



# Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP)

Fiscal Years 2016–2020

April 7, 2015

Fiscal Year 2015 Report to Congress



Homeland  
Security

*Office of the Chief Financial Officer*



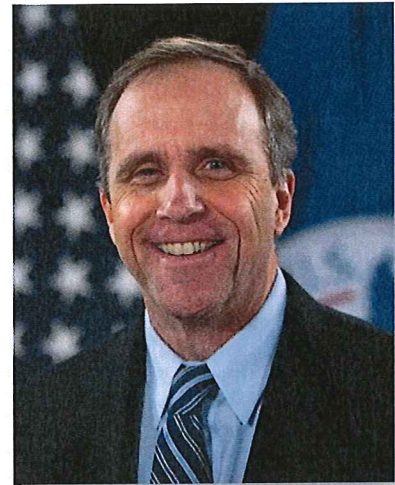
# Forward

April 7, 2015

I am pleased to present the following report, “Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP)” for Fiscal Years (FYs) 2016–2020, which has been prepared by the Office of the Chief Financial Officer.

The report responds to the reporting requirements set forth in the *FY 2014 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations Act* (P.L. 113-76) and accompanying Explanatory Statement, House Report 113-91, and Senate Report 113-77; as well as Section 874 of the *Homeland Security Act of 2002* (P.L. 107-296).

Pursuant to congressional requirements, this report is being provided to the following Members of Congress:



The Honorable John R. Carter  
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Lucille E. Roybal-Allard  
Ranking Member, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable John Hoeven  
Chairman, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Jeanne Shaheen  
Ranking Member, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Michael T. McCaul  
Chair, House Committee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Bennie G. Thompson  
Ranking Member, House Committee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Ron Johnson  
Chair, Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

The Honorable Thomas R. Carper  
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Inquiries relating to this report may be directed to me at (202) 447-5751.

Sincerely,



Chip Fulghum  
Chief Financial Officer

# Executive Summary

The FY 2016–FY 2020 FYHSP is the Department’s 5-year plan, providing an allocation of resource requirements within projected funding. This document provides an overview of the Department including its organizational and strategic structure, an overview of the operational and support offices and the programs that make up each Component, and time-phased resource requirements aligned to our Component structure.

DHS was stood up in March 2003 as a result of the 9/11 terrorist attacks—bringing together 22 separate agencies and offices from across the Federal Government to protect our country from new and evolving threats. Today our workforce of more than 240,000 law enforcement agents, officers, and men and women on the frontlines put their lives at risk every day to protect our country from threats to the homeland; secure our land, air, and maritime borders; enforce our immigration laws; and respond to natural disasters.

Over the past 5 years DHS has transformed how we protect our Nation from the most serious threats of the 21st century. We have improved our Nation’s domestic capabilities to detect and prevent terrorist attacks against our people, our communities, and our critical infrastructure. We have increased our ability to analyze and distribute threat information at all levels while providing significant resources, training, and technical assistance to state and local law enforcement and first responders in order to increase expertise and capacity on the frontlines. We have deployed unprecedented levels of personnel, technology, and resources to protect our Nation’s borders and focused our efforts on smart and effective enforcement of immigration laws while streamlining and facilitating the legal immigration process. In addition, we have continued to work to strengthen and evolve the homeland security enterprise to better defend against evolving terrorist threats.

In addition, over the last year the Department, as part of Secretary Johnson’s Unity of Effort initiative, we have continued to work to strengthen our Department-wide management processes and harmonize them to provide coherency and traceability from strategic guidance to operational results. Many of these efforts are reflected in this FYHSP; others will emerge and be reflected in future versions as the integration of the homeland security enterprise continues to evolve.

The [FY 2016 Budget](#) request for DHS is \$64.9 billion in funding. Excluding the Disaster Relief Fund cap adjustment, total planned resources (gross discretionary and mandatory budgetary resources) over the FYHSP period grow by an average of 2.21 percent in total authority per year or approximately \$5.3 billion by FY 2020. Growth in net discretionary funds per year over the FYHSP period is 1.06 percent while annual growth in mandatory funding is 3.47 percent.

For further information regarding the Department’s performance and financial reporting, our annual performance reports and annual financial reports can be found at [http://www.dhs.gov/xabout/budget/editorial\\_0430.shtm](http://www.dhs.gov/xabout/budget/editorial_0430.shtm).



# Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) Fiscal Years 2016–2020

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# I. Legislative Language

This document responds to the reporting requirements in the *FY 2014 DHS Appropriations Act* (P.L. 113-76) and accompanying Joint Explanatory Statement, House Report 113-91, and Senate Report 113-77.

P.L. 113-76 states:

*Provided*, That the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, at the time the President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2015 is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, the Future Years Homeland Security Program, as authorized by section 874 of Public Law 107-296 (6 U.S.C. 454).

The Joint Explanatory Statement includes the following provision:

Bill language is included requiring the Secretary to submit with the fiscal year 2015 budget submission a Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP), as directed in the House report.

House Report 113-91 states:

Consistent with section 874 of Public law 107-296, the Department shall submit a Future Years Homeland Security Program budget as part for the fiscal year 2015 budget justification, reflecting anticipated spending for fiscal years 2015-2019. It shall be in unclassified form so as to be accessible to the public.

Senate Report 113-77 states:

Consistent with section 874 of Public Law 107-296, the Department shall submit a Future Years Homeland Security Program budget as part of the fiscal year 2015 budget justification. The report is to display funding by appropriation account and subordinate program, project, or activity. Further the report is to provide a 5-year capital investment plan for all major acquisitions. The report shall be in unclassified form so as to be accessible to the general public.

Additionally, this document responds to the reporting requirements in the *Homeland Security Act of 2002* (P.L. 107-296), Section 874, as amended by 6 U.S.C. § 454, which states:

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each budget request submitted to Congress for the Department under Section 1105 of Title 31, United States Code, shall, at or about the same time, be accompanied by a Future Years Homeland Security Program.

(b) CONTENTS.—The Future Years Homeland Security Program under subsection (a) shall be structured, and include the same type of information and

level of detail, as the Future Years Defense Program submitted to Congress by the Department of Defense under Section 221 of Title 10, United States Code.

