



Future Years Homeland Security Program

Fiscal Years 2025-2029 Executive Summary

September 10, 2024

Fiscal Year 2024 Report to Congress



**Homeland
Security**

Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Executive Summary

The Fiscal Years (FY) 2025-2029 Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) is the 5-year program plan for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and provides an allocation of resource requirements within the Department's projected funding. The FYHSP supports the Department's overarching mission: *With honor and integrity, we will safeguard the American people, our homeland, and our values.*

This report incorporates current Administration priorities to improve DHS's capacity to execute statutory requirements of the Department through its many operational and support Components. This executive summary provides an overview of the Department's organizational structure, including operational and support offices, programs that constitute each Component, and time-phased resource requirements aligned to the Department's Component structure. In addition, there is a *For Official Use Only* appendix to this report, which provides a more-detailed view of resource allocation at the Component level, performance information, and a summary of major acquisition programs with a discussion of acquisition affordability.

DHS was established formally in March 2003 as a result of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks—bringing together 22 separate agencies and offices from across the Federal Government to protect our country from new and evolving threats. The Department continues to improve how it protects our Nation from the most serious threats of the 21st century by using strategic processes and plans such as the FYHSP. DHS improved domestic capabilities to detect and prevent terrorist attacks against people, communities, and critical infrastructure. DHS expanded cybersecurity capability to protect civilian Federal Government agencies; to increase security of critical infrastructure; and to counter criminals and other malicious cyber actors. The Department increased analysis and distribution of threat information while providing resources, training, and technical assistance to state and local law enforcement and first responders to increase expertise and capacity nationwide.

DHS deployed increased levels of personnel, technology, and resources to protect our Nation's borders; however, more work needs to be done to secure our borders fully. Given current constraints our effort is focused on smart and effective enforcement of immigration laws while streamlining and facilitating legal immigration process; however, growing demands on immigration systems are taxing our resources. DHS will continue to evolve its planning and programming efforts to align with ever-changing threats and the Administration's priorities.

The FY 2025 President's Budget for the Department is \$107.4 billion. Total planned resources (gross discretionary and mandatory budgetary resources) across the Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) period, increase by an average of 2.07 percent per year or approximately \$9.19 billion by FY 2029. Average annual growth in gross discretionary funds across the FYHSP period is 2.16 percent, and growth in mandatory funding is 1.60 percent.

For additional information regarding the Department's performance and financial reporting, our annual performance reports and annual financial reports are located at <https://www.dhs.gov/performance-financial-reports>.

Additional information regarding the Department's Congressional Budget Justification is located at <https://www.dhs.gov/dhs-budget>.



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Table of Contents

I.	Legislative Language	1
II.	Organizational Structure	2
III.	FYs 2025-2029 Resource Allocation by Component	3
IV.	Department Budget and Program Plan: FYs 2020-2029	4
V.	Components, Mission Programs, and Related Supporting Programs/Projects/Activities ..	5
VI.	Conclusion	25
VII.	Abbreviations	26

I. Legislative Language

This document responds to the reporting requirements in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Appropriations Act (P.L. No. 115-141).

P.L. No. 115-141 states:

SEC. 101. Hereafter, 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 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 the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. § 454).

Additionally, this document responds to the reporting requirements in the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. No. 107-296), Section 874 (6 U.S.C. § 454), which states:

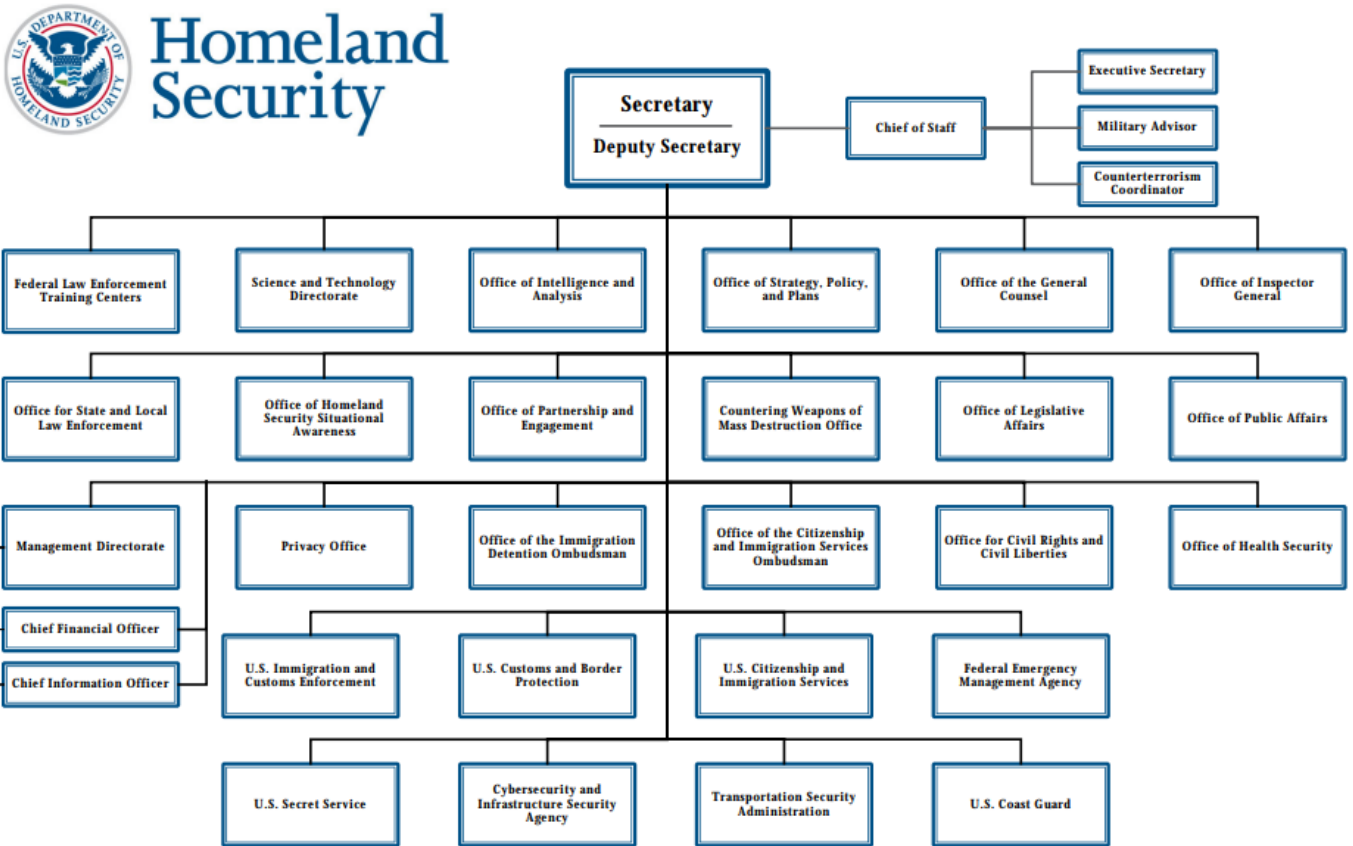
(a) IN GENERAL. —Each budget request submitted to Congress for the Department under Section 1105 of Title 31, United States Code, shall, at or about the same time, be accompanied by a Future Years Homeland Security Program.

(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

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



III. FYs 2025-2029 Resource Allocation by Component

The FY 2025 President’s Budget for the Department is \$107.4 billion. Total planned resources (gross discretionary and mandatory budgetary resources) across the Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) period, increase by an average of 2.07 percent per year or approximately \$9.19 billion by FY 2029. Average annual growth in gross discretionary funds across the FYHSP period is 2.16 percent, and growth in mandatory funding is 1.60 percent.

