



FISCAL YEAR 2024 BILL SUMMARY

Homeland Security

The fiscal year 2024 Homeland Security funding bill provides \$89.8 billion in discretionary resources, including \$86.4 billion for non-defense programs and \$3.3 billion for defense-related programs. These funding levels include \$20.3 billion for major disaster response and recovery activities. When excluding offsetting collections and major disaster funding, the total provided in the bill is \$61.8 billion, which is \$1.1 billion above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. The legislation:

- Provides no funds for border wall, instead making investments in border security, such as increasing funding to support necessary processing capacity, medical care, and child-wellbeing support.
- Increases funding for all Transportation Security Administration (TSA) personnel by more than \$1 billion to sustain pay equity investments started last year and to invest in the expansion of protecting TSA workers' rights.
- Rejects extreme, harmful, and discriminatory House Republican policies that would have hurt Americans.

Bill Summary:

Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM) – The bill provides \$404.7 million for OSEM, an increase of \$19.9 million above fiscal year 2023 and an increase of \$76.6 million above the President's budget request, including:

- \$29.9 million to support the safe reunification of families who were unjustly separated at the U.S.-Mexico border by the Trump Administration;
- \$32.3 million for the Office of Health Security, including \$16.3 million for child wellbeing professionals; \$2.9 million for Employee Wellness of which \$1.5 million is for a telemental health and employee assistance pilot; and \$13.3 million for the development of a unified electronic health record system;
- \$8 million for the Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman for a total funding level of \$28.6 million;
- \$6.5 million increase for the Migration Analysis Center;
- \$3.9 million increase for the Office of Homeland Security Statistics;
- \$2 million for the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, including \$580,000 to sustain activities related to the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017;
- \$18 million for Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention grants; and

- \$15 million for the Alternatives to Detention case management grant pilot program.

Management Directorate – The bill provides \$4.2 billion for the Management Directorate, an increase of \$5.1 million above fiscal year 2023. Of these amounts, the bill provides:

- \$124.1 million for the consolidation of DHS offices in the National Capital Region, including the continued development of the **DHS headquarters campus** at St. Elizabeths;
- \$48.6 million for facilities transformation efforts, including lease efficiencies, co-location/consolidation efforts, and funding for electric vehicle charging stations; and
- \$2.5 billion for the Federal Protective Service.

Office of Inspector General – The bill provides \$220.1 million for the Office of Inspector General, an increase of \$5.3 million above fiscal year 2023.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) – The bill provides \$19.6 billion for CBP, \$3.2 billion above fiscal year 2023, including:

- \$1.6 billion for border management requirements, including Border Patrol processing facilities, transportation requirements, migrant medical needs, and other related support costs;
- \$495 million for additional Border Patrol Agents intended to achieve an end-strength of 22,000 agents; this funding will help Border Patrol address remaining border management funding gaps due to hiring challenges at CBP;
- \$650 million for the shelter and services grant program;
- \$20 million to continue efforts to combat forced labor practices;
- \$40 million for CBP's Innovation Team (INVNT);
- \$11.5 million for suicide prevention and workforce wellness efforts, including employee on-site clinicians and child back-up care, for a total of \$43.9 million;
- \$20 million for an additional 150 CBP Officers to support counter fentanyl efforts;
- \$75.5 million to acquire additional non-intrusive inspection detection (NII) systems;
- \$103.5 million to operate and sustain current border technology program, to include \$7.1 million for Counter-UAS, \$10 million for cross border tunnel threats, \$7.7 million for team awareness kits, and \$38.2 for Autonomous Surveillance Towers (AST) operations;

- \$37 million for operations of NII and other port of entry technology and opioid technology;
- \$21.1 million for CBP's Light Enforcement Platform, for a total of \$29.1 million.

Additionally, the bill provides—

- No new funding for border wall; and
- No rescission of the prior year's border barrier system funding, which will allow continued environmental mitigation efforts to address the failed and destructive Trump border wall construction projects.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) – Provides \$9.6 billion for ICE, \$798 million above fiscal year 2023, including:

- \$2.5 billion for Homeland Security Investigations, an increase of \$123 million above fiscal year 2023.
- \$5.1 billion for Enforcement and Removal Operations, \$900 million above fiscal year 2023, including:
 - \$470.2 million for Alternatives to Detention, \$27.5 million above fiscal year 2023.
- \$30.5 million above fiscal year 2023 for countering fentanyl and human smuggling investigative efforts including \$10 million for the new fentanyl task forces and \$10 million for investigative efforts tied to the expansion of non-intrusive inspection technology at ports of entry.
- \$11 million above fiscal year 2023 for enforcement and removal assistants, non-law enforcement staff to assist with the management and processing of individuals on the non-detained and detained dockets.
- \$5 million above fiscal year 2023 for technology to enhance credible fear screening and visitation, supplementing access to counsel and enhancing visitation options for those in ICE custody.
- \$3 million above fiscal year 2023 to build on ICE's efforts to expand the body-worn cameras pilot program.