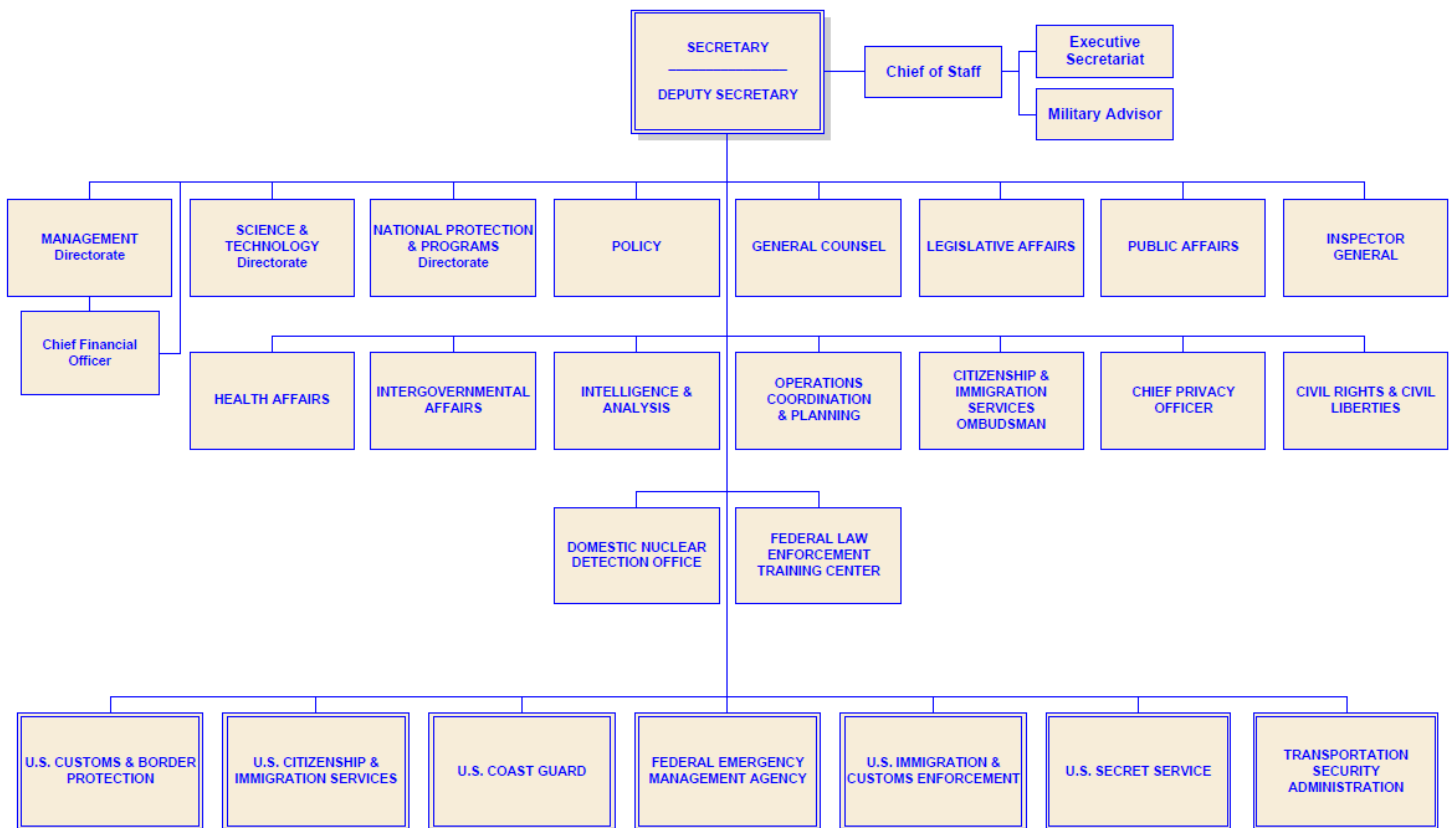
(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect with respect to the preparation and submission of the fiscal year 2005 budget request for the Department and for any subsequent fiscal year, except that the first Future Years Homeland Security Program shall be submitted not later than 90 days after the Department's fiscal year 2005 budget request is submitted to Congress.



## II. Organizational Structure

DHS's operational Components lead the Department's frontline activities to protect our Nation. The remaining DHS Components provide resources, analysis, equipment, research, policy development, and support to ensure the frontline organizations have the tools and resources to accomplish the DHS mission. For more information about the Department's structure, visit our Web site at <http://www.dhs.gov/organization>.

**DHS Organizational Chart**



### III. FY 2016–FY 2020 Resource Allocation by Component

The [FY 2016 Budget](#) request for DHS is \$64.9 billion in funding. Excluding the Disaster Relief Fund cap adjustment, total planned resources (gross discretionary and mandatory budgetary resources) over the FYHSP period grow by an average of 2.21 percent in total authority per year or approximately \$5.3 billion by FY 2020. Growth in net discretionary funds per year over the FYHSP period is 1.06 percent while annual growth in mandatory funding is 3.47 percent.