Resource Summary by DHS Component FY 2025-2029 FYHSP Gross Discretionary & Mandatory Budgetary Resources

\$ in thousands

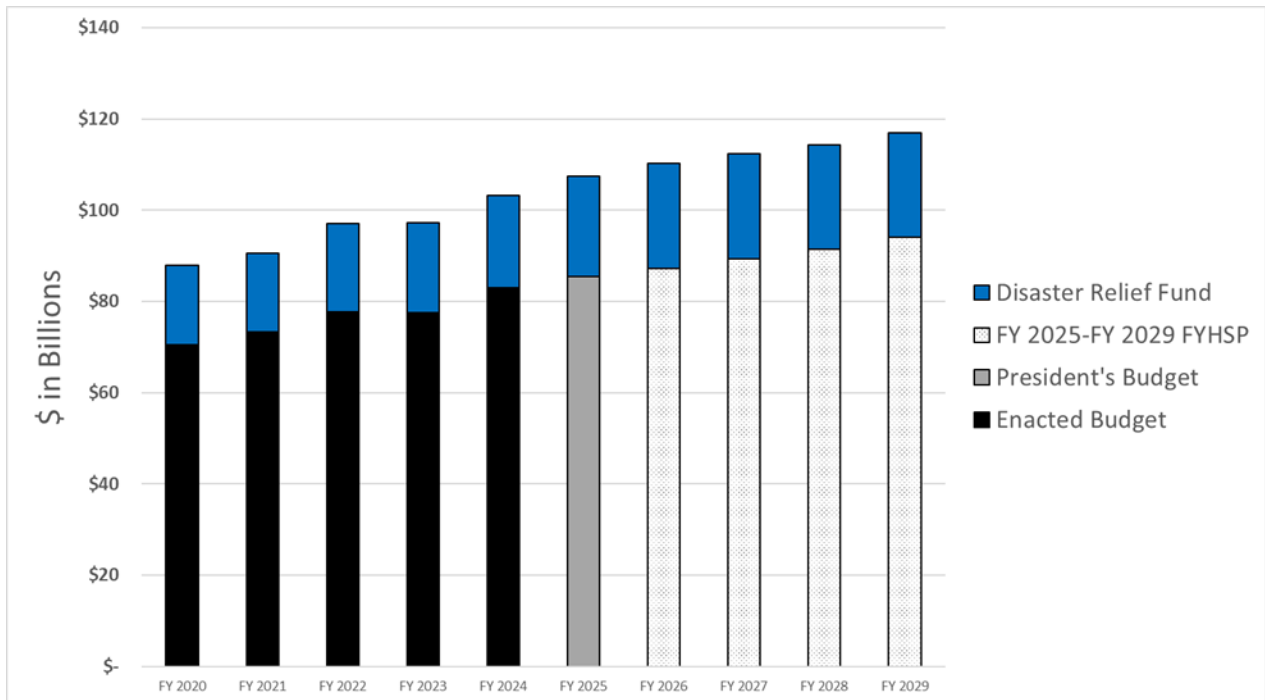
Discretionary	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
Analysis and Operations (AO)	\$ 348,302	\$ 354,570	\$ 359,901	\$ 365,328	\$ 371,883
Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD)	\$ 418,022	\$ 428,430	\$ 439,292	\$ 445,992	\$ 455,438
Customs and Border Protection (CBP)	\$ 16,601,815	\$ 17,234,245	\$ 17,799,361	\$ 18,220,104	\$ 18,729,712
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)	\$ 3,009,047	\$ 2,974,233	\$ 3,009,488	\$ 3,049,263	\$ 3,123,795
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	\$ 5,206,370	\$ 5,336,126	\$ 5,267,050	\$ 5,339,807	\$ 5,282,489
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC)	\$ 363,389	\$ 392,446	\$ 397,021	\$ 411,527	\$ 422,590
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)	\$ 9,315,769	\$ 9,472,199	\$ 9,628,062	\$ 9,785,877	\$ 10,043,027
Management Directorate (MGMT)	\$ 1,979,282	\$ 2,122,752	\$ 2,192,060	\$ 2,181,072	\$ 2,235,266
Office of Inspector General (OIG)	\$ 233,206	\$ 237,436	\$ 241,566	\$ 245,415	\$ 252,016
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM)	\$ 358,466	\$ 360,437	\$ 363,300	\$ 366,218	\$ 374,708
Science & Technology (S&T)	\$ 836,108	\$ 844,886	\$ 878,325	\$ 904,573	\$ 922,159
Transportation Security Administration (TSA)	\$ 6,591,967	\$ 7,078,677	\$ 7,467,663	\$ 7,724,646	\$ 8,076,435
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)	\$ 265,230	\$ 269,033	\$ 272,851	\$ 276,722	\$ 280,650
U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)	\$ 12,319,547	\$ 12,700,430	\$ 12,954,002	\$ 13,276,512	\$ 13,580,921
U.S. Secret Service (USSS)	\$ 2,938,381	\$ 2,924,710	\$ 3,014,923	\$ 3,200,503	\$ 3,290,263
Total Net Discretionary	\$ 60,784,901	\$ 62,730,610	\$ 64,284,865	\$ 65,793,559	\$ 67,441,352
FEMA Disaster Relief - Major Disasters	\$ 22,392,000	\$ 22,708,000	\$ 22,708,000	\$ 22,708,000	\$ 22,708,000
Offsetting Fees, Fines, Funds	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
CBP	\$ 409,086	\$ 414,368	\$ 419,757	\$ 419,757	\$ 419,757
FEMA	\$ 239,785	\$ 241,276	\$ 258,316	\$ 262,526	\$ 244,322
MGMT	\$ 2,028,803	\$ 2,058,206	\$ 2,087,335	\$ 2,116,930	\$ 2,146,996
TSA	\$ 4,957,050	\$ 5,114,822	\$ 5,299,352	\$ 5,544,718	\$ 5,944,550
USCG	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
Total Offsetting Fees, Fines, Funds	\$ 7,638,724	\$ 7,832,672	\$ 8,068,760	\$ 8,347,931	\$ 8,759,625
Total Gross Discretionary	\$ 90,815,625	\$ 93,271,282	\$ 95,061,625	\$ 96,849,490	\$ 98,908,977
Mandatory	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
CBP	\$ 2,753,219	\$ 2,800,799	\$ 2,849,366	\$ 2,849,366	\$ 2,849,366
FEMA	\$ 4,935,073	\$ 5,153,223	\$ 5,345,827	\$ 5,526,781	\$ 5,695,374
ICE	\$ 379,610	\$ 379,610	\$ 379,610	\$ 379,610	\$ 379,610
TSA	\$ 256,000	\$ 256,000	\$ 256,000	\$ 256,000	\$ 256,000
USCIS ¹	\$ 6,553,048	\$ 6,553,048	\$ 6,553,048	\$ 6,553,048	\$ 6,553,048
USCG	\$ 1,456,184	\$ 1,524,334	\$ 1,602,880	\$ 1,685,607	\$ 1,689,354
USSS	\$ 268,000	\$ 268,000	\$ 268,000	\$ 268,000	\$ 268,000
Total Mandatory	\$ 16,601,134	\$ 16,935,014	\$ 17,254,731	\$ 17,518,412	\$ 17,690,752
Total DHS Budget Authority	\$ 107,416,759	\$ 110,206,296	\$ 112,316,356	\$ 114,367,902	\$ 116,599,729

¹ USCIS’ mandatory budgetary resources represent anticipated collections, consistent with Departmental scorekeeping.

IV. Department Budget and Program Plan: FYs 2020-2029

The graph below shows the 5-year resource plan in relation to the previous 5-years' budgetary funding levels.

Department Budget and Program Plan: FYs 2020-2029
 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 <https://www.dhs.gov/dhs-budget>.

V. Components, Mission Programs, and Related Supporting Programs/Projects/Activities

The following tables provide descriptions of the Department’s mission programs that make up each Component. Related supporting programs are also included to capture the Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (PC&I), Fees/Fines/Funds, and Financial Assistance programs.

