



Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP)

Fiscal Years 2019–2023

Executive Summary

May 16, 2018

Fiscal Year 2018 Report to Congress



**Homeland
Security**

Office of the Chief Financial Officer

Executive Summary

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2019–FY 2023 Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) is the 5-year program plan for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), which provides an allocation of resource requirements within the Department’s projected funding. The FYHSP supports DHS’s overarching mission:

*With honor and integrity, we will safeguard the American people,
our homeland, and our values.*

This report incorporates the current Administration’s priorities to improve DHS’s capacity to enforce border security laws. An overview of the Department’s organizational and strategic structure is provided, including the operational and support offices, the programs that constitute each Component, and time-phased resource requirements aligned to the Department’s Component structure and strategy. In addition, there is a *For Official Use Only* appendix to this report, which provides a more detailed view of resource allocation and strategic alignment 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 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. The Department continues to transform how it protects our Nation from the most serious threats of the 21st century using strategic processes and plans such as the FYHSP. DHS has improved our Nation’s domestic capabilities to detect and prevent terrorist attacks against its people, communities, and critical infrastructure. DHS has expanded cybersecurity capability across the civilian Federal Government agencies. The Department has increased its ability to analyze and distribute threat information while providing resources, training, and technical assistance to state and local law enforcement and first responders in order to increase expertise and capacity nationwide. We have deployed increased levels of personnel, technology, and resources to protect our Nation’s borders and have focused our efforts on smart and effective enforcement of immigration laws while streamlining and facilitating the legal immigration process. DHS will continue to evolve its planning and programming efforts to align with ever-changing threats and the Administration’s priorities.

DHS has continued to strengthen its Department-wide management processes and to provide coherency and traceability from strategic guidance to operational results. Most notably for the FY 2019–FY 2023 FYHSP is the increased stability of the Common Appropriations Structure to provide more granularity and insight during the Program and Budget Review process.

The FY 2019 Budget submission for the Department is \$74.4 billion in funding. Total planned resources (gross discretionary and mandatory budgetary resources) over the FYHSP period grow by an average of 1.98 percent in total authority per year or approximately \$6.1 billion by FY 2023. Average annual growth in gross discretionary funds over the FYHSP period is 1.72 percent and growth in mandatory funding is 3.04 percent.

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



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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. 115-141) and the accompanying Joint Explanatory Statement and House Report 115-239.

P.L. 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).

The Joint Explanatory Statement states:

Section 101. The bill continues and modifies a provision requiring the Secretary to submit the Future Years Homeland Security Program at the time of the budget submission for each fiscal year.

House Report 115-239 states:

Section 101. The Committee continues and modifies a provision requiring the Secretary to submit the Future Years Homeland Security Program at the same time as the President's budget proposal.

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

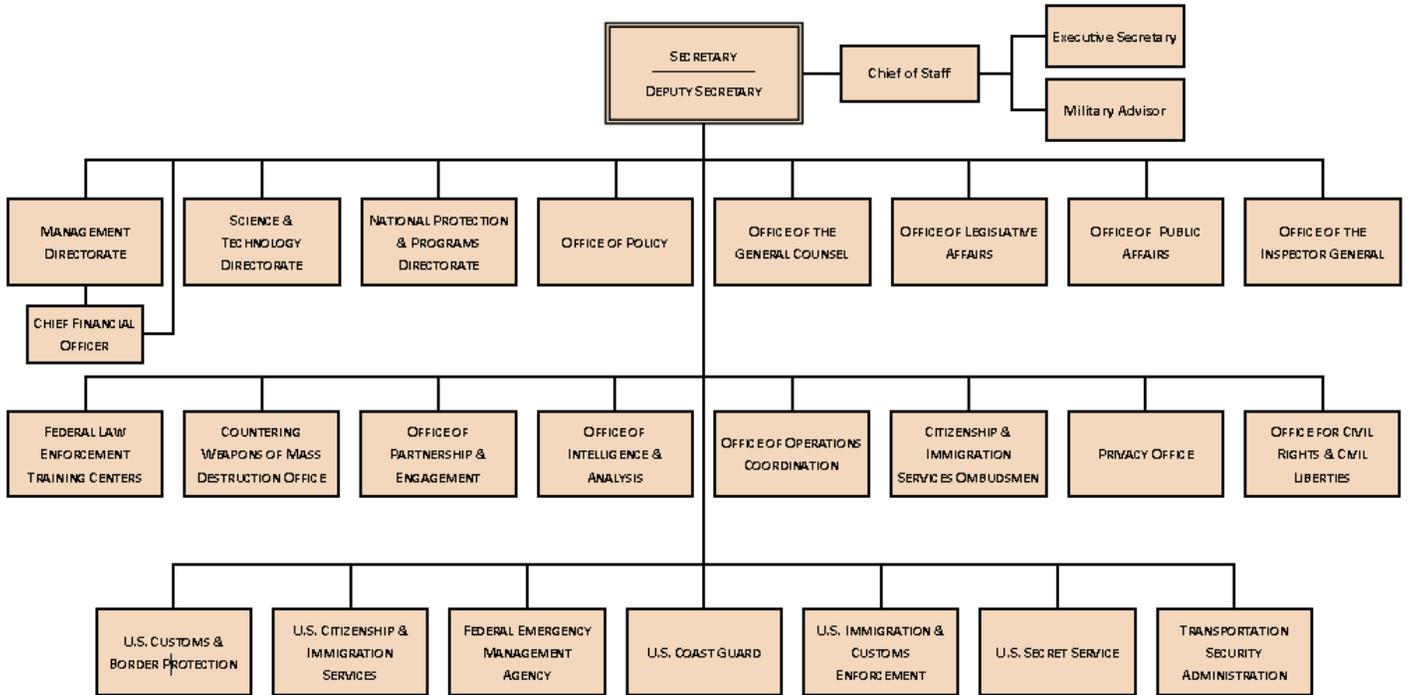
(a) IN GENERAL.—Each budget request submitted to Congress for the Department under Section 1105 of Title 31, United States Code, shall, at or about the same time, be accompanied by a Future Years Homeland Security Program.