#### Resource Summary by DHS Component FY 2016–FY 2020 FYHSP Gross Discretionary & Mandatory Budgetary Resources

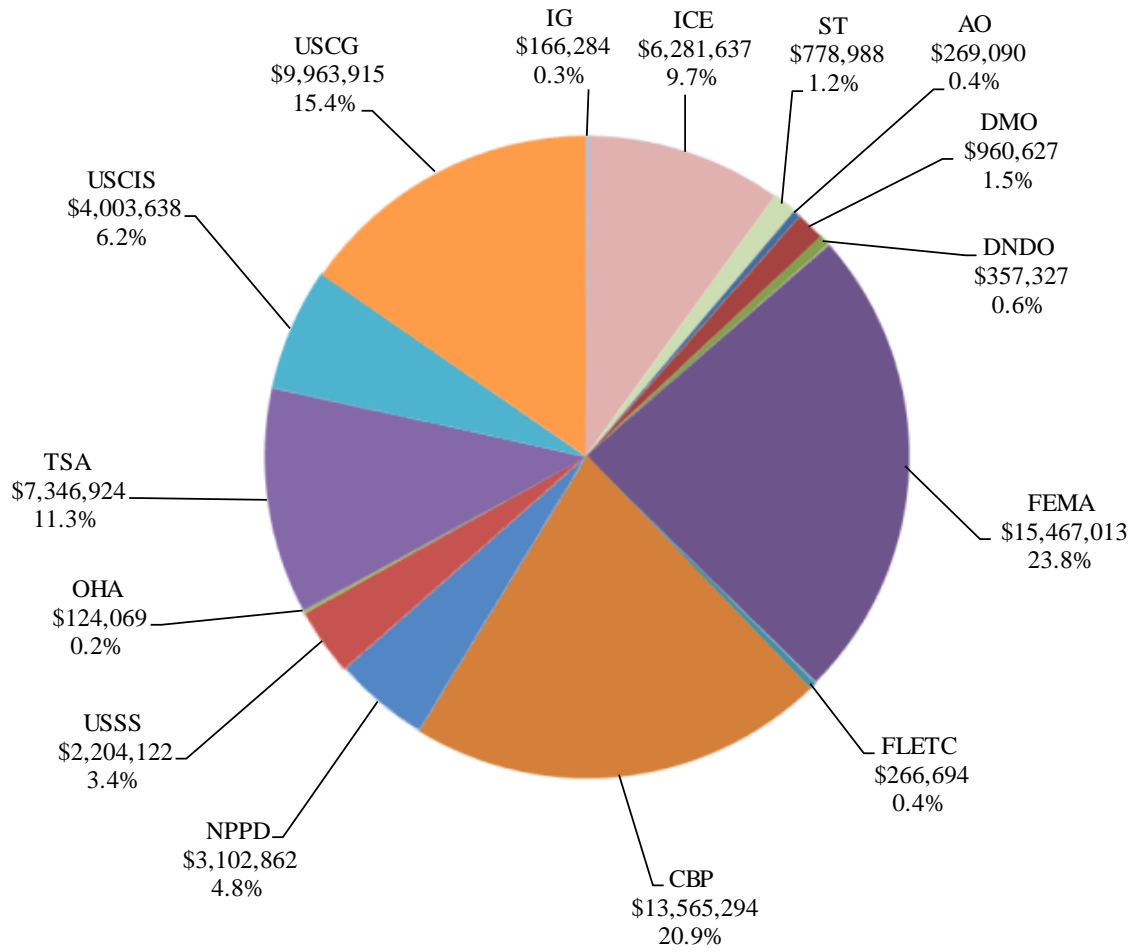
\$ in thousands

Component	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
<b>Gross Discretionary</b>	<b>\$ 51,949,007</b>	<b>\$ 46,573,406</b>	<b>\$ 47,584,658</b>	<b>\$ 48,232,682</b>	<b>\$ 48,664,171</b>
Analysis and Operations	269,090	274,471	279,961	282,760	285,588
Departmental Management and Operations	960,627	937,743	994,940	971,318	754,405
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	357,327	366,012	372,408	375,976	380,196
Federal Emergency Management Agency*	10,982,514	4,741,583	4,758,503	4,779,487	4,802,430
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers	266,694	245,057	250,052	252,766	255,194
Inspector General	166,284	176,621	179,511	183,164	186,367
National Protection and Programs Directorate	3,102,862	3,218,297	3,240,479	3,297,060	3,298,227
Office of Health Affairs	124,069	125,307	127,793	129,051	130,324
Science and Technology Directorate	778,988	805,741	826,672	841,652	879,771
Transportation Security Administration	7,091,724	7,240,617	7,405,057	7,701,662	7,763,531
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	129,671	131,947	134,383	135,627	136,883
U.S. Coast Guard	8,140,096	8,439,115	8,732,533	8,768,348	8,884,929
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	11,680,302	11,874,479	12,213,224	12,370,210	12,551,757
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	5,959,637	6,136,039	6,270,902	6,288,085	6,363,462
U.S. Secret Service	1,939,122	1,860,377	1,798,240	1,855,516	1,991,107
<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>\$ 12,909,477</b>	<b>\$ 13,579,526</b>	<b>\$ 13,988,478</b>	<b>\$ 14,397,124</b>	<b>\$ 14,794,176</b>
Federal Emergency Management Agency	4,484,499	4,921,419	5,153,739	5,373,323	5,565,650
Transportation Security Administration	255,200	255,200	252,618	252,674	252,674
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	3,873,967	3,937,042	4,014,583	4,093,674	4,174,346
U.S. Coast Guard	1,823,819	1,944,116	1,992,549	2,063,709	2,139,775
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	1,884,992	1,934,749	1,987,989	2,026,744	2,074,731
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	322,000	322,000	322,000	322,000	322,000
U.S. Secret Service	265,000	265,000	265,000	265,000	265,000
<b>Total (Mandatory &amp; Discretionary)</b>	<b>\$ 64,858,484</b>	<b>\$ 60,152,932</b>	<b>\$ 61,573,136</b>	<b>\$ 62,629,806</b>	<b>\$ 63,458,347</b>

Note: FY 2016 includes \$6.7B for FEMA’s Disaster Relief Fund cap adjustment.

## FY 2016 Resources by Component

(Gross Discretionary & Mandatory Budgetary Resources) (\$ in thousands)



## IV. DHS Components and Programs

The following table describes the operational and support Components of DHS along with the mission programs that make up each Component.

<p><b>U.S. Customs and Border Protection:</b> CBP is responsible for securing America’s borders to protect the United States against threats and prevent the illegal entry of inadmissible persons and contraband, while facilitating lawful travel and trade.</p>
<p><b>CBP Programs</b></p>
<p><b><i>Securing America's Borders:</i></b> The Securing America’s Borders program is charged with securing America’s southwest, northern, and certain coastal borders. Through the coordinated use of operational capabilities and assets of the U.S. Border Patrol and the Office of Air and Marine, CBP prevents terrorists and terrorist weapons, illegal aliens, smugglers, narcotics, and other contraband from moving across the border of the United States.</p>
<p><b><i>Securing and Expediting Trade:</i></b> The Securing and Expediting Trade program encompasses a multi-layered system of people, technology, intelligence, risk information, targeting, international cooperation and expanded shipper vetting that provides CBP greater flexibility and capacity in shifting functions away from the physical border, allowing CBP to better intercept potential threats before they can cause harm while expediting legal trade/commerce.</p>
<p><b><i>Securing and Expediting Travel:</i></b> The Securing and Expediting Travel program encompasses a multi-layered system of people, technology, intelligence, risk information, targeting, international cooperation and expanded traveler vetting that provides CBP greater flexibility in shifting functions away from the physical border, allowing CBP to intercept potential threats before they can cause harm while expediting legal travel.</p>
<p><b><i>Intelligence &amp; Targeting:</i></b> The Intelligence and Targeting program supports a flexible enforcement capability that anticipates and detects border violations threatening our security, economy, and public safety. Serving as a powerful partnership that connects the law enforcement &amp; intelligence communities, the enterprise develops, provides and coordinates capabilities to support the Agency’s primary mission to secure our borders, and works toward its vision to become a responsive enterprise enabling CBP to serve as a premier intelligence-driven law enforcement agency. The enterprise promotes four essential outcomes: (1) detect threats away from our borders; (2) identify travelers &amp; shipments according to the threat they pose; (3) integrate and coordinate our intelligence &amp; targeting capabilities; (4) establish stronger partnerships with domestic and foreign partners.</p>
<p><b><i>Integrated Operations:</i></b> Integrated Operations has established the foundation for an integrated, all-hazards planning framework that considers routine emergencies or interruptions of border security operations including trade and travel and catastrophic events. Integrated into responses are CBP perspectives, which include Internal as well as external Communications, and interagency coordination with communications. CBP will adopt both the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Framework (NRF) as the common doctrine for communications planning, execution and response.</p>

**U.S. Coast Guard:** The U.S. Coast Guard is one of the five armed forces of the United States and protects the maritime economy and the environment, defends our maritime borders, and saves those in peril. Additionally, the Coast Guard is a law enforcement and regulatory agency with broad domestic legal authorities.

### **U.S. Coast Guard Programs**

***Marine Transportation System Management:*** The Marine Transportation System Management program ensures a safe, secure, efficient and environmentally sound waterways system. The U.S. Coast Guard minimizes disruptions to maritime commerce by assessing and mitigating risks to safe navigation and by providing waterways restoration capabilities after extreme weather events, marine accidents, or terrorist incidents. The Coast Guard works in concert with other federal agencies, state and local governments, marine industries, maritime associations, and the international community to optimize balanced use of the Nation's marine transportation system. The following statutory missions contribute to the Coast Guard's Marine Transportation System Management program: Aids to Navigation and Ice Operations.

***Maritime Law Enforcement:*** The Maritime Law Enforcement program preserves America's jurisdictional rights within our maritime borders and suppresses violations of U.S. federal law on, under, and over the seas. The Coast Guard is the lead federal maritime law enforcement agency for enforcing national and international law on the high seas, outer continental shelf, and inland from the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) to inland navigable waters, including the Great Lakes. The following statutory missions contribute to the Coast Guard's Maritime Law Enforcement program: Drug Interdiction; Migrant Interdiction; Living Marine Resources; and Other Law Enforcement.

