

Border Security

2020
BUDGET
FACT
SHEET



STRENGTHENING BORDER SECURITY AND IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT

Illegal immigration and other illicit materials, particularly illegal drugs, coming across our borders have strained Federal resources and overwhelmed agencies charged with border security and immigration enforcement. High levels of illegal immigration have also impacted the local communities where many of these aliens have settled. The Federal government must employ all lawful means to enforce the immigration laws of the United States and reduce the flow of illegal aliens and illegal drugs into the country.

The President's 2020 Budget provides funding for sizable investments in:

- Border infrastructure;
- Border security technology and equipment;
- Additional law enforcement personnel at U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE);
- Increased capacity to administratively detain illegal aliens and criminal aliens;
- Increased capacity to adjudicate immigration cases at the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR);
- Increased capacity to remove illegal aliens; and
- Shelter capacity and care for Unaccompanied Alien Children.

The Administration is committed to providing our law enforcement personnel the tools and resources they need to secure our country.

Border Security and Immigration Enforcement Funding by Year: FYs 2014 - 2020 (\$ billions)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 PB
CBP	\$10.6	\$10.9	\$11.2	\$12.1	\$14.0	\$15.0	\$18.2
ICE	\$5.3	\$6.0	\$5.8	\$6.4	\$7.1	\$7.6	\$8.8
EOIR	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.5	\$0.6	\$0.7
UAC	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$0.9	\$1.2	\$1.3	\$1.3	\$1.3
DOD	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3.6
Total	\$17.1	\$18.1	\$18.3	\$20.1	\$22.9	\$24.5	\$32.6

Department of Homeland Security. Overall 2020 funding for U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) (\$18.2 billion) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) (\$8.8 billion) is 19 percent higher than the FY 2019 level.

The Budget proposes sizable investments in a border wall; border security technology and equipment; funding to hire additional CBP and ICE law enforcement officers; and increased capacity to detain and deport illegal aliens.

- The Budget requests \$5.4 billion in high priority investments in border security technology, infrastructure, and equipment to help CBP prevent, detect, and interdict illegal border crossings. These investments include:
 - \$5 billion for new border wall in locations identified by the Border Patrol as necessary to obtain operational control of the border and impede the flow of illegal crossings; and,
 - \$367 million for aircraft, vessels, surveillance technology, and equipment to support the interdiction of illegal aliens, illicit drugs such as deadly fentanyl, and contraband across U.S. borders.
- The Budget continues implementation of the President's direction to hire 5,000 additional Border Patrol Agents and 10,000 ICE officers and investigators. The Budget proposes \$478 million to hire and support 1,750 additional law enforcement officers and agents at CBP and ICE. Specifically:
 - CBP: The Budget proposes \$164 million to hire and support an additional 750 U.S. Border Patrol Agents to interdict people, illicit drugs, and contraband illegally entering the United States between ports of entry.
 - ICE: The Budget proposes \$314 million to hire and support an additional 1,000 Law Enforcement Officers, 128 immigration prosecuting attorneys, and 538 critical support staff to support the President's direction to increase interior immigration enforcement.
- The Budget invests \$28 million for additional staffing for the screening of people and goods entering the United States at the ports of entry. This increase includes 171 new Customs and Border Protection Officers (CBPOs), 91 Mission and Operational Support positions, and five Agriculture Specialists.
- The Budget makes other investments in increasing interior immigration enforcement, including:
 - \$2.7 billion in total funding for 54,000 average daily ICE immigration detention beds;
 - \$220 million for the identification, location, and arrest of fugitive illegal aliens in the United States;
 - \$557 million for the removal of criminal aliens incarcerated in U.S. jails and prisons; and
 - \$122 million for the E-Verify program to support mandatory nationwide use, ensuring that businesses employ only those authorized to work in the U.S.

Department of Justice. At the Department of Justice (DOJ), the 2020 Budget proposes an overall funding level of \$673 million for the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), a 19 percent increase over the 2019 level. As part of the Administration's efforts to reduce the pending caseload, the Budget expands EOIR's adjudicatory capacity by providing funding for an additional 100 Immigration Judge (IJ) teams.

Department of Health and Human Services. The UAC Program, operated by the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), is required to provide care, food, shelter, and services to UAC in ORR custody before release to a suitable sponsor, usually a parent or close relative. To address the continued unpredictability of funding needs and the possibility of a material increase in referrals from the southern border, the Budget makes up to \$3.7 billion available in FY 2020. The Budget proposes \$1.3 billion in base discretionary funding

for the Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) Program, level with FY 2019 enacted. In addition, the request further expands the Secretary's transfer authority allowing funding up to 20 percent of the appropriated amount into the account, which affords the Secretary flexibility to address unforeseen increases in UAC referrals to the program. Finally, to ensure HHS is able to meet the legal and programmatic requirements involved in the UAC Program during periods of high referrals, the Budget requests a mandatory contingency fund capped at \$2 billion over a three-year period.

Department of Defense. The Budget proposes \$3.6 billion in new military construction resources for barriers to assist DHS in securing and managing the southern border.

Sanctuary Cities. Within the Budget's statutory proposals for DHS and DOJ, there are twin provisions that would amend 8 U.S.C. 1373 to:

- Clarify that a Federal, State, or local law, a Federal, State, or local government entity or official may not prohibit, or in any way restrict, any government entity or official from honoring or complying with a civil immigration detainer; and
- Explicitly authorize DHS and DOJ to condition certain grants and cooperative agreements on requirements that recipients agree to cooperate with specific Federal immigration enforcement activities and requests.

Deficit Reduction. The Budget also includes two immigration-related deficit reduction proposals:

- The Budget proposes adding a 10 percent surcharge to immigration filing fees to be used for deficit reduction. This proposal, which will raise \$5 billion over the next ten years, recognizes that those who relocate to the U.S benefit significantly from the Nation's opportunities; and
- The Budget also proposes a 35 percent increase in all civil and criminal worksite enforcement penalties assessed against those employers who violate Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) provisions on the unlawful employment of aliens. The additional revenue from these increases will be directed to deficit reduction.