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



III. FY 2019–FY 2023 Resource Allocation by Component

The FY 2019 Budget submission for the Department is \$74.4 billion in funding. Total planned resources (gross discretionary and mandatory budgetary resources) over the Future Years Homeland Security Program (FYHSP) period grow by an average of 1.98 percent in total authority per year or approximately \$6.1 billion by FY 2023. Average annual growth in gross discretionary funds over the FYHSP period is 1.72 percent and growth in mandatory funding is 3.04 percent.

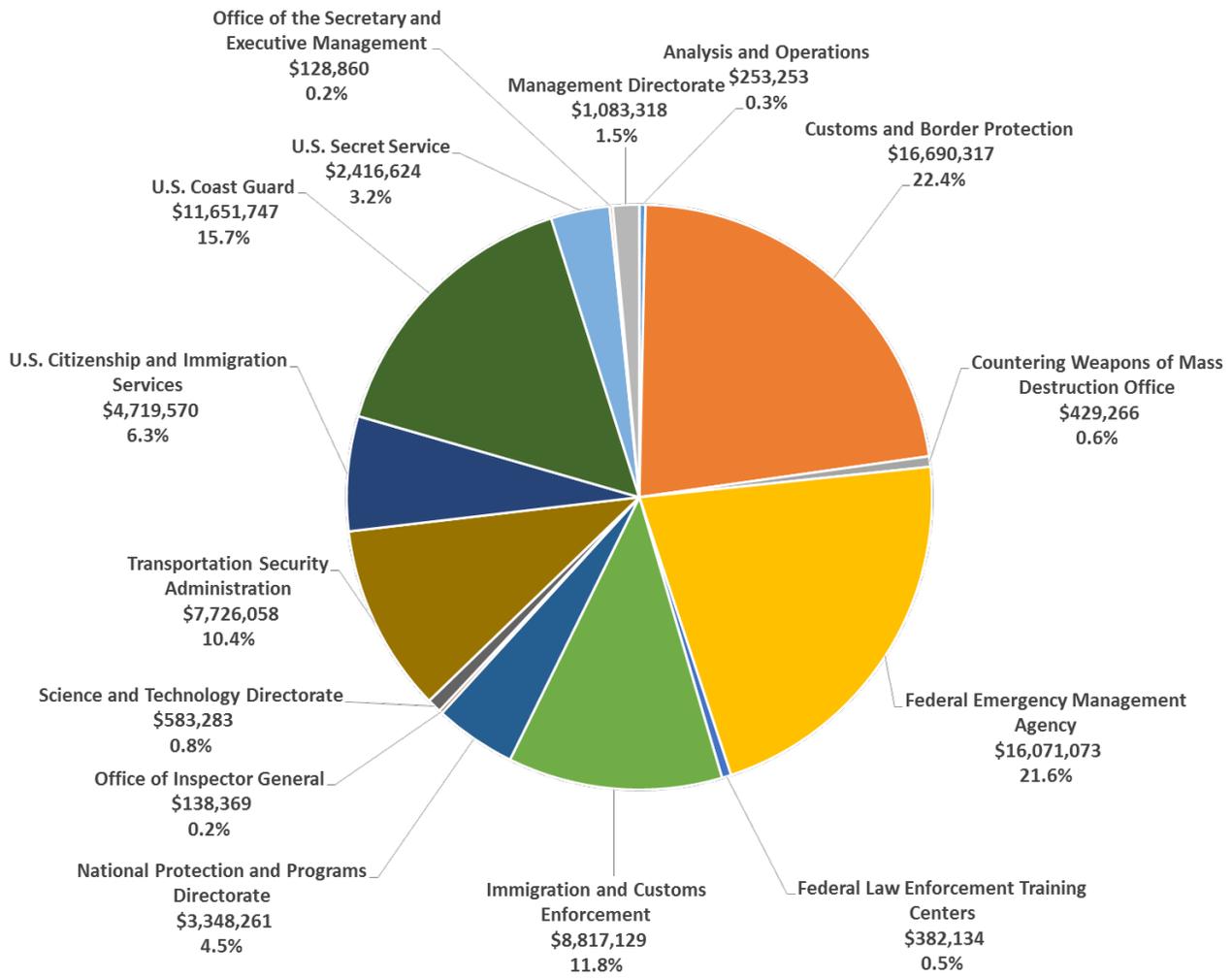
Resource Summary by DHS Component FY 2019 – 2023 FYHSP Gross Discretionary & Mandatory Budgetary Resources