***Maritime Prevention:*** The Maritime Prevention program mitigates the risk of human casualties and property losses, minimizes security risks, and protects the marine environment. The following statutory missions contribute to the Coast Guard's Maritime Prevention program: Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security; Marine Safety; and Marine Environmental Protection.

***Maritime Response:*** The Maritime Response program mitigates the consequences of marine casualties and disastrous events. The Coast Guard minimizes loss of life, injury, and property loss by searching for and rescuing persons in distress in the maritime environment. Coast Guard preparedness efforts ensure incident response and recovery resources are fully ready and capable to minimize impact of disasters to people, the environment, and the economy. The following statutory missions contribute to the Coast Guard's Maritime Response program: Search and Rescue and Marine Environmental Protection.

***Maritime Security Operations:*** The Maritime Security Operations program encompasses activities required by legislative, executive, and policy mandates to detect, deter, prevent, disrupt, and recover from terrorist attacks and other criminal acts in the maritime domain. It includes the execution of antiterrorism, response, and select recovery operations. This program conducts the operational element of the Coast Guard's Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security mission and complements the other two elements: the establishment and oversight of maritime security regimes and maritime domain awareness.

***Defense Operations:*** The Defense Operations program provides unique authorities and capabilities to support the National Military Strategy. The program portfolio comprises eight activities including: Maritime Interdiction Operations; Combating Maritime Terrorism; Port Operations Security and Defense (to include maintaining a Title 10 Reserve force and providing Aids to Navigation support for battle-space preparation); Military Environmental Response Operations; Coastal Sea Control Operations (including providing the Department of Defense

assured surface access in ice-covered and ice-diminished waters); Maritime Operational Threat Response (MOTR); Rotary Wing Air Intercept Operations; and Support for Theater Security Cooperation Initiatives. The statutory mission Defense Readiness contributes to the Coast Guard's Defense Operations program.

**Mission Support:** The Mission Support program is a portfolio of output-oriented mission support programs. These programs support the needs of the operational forces of the Coast Guard and the maritime community and address crosscutting areas such as research and development, policy and regulatory guidance, asset management, and capabilities. This program includes several information technology (IT) transformational initiatives (excluding acquisition projects) that are designed to improve information sharing within the Coast Guard, strengthen information availability, improve vessel tracking, provide a fully secure IT environment, and enhance financial management and audit practices.

**Cross-Cutting Investments and Maintenance:** The Cross-Cutting Capital Investments and Maintenance program is derived from the Acquisition Construction and Improvements (AC&I) and Operating Expenses (OE) sections of the CJ. AC&I funds the acquisition of new capital assets, construction of required facilities, and physical improvements to existing facilities and assets. This program is intended to align with the resource levels contained in the DHS Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) which capture total AC&I budget authority and the portion of O&M for investments not captured as Mission Support.

**Federal Emergency Management Agency:** Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) supports our citizens and first responders to ensure that as a nation we work together to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

#### **FEMA Programs**

**Preparedness:** The National Preparedness Program works to ensure that the Nation is prepared for disasters of all kinds. This program houses management and administrative support functions associated with training and national exercise programs funded through the State and Local Programs appropriation.

**Protection:** The National Continuity Program carries out a mandated mission to provide Executive Agent leadership to guarantee the survival of an enduring Constitutional government by ensuring continuity of national operations in response to national emergencies. FEMA maintains an appropriately resourced, staffed, and equipped ability to provide Executive Leadership for Continuity of Government (COG), Continuity of Operations (COOP), and national contingency programs.

**Response:** The Response programs provide the core Federal response capability to save lives and protect property in communities throughout the Nation that have been overwhelmed by the impact of a major disaster or an emergency. Response Operations ensures that Federal disaster response systems and capabilities are properly positioned to support Federal decision-makers to immediately receive and react to the requirements to support states that have been overwhelmed by the demands of an emergency or major disaster.

**Recovery:** The Recovery program ensures that individuals and communities affected by disasters of all sizes, including catastrophic and terrorist events, return to normal function with minimal suffering and disruption of services through Individual Assistance and Public Assistance. Through the Recovery program, FEMA takes the lead among federal agencies, state and local governments and representatives of non-governmental organizations to support

communities in rebuilding so individuals, civic institutions, businesses, and governmental organizations can function on their own, return to normal life, and protect against future hazards.

**Mitigation:** The Mitigation program works to strengthen mitigation nationwide to reduce the Nation’s vulnerability to natural disasters or other emergencies, and to facilitate adoption and enforcement of up-to-date design and construction practices through State and local building codes. Mitigation supports activities that result in sound risk management decisions by individuals, private-sector, and public-sector entities. The Mitigation program conducts three core activities: risk analysis, risk reduction, and insurance against flood risk. These areas work together to reduce the loss of life and property, to enable individuals to recover more rapidly from floods and other disasters, and to lessen the financial burden on taxpayers.

**Integrated Operations:** A program whose predominant function is to provide command and control; coordination; information and situational awareness; or occupational health and safety to multiple DHS mission programs.

**Transportation Security Administration:** The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) protects the Nation’s transportation systems to ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce.

#### **TSA Programs**

**Intermodal Screening Operations:** Intermodal Screening Operations focuses its resources to improve passenger experience at security checkpoints by applying new intelligence-driven, risk-based screening procedures and enhancing use of technology. By placing more emphasis on prescreening individuals and optimizing screening processes and the use of technology, TSA can focus its efforts on passengers who are more likely to pose a risk to transportation, enhancing the travel experience for known and trusted travelers going through expedited screening. TSA also supports the installation of electronic baggage screening equipment in our Nation's airports to ensure 100% screening of checked baggage, including Explosives Trace Detection devices and Explosive Detection System equipment. Other activities captured in this program area are air cargo screening, federal and proprietary canine deployments, and vetting airline passengers and transportation employees.

**Intermodal Assessments and Enforcement:** Intermodal Assessments and Enforcement encompasses TSA’s security reviews, assessment, and enforcement activities in the various modes of transportation. Activities captured in this program area include: Intelligence and Analysis, Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response teams, domestic and international inspectors, and reviews and assessments.

**In-Flight Security:** In-Flight Security encompasses TSA’s in-flight security activities in the aviation domain. Activities captured in this program area includes: Federal Air Marshals’ international and domestic flight coverage, deputizing airline pilots, and training crew members in self-defense.

**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement:** U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is the principal investigative arm of DHS and the second largest investigative agency in the Federal Government. ICE's primary mission is to promote homeland security and public safety through the criminal and civil enforcement of federal laws governing border control, customs, trade, and immigration.

**ICE Programs**

**Homeland Security Investigations (HSI):** The Homeland Security Investigations program conducts criminal investigations to protect the United States against terrorist and other criminal organizations that threaten public safety and national security; combats transnational criminal enterprises that seek to exploit America's legitimate trade, travel, and financial systems; and upholds and enforces America's customs and immigration laws at and beyond our Nation's borders.

**Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO):** The Enforcement and Removal Operations program enforces the Nation's immigration laws by identifying and apprehending removable aliens, detaining these individuals when necessary, and removing them from the United States. To enforce border security, protect public safety, and protect national security, ICE prioritizes the removal of individuals apprehended at the border or ports of entry while attempting to unlawfully enter the United States, as well as those who pose a danger to national security or a risk to public safety, including aliens convicted of crimes, with particular emphasis on violent criminals, felons, and repeat offenders.

**Automation Modernization:** Automation Modernization includes several information technology (IT) transformational initiatives. The Automation Modernization program will improve information sharing within the Department of Homeland Security and across ICE organizations, strengthen information availability, improve detainee tracking and preparation of travel documents, provide a fully secure IT environment, and enhance financial management and audit practices.

**Construction:** The Construction program provides housing, processing, medical, administrative, and support facilities needed to assist and meet the needs of Enforcement and Removal Operations activities. The Construction account funds are available until expended.

**U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services:** The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) oversees lawful immigration to the United States and is responsible for granting immigration and citizenship benefits, promoting an awareness and understanding of citizenship, and ensuring the integrity of our immigration system.

**USCIS Programs**

**Adjudication Services:** The Adjudication Services program oversees the legal review and adjudication of six to eight million immigration applications and petitions annually, including asylum applications, petitions by companies on behalf of foreign workers, and applications to naturalize and become a U.S. citizen.

**Information and Customer Service:** The Information and Customer Service program manages and coordinates USCIS's information and customer service functions and operations, policies and activities, and manages customer service call center operations. This program helps USCIS's customers to understand eligibility rules and USCIS's procedures, provides case status information, and answers thousands of written inquiries and millions of phone calls regarding immigration programs and benefits.

**Immigration Status Verification:** Immigration Status Verification delivers employment and



immigration status verification with innovative and unparalleled customer service. Through our Verification Information System, we enable authorized E-Verify and Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) users to verify work authorization and immigration status. E-Verify enables employers to quickly and easily verify the work authorization of their newly-hired employees, and SAVE enables federal, state and local government agencies to obtain immigration status information to determine applicants' eligibility for public benefits and licenses.

***Immigration Security and Integrity:*** Immigration Security and Integrity detects, pursues, and deters fraud; ensures law enforcement background checks are conducted on all persons seeking benefits prior to according such benefits; identifies systemic vulnerabilities and other weaknesses that compromise the integrity of the legal immigration system; performs as USCIS's primary conduit to and from the law enforcement and intelligence communities; and coordinates interagency policies, procedures, and other issues with U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

***Citizenship:*** The Office of Citizenship strengthens the cohesion of the nation by promoting the integration of immigrants into American civic culture. The Citizenship program: 1) develops educational products and information resources to foster immigrant integration and participation in American civic culture; 2) enhances training initiatives to promote an understanding of and appreciation for U.S. civic principles and the rights and responsibilities of citizenship; and 3) provides federal leadership on immigrant civic integration issues. The Office works with other federal agencies, state and local governments, community and faith-based organizations, adult educators, and other organizations that work with immigrants.

***Cross-Cutting Investments:*** The Cross-Cutting Investments program includes major cross-cutting acquisitions to improve the overall business processes of USCIS. The focus of these acquisitions is currently on information security, information sharing, and infrastructure enhancements.

**National Protection and Programs Directorate:** The National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) leads the Department's mission to reduce risk to the Nation's critical physical and cyber infrastructure through partnerships that foster collaboration and interoperability and through regulation of security of high-risk facilities.

#### **NPPD Programs**

***Cyber Security and Communications (CS&C):*** The Cybersecurity and Communications (CS&C) program collaborates with public, private, and international partners to ensure the security and continuity of the Nation's cyber and communications infrastructures in the event of terrorist attacks, cyber events, natural disasters, and catastrophic incidents. Additionally, CS&C protects and strengthens the reliability, survivability, and interoperability of the Nation's communications capabilities, including those utilized during emergencies, at the federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial levels.

***Infrastructure Protection (IP):*** The Infrastructure Protection (IP) program leads coordinated efforts to strengthen the security and resilience of critical infrastructure (CI), reducing risk to the Nation's physical CI from terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other catastrophic incidents. IP's core focus is on integrating and disseminating CI threat, consequence, and vulnerability information; developing and sharing risk mitigation strategies; and building national capacity to address security and resilience issues within the CI community. IP's efforts help to ensure that those assets, systems, and networks that underpin American society, including essential

government missions, public services, and economic functions, are sustained during steady-state and all-hazards situations. IP also ensures that CI elements are not exploited to inflict harm against people or institutions through regulatory initiatives and partnership efforts to share information and lessons learned from mass casualty events.

**Federal Protective Service (FPS):** The Federal Protective Service (FPS) program secures and protects the buildings, grounds, and property owned or occupied by the Federal Government, as well as any people on those properties. In this capacity, FPS conducts protective law enforcement and security services and leverages the intelligence and information resources of FPS' network of federal, state, and local partners. FPS conducts Facility Security Assessments (FSAs) and recommends appropriate countermeasures, ensures stakeholder threat awareness training, and oversees a large contract Protective Security Officer workforce. As the primary law enforcement entity for General Services Administration (GSA) facilities, FPS responds to more than 40,000 calls for service annually, investigates a wide range of crimes related to federal property and federal employees, protects federal facilities during national and local security special events, and provides protection services for disaster and emergency response.

**Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM):** The Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM) program provides enterprise-level biometric identity management services to customers across DHS, at other federal agencies, in state and local law enforcement, and overseas through storing biometric identities, recurrent matching against derogatory information, and providing other biometric expertise and services. This ensures essential support for enforcing immigration laws through prevention of unlawful entry into the United States. OBIM's biometric identification and verification support also helps to secure our borders and prevent illegal entry. These services broaden the scope of information available to OBIM users and leads to identifying tens of thousands of known or suspected terrorist (KSTs) and watchlist matches every year in support of efforts to protect critical infrastructure and other DHS operations.

**Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis (OCIA):** The Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis (OCIA) program supports integrated analysis of all-hazards risk to the Nation's critical infrastructure by evaluating the potential consequences of disruption to infrastructure, including dependencies, interdependencies, and cascading impacts from physical or cyber threats or incidents. NPPD utilizes its analysis and modeling capabilities to prioritize infrastructure both during steady-state and crisis situations to ensure resources are focused to maximize effectiveness.

**U.S. Secret Service:** The Secret Service ensures the security of our President, our Vice President, their families, the White House, the Vice President's Residence, national and visiting world leaders, former Presidents, and events of national significance. The Secret Service also protects the integrity of our currency and investigates crimes against our national financial system committed by criminals around the world and in cyberspace. The Service accomplishes these missions through the following operational programs – protection, protective intelligence, and criminal investigations. The Secret Service achieves excellence in these areas by deploying leading-edge technologies to mitigate emerging threats and contributes to the success of the goals of the Department of Homeland Security QHSR.

