS Office of the Inspector General to exercise robust oversight of disaster-related spending, ensuring accountability for taxpayer dollars.

Catastrophic storms in the fall of 2017 demonstrated the importance of flood insurance in helping individuals quickly recover. However, flood claims for damages from the storms drove the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) deeper into debt. The Administration recognizes that flood insurance rates must increase so that policyholders’ premiums reflect the risk of living in flood zones. The Administration has proposed various reforms to the Congress that would ensure the continued financial stability of the NFIP while maintaining affordability for low-income policyholders, and expand the private market to get the Federal Government out of the flood insurance business.

Protects the Nation’s Leaders by Strengthening the Secret Service. The Budget provides \$2.2 billion for the U.S. Secret Service, fully supporting the Agency’s dual missions of protecting the Nation’s leaders while securing America’s financial systems. The Budget proposes hiring an additional 450 special agents, officers, and professional staff at the Secret Service. This would keep the Agency on a path to reach its staffing goal of 7,600 employees by the end of 2019, the highest level ever (see chart). This increase fulfills key recommendations from independent reviews of Secret Service operations, continuing the Administration’s progress toward improving the morale of this critical law enforcement agency.

Strengthening Protection of U.S. Leaders

Secret Service staff on board



Source: Office of Personnel Management (FedScope), 2017.

Improves the Efficiency of the Federal Government. The Budget proposes transferring operational responsibility for the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF) from the DHS Science and Technology Directorate to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Given that USDA is already responsible for the research programs that would be at this facility once construction is completed, it makes sense for USDA to manage the facility itself. DHS would oversee construction through completion and support USDA transition. Shifting NBAF operations to USDA would allow the Science and Technology Directorate to focus on its primary research and development mission.