\$ in thousands

Gross Discretionary	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Analysis and Operations	\$ 253,253	\$ 251,425	\$ 251,598	\$ 251,847	\$ 255,907
Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office	\$ 429,266	\$ 429,827	\$ 431,230	\$ 432,617	\$ 433,097
Customs and Border Protection	\$ 14,401,093	\$ 15,155,883	\$ 15,849,313	\$ 16,524,974	\$ 16,476,206
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	\$ 128,860	\$ 129,845	\$ 130,362	\$ 130,484	\$ 130,629
Management Directorate	\$ 1,083,318	\$ 1,012,842	\$ 984,043	\$ 1,036,707	\$ 965,719
Federal Emergency Management Agency	\$ 11,222,390	\$ 10,691,834	\$ 10,697,621	\$ 10,712,441	\$ 10,733,888
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers	\$ 382,134	\$ 343,276	\$ 315,090	\$ 297,604	\$ 286,316
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	\$ 8,291,529	\$ 8,451,704	\$ 8,924,139	\$ 9,817,481	\$ 10,924,137
National Protection and Programs Directorate	\$ 3,348,261	\$ 3,484,095	\$ 3,509,599	\$ 3,564,258	\$ 3,595,040
Office of Inspector General	\$ 138,369	\$ 132,326	\$ 132,356	\$ 132,389	\$ 132,360
Science and Technology Directorate	\$ 583,283	\$ 584,215	\$ 584,935	\$ 582,666	\$ 583,408
Transportation Security Administration	\$ 7,470,858	\$ 7,328,373	\$ 7,347,571	\$ 7,357,856	\$ 7,343,046
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	\$ 131,919	\$ 134,650	\$ 136,388	\$ 138,397	\$ 140,482
U.S. Coast Guard	\$ 9,698,357	\$ 9,306,374	\$ 9,605,299	\$ 9,584,785	\$ 9,734,615
U.S. Secret Service	\$ 2,151,624	\$ 2,204,282	\$ 2,097,028	\$ 2,095,299	\$ 2,186,955
Gross Discretionary Total	\$ 59,714,514	\$ 59,640,951	\$ 60,996,572	\$ 62,659,805	\$ 63,921,805
Mandatory	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Customs and Border Protection	\$ 2,289,224	\$ 2,352,924	\$ 2,395,600	\$ 2,445,305	\$ 2,499,750
Federal Emergency Management Agency	\$ 4,848,683	\$ 4,999,000	\$ 5,139,000	\$ 5,578,000	\$ 5,933,000
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	\$ 525,600	\$ 525,600	\$ 525,600	\$ 525,600	\$ 525,600
Transportation Security Administration	\$ 255,200	\$ 255,200	\$ 255,200	\$ 255,200	\$ 255,200
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	\$ 4,587,651	\$ 4,622,015	\$ 4,695,902	\$ 4,780,284	\$ 4,866,204
U.S. Coast Guard	\$ 1,953,390	\$ 2,022,082	\$ 2,095,809	\$ 2,175,300	\$ 2,256,040
U.S. Secret Service	\$ 265,000	\$ 265,000	\$ 265,000	\$ 265,000	\$ 265,000
Mandatory Total	\$ 14,724,748	\$ 15,041,821	\$ 15,372,111	\$ 16,024,689	\$ 16,600,794
DHS Total Budget Authority	\$ 74,439,262	\$ 74,682,772	\$ 76,368,683	\$ 78,684,494	\$ 80,522,599