#### **USSS Programs**

**Protection:** The Protection program protects the President and Vice President and their families, former Presidents and their spouses, and other designated individuals; secures the White House

Complex, Vice President's Residence, and other designated places; and designs, coordinates, and implements operational security plans for designated National Special Security Events (NSSEs). The program is staffed by special agents, uniformed officers, and administrative, professional, and technical personnel and works closely with the military and federal, state, county, local, and international law enforcement organizations to ensure the success of security operations.

***Criminal Investigations:*** The Criminal Investigations program exists to safeguard the payment and financial systems of the United States and has evolved to enforce not only counterfeiting laws that preserve the integrity of U.S. currency, but a wide range of financial and computer-based crimes that threaten the nation's economy. To combat these crimes, the Secret Service adopted a proactive approach utilizing advanced technologies and specialized skills to provide rapid responses and critical information in support of financial analysis, infrastructure protection, and criminal investigations. Through its domestic and international offices, the Secret Service conducts investigations to identify, locate, and apprehend criminal organizations and individuals involved in counterfeiting; access device fraud; cyber intrusion; identity crimes; bank fraud; and illicit financing operations.

***Protective Intelligence:*** The Protective Intelligence program is critical in securing the safety of the President, Vice President, other designated Protectees, visiting world leaders, foreign missions, presidential candidates, and NSSEs. The program investigates, evaluates, disseminates, and maintains information concerning known, potential, or perceived threats to protectees and NSSEs. The program pursues investigative leads and conducts intelligence activities in advance of protectee travel and NSSEs. The program is staffed by special agents, protective intelligence research specialists, threat assessment specialists, and support personnel. Special agents in Secret Service field offices in the U.S. and abroad conduct protective intelligence investigations. Personnel liaise with the intelligence community and other law enforcement organizations to ensure the success of the protective mission.

***Information Integration and Technology Transformation:*** The Secret Service relies heavily on information technology (IT) infrastructure and communications systems to achieve its mission. The Service has identified existing deficiencies and disparities in the Secret Service IT infrastructure, database architecture, cyber security, communications, cross domain application multi-level security, access control, investigative technologies, information assurance, and resource management capabilities. The IITT Mission Need Statement indicates the need for a comprehensive modernization of the Secret Service IT infrastructure and communications systems to close the identified technology gaps. The scope of the IITT program consists of Enabling, Communications, and Control capabilities, as well as cross-cutting Mission Support capabilities.

***Rowley Training Center:*** This program encompasses personnel at the Secret Service's James J. Rowley Training Center, including instructors, tactical and weapons systems specialists, curricula design staff, computer and web-based faculty/technicians, executive training advisors, administrative support, and maintenance staff. The Service has a separate appropriation, the Acquisition, Construction, & Improvements account, that is used to maintain the facility.

**Science and Technology Directorate:** The Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) mission is to strengthen America’s security and resiliency by providing knowledge products and innovative technology solutions for the homeland security enterprise.

**S&T Programs**

**Laboratory Facilities:** Laboratory Facilities provides a coordinated, enduring core of productive science, technology and engineering laboratories, organizations and institutions, which can provide the knowledge and technology required to secure our homeland. The laboratories’ critical missions include the following: (1) assess and identify vulnerabilities and respond to potential chemical threats and hazards; (2) characterize biological threats and bio forensic analysis to support attribution of the planned or actual use of biological weapons; (3) support first responders by conducting tests, evaluations, and assessments of technologies and systems; (4) serve as the front line of the nation’s defense against diseases that could impact livestock, meat, milk, and other animal products; and (5) provide a continuously available national capability to mature, evaluate, and certify emerging explosives detection technologies.

**Research, Development, and Innovation:** Research, Development, and Innovation is a portfolio of customer-focused and output-oriented research, development, testing and evaluation (RDT&E) programs that balance risk, cost, impact, and time to delivery. These RDT&E programs support the needs of the operational components of the Department and the first responder community and address crosscutting areas such as standards and interoperability.

**Acquisition and Operations Support (AOS):** Acquisition and Operations Support provides expert assistance to entities across the Homeland Security Enterprise to ensure that the transition, acquisition and deployment of technologies, information, and procedures improve the efficiency and effectiveness of operational capabilities across the HSE mission. The five areas within AOS are: Operations Research and Analysis; SAFETY Act (Support Anti-terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies Act of 2002); Standards; Technology Transition Support; and Testing and Evaluation.

**University Programs:** University Programs supports critical homeland security-related research and education at U.S. colleges and universities to address high-priority, DHS-related issues and to enhance homeland security capabilities over the long term. The mission is carried out through activities under the S&T Directorate’s University Centers of Excellence (COEs), Education Program, and the Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs) Program. The program brings together scientists, mathematicians, and engineers from many academic disciplines and institutions. These researchers are investigating research questions important to DHS and developing new technologies and approaches to solve complex and challenging homeland security problems. The program focuses on building homeland security expertise in the academic community, creating strategic partnerships among universities and public agencies, and developing a new scientific workforce of homeland security experts.

**Departmental Management and Operations:** Departmental Management and Operations (DMO) provides support to the Secretary and Deputy Secretary in the overall leadership, direction, and management to the Department and all of its Components. It ensures the delivery of effective and efficient business and management services to enable the Department to achieve its mission to lead the unified national effort to secure America. DMO is responsible for Department budgets and appropriations, expenditure of funds, accounting and finance, procurement, human resources, IT systems, facilities and equipment, and the identification and tracking of performance measurements.

#### **DMO Offices**

**Mission Support:** This program provides support DHS-wide through enterprise products or services for, and tailored to, mission and/or operational activities. Key capabilities include supporting law enforcement and first responders, preserving civil rights and civil liberties and managing international and domestic stakeholders.

**Management and Administration:** This program captures activities that provide enterprise leadership, management and/or business administration services and describes the capabilities and activities that support the day-to-day management and back office functions enabling the Department to operate efficiently and effectively. Key capabilities include conducting agency planning and performance management, managing finances, managing agency workforce, providing physical and personnel security, acquiring goods and services, managing information technology, managing agency property and assets, managing agency communications, managing legal affairs, and providing general management and administration.

**Domestic Nuclear Detection Office:** The Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) works to enhance the nuclear and radiological detection efforts of federal, state, territorial, tribal, and local governments, and the private sector to ensure a coordinated response to such threats. DNDO is also responsible for advancing and integrating U.S. Government technical nuclear forensics efforts.

#### **DNDO Program**

**Domestic Rad/Nuc Detection, Forensics, and Prevention Capability:** The Domestic Rad/Nuc Detection, Forensics, and Prevention Capability program leads the U.S. Government (USG) with development of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture and its domestic implementation, as well as coordination and stewardship of USG technical nuclear forensics efforts. Functions include integrating interagency efforts to develop nuclear detection technologies, evaluating detector performance, ensuring effective response to detection alarms, integrating and ensuring readiness of U.S. nuclear forensics capabilities, and conducting transformational research and development for radiological and nuclear (rad/nuc) detection and forensics technologies.

**Federal Law Enforcement Training Center:** The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) provides career-long training to law enforcement professionals to help them fulfill their responsibilities safely and proficiently.

#### **FLETC Programs**

**Law Enforcement Training:** The Law Enforcement Training program provides law enforcement training to federal, state, local, tribal, campus, and international law enforcement agencies.