Transportation Security Administration (TSA) – Provides \$10.6 billion for TSA, \$1.3 billion above fiscal year 2023, including:

- \$1 billion above fiscal year 2023 to maintain the current pay structure for all TSA personnel and invest in pay equity across DHS;

- \$52.7 million above fiscal year 2023 for collective bargaining, Merit System Protection, and associated costs to support the expansion of employees' rights and improvement of workplace conditions; and
- \$111 million above the President's budget request to continue exit lane staffing that is required by law.

Coast Guard – Provides \$11.8 billion in discretionary funding for the Coast Guard, \$122.7 million above fiscal year 2023, including:

- \$1.4 billion for investments in the Coast Guard's air and marine fleet, and facilities, including:
 - Continued support for the Offshore Patrol Cutter program, Fast Response Cutters, MH-60 helicopters, and new funding for the Commercially Available Polar Icebreaker, and Great Lakes Icebreaker.
 - \$187.5 million, which is \$43.5 million above the President's budget request for shore facilities and other infrastructure, including housing for Coast Guard families.
- \$354.3 million above fiscal year 2023 to invest further in Coast Guard operational readiness, personnel, and their families.
- \$1.5 million for an independent review to investigate how the Coast Guard addresses sexual assaults.

United States Secret Service (USSS) – Provides \$3.1 billion for the USSS, \$265.6 million above fiscal year 2023, including increases above the President's request of:

- \$22 million for increased travel expenses;
- \$23.7 million for the safeguarding of protectees;
- \$33.9 million for increased National Special Security Event (NSSE) support;
- \$5 million for the National Threat Assessment Center (NTAC); and
- \$20.1 million for permanent change of station requirements.
- The bill includes a total of \$153.9 million for increased 2024 Presidential campaign support, as requested, and \$26.7 million for the National Computer Forensics Institute (NCFI) to sustain current basic and advanced computer forensics training needs for state and local law enforcement officers, judges, and prosecutors in support of the Secret Service mission.

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) – Provides \$2.9 billion for CISA, \$34.1 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – Provides \$25.3 billion for FEMA, \$72.9 million below fiscal year 2023, including:

- \$20.3 billion for disaster response and recovery efforts; and
- \$3.5 billion for Federal Assistance, including:
 - \$468 million for the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP);
 - \$553.5 million for the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI);
 - \$274.5 million for the Nonprofit Security Grant Program;
 - \$648 million for firefighter grant programs;
 - \$40 million for the Next Generation Warning System to improve the capabilities of public broadcasters to send critical emergency and civil defense warnings;
 - \$18 million transferred from the Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships for Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention grants;
 - \$15 million transferred from the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties for an Alternatives to Detention case management grant pilot program; and
 - \$117 million for the Emergency Food and Shelter program.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) – Provides \$281.1 million for USCIS, including:

- \$111.1 million for the E-Verify program;
- \$160.1 million for refugee processing, asylum, and work authorization backlog reduction; and
- \$10 million for the Citizenship and Integration Grant program;

Other

- \$377.2 million for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers, \$29.4 million below the fiscal year 2023 enacted level.
- \$741.6 million for the Science and Technology Directorate, \$158.9 million below fiscal year 2023.
- \$409.4 million for the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office, \$21.6 million below fiscal year 2023.

Policy Provisions

- Requires ICE to make information about the 287(g) program publicly available.
- Requires ICE to terminate any 287(g) agreement if the DHS Office of Inspector General determines that such terms have been materially violated.
- Requires ICE to sever contracts with detention facilities that fail two consecutive inspections and requires more frequent inspections by ICE's Office of Professional Responsibility.