<p>Analysis and Operations (A&O): A&O manages intelligence and information sharing functions for DHS.</p>
<p>A&O Programs</p>
<p>Analysis and Operations: A&O analyzes and shares domestic threat and hazard information through the activities of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis and the Office of Homeland Security Situational Awareness, formerly known as the Office of Operations Coordination. These two offices are different and distinct in their missions but work together to improve intelligence, information sharing, and coordination with stakeholders. These offices also develop protective measures and countermeasures to protect the homeland and provide a common operating picture for the homeland security enterprise.</p>
<p>U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP): CBP is responsible for securing America’s borders to protect the United States against threats and to prevent the illegal entry of inadmissible persons and contraband, while facilitating lawful travel and trade.</p>
<p>CBP Programs</p>
<p>Border Security Operations: The Border Security Operations program is charged with securing America’s Southwest, Northern, and certain Coastal borders. Through the coordinated use of the Department’s operational capabilities and assets of the U.S. Border Patrol and Air and Marine Operations, CBP improves operational effectiveness by working across the Department to prevent terrorists and terrorist weapons, illegal noncitizens, smugglers, narcotics, and other contraband from moving across the U.S. border.</p>
<p>Border Security Assets and Infrastructure: The Border Security Assets and Infrastructure program acquires and maintains the technology and assets needed to conduct the Border Security mission. Assets include integrated detection and surveillance equipment to enhance situational awareness of the border and to facilitate border enforcement. Assets also include pedestrian and vehicle barriers, roads, lighting, low-water crossings, bridges, drainage and grate systems, marine ramps, and other related infrastructure.</p>
<p>Trade and Travel Operations: Managed by the Office of Field Operations and the Office of Trade, the Trade and Travel Operations program allows the Department to intercept potential threats at the ports before they can cause harm while expediting legal trade and travel. The program includes a multilayered system of people, technology, intelligence, risk information, targeting, international cooperation, and expanded shipper and traveler vetting that provides greater flexibility and capacity to accomplish these functions prior to arrival at the U.S. border.</p>
<p>Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure: The Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure program acquires the technology and assets needed to conduct the Trade and Travel mission. Assets include integrated screening, scanning, biometric, and transaction</p>

<p>processing systems to enhance the interception of potential threats before they can cause harm while expediting legal trade and travel.</p>
<p>Mission Support: The Mission Support program provides enterprise leadership, management, and business administrative services that sustain the day-to-day back-office operations. Key capabilities include managing the agency’s performance, finances, workforce, physical and personnel security, acquisition of goods and services, information technology (IT), property and assets, communications, legal affairs, and administration.</p>
<p>Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure: The Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure program acquires the enterprise assets and IT systems and services that support business administrative services and back-office operations.</p>
<p>Construction and Facility Improvements: The Construction and Facility Improvements program supports the improvement of existing owned or leased facilities and real property, and the construction of new facilities.</p>
<p>Integrated Operations: The Integrated Operations programs support multiple missions through the sustainment of command and control, coordination, information sharing, and situational awareness. Key examples include Air and Marine Operations support to the U.S. Border Patrol’s detection and interdiction roles; international affairs cooperation across all missions; intelligence and information sharing for operations and investigations; and overall operations support for systems, training, firearms, and credentialing.</p>
<p>Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure: The Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure program acquires air and marine assets and the related support systems and infrastructure to operate these assets.</p>
<p>9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account: The 9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account amounts are fee surcharges for the implementation of a biometric exit program in the air environment with pilot projects for sea and land operational environments.</p>
<p>Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Fee: The Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Fee supports the full costs of keeping U.S. agricultural industries free from pests and diseases and certifying that U.S. agricultural and food products shipped to markets abroad meet the importing countries’ entry requirements. This fee is charged on all agricultural quarantine inspection services provided to international passengers, commercial vessels, trucks, aircraft, and railroad cars arriving in the customs territory of the United States.</p>
<p>Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) Customs Fees: COBRA Customs Fees support the customs inspection functions performed by CBP at ports of entry (POE). These fees are collected from barges/bulk carriers, broker permits, commercial air/sea passengers, commercial trucks/vessels, dutiable mail, express consignment carriers, private aircraft/vessels, and railroad cars.</p>
<p>CBP Services at User Fee Facilities: The CBP Services at User Fee Facilities fee is collected from organizations at certain seaports, airports, or land border facilities where CBP officers or employees are assigned to accept entries of merchandise, to clear passengers, to collect duties, and to enforce the various provisions of CBP and related laws.</p>
<p>Customs Unclaimed Goods: Customs Unclaimed Goods are those items abandoned or unclaimed at POE. After 6 months from the date that the goods arrive in the United States with no entry, the merchandise is considered abandoned/unclaimed and becomes the property of the U.S. Government. CBP then sells this merchandise by public auction, and these proceeds are used for the payment of storage charges, expenses, duties, taxes, and fees.</p>

Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee: All passengers from countries that are a part of the Visa Waiver Program (VWP) are required to submit an application via ESTA. This application is reviewed to determine eligibility to travel to the United States under the VWP. Fees collected from applicants are used to operate and maintain the ESTA system, which adds a layer of security that allows DHS to determine, in advance of travel, whether an individual is eligible to travel to the United States under the VWP and whether such travel poses a law enforcement or security risk. VWP does not benefit from fee funding.

Global Entry Fee: Global Entry is an international registered traveler program that incorporates technologies such as biometrics, e-passports, and security threat assessments to expedite screening and processing of international travelers, including U.S. citizens and residents. All applicants must be preapproved, and they must undergo a rigorous background check and interview before enrollment. This fee supports the processing of applicants for the Global Entry program.

Immigration Enforcement Fines: Certain immigration enforcement fines provide support for the Department's costs in the identification, investigation, apprehension, detention, and removal of criminal noncitizens. These fines also support the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal noncitizens on the border. Lastly, these fines support the repair, maintenance, and construction of border structures in areas experiencing high levels of apprehensions of illegal noncitizens.

Immigration Inspection User Fee: The Immigration Inspection User Fee is collected from foreign passengers arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels at U.S.-operated air and sea POE. These fees finance a portion of the Department's costs to deter, detect, detain, adjudicate, and remove passengers attempting to make an unauthorized landing or to bring noncitizens unlawfully into the United States through air and sea POE.

Land Border Inspection Fee: Land Border Inspection Fees support inspection services provided at land border POE. These services include: the cost of immigration inspection services, IT systems, hiring inspectors, overtime inspection services, detection of fraudulent travel documents, and administrative expenses.

Puerto Rico Trust Fund: The Puerto Rico Trust Fund is used to fund the inspection of all people and goods entering Puerto Rico and for the cost of collecting duties thereof. U.S. Customs duties and taxes are collected in Puerto Rico from passengers and for merchandise entering from foreign locations. These collections then are deposited into the Puerto Rico Trust Fund, from which CBP deducts its cost of collecting these duties and taxes, as well as reimburses U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) for related costs, with any remaining funds serving as a revenue source for the Government of Puerto Rico.

Virgin Island Deposit Fund (VIDF): The U.S. Virgin Islands Customs duties and taxes are collected from passengers and merchandise entering the U.S. Virgin Islands and are used to fund CBP for the cost of collecting these duties and taxes. These collections then are deposited into the VIDF, from which CBP deducts its cost of collecting these duties and taxes, with remaining funds serving as a revenue source for the Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office (CWMD): CWMD leads DHS efforts and coordinates with domestic and international partners to safeguard the United States against chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) threats.

**CWMD
Programs²**

Operations and Support: The Operations and Support appropriation funds activities to counter weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats, provide situational awareness, and support decision making for DHS leadership and Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial partners. Operation and Support (O&S) also funds the procurement of CBRN portable detection devices for DHS operational components and special mission units as well as day-to-day operation of the organization, including salaries, travel, and enterprise services.

Mission Support: The Mission Support program provides enterprise leadership, management, and business administrative services that sustain the day-to-day back-office operations. Key capabilities include managing the agency’s performance, finances, workforce, physical and personnel security, acquisition of goods and services, IT, property and assets, communications, legal affairs, and administration.

Capability and Operational Support: The Capability and Operational Support (C&OS) program provides situational awareness and decision support for DHS leadership and federal partners. The Program manages and supports the National Biosurveillance Integration Center and the CWMD test and evaluation infrastructure. Additionally, it supports CWMD capabilities through the development of strategies, plans, and policy, threat analysis, capability and risk assessments, and the formulation of operational requirements. In FY 2025, CWMD is moving the procurement of Portable Detection Systems to the O&S appropriation, C&OS programs/projects/activities (PPA) to comply with the DHS Consolidated Appropriation Structure.

PC&I: The PC&I program provides the resources necessary for the planning, operational development, procurement, deployment, operational test and evaluation, and improvement of assets that help DHS and its partners to prevent, protect against, respond to, and mitigate CBRN threats and incidents. It also provides for minor construction related to the deployment of radiation portal monitors.