**Accreditation:** The Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Board enhances the quality of federal law enforcement by establishing and maintaining a body of standards for

federal law enforcement training. Currently, there are more than twenty-five federal law enforcement agencies participating in the accreditation process.

**Office of Health Affairs:** The Office of Health Affairs (OHA) serves as DHS’s principal authority for all medical and health issues. OHA provides medical, public health, and scientific expertise in support of the DHS mission to prepare for, respond to, and recover from all threats.

**OHA Programs**

**Health Threats Resilience (HTR):** Health Threats Resilience (HTR) coordinates DHS efforts dedicated to national resilience against health incidents and supports DHS programs related to biological and chemical defense. HTR manages BioWatch, an early warning system to rapidly detect dangerous pathogens in the air, and the National Biosurveillance Integration Center, which enables the early warning and shared situational awareness of biological events so that critical decisions directing response and recovery efforts are well-informed and ultimately save lives. HTR provides health and medical expertise related to chemical preparedness, detection, and response; and provides expertise to federal planning and policy development. HTR also coordinates DHS programs related to the security of our nation’s food, agriculture, and animal health; and provides technical assistance to help state and local communities bolster efforts to prepare for and respond to catastrophic health threats.

**Workforce Health & Medical Support (WHMS):** Workforce Health and Medical Support (WHMS) leads the Department’s workforce health and medical oversight activities. WHMS ensures medical first responder coordination by providing support to DHS personnel who perform operational medical services. WHMS supports the “One DHS” concept through the following initiatives: Developing cross-DHS emergency medical services (EMS) protocols, quality assurance standards, credentialing standards, and validation processes; providing quality assurance and medical advice; advising FEMA on safety and environmental health housing issues; and creating a medical oversight framework. WHMS focuses on DHS occupational health, which involves mitigation of adverse health impacts of work-related risks for the DHS workforce by developing strategy, policy, requirements, and metrics for the medical aspects of a Department-wide occupational health and safety program.

**Analysis and Operations:** Analysis and Operations manages the intelligence, information sharing, and operations coordination functions for DHS.

**Analysis and Operations:** The Analysis and Operations account provides the resources to improve the analysis and sharing of threat and hazard information. This appropriation supports the activities of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis and the Office of Operations Coordination and Planning. These two offices are different and distinct in their missions, but work together to improve intelligence, information sharing, and coordination. In addition, these offices work with DHS to develop specific protective measures and countermeasures to these threats.

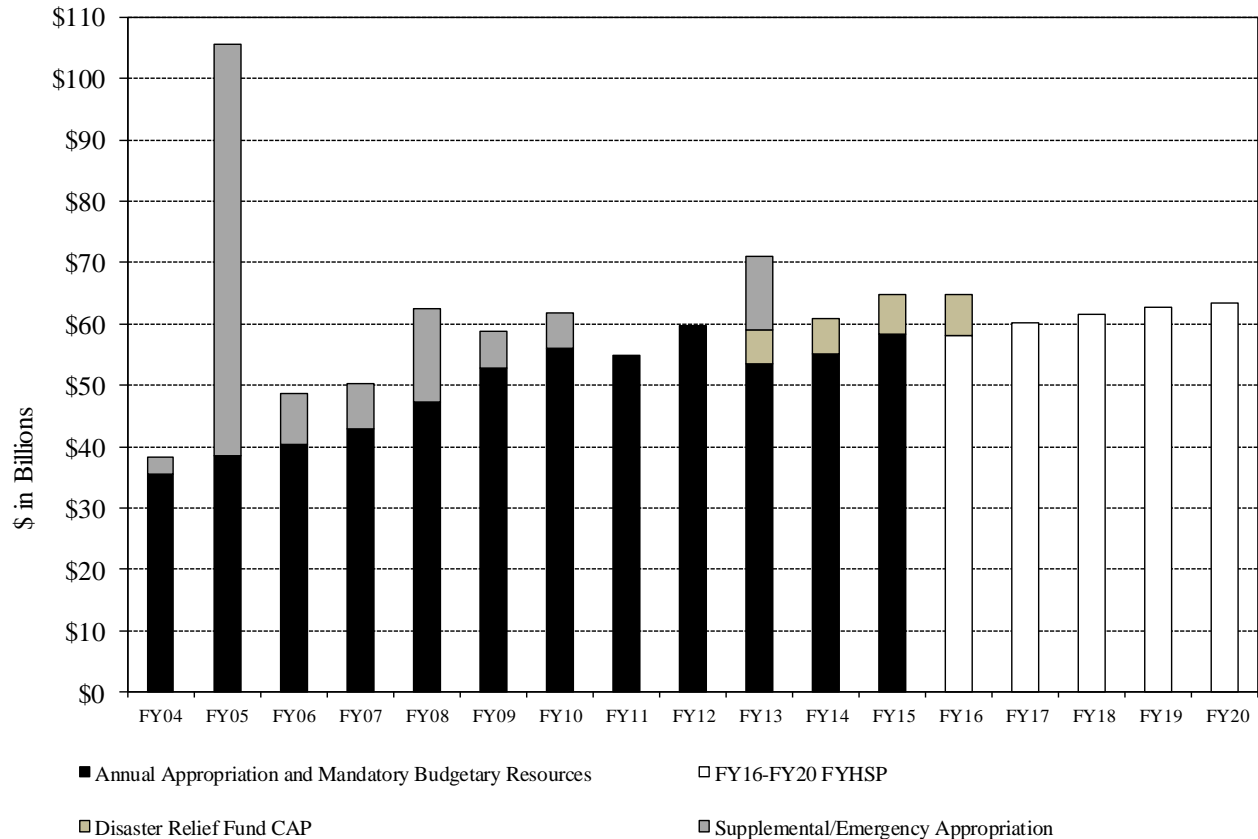
**Office of Inspector General:** The DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) was established by the *Homeland Security Act of 2002* (P.L. 107-296) by an amendment to the *Inspector General Act of 1978*. OIG has a dual reporting responsibility to the Secretary of DHS and to Congress. OIG serves as an independent and objective audit, inspection, and investigative body to promote economy, effectiveness, and efficiency in DHS programs and operations, and to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse.

***Audits, Inspections, and Investigations:*** The Inspector General Act requires the Office of Inspector General to serve as an independent and objective audit, inspection, and investigative body to promote effectiveness, efficiency, and economy in DHS's programs and operations, and to prevent and detect fraud, abuse, mismanagement, and waste in such programs and operations. The criteria used to select programs for audits and inspections include: statutory and regulatory requirements; adequacy of internal control systems; newness; changed conditions; mission criticality; and potential dollar magnitude.

## V. DHS Budget and Plan: Fiscal Years 2004–2020

The graph shows the 5-year resource plan in relation to the previous budgetary and supplemental funding levels.

**DHS Budget and Plan: Fiscal Years 2004–2020**  
 Gross Discretionary and Mandatory Budgetary Resources  
 Includes Supplemental and Emergency Appropriations for Previous Years



For specific budgetary details, reference the applicable DHS budget submissions located at:

<http://www.dhs.gov/xabout/budget/index.shtm>.