FY 2019 Department Resources by Component

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



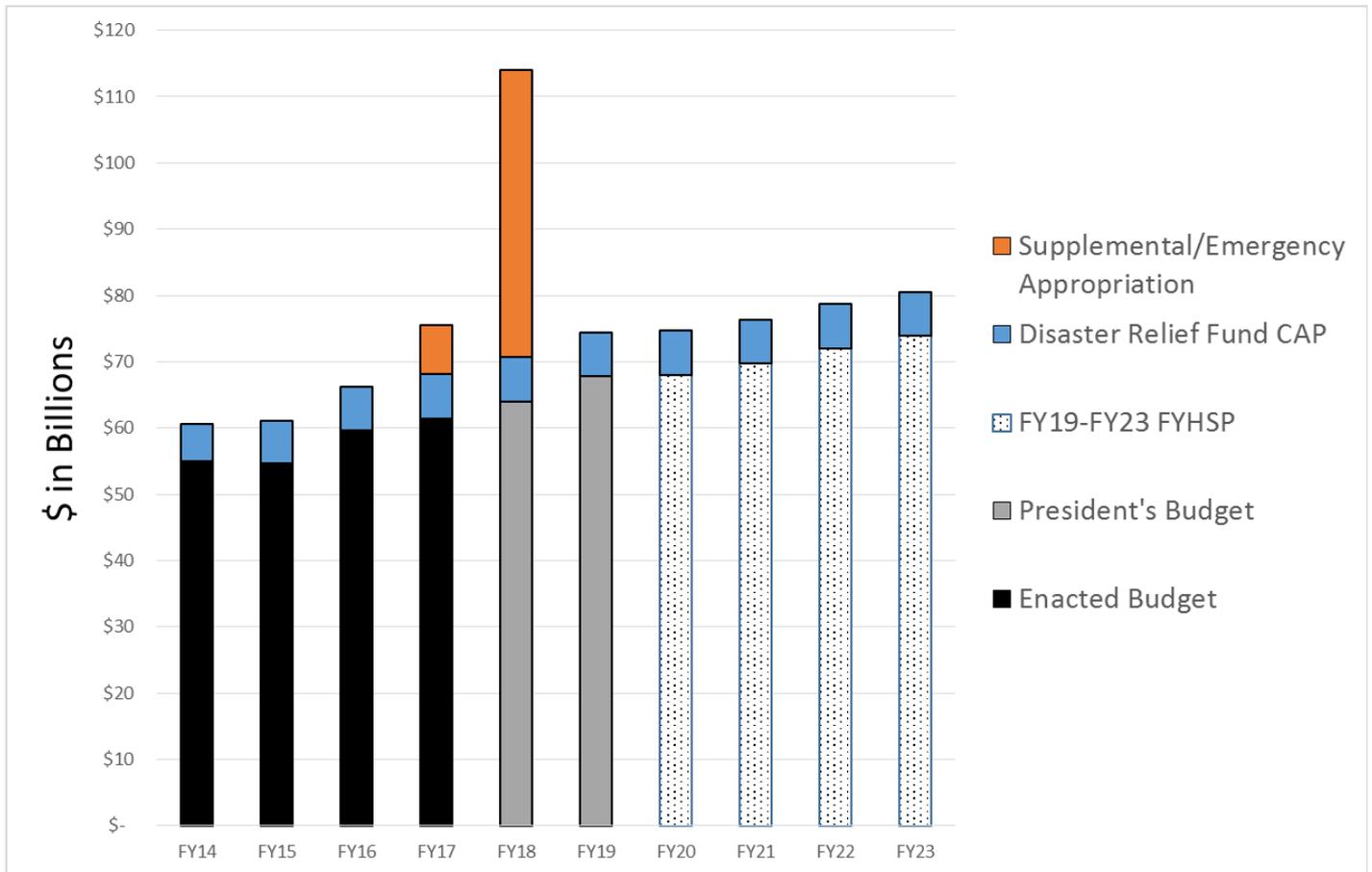
IV. Department Budget and Program Plan: Fiscal Years 2014–2023

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

Department Budget and Program Plan: Fiscal Years 2014–2023

Gross Discretionary and Mandatory Budgetary Resources

Includes Supplemental and Emergency Appropriations for Previous Years*



* FY 2017 and FY 2018 supplementals of \$7.4 and \$43.3 billion, respectively, to support Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria.

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

<https://www.dhs.gov/dhs-budget>.