Large-Scale Detection Systems: This program includes resources to acquire and deploy large-scale radiation detection equipment (RDE), or other related equipment, to support DHS operational end-users and to address operational and technical detection requirements. This program includes the procurement and/or deployment of RDE systems at user locations throughout the United States, and provides the scientific and technical expertise to design, acquire, and deploy these systems.

Federal Assistance: The Federal Assistance program builds prevention and detection capabilities and prepares state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) partners in communities to respond. The program pursues this by establishing, maintaining, and supporting projects and activities to defend against CBRN threats.

Training, Exercises, and Readiness: The Training, Exercises, and Readiness program supports local jurisdictions and DHS Operating Components to reduce the risk of a deployment of a weapon of mass destruction and the movement of CBRN within the Homeland. This includes

² Portable Detection Systems integrated with O&S in FY 2025.

readiness programs and activities that provide mission-related training, exercises, technical assistance, subject matter expertise, and capability enhancement for local jurisdictions and DHS Component personnel to support preparedness for CBRN.

Securing the Cities (STC): The STC program enhances the ability of the United States to detect and prevent terrorist attacks and other high-consequence events utilizing nuclear or other radiological materials that pose a risk to homeland security in high-risk urban areas. The program includes regionally located program offices, procuring equipment, providing training and exercise support, developing and integrating the STC partner programs into a national detection structure, and guiding the development of contingency operations and standard operating procedures.

Biological Support: The Biological Support program primarily supports efforts to safeguard against biological threats under the BioWatch program. These activities are designed to provide early warning and characterization of biological events of national significance and to provide local jurisdictions and fielded DHS Component personnel with support and guidance needed to address biological threats effectively. The program provides resources to support biodetection field operations in both steady-state and surge operational postures.

Research and Development (R&D): The R&D program provides the resources necessary to identify, explore, and demonstrate new technologies and capabilities that will help to enable DHS and its partners to prevent, protect against, respond to, and mitigate CBRN threats and incidents.

Transformational R&D: This program covers basic and applied research and technology development at a Technology Readiness Level (TRL) 1–5 related to CBRN threat detection for CWMD data analytics and anomaly detection, and the Small Business Innovative Research project.

Detection Capability Development: The Detection Capability Development program supports capability development projects that are characterized as late-stage TRL 6–7 and are anticipated to lead to a matériel solution. CWMD acquisition activities adhere to the Department’s integrated lifecycle management approach to develop, acquire, procure, deploy, and sustain CBRN detection systems for operational customers that operate the systems in the field.

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA): CISA leads the national effort to defend critical infrastructure against the threats of today, while working with partners across all levels of government and in the private sector to secure against the evolving risks of tomorrow.

CISA Programs

Cybersecurity: The Cybersecurity program advances computer security preparedness and the response to cyberattacks and incidents. The program includes activities to secure the federal network, respond to incidents, disseminate actionable information, and collaborate with private-sector partners to secure critical infrastructure. This program supports the implementation of governmentwide deployment of hardware and software systems to prevent and detect incidents, response to incidents at federal and private entities, and collaboration with the private sector to increase the security and resiliency of critical networks. The program also coordinates cybersecurity education for the federal workforce.

Cybersecurity Assets and Infrastructure: This program supports Cybersecurity, providing the necessary tools and services to enhance the protection of all federal civilian departments and agencies’ network infrastructure and provides a common baseline of security.

<p>Infrastructure Security: The Infrastructure Security program leads and coordinates both regulatory and voluntary national programs and policies on critical infrastructure security and resilience and develops strong partnerships across the government and the private sector. The program conducts and facilitates vulnerability and consequence assessments to help critical infrastructure owners and operators and SLTT partners to understand and address risks to critical infrastructure. Additionally, it sets standards, issues guidance and best practices for federal facility security, and offers public gathering tools and training to help to build the capacity to manage risks.</p>
<p>Infrastructure Security Assets and Infrastructure: This program supports activities related to the CISA Gateway system, which provides a secure, encrypted, controlled-access web interface to a suite of specialized tools to DHS Components, federal agencies, and SLTT partners.</p>
<p>Emergency Communications: The Emergency Communications program is responsible for ensuring the Nation’s interoperable emergency communications capabilities to enable first responders and government officials to communicate during steady-state and emergency operations.</p>
<p>Emergency Communications Assets and Infrastructure: This program supports the acquisition and maintenance of systems that promote communications used by emergency responders and government officials to keep America safe, secure, and resilient.</p>
<p>Integrated Operations: The Integrated Operations Division coordinates CISA operations and delivers CISA’s capabilities and services, enabling stakeholders and partners across the critical infrastructure community to improve the Nation’s resilience through critical infrastructure security and cybersecurity. Integrated Operations supports the security of our Nation’s critical infrastructure by timely disseminating cyber and physical risk and threat information; providing intelligence context to support decision making; and delivering CISA programs and services through 10 regional hubs to support stakeholders as they work to prepare, respond, recover, and mitigate the effects of incidents.</p>
<p>Risk Management Operations: The National Risk Management Center (NRMC) provides timely, actionable, and integrated analysis to enable CISA and the broader critical infrastructure community to drive risk reduction efforts for more secure and resilient critical infrastructure. Through the NRMC’s collaborative efforts with the private sector, government agencies, and other key stakeholders, CISA works to identify, analyze, prioritize, and manage high-consequence threats to critical infrastructure through a crosscutting risk management paradigm.</p>
<p>Stakeholder Engagement Division: The Stakeholder Engagement Division streamlines strategic outreach to government and industry partners by leveraging capabilities, information and intelligence, and subject matter experts in order to meet stakeholder requirements.</p>
<p>Mission Support: The Mission Support program provides enterprise leadership, management, and business administrative services that sustain the day-to-day back-office operations. Key capabilities include managing the agency’s performance, finances, workforce, physical and personnel security, acquisition of goods and services, IT, property and assets, communications, legal affairs, and administration.</p>
<p>Construction and Facility Improvements: The Construction and Facility Improvements program supports the improvement of existing owned or leased facilities and real property, and the construction of new facilities.</p>

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): 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

Disaster Relief Fund: The Disaster Relief Fund is used to fund eligible response and recovery efforts associated with major domestic emergencies that overwhelm state and tribal resources pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Pub. L. No. 93-288), as amended. Through this fund, FEMA is authorized to coordinate federal disaster support activities as well as eligible SLTT actions to support response and recovery.

Education, Training, and Exercises: The Education, Training, and Exercises program comprises the National Exercise Program, the National Preparedness Directorate, which includes the Emergency Management Institute and Center for Domestic Preparedness, and the U.S. Fire Administration. These entities provide emergency management, response and recovery training, and exercise coordination to improve the knowledge, skills, and abilities of federal and SLTT emergency management personnel.

Grants: FEMA’s Grants program leads FEMA’s financial assistance to state and local jurisdictions and regional authorities as they prepare for, respond to, and recover from all hazards. The program provides grants to enhance jurisdictions’ resilience to man-made and other major disasters, to support communities and individuals to respond to and recover from disasters, and to enhance their homeland security strategies.

Mitigation: The Mitigation program works to strengthen investments in hazard 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. Developing resilient capacity in communities prior to a disaster supports the development of a culture of preparedness. The program supports activities that result in sound risk management decisions by individuals, the private sector, and public-sector entities by promoting 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. These activities are implemented at the Headquarters and regional levels to support communities in hazard mitigation efforts.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP): The NFIP aims to reduce the impact of flooding by mapping areas of flood risk, by providing flood insurance, by encouraging communities to adopt and enforce sound floodplain management regulations, and by paying flood insurance claims. The program also provides technical assistance and monitors communities for compliance with the minimum national flood insurance criteria. These actions reduce risk from flooding, accelerate recovery efforts, and mitigate future flood losses.

Preparedness and Protection: The Preparedness program works to prepare the Nation for disasters of all kinds. Preparedness includes the management and administrative support functions associated with training and national exercise programs. Protection carries out a mandated mission to provide executive agent leadership to guarantee the survival of an enduring constitutional government by ensuring continuity of government, continuity of operations, and national contingency programs.