- Ensures access by Members of Congress to detention facilities.
- Prohibits DHS from destroying records related to the death of, potential sexual assault against, or abuse of individuals in its custody.
- Ensures that information shared with ICE by the Department of Health and Human Services on potential sponsors of unaccompanied children cannot be used by ICE for detention or removal purposes unless the sponsor has a dangerous criminal background.
- Prohibits DHS from placing pregnant women in restraints except in extraordinary circumstances.
- Requires ICE to publish information on a publicly available website with the numbers and types of people in its custody, such as:
 - families and transgender detainees;
 - border apprehension detainees;
 - interior enforcement detainees; and
 - those who are in custody who have a positive credible fear claim.
- Includes language to support a Department-wide employee emergency back-up care program.

This legislation rejects House Republican poison pill riders, including language that:

Targeted underserved, underrepresented, or vulnerable populations, including language that would have—

- Prohibited executive orders related to diversity, equity, and inclusion.
- Prohibited the implementation of the Executive Order on Promoting Access to Voting with certain exceptions, making it more difficult for people to vote.

Pushed misguided and harmful law enforcement and funding limitations, including language that would have—

- Prohibited the dismantling, demolishing, removal, or damage to existing border wall, regardless of safety, environmental, impacts to the local community, other border-related investments (such as port-of-entry expansions), or any other considerations.
- Prohibited the use of the CBP One application to assist with the parole of any noncitizen into the U.S., needlessly limiting CBP's ability to manage an orderly and secure process at its ports of entry.
- Prohibited the reduction of 287(g) program participation, even if there is an established pattern and practice of civil rights abuses and further exposing asylum seekers to smugglers.
- Required not less than \$2 million to be used to enter into new 287(g) agreements.

- Prohibited the Department from maximizing the use of its resources to target individuals who pose the greatest threats to our communities through the exercise of enforcement priorities and prosecutorial discretion.
- Prohibited funds to carry out the DHS memorandum titled “Worksite Enforcement: The Strategy to Protect the American Labor Market, the Conditions of the American Worksite, and the Dignity of the Individual.”
- Limited participation in the Alternatives to Detention program unless the Secretary determines, on a case-by-case basis, that the individual is not subject to detention, or the Secretary certifies there is insufficient ICE detention availability.
- Prohibited implementation of pay reforms at the TSA, even if such measures are necessary for fairness and equity in the workforce.
- Prohibited the use of funds for the rule entitled “Procedures or Credible Fear Screening and Consideration of Asylum, Withholding of Removal, and CAT Protection Claims by Asylum Officers” that allows asylum officers to adjudicate asylum claims for individuals subject to expedited removal – an effort intended to help alleviate the immigration court backlog.
- Prohibited the use of funds for the Secretary to fund outside counsel unless he obligates funding for the border wall.
- Prohibited the use of funds to implement, administer, or enforce the rule entitled “Public Charge Ground of Inadmissibility” published by the Department of Homeland Security in the Federal Register on September 9, 2022 (87 Fed. Reg. 55472).
- Prohibited funds for the Uniting for Ukraine program.
- Prohibited funds to terminate the Migrant Protection Protocols.

Advocated for restrictions that weaken our defenses and resiliency, including language that would have—

- Limited the Department’s ability to counter disinformation campaigns, including malign foreign influence.
- Limited CISA’s ability to counter mis-, dis-, or mal-information efforts by domestic extremists and other adversaries who seek to cause harm to critical infrastructure.
- Prohibited funds to implement the Climate Literacy Strategy.
- Prohibited funds for the Department of Homeland Security’s Environmental Justice Strategy.
- Prohibited funds for the Homeland Intelligence Experts Group.

Advanced other harmful provisions, including language that would have—

- Prohibited funds to implement any of the following executive orders:
 - Executive Order No. 13990, relating to Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis.
 - Executive Order No. 14008, relating to Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad

- Section 6 of Executive Order No. 14013, relating to Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs To Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration
- Executive Order No. 14030, relating to Climate-Related Financial Risk
- Executive Order No. 14057, relating to Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability
- Executive Order No. 14082, relating to Implementation of the Energy and Infrastructure Provisions of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022.
- Executive Order No. 14096, relating to Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All
- Prohibited CBP from implementing its “Emergency Driving and Vehicular Pursuits” policy or any similar policy; this policy was put in place to reduce the inherent risks to the public, officers, and agents posed by vehicular pursuits.
- Prohibited funds to assist the Department of Defense to house persons, including family members of Coast Guard personnel, at a military installation in the United States, except in the case of a major disaster declaration.