V. Department Total Budget Authority

\$ in thousands

Net Discretionary	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Analysis and Operations	\$ 253,253	\$ 251,425	\$ 251,598	\$ 251,847	\$ 255,907
Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office	\$ 429,266	\$ 429,827	\$ 431,230	\$ 432,617	\$ 433,097
Customs and Border Protection	\$ 14,235,132	\$ 14,987,267	\$ 15,677,999	\$ 16,350,919	\$ 16,299,366
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	\$ 128,860	\$ 129,845	\$ 130,362	\$ 130,484	\$ 130,629
Management Directorate	\$ 1,083,318	\$ 1,012,842	\$ 984,043	\$ 1,036,707	\$ 965,719
Federal Emergency Management Agency	\$ 4,368,699	\$ 3,835,044	\$ 3,837,686	\$ 3,849,315	\$ 3,867,521
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers	\$ 382,134	\$ 343,276	\$ 315,090	\$ 297,604	\$ 286,316
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	\$ 8,291,529	\$ 8,451,704	\$ 8,924,139	\$ 9,817,481	\$ 10,924,137
National Protection and Programs Directorate	\$ 1,821,151	\$ 1,902,798	\$ 1,871,248	\$ 1,901,935	\$ 1,905,174
Office of Inspector General	\$ 138,369	\$ 132,326	\$ 132,356	\$ 132,389	\$ 132,360
Science and Technology Directorate	\$ 583,283	\$ 584,215	\$ 584,935	\$ 582,666	\$ 583,408
Transportation Security Administration	\$ 4,130,115	\$ 2,492,279	\$ 2,421,466	\$ 2,341,668	\$ 2,241,694
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	\$ 131,919	\$ 134,650	\$ 136,388	\$ 138,397	\$ 140,482
U.S. Coast Guard	\$ 9,698,357	\$ 9,306,374	\$ 9,605,299	\$ 9,584,785	\$ 9,734,615
U.S. Secret Service	\$ 2,151,624	\$ 2,204,282	\$ 2,097,028	\$ 2,095,299	\$ 2,186,955
Net Discretionary Total	\$ 47,827,009	\$ 46,198,154	\$ 47,400,867	\$ 48,944,113	\$ 50,087,380
Offsetting Fees and Special Funds	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Customs and Border Protection	\$ 165,961	\$ 168,616	\$ 171,314	\$ 174,055	\$ 176,840
Global Entry Fee	\$ 165,961	\$ 168,616	\$ 171,314	\$ 174,055	\$ 176,840
Federal Emergency Management Agency	\$ 201,691	\$ 204,790	\$ 207,935	\$ 211,126	\$ 214,367
National Flood Insurance Fund	\$ 201,691	\$ 204,790	\$ 207,935	\$ 211,126	\$ 214,367
National Protection and Programs Directorate	\$ 1,527,110	\$ 1,581,297	\$ 1,638,351	\$ 1,662,323	\$ 1,689,866
Federal Protective Service	\$ 1,527,110	\$ 1,581,297	\$ 1,638,351	\$ 1,662,323	\$ 1,689,866
Transportation Security Administration	\$ 3,340,743	\$ 4,836,094	\$ 4,926,105	\$ 5,016,188	\$ 5,101,352
Aviation Screening Operations	\$ 3,106,058	\$ 4,599,705	\$ 4,684,699	\$ 4,772,193	\$ 4,862,236
TSA Pre-Check Fee	\$ 136,900	\$ 136,900	\$ 136,900	\$ 136,900	\$ 136,900
TWIC Fee	\$ 65,535	\$ 67,239	\$ 72,256	\$ 74,714	\$ 69,888
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Fee	\$ 18,500	\$ 18,500	\$ 18,500	\$ 18,500	\$ 18,500
Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,000
Air Cargo/Certified Cargo Screening Program Fee	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000
General Aviation at DCA Fee	\$ 700	\$ 700	\$ 700	\$ 700	\$ 700
Other Security Threat Assessments Fee	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50
Freight Rail Fee	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 110	\$ 64
Public Transportation and Passenger Rail Fee	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21	\$ 14
Offsetting Fees and Special Funds	\$ 5,235,505	\$ 6,790,797	\$ 6,943,705	\$ 7,063,692	\$ 7,182,425
Disaster Relief Fund	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Disaster Relief Fund	\$ 6,652,000				
Gross Discretionary	\$ 59,714,514	\$ 59,640,951	\$ 60,996,572	\$ 62,659,805	\$ 63,921,805