Regional Operations: The Regional Operations program includes the leadership, management, and mission support functions of the 10 FEMA regions across the Nation. The

program works with communities to help to reduce the impacts of natural disasters, to prepare families and individuals for all possible hazards, and to support SLTT partners with technical assistance and grants for projects that aim to reduce risks, to improve public safety, and to protect the environment.

Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (REPP): REPP plans and executes nationally coordinated, locally executed radiological emergency preparedness and response activities. The program assists SLTT governments in the development and conduct of offsite radiological emergency preparedness activities to protect the health and safety of the public living in the vicinity (within a 50-mile radius) of commercial nuclear power plants for all types of radiological emergencies. Efforts are focused within the emergency planning zones of Nuclear Regulatory Commission-licensed commercial nuclear power facilities. Funds for the program’s activities are generated through user fees charged to commercial nuclear power plant licensees.

Response and Recovery: The Response and Recovery program helps to ready the Nation for catastrophic disasters by leveraging resources from various sources including the Disaster Relief Fund. This includes efforts to coordinate the core federal response capabilities used to save lives and to protect critical infrastructure in communities throughout the Nation that have been overwhelmed by the impact of a major disaster or an emergency. The program also takes the lead among federal agencies, state and local governments, and representatives of nongovernmental organizations to support individuals and communities with the goal of reducing losses, improving recovery operations, and promoting resilience. This program works with residents, emergency management practitioners, organizational and community leaders, and government officials to mature the National Disaster Recovery Framework, to enhance logistics and disaster communications, and to improve the overall disaster survivor and grantee experience.

Mission Support: The Mission Support program provides enterprise leadership, management, and business administrative services that sustain the day-to-day back-office operations. Key capabilities include managing the agency’s performance, finances, workforce, physical and personnel security, acquisition of goods and services, IT, property and assets, communications, legal affairs, and administration.

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure: The Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure program acquires the enterprise assets and IT systems and services that support business administrative services and back-office operations.

Operational Communications/Information Technology: The Operational Communications/Information Technology program enhances domain awareness by acquiring assets for command and control, coordination, information and situational awareness, and/or occupational health and safety for multiple mission programs.

Construction and Facility Improvements: The Construction and Facility Improvements program supports the improvement of existing owned or leased facilities and real property, and the construction of new facilities.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC): FLETC, through strategic partnerships, prepares the federal law enforcement community to safeguard America’s people, property, and institutions.

FLETC Programs

Law Enforcement Training: The Law Enforcement Training program provides law enforcement training to federal, state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement agencies. The program provides training in areas common to all law enforcement officers, such as firearms, driving, tactics, investigations, and legal training. Under a collaborative training model, federal participating organizations also deliver training unique to their missions as part of this program. The program enables law enforcement stakeholders, both within and outside of DHS, the ability to obtain quality and cost-effective training.

Mission Support: The Mission Support program provides enterprise leadership, management, and business administrative services that sustain the day-to-day back-office operations. Key capabilities include managing the agency’s performance, finances, workforce, physical and personnel security, acquisition of goods and services, IT, property and assets, communications, legal affairs, and administration.

Construction and Facility Improvements: The Construction and Facility Improvements program supports the improvement of existing owned or leased facilities and real property, and the construction of new facilities.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE): ICE includes 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 HSI directorate conducts criminal investigations to protect the United States against terrorism and criminal organizations that threaten public safety and national security. HSI combats transnational criminal enterprises that seek to exploit America’s legitimate trade, travel, and financial systems. HSI upholds and enforces America’s customs and immigration laws at and beyond our Nation’s borders.

Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP) Fees: SEVP Fees, which are derived from the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 and the Immigration Examination Fee authorities, supports SEVP, which certifies schools seeking to enroll nonimmigrant foreign students in academic (F), vocational (M), and certain educational and cultural (J-1) exchange visa classifications; oversees the SEVP-certified schools’ continuing eligibility; and monitors the F, M, and J-1 students, and the dependents of these students. SEVP uses the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System to monitor schools and to track F, M, and J-1 nonimmigrant foreign students and their dependents during their stay in the United States.

Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO): ERO enforces the Nation’s immigration laws by identifying and apprehending illegal immigrants, detaining those individuals pending final determination of removability, and removing noncitizens from the United States. ERO carries out its mission through a range of initiatives and activities that focus on identifying and prioritizing the removal of recent illegal border crossers and individuals who pose a threat to national security or public safety, including, but not limited to, fugitive noncitizens and noncitizens convicted of crimes.

<p><i>Breached Bond/Detention Fund:</i> The Breached Bond Detention Fund was established by law to recover money as a result of breached bonds. The fund provides budget authority that helps to offset the costs incurred in the ERO PPA, such as detention beds and bond management.</p>
<p><i>Immigration Inspection User Fee:</i> The Immigration Inspection User Fee is collected from foreign passengers arriving on commercial aircraft and vessels at U.S.-operated air and sea POE. These fees finance a portion of the Department's costs to deter, detect, detain, adjudicate, and remove passengers attempting to make an unauthorized arrival or to bring noncitizens unlawfully into the United States through air and sea POE.</p>
<p><i>Office of Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA):</i> OPLA provides a full range of legal services to ICE, including advice and counsel to ICE personnel on their law enforcement authorities and potential liabilities. The program represents ICE before multiple administrative venues and supports the Department of Justice in the prosecution of ICE cases and in the defense of civil cases against ICE. OPLA attorneys serve as the exclusive DHS representatives in removal proceedings before U.S. Department of Justice Executive Office for Immigration Review.</p>
<p><i>Mission Support:</i> The Mission Support program provides enterprise leadership, management, and business administrative services that sustain the day-to-day operations. Key capabilities include managing the agency's performance, finances, workforce, physical and personnel security, acquisition of goods and services, IT, property and assets, communications, legal affairs, and administration.</p>
<p><i>Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR):</i> The ICE OPR is responsible for upholding the agency's professional standards through a multi-disciplinary approach of security, inspections, and investigations. OPR promotes organizational integrity by vigilantly managing ICE's security programs, by conducting independent reviews of ICE programs and operations, and by impartially investigating allegations of serious employee and contractor misconduct, as well as internal and external threats against ICE personnel and facilities.</p>
<p><i>Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure:</i> The Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure program acquires the enterprise assets and IT systems and services that support business administrative services and back-office operations.</p>
<p><i>Operational Communications/Information Technology:</i> The Operational Communications/Information Technology program enhances domain awareness by acquiring assets for command and control, coordination, information and situational awareness, and/or occupational health and safety for multiple mission programs.</p>
<p><i>Construction and Facility Improvements:</i> The Construction and Facility Improvements program supports the improvement of existing owned or leased facilities and real property, and the construction of new facilities.</p>

Office of Inspector General (OIG): OIG was established by the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. No. 107-296) by an amendment to the Inspector General Act of 1978 (92 Stat. 1101). 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 detect and deter fraud, waste, and abuse.

OIG Program

Mission Support: The OIG conducts audits, inspections, and investigations relating to the Department's programs and operations; promotes economy, efficiency, and effectiveness; and detects and deters fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement.

Science and Technology Directorate (S&T): S&T is the primary R&D arm of the Department. It provides federal, state, and local officials with the technology and capabilities to protect the homeland.

S&T Programs

Acquisition and Operations Analysis: The Acquisition and Operations Analysis program 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. This program assists in testing and evaluation, standards development, requirements analysis, systems engineering, and supporting technology transition.

Laboratory Facilities: The Laboratory Facilities program provides the Nation with a coordinated enduring network of science, technology, and engineering laboratories, organizations, and institutions. This network delivers the knowledge, technology, and resources required to secure our homeland.

Research, Development, and Innovation: The Research, Development, and Innovation program provides state-of-the-art solutions to meet the needs of DHS Components and the first responder community. This includes customer-focused and output-oriented research, development, test, and evaluation programs that balance risk, cost, impact, and time to delivery.

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. University Programs includes DHS Centers of Excellence and Minority Serving Institutions, creating a consortium of universities generating groundbreaking ideas for new technologies and critical knowledge for the homeland security enterprise.