- FY 2005 Supplemental/Emergency Appropriations (\$67.33 billion) primarily in response to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita and Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom.
- FY 2006 Supplemental/Emergency Appropriations (\$8.18 billion) primarily in response to Hurricane Katrina and Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom.
- FY 2007 Supplemental/Emergency Appropriations (\$7.29 billion) primarily in response to Hurricane Katrina and Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom.
- FY 2008 Supplemental/Emergency Appropriations (\$15.13 billion) primarily in response to Hurricane Katrina, Border Fencing, and Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom.
- FY 2009 Supplemental/Emergency Appropriations (\$3.35 billion) primarily in support of the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009*.
- FY 2010 Supplemental/Emergency Appropriations (\$5.87 billion) primarily in response to the Gulf Oil Spill.
- FY 2013 Supplemental/Emergency Appropriations (\$12.1 billion) primarily in response to Hurricane Sandy.
- FY 2013 – 2020 includes the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund CAP adjustment.



## VI. DHS Net Discretionary Resources

The following table details each Component's gross discretionary budget followed by offsetting collections and receipts to derive the net discretionary budget for DHS. The total mandatory budget and the FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) Cap are presented after the net discretionary profile to show the complete buildup of the FYHSP profile.

\$ in thousands

Component	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
<b>Gross Discretionary</b>	<b>\$ 45,236,054</b>	<b>\$ 46,573,407</b>	<b>\$ 47,584,657</b>	<b>\$ 48,232,683</b>	<b>\$ 48,664,171</b>
Analysis and Operations	269,090	274,471	279,961	282,760	285,588
Departmental Management and Operations	960,627	937,743	994,940	971,318	754,405
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office	357,327	366,012	372,408	375,976	380,196
Federal Emergency Management Agency*	4,269,561	4,741,583	4,758,503	4,779,487	4,802,430
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers	266,694	245,057	250,052	252,766	255,194
Inspector General	166,284	176,621	179,511	183,164	186,367
National Protection and Programs Directorate	3,102,862	3,218,297	3,240,479	3,297,060	3,298,227
Office of Health Affairs	124,069	125,307	127,793	129,051	130,324
Science and Technology Directorate	778,988	805,741	826,672	841,652	879,771
Transportation Security Administration	7,091,724	7,240,617	7,405,057	7,701,662	7,763,531
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	129,671	131,947	134,383	135,627	136,883
U.S. Coast Guard	8,140,096	8,439,115	8,732,533	8,768,348	8,884,929
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	11,680,302	11,874,479	12,213,224	12,370,210	12,551,757
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	5,959,637	6,136,039	6,270,902	6,288,085	6,363,462
U.S. Secret Service	1,939,122	1,860,377	1,798,240	1,855,516	1,991,107
<b>Offsetting Discretionary (Collections and Receipts)</b>	<b>\$ (4,042,339)</b>	<b>\$ (5,037,937)</b>	<b>\$ (5,352,653)</b>	<b>\$ (5,636,362)</b>	<b>\$ (5,695,687)</b>
CBP - Global Entry	(91,789)	(95,571)	(99,221)	(101,952)	(104,640)
FEMA - National Flood Insurance Fund	(181,198)	(184,822)	(188,518)	(190,404)	(192,308)
NPPD - Federal Protective Service	(1,443,449)	(1,472,318)	(1,501,764)	(1,516,782)	(1,531,950)
TSA - Passenger Security Fee	(2,131,950)	(3,075,308)	(3,311,115)	(3,461,436)	(3,501,305)
TSA - Credentialing Fees	(193,953)	(209,918)	(252,035)	(365,788)	(365,484)
<b>Net Discretionary</b>	<b>\$ 41,193,715</b>	<b>\$ 41,535,470</b>	<b>\$ 42,232,004</b>	<b>\$ 42,596,321</b>	<b>\$ 42,968,484</b>
<b>Mandatory</b>	<b>\$ 12,909,477</b>	<b>\$ 13,579,526</b>	<b>\$ 13,988,478</b>	<b>\$ 14,397,124</b>	<b>\$ 14,794,176</b>
Federal Emergency Management Agency	4,484,499	4,921,419	5,153,739	5,373,323	5,565,650
Transportation Security Administration	255,200	255,200	252,618	252,674	252,674
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	3,873,967	3,937,042	4,014,583	4,093,674	4,174,346
U.S. Coast Guard	1,823,819	1,944,116	1,992,549	2,063,709	2,139,775
U.S. Customs and Border Protection	1,884,992	1,934,749	1,987,989	2,026,744	2,074,731
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	322,000	322,000	322,000	322,000	322,000
U.S. Secret Service	265,000	265,000	265,000	265,000	265,000
<b>Subtotal Total (Mandatory &amp; Discretionary)</b>	<b>\$ 58,145,531</b>	<b>\$ 60,152,933</b>	<b>\$ 61,573,135</b>	<b>\$ 62,629,807</b>	<b>\$ 63,458,347</b>
Add back FEMA DRF Cap	6,712,953	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (Mandatory &amp; Discretionary)</b>	<b>\$ 64,858,484</b>	<b>\$ 60,152,933</b>	<b>\$ 61,573,135</b>	<b>\$ 62,629,807</b>	<b>\$ 63,458,347</b>

Note: FY 2016 includes \$6.7B for FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund cap adjustment.

\* Gross discretionary amounts for FEMA exclude the DRF Cap funding amount for FY 2016.

## VII. Conclusion

The FY 2016–FY 2020 FYHSP lays out the Department’s plan for responsibly allocating resources within established funding targets. Throughout a given fiscal year and over time, requirements may be reprioritized on the basis of changes in the threat environment, operational needs, or other issues. Resource levels in the FYHSP do not preclude the President’s and Congress’s deliberations in the annual budget process. In future FYHSP reports, the Department will continue to consider new options to maximize its operating capabilities and address emerging issues in the most effective and efficient way possible.

In FY 2016 and beyond, DHS will continue to execute resources effectively and efficiently, and leverage the resources of homeland security partners across the federal, state, local, tribal, private, and international domains.

## VIII. Acronyms

The following is the list of acronyms used in this report.

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
AC&I	Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements
AOS	Acquisition and Operations Support
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CI	Critical Infrastructure
CS&C	Cyber Security and Communications
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DMO	Departmental Management and Operations
DNDO	Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
DRF	Disaster Relief Fund
ERO	Enforcement and Removal Operations
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FLETC	Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers
FPS	Federal Protective Service
FYHSP	Future Years Homeland Security Program
HSI	Homeland Security Investigations
HTR	Health Threats Resilience
ICE	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
IITT	Information Integration and Technology Transformation
IP	Infrastructure Protection
IT	Information Technology
NPPD	National Protection and Programs Directorate
NSSE	National Special Security Event
OBIM	Office of Biometric Identity Management
OHA	Office of Health Affairs
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OSEM	Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
Rad/Nuc	Radiological and Nuclear
RDT&E	research, development, testing, and evaluation
S&T	Science and Technology Directorate
SAVE	Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements
TSA	Transportation Security Administration
USCIS	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
USSS	U.S. Secret Service
WHMS	Workforce Health & Medical Support