Mandatory	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Customs and Border Protection	\$ 2,289,224	\$ 2,352,924	\$ 2,395,600	\$ 2,445,305	\$ 2,499,750
Federal Emergency Management Agency	\$ 4,848,683	\$ 4,999,000	\$ 5,139,000	\$ 5,578,000	\$ 5,933,000
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	\$ 525,600	\$ 525,600	\$ 525,600	\$ 525,600	\$ 525,600
Transportation Security Administration	\$ 255,200	\$ 255,200	\$ 255,200	\$ 255,200	\$ 255,200
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	\$ 4,587,651	\$ 4,622,015	\$ 4,695,902	\$ 4,780,284	\$ 4,866,204
U.S. Coast Guard	\$ 1,953,390	\$ 2,022,082	\$ 2,095,809	\$ 2,175,300	\$ 2,256,040
U.S. Secret Service	\$ 265,000	\$ 265,000	\$ 265,000	\$ 265,000	\$ 265,000
Mandatory Total	\$ 14,724,748	\$ 15,041,821	\$ 15,372,111	\$ 16,024,689	\$ 16,600,794
DHS Total Budget Authority	\$ 74,439,262	\$ 74,682,772	\$ 76,368,683	\$ 78,684,494	\$ 80,522,599

VI. Components, Mission Programs, and Related Programs/Projects/Activities

The following section presents descriptions of the Department’s mission programs that make up each Component. Some supporting programs/projects/activities (PPA) are indented to show that they are the Procurement, Construction, and Improvements PPAs that support related mission programs. In addition, some fees are indented below the mission program to which they most closely align as a funding source.

<p>Analysis and Operations (A&O): A&O manages the intelligence, information sharing, and operations coordination functions for DHS.</p>
<p>A&O Programs</p>
<p>Analysis and Operations: The A&O program analyzes and shares domestic threat and hazard information through the activities of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis and the Office of Operations Coordination. These two offices work together to improve intelligence, information sharing, and coordination with stakeholders. These offices also develop protective measures and countermeasures to protect the homeland</p>
<p>U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP): CBP is one of the DHS’s largest and most complex components, with a priority mission of keeping terrorists and their weapons out of the United States. It also has a responsibility for securing and facilitating trade and travel while enforcing hundreds of U.S. regulations, including immigration and drug laws.</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 aliens, 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>9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account: The 9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account 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><i>Trade and Travel Operations:</i> 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 better 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><i>Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure:</i> 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 processing systems to enhance the interception of potential threats before they can cause harm while expediting legal trade and travel.</p>
<p><i>Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Fee:</i> 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><i>Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA) Customs Fees:</i> COBRA Customs Fees support the customs inspection functions performed by CBP at ports of entry. 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><i>CBP Services at User Fee Facilities:</i> This 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, clear passengers, collect duties, and enforce the various provisions of CBP and related laws.</p>
<p><i>Customs Unclaimed Goods:</i> Customs Unclaimed Goods are those items abandoned or unclaimed at ports of entry. 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 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>
<p><i>Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee:</i> All passengers from countries that are a part of the Visa Waiver Program are required to submit an application via the ESTA. This application is reviewed to determine eligibility to travel to the United States under the Visa Waiver Program. Fees collected from applicants are used to operate and maintain the ESTA, 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 Visa Waiver Program and whether such travel poses a law enforcement or security risk.</p>
<p><i>Global Entry Fee:</i> 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.</p>

<p><i>Immigration Enforcement Fines:</i> Certain immigration enforcement fines provide support for the Department’s costs in the identification, investigation, apprehension, detention, and removal of criminal aliens. These fines also support the maintenance and updating of systems to track criminal and illegal aliens on the border. Lastly, these fines support the repair, maintenance, and construction of border structures in areas experiencing high levels of apprehensions of illegal aliens.</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 ports of entry. 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 bring aliens unlawfully into the United States through air and sea ports of entry.</p>
<p><i>Land Border Inspection Fee:</i> Land Border Inspection Fees support inspection services provided at land border ports of entry. These services include: the cost of immigration inspection services, information technology systems, hiring inspectors, overtime inspection services, detection of fraudulent travel documents, and administrative expenses.</p>
<p><i>Puerto Rico Trust Fund:</i> 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.</p>
<p><i>Virgin Island Deposit Fund (VIDF):</i> 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.</p>
<p><i>Mission Support:</i> 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, property and assets, communications, legal affairs, and administration.</p>
<p><i>Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure:</i> The Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure program acquires the enterprise assets and information technology systems and services that support business administrative services and back office operations.</p>
<p><i>Integrated Operations:</i> The Integrated Operations program ensures domain awareness through the sustainment of command and control, coordination, information sharing, and situational awareness in support of multiple mission programs. It also supports occupational health and safety.</p>
<p><i>Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure:</i> 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>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.</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>

Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Office: CWMD was created in December of 2017 to elevate and focus the CWMD missions within DHS and to provide a focal point for the interagency. The danger from hostile state and nonstate actors who are trying to acquire nuclear, chemical, radiological, and biological weapons is increasing. CWMD’s objective is to support the President’s National Security Strategy and lead the Department’s efforts to develop and enhance CWMD programs and capabilities that defend against weapons of mass destruction, and combat biothreats and pandemics. CWMD will give our frontline defenders—including homeland security, law enforcement, and intelligence professionals—the tools and resources to stop weapons of mass destruction terrorist acts before they take place. CWMD serves as the Department’s representative at domestic, interagency, and international venues related to CWMD strategy, policy, planning, investment, acquisition, and joint operational matters.