Mission Support: The Mission Support program provides enterprise leadership, management, and business administrative services that sustain the day-to-day back-office operations. Key capabilities include managing the agency's performance, finances, workforce, physical and personnel security, acquisition of goods and services, IT, property and assets, communications, legal affairs, and administration.

<p>Transportation Security Administration (TSA): TSA protects the Nation’s transportation systems to ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce.</p>
<p>TSA Programs</p>
<p>Aviation Passenger Security Fee: This congressionally mandated security fee helps finance the increased cost of securing the nation's aviation transportation system. The revenue generated from these security fees is utilized to help ensure the safe and efficient flow of people and commerce. The Passenger Fee, also known as the September 11 Security Fee, is collected by air carriers from passengers at the time air transportation is purchased. Air carriers then remit the fees to TSA. The fee is currently \$5.60 per one-way trip in air transportation that originates at an airport in the U.S., except that the fee imposed per round trip shall not exceed \$11.20.</p>
<p>Aviation Screening Operations: The Aviation Screening Operations program applies intelligence-driven, risk-based, layered passenger and baggage screening procedures, and technology to increase aviation security to prevent terrorism and criminal activity. The program implements processes that allow personnel at security checkpoints to focus on high-risk and unknown travelers while managing the passenger experience. The program also ensures the 100-percent screening of checked baggage for prohibited items. Other activities include training the screener workforce, vetting airline passengers, and canine operations.</p>
<p>Aviation Screening Infrastructure: The Aviation Screening Infrastructure program acquires the assets and related enterprise infrastructure systems to support the Aviation Screening Operations program. The program supports the installation of electronic passenger and baggage screening equipment in our Nation's airports, including explosives trace detection devices and explosive detection system equipment.</p>
<p>TSA Pre-Check Fee: The TSA Pre-Check Application Program fee recovers the cost of security threat assessments on volunteer applicants seeking expedited screening services at certain checkpoints in the United States. Successful applicants have the opportunity to utilize specialized screening lanes at certain checkpoints throughout the country.</p>
<p>Aviation Security Capital Fund: The Aviation Security Capital Fund provides resources for airport checked baggage facility modifications and security equipment acquisitions. The fund is derived from aviation passenger security fees.</p>
<p>Other Operations and Enforcement: The Other Operations and Enforcement program encompasses security reviews, assessment, and enforcement activities in the various modes of commercial transportation. The program includes intelligence and analysis, domestic and international inspectors, reviews and assessments, REAL ID recertification and enforcement, Federal Air Marshals, deputizing airline pilots, and training crew members in self-defense. This program ensures compliance with transportation-related regulations and standards, providing credentialing services for the transportation sector and vetting the transportation workforce to prevent terrorism and criminal activity.</p>
<p>Air Cargo/Certified Cargo Screening Program Fee: The Air Cargo/Certified Cargo Screening Program fee recovers the cost of security threat assessments of air cargo workers in the air cargo supply chain, including individuals authorized to screen cargo at designated cargo screening facilities to ensure that they do not pose a threat to aviation or national security.</p>
<p>Flight Training Security Program (FTSP) Fee: The FTSP fee recovers the cost of security threat assessments on non-U.S. citizens and non-U.S. nationals seeking new or recurring</p>

training at flight schools regulated by the Federal Aviation Administration to ensure that they do not pose a threat to aviation or national security.

Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee: The Commercial Aviation and Airport fee partially recovers the cost of security threat assessments of individuals that are issued personal identification credentials that allow access to secure areas in domestic airports. Applicants include airport facilities workers, retail employees, airline employees, taxi drivers, and parking attendants.

General Aviation at Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport (DCA) Fee: The General Aviation at DCA fee recovers the cost of security threat assessments and physical screening of flight crewmembers and passengers on noncommercial aircraft (noncargo) flying to and from DCA. Physical screening occurs at one of the 28 domestic gateway airports before arrival at DCA.

Hazardous Materials Endorsement Fee: The Hazardous Materials Endorsement Fee recovers the cost of security threat assessments of drivers seeking to obtain, renew, and transfer a hazardous materials endorsement on their state-issued commercial driver's licenses. This endorsement is designed to protect against threats to illegal transportation of hazardous materials by unauthorized individuals.

Other Security Threat Assessments Fee: The Other Security Threat Assessments Fee partially recovers the cost of security threat assessment of individuals requesting access to Sensitive Security Information material, certain private charter operations, general aviation 12/5 operations, pilots operating at three specific Maryland airports in the greater Washington, D.C., area, and pilots seeking access to restricted airspace.

R&D: Conducting R&D on technologies for detecting, preventing, and mitigating terrorist threats is vital to enhancing the security of the nation's transportation system. TSA, in coordination with partners across the homeland security enterprise, continually works to maximize the advantages offered by basic research, select and prioritize R&D projects, monitor and manage R&D portfolios, and leverage the benefits of transformative R&D activities that support a future vision for increasing security effectiveness while dramatically reducing wait times and improving the passenger experience.

Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) Fee: The TWIC fee recovers the cost of security threat assessments and issuance of tamper-resistant biometric credentials for individuals requiring unescorted access to secure areas of regulated port facilities and vessels in the United States.

Mission Support: The Mission Support program provides enterprise leadership, management, and business administrative services that sustain the day-to-day back-office operations. Key capabilities include managing the agency's performance, finances, workforce, physical and personnel security, acquisition of goods and services, IT, property and assets, communications, legal affairs, and administration.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS): USCIS oversees lawful immigration to the United States and is responsible for granting immigration and citizenship benefits,

promoting awareness and understanding of citizenship, and ensuring the integrity of our immigration system.
USCIS Programs
<i>Employment Status Verification (E-Verify):</i> The electronic employment eligibility verification E-Verify program enables enrolled employers to confirm the work authorization of their newly hired employees quickly and easily. E-Verify is a web-based system that compares information from an employee’s Form I-9, Employment Eligibility Verification, against records available to DHS and the Social Security Administration to confirm employment eligibility.
<i>Fraud Prevention and Detection Account:</i> The Fraud Prevention and Detection Account supports activities related to preventing and detecting immigration benefit fraud. The program enables USCIS operations to identify threats to national security and public safety, to detect and combat immigration benefit fraud, and to remove systemic and other vulnerabilities.
<i>H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account:</i> The H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account supports activities related to the processing of petitions for nonimmigrant workers to be employed temporarily in specialty occupations (H-1B visa).
<i>Immigration Examinations Fee Account (IEFA):</i> IEFA is the primary funding source for USCIS. Fees collected from immigration benefit applications and petitions are deposited into IEFA and fund the cost of processing immigration benefit applications and petitions, as well as to cover the cost of processing similar benefit requests for applicants without charge.

U.S. Coast Guard (USCG): USCG is one of the six armed forces of the United States and the only military organization within DHS. The Coast Guard protects the maritime economy and the environment, defends our maritime borders, and saves those in peril.
USCG Programs
<i>Maritime Law Enforcement:</i> The Maritime Law Enforcement program preserves America’s jurisdictional rights within our maritime borders. USCG 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 to inland navigable waters, including the Great Lakes. The following statutory missions contribute to USCG’s Maritime Law Enforcement program: Drug Interdiction; Migrant Interdiction; Living Marine Resources; and Other Law Enforcement.
<i>Maritime Security Operations:</i> The Maritime Security Operations program encompasses activities 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 USCG’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.
<i>Maritime Prevention:</i> 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 USCG’s Maritime Prevention Program: Ports, Waterways, and Coastal Security; Marine Safety; and Marine Environmental Protection.
<i>Maritime Response:</i> The Maritime Response program mitigates the consequences of marine casualties and disastrous events. USCG preparedness efforts ensure that 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 USCG's Maritime Response program: Search and Rescue and Marine Environmental Protection.

Marine Transportation Systems Management: The Marine Transportation System Management program ensures a safe, secure, efficient and environmentally sound waterways system. USCG 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. USCG 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 USCG's Marine Transportation System Management program: Aids to Navigation and Ice Operations.