CWMD Programs

Capability and Operational Support: The Capability & Operational Support program provides situational awareness and decision support for DHS leadership and federal partners; the development of CWMD capabilities through strategic planning and analysis; assisting DHS operational Components and other agencies in defining requirements necessary to achieve their mission; and the procurement, testing, and evaluation of CWMD equipment. CWMD supports components and other agencies through the definition of requirements, ensuring a robust test and evaluation program, and the procurement of chemical/biological and radiological/nuclear detection equipment that can be carried, worn, or easily moved to support operational end-users. CWMD manages and supports the national biodetection system, coordinates DHS biological defense activities, and supports preparedness for biological and chemical events to help communities build capabilities to prepare, respond, and recover.

Assets and Infrastructure Acquisition: This program provides resources for CWMD to acquire and deploy fixed and mobile large scale detection systems to support DHS operational end-users and address the full scope of requirements. The program includes the procurement and/or deployment of systems at land border crossings, seaports, international airports (including international preclearance sites), and international mail and express consignment courier facilities, and provides the scientific and technical expertise to design, acquire, and deploy these systems. CWMD coordinates with operational partners to refine and prioritize equipment requirements.

Capability Building: The Capability Building program funds activities that provide chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and medical support, as well as funding readiness activities, in support of federal, state, local, territorial, tribal, and international partners and DHS operating Components. CWMD pursues this by establishing, maintaining, and supporting programs and activities to defend against weapons of mass destruction, and combat biothreats and pandemics.

CWMD Research and Development: The CWMD Research and Development program manages activities to identify, explore, develop, and demonstrate science and technologies that address gaps in the detection architecture. The program activities also improve the performance of detection and forensics capabilities, and/or significantly reduce the operational burden of detection systems in the field. CWMD works closely with supported operational customers to ensure the effective transition of technologies to the field. This program includes Technology Advancement projects, formerly part of the Technical Nuclear Forensics Program, as well as Small Business Innovation Research projects in CWMD.

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, property and assets, communications, legal affairs, and administration.

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

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.

Education, Training, and Exercises: The Education, Training, and Exercises program comprises the National Exercise Program and the National Training and Education Division, which include the Emergency Management Institute, the 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 state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) emergency management personnel.

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

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.

<p>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. The program supports activities that result in sound risk management decisions by individuals, the private sector, and public sector entities by conducting 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.</p>
<p>National Flood Insurance Fund: The National Flood Insurance Fund aims to reduce the impact of flooding on privately owned property by mapping areas of flood risk, providing flood insurance, encouraging communities to adopt and enforce sound floodplain management regulations, and paying claims. The program also provides technical assistance and monitors communities for compliance with the minimum National Flood Insurance Plan criteria. These actions reduce risk from flooding, accelerate recovery efforts, and mitigate future flood losses.</p>
<p>Response and Recovery: The Response and Recovery program coordinates the core federal response capabilities used to save lives and 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.</p>
<p>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 (P.L. 93-288), as amended. Through this fund, FEMA can authorize federal disaster support activities as well as eligible SLTT actions.</p>
<p>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 reduce the impacts of natural disasters; prepare families and individuals for all possible hazards; and support state, local, and tribal partners with technical assistance and grants for projects that aim to reduce risks, improve public safety, and protect the environment.</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, 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 information technology systems and services that support business administrative services and back office operations.</p>
<p>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.</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.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC): FLETC provide 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, 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 partner 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, information technology, 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 promotes 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 program conducts criminal investigations to protect the United States against terrorist and other 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. This program 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 alien students in F and M visa classifications; oversees the SEVP-certified schools’ continuing eligibility; and monitors the academic (F) students, vocational (M) students, and the dependents of these students. SEVP uses the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System to monitor schools and to track F and M nonimmigrant alien 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 aliens from the United States by legal processes and procedures. This program carries out its mission through a range of initiatives and activities that focus on identifying and prioritizing the removal of recent border entrants and

<p>individuals who pose a threat to national security or public safety, including, but not limited to, fugitive aliens and aliens convicted of crimes.</p>
<p>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 ports of entry. 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 aliens unlawfully into the United States through air and sea ports of entry.</p>
<p>Breached Bond/Detention Fund: The Breached Bond Detention Fund was established by law for money recovered through the collection of breached bonds. The fund is used to offset the costs for detention beds and bond management.</p>
<p>Office of Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA): OPLA provides legal counsel and representation, personnel training, and litigation support to ICE to ensure public safety and homeland security. This program serves as the exclusive DHS representative in removal proceedings before the Department of Justice Executive Office for Immigration Review. The Executive Office for Immigration Review is responsible for adjudicating immigration proceedings in the United States.</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, 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 information technology systems and services that support business administrative services and back office operations.</p>
<p>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.</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>

National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD): NPPD leads the efforts to protect and enhance the resiliency of the Nation’s physical and cyber critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other catastrophic incidents. This work is accomplished through collaboration and information sharing with federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, international, and private-sector partners as well as the American public.