Defense Operations: The Defense Operations program exercises USCG's unique authorities and capabilities to support the National Military Strategy and Department of Defense Combatant Commanders. The program portfolio comprises eight activities, including: Maritime Interdiction Operations; Combating Maritime Terrorism; Port Operations Security and Defense; Military Environmental Response Operations; Coastal Sea Control Operations; Maritime Operational Threat Response; Rotary Wing Air Intercept Operations; and Support for Theater Security Cooperation Initiatives.

U.S. Secret Service (USSS): USSS has an integrated mission of protecting national leaders; visiting heads of state and government; designated sites and National Special Security Events; and safeguarding the Nation's financial infrastructure and payment systems to preserve the integrity of the economy.

USSS Programs

Protective Operations: The Protective Operations program protects the President and Vice President and their families, former Presidents and their spouses, visiting heads of State and Government, major candidates for President, and other designated individuals. It also 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 (NSSE). The program investigates, evaluates, disseminates, and maintains information concerning known, potential, or perceived threats to protectees, locations, and NSSEs. The program is staffed by special agents, Uniformed Division officers, technical law enforcement, and administrative, professional, and technical personnel that work closely with the military and with federal, state, county, local, and international law enforcement organizations to ensure mission success. This enables the Department to facilitate continuity of government and overall homeland security.

Protection Assets and Infrastructure: The Protection Assets and Infrastructure program acquires and maintains assets related to protective operations, including countermeasures, secure communication, intelligence, and surveillance systems.

Field Operations: The Field Operations program supports the daily operations of the domestic and international field offices. The program is staffed by special agents, technical law enforcement, and administrative, professional, and technical personnel. Program personnel divide their time between conducting criminal investigations of financial crimes, cybercrimes, and counterfeit currency; conducting protective intelligence activities; and performing protection responsibilities. This enables the Department to protect the U.S. economy and continuity of government by investigating threats to financial payment systems, threats to

leadership and locations, and events with symbolic and practical significance to U.S. citizens in physical space and cyberspace.

Basic and In-Service Training and Professional Development: The Basic and In-Service Training and Professional Development program provides basic recruit training programs for Uniformed Division Officers, special agents, and in-service training for special agents, Uniformed Division Officers, and administrative, professional, and technical personnel at the James J. Rowley Training Center. The program includes training equipment, vehicles, and supplies to support operational readiness; and provides for the maintenance and sustainment of Secret Service training facilities.

Mission Support: The Mission Support program provides enterprise leadership, management, and business administrative services that sustain the day-to-day back-office operations. Key capabilities include managing the agency's performance, finances, workforce, physical and personnel security, acquisition of goods and services, IT, property and assets, communications, legal affairs, and administration.

Operational Communications/IT: The Operational Communications/Information Technology program enhances domain awareness by acquiring assets for command and control, coordination, information and situational awareness, and/or occupational health and safety for multiple mission programs.

Construction and Facility Improvements: The Construction and Facility Improvements program supports the improvement of existing owned or leased facilities and real property, and the construction of new facilities.

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure: The Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure program acquires the enterprise assets and IT systems and services that support business administrative services and back-office operations.

Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM): OSEM provides central leadership, management, direction, and oversight over all DHS Components. Key capabilities include managing legal affairs, managing external and internal agency communications, conducting agency strategic planning, managing privacy, protecting civil rights and civil liberties, providing immigration oversight, and engaging with federal, state, local, international, and private-sector partners.

OSEM Offices

Office of the Secretary: The Office of the Secretary's role is to provide executive leadership, management, direction, and oversight for the Department's Components. The Secretary represents DHS to the President, Congress, and the general public.

Office for State and Local Law Enforcement (OSLLE): Serves as the primary coordination, liaison, support, and advocacy for state, local, tribal, territorial, and campus (SLTTC) law enforcement and all national Law Enforcement Associations. OSLLE accomplishes its mission through partnerships and relationships with SLTTC law enforcement, both through national associations and directly with the 18,000 law enforcement agencies in the United States. OSLLE's responsibilities including supporting Department senior leadership engagements with SLTTC law enforcement; sharing pertinent and timely information and resources with stakeholders, including the development of custom solutions when off the shelf resources don't exist; identifying the issues, concerns, and recommendations of non-federal law enforcement; and informing the Department's policies, programs, and initiatives with the perspective of SLTTC law enforcement. OSLLE is also statutorily responsible for ensuring that that law

<p>enforcement and terrorism focused grants are appropriately focused on terrorism prevention activities.</p>
<p>Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans (PLCY): PLCY serves as a central resource to the Secretary and other Department leaders for policy development and review, strategic planning and analysis, and facilitation of decision-making on the full breadth of issues that may arise across the dynamic homeland security enterprise. PLCY is responsible for strengthening our Nation’s homeland security by developing DHS-wide policies, programs, and planning to promote and ensure the highest level of performance, quality, consistency, and integration in the execution of all homeland security missions.</p>
<p>Office of Health Security (OHS): The DHS Chief Medical Officer and OHS leads DHS efforts in protecting the health of our workforce and the health security of the homeland, particularly through the lens of an ever-expanding complex health security mission. The OHS programs operationalize strategic public health and medical direction, provide the necessary advisory and technical expertise to enable effective health security-related decision making by DHS senior leadership, and coordinate with public health and medical partners at all levels of government towards enhancing resilience to the health impacts of terrorism, manmade or natural disasters and other crises</p>
<p>Office of Public Affairs (OPA): OPA is responsible for managing external and internal communications. The office responds to national media inquiries, maintains, and updates the Department’s website, writes speeches for senior Department officials, and coordinates speaking events for Department officials. OPA fosters strategic communication throughout the Department and with external stakeholders by developing and coordinating major DHS announcements and rollouts as well as by setting common goals to promote common objectives.</p>
<p>Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA): OLA serves as the Department’s primary liaison to Congress. OLA educates Congress on the policy interests and priorities of the Administration and the Secretary. OLA also ensures that all DHS Components are engaged with Congress in their specific areas of responsibility. OLA articulates views on behalf of DHS and its Components on legislative initiatives and responds to requests and inquiries from congressional committees, individual members of Congress, and their staffs. OLA also leads DHS efforts in the Senate confirmation process for all DHS Presidential nominees.</p>
<p>Office of Partnership and Engagement (OPE): OPE is the Headquarters-level organization to ensure a unified approach to external engagement through the coordination of DHS’s outreach efforts with critical stakeholders nationwide. OPE partners and conducts strategic engagements and outreach with SLTT governments, elected officials, the private sector, faith-based and non-governmental organizations, academia, and communities. OPE advocates and represents interests of these stakeholders through the Department’s policy making process and serves as a conduit for the Secretary to engage with stakeholders and to share information. Additionally, OPE oversees four advisory councils: the Homeland Security Advisory Council, the Tribal Homeland Security Council, the Faith-based Security Advisory Council, and the Homeland Security Academic Partnership Council.</p> <p>The strategic results of OPE’s efforts build more resilient and safer communities by enabling greater awareness of the Department’s efforts across the Homeland Security Enterprise and provide critical insight to improve Department policy development, as well as the implementation of policies.</p>

Office of the General Counsel (OGC): OGC provides legal advice and counsel to the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Undersecretaries, and Assistant Secretaries and to all offices and organizational elements of the Department. The General Counsel, who is Presidentially appointed, and Senate confirmed, heads and supervises the 3,000+ attorneys at DHS Headquarters and the Component legal offices at CISA, FEMA, USCG, ICE, CBP, USCIS, TSA, USSS, and FLETC. The General Counsel is the chief legal officer with final authority to decide all legal matters within DHS. OGC divisions at Headquarters include General Law, Regulatory Affairs, Operations and Enforcement, Intelligence, Technology Programs, Immigration, Legal Counsel, Ethics and Compliance, and Management.

Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL): CRCL supports DHS as it secures the Nation while preserving individual liberty, fairness, and equality under the law. CRCL does this through integrating civil rights and civil liberties into all DHS's activities by: 1) promoting respect for civil rights and civil liberties in policy creation and implementation by advising DHS leadership and personnel, and state and local partners; 2) communicating with individuals and communities whose civil rights and civil liberties may be affected by DHS activities, informing them about policies and avenues of redress and promoting appropriate attention within DHS to their experiences and concerns; 3) investigating and issuing recommendations regarding civil rights and civil liberties complaints filed by the public regarding DHS policies or activities, or actions taken by Department personnel; and 4) leading DHS's equal employment opportunity programs and promoting workforce diversity and merit system principles.

Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman (CIS Ombudsman): The CIS Ombudsman assists individuals and employers in resolving problems connected with cases pending before USCIS. In addition, as required by statute, the CIS Ombudsman identifies systemic problems experienced by individuals and employers when seeking USCIS services and proposes changes to mitigate such problems and improve the delivery of immigration services. In accomplishing each of these missions, the CIS Ombudsman works impartially, soliciting information and feedback from USCIS, other government agencies, immigration benefits applicants, and the immigration stakeholder community.

Office of Immigration Detention Ombudsman (OIDO): Actively contributes to DHS's mission by addressing individual and systemic concerns related to immigration detention. OIDO provides an independent approach to addressing noncompliance with immigration detention standards related to CBP and ICE. OIDO's duties include: (1) stemming medical, familial, and other problems at individual detention centers; (2) working to ensure that conditions are humane for detainees; (3) managing complaint intake regarding detainee conditions and resolving adverse conditions through engagement with relevant DHS offices; (4) evaluating and documenting agency compliance with detention standards; and (5) providing recommendations to the Secretary and other leadership for their improvement.

Privacy Office: The Privacy Office protects the collection, use, and disclosure of personally identifiable information and departmental information. It ensures that appropriate access to information is consistent with the vision, strategic mission, and core values of the Department; and implements the policies of the Department to defend and protect individual rights, liberties, and information interests of our citizens. The Privacy Office has oversight of all privacy and disclosure policy matters, including compliance with the Privacy Act of 1974, the Freedom of Information Act, and the completion of privacy impact statements for all new programs and systems, as required by the E-Government Act of 2002 and Section 222 of the Homeland

Security Act. The DHS Privacy Office is the first statutorily mandated Privacy Office within the Federal Government.

Management Directorate (MGMT): The MGMT Directorate is responsible for providing Departmentwide mission support services and overseeing all management functions. Key capabilities include IT, budget and financial management, procurement and acquisition, human capital, security, and logistics and facilities.

MGMT Offices

Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management: The Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management’s primary mission is to provide leadership and oversight for all departmental management line of business functions, including IT, security, budget and financial management, procurement and acquisition, human capital, and administrative services.

Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure: The Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure PPA acquires the enterprise assets and IT systems and services that support business administrative services and back-office operations.

Federal Protective Service (FPS): FPS protects federal facilities, their occupants, and visitors across the Nation by providing law enforcement and protective security services. FPS provides uniformed law enforcement and armed contract security guard presence, conducts facility security assessments, and designs countermeasures for tenant agencies in order to reduce risks to federal facilities and occupants.

Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM): OBIM is the congressionally designated lead entity within DHS responsible for biometric identity services. OBIM serves DHS Components, as well as the U.S. Departments of State, Justice, and Defense; SLTT entities; the Intelligence Community; and international partners. OBIM’s mission is to provide enduring identity services to DHS and its mission partners, enabling national security and public safety decision-making by producing accurate, timely, and high assurance biometric identity information and analyses that are used by DHS frontline decision-makers.

Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO): OCRSO is responsible for the overall leadership, internal controls, and oversight of Departmentwide logistics; and for asset lifecycle management, including aircraft, motor vehicles, ships, boats and sensitive assets, real property, personal property, environmental management, historic preservation, and energy. OCRSO focuses on delivering affordable readiness by providing economical support products and services that enable employees across DHS the ability to perform the missions of the Department effectively. The OCRSO team accomplishes this through building partnerships and collaboration, leveraging best practices, and fostering innovation.

Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (OCHCO): OCHCO provides overall management and administration for the Department’s human capital policies, programs, and practices for attracting, retaining, and developing the skilled workforce needed to protect and secure our Nation. The work of OCHCO is critical to supporting and enabling the Secretary’s workforce strategy, which centers around four key goals: building an effective, mission-focused, diverse, and inspiring cadre of leaders; recruiting a highly qualified and diverse workforce; retaining an engaged workforce; and solidifying a unified DHS culture of mission performance, adaptability, accountability, and results.

Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (OCPO): OCPO is responsible for the overall management, administration, and oversight of Departmentwide acquisition, financial assistance, strategic sourcing, and competitive sourcing programs, including direct management and oversight of the Office of Procurement Operations. OCPO activities include oversight and strategic support; policy and acquisition workforce issues; procurement ombudsman and industry liaison; and small and disadvantaged business utilization. The DHS procurement mission is to deliver mission capability effectively through the contracting of critical supplies and services.

Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO): OCSO leads the collaborative security program to safeguard DHS people, information, and property. The office develops, implements, and oversees the Department's security policies, programs, and standards; delivers security training and education to DHS personnel; and provides security support to DHS Components. The office manages operational security systems and Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12 card issuance for the Department. Additionally, OCSO provides liaison support to the Intelligence Community on security matters affecting DHS.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO): The mission of OCFO is to ensure that the funds necessary to carry out the Department's mission are obtained, allocated, and spent in support of the Department's priorities and in accordance with law and policies. OCFO provides timely, accurate, and actionable financial information to decision-makers and stakeholders; integrates performance and evaluation and develops program plans and budgets that are well-justified and balanced to support DHS priorities; provides assurance that internal controls are effective; provides quality, cost-effective financial management services and operations; develops and maintains financial and resource management skillsets to ensure sustained achievement of the DHS OCFO mission; and strengthens financial assistance accountability.

Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO): DHS OCIO, in collaboration with the DHS Chief Information Officer Council, is responsible for implementing programs necessary to align DHS's IT personnel, resources, and assets, including all systems and infrastructure, to support Departmentwide missions and activities. OCIO's mission is to provide DHS and its partners with IT services required to lead a unified national effort to prevent and deter terrorist attacks as well as to protect against and respond to threats and hazards.

The Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management (PARM): DHS PARM is responsible for supporting major acquisition programs as part of the Department's effort to ensure effective and efficient program execution. PARM serves as MGMT's executive office for acquisition program execution and is responsible for program governance and acquisition policy. PARM assists DHS partners in building the Department's acquisition and program management capabilities. PARM also is chartered to provide technical support and assistance to the DHS acquisition workforce, and to the DHS acquisition program management enterprise by monitoring each major investment's cost, schedule, and performance against established baselines. The office also works with DHS and Component leaders, along with program managers, to assess and report the health of major acquisition programs and to guide the development and delivery of mission-critical capability to end-users.

VI. Conclusion

The FYs 2025-2029 FYHSP describes the Department's plan for responsibly allocating resources within established funding targets. Throughout a given fiscal year and during the FYs 2025-2029 FYHSP timeline, requirements may be reprioritized on the basis of changes in the threat environment, operational needs, or other emerging issues. Resource levels in the FYHSP do not preclude the President's and Congress's deliberations in the annual budget process. In FY 2025 and beyond, DHS will continue to use resources effectively and efficiently, and leverage resources of homeland security partners across federal, state, local, tribal, private, and international domains.

VII. Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Definition
A&O	Analysis and Operations
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear
CISA	Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency
CIS Ombudsman	Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman
CRCL	Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
CWMD	Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office
DCA	Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
ERO	Enforcement and Removal Operations
ESTA	Electronic System for Travel Authorization
E-Verify	Employment Status Verification
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FLETC	Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers
FY	Fiscal Year
FYHSP	Future Years Homeland Security Program
HSI	Homeland Security Investigations
ICE	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
IT	Information Technology
MGMT	Management Directorate
OBIM	Office of Biometric Identity Management
OCFO	Office of the Chief Financial Officer
OCRSO	Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OLA	Office of Legislative Affairs
OSEM	Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
OSLLE	The Office for State and Local Law Enforcement
PARM	Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management
PC&I	Procurement, Construction, and Improvements
POE	Port of Entry
PPA	Program/Project/Activity
R&D	Research and Development
S&T	Science and Technology Directorate
SEVP	Student and Exchange Visitor Program
SLTT	State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial
SLTTC	State, Local, Tribal, Territorial, and Campus
TSA	Transportation Security Administration
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USCIS	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
USSS	U.S. Secret Service
VWP	Visa Waiver Program