NPPD 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.

<p>Infrastructure Protection: The Infrastructure Protection program leads and coordinates both regulatory and voluntary national programs and policies on critical infrastructure security and resilience and develops strong partnerships across 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 provides information on emerging threats and hazards and offers tools and training to partners to help them manage risks to critical infrastructure.</p>
<p>Emergency Communications: The Emergency Communications program is responsible for advancing the Nation’s interoperable emergency communications capabilities to enable first responders and government officials to continue to communicate in the event of disasters.</p>
<p>Office of Biometric Identity Management: The Office of Biometric Identity Management provides biometric identification services to help federal, state, and local government partners to identify people accurately whom they encounter to determine if they pose a risk to the United States. This program supplies the technology for collecting and storing biometric data. The program shares information, provides analyses, updates biometric and terrorist watch lists, and ensures the integrity of the data.</p>
<p>Federal Protective Service: The Federal Protective Service protects federal facilities, their occupants, and visitors by providing law enforcement and protective security services. The program 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.</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, property and assets, communications, legal affairs, and administration.</p>
<p>Integrated Operations: The Integrated Operations program ensures domain awareness through the sustainment of command and control, coordination, information sharing, and situational awareness in support of multiple mission programs. It also supports occupational health and safety.</p>

Office of Inspector General (OIG): 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.

OIG Programs

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, property and assets, communications, legal affairs, and administration.

Science and Technology Directorate (S&T): S&T is the primary research and development 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 programs provide expert assistance to entities across the homeland security enterprise to ensure that the transition, acquisition, and deployment of technologies and information improve the efficiency and effectiveness of operational capabilities across the homeland security enterprise. This program assists in testing and evaluation, standards development, requirements analysis, systems engineering, and supporting technology transition.

Laboratory Facilities: The Laboratory Facilities program oversees and provides capabilities, through our laboratories, that are vital to the homeland security mission and that provide core competencies in air transportation security, radiological detection and first responder safety, chemical agent detection, biological threat assessment, and animal diseases and food chain protection. The laboratory network enables America’s best scientists and engineers to apply their expertise and develop solutions to our most dangerous threats.

Research, Development, and Innovation: Research, Development, and Innovation is a portfolio of customer-focused and output-oriented research, development, and testing and evaluation programs. The program consists of specific portfolios to include: Border Security, Chemical/Biological/ Explosives Defense, Counter Terrorist, and First Responder/Disaster Resilience. These portfolios support the needs of the operational Components of the Department and the first responder community to address capability gaps.

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, information technology, property and assets, communications, legal affairs, and administration.

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

TSA Programs

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>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 Pre-Check fee collected from applicants supports the costs to conduct pretravel risk assessments and background checks on individuals voluntarily submitting information in order to receive expedited screening at checkpoints.</p>
<p>Aviation Security Capital Fund: The Aviation Security Capital Fund provides for airport-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, visible intermodal prevention and response teams, domestic and international inspectors, reviews and assessments, 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 transportation sector, and the vetting of the transportation workforce to prevent terrorism and criminal activity.</p>
<p>Infrastructure for Other Operations: The Infrastructure for Other Operations program acquires the assets and related enterprise infrastructure systems to support the mission of the Other Operations and Enforcement program related to security reviews, assessments, and enforcement activities in the various modes of transportation, and in-flight security activities in the aviation domain.</p>
<p>Air Cargo/Certified Cargo Screening Program Fee: The Air Cargo/Certified Cargo Screening Program fee supports security threat assessments of air cargo workers in the air cargo supply chain, including individuals authorized to screen cargo at designated cargo screening facilities.</p>
<p>Alien Flight School Fee: The Alien Flight School fee provides for the security threat assessment on foreign students seeking new or recurring training at flight schools regulated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to ensure that they do not pose a threat to aviation or national security.</p>
<p>Commercial Aviation and Airport Fee: The Commercial Aviation and Airport fee covers the fingerprint-based Federal Bureau of Investigation criminal history records check for those individuals who apply for, or are issued, personal identification credentials at U.S. domestic airports, such as airport facilities workers, retail employees, airline employees, taxi drivers, and parking attendants.</p>
<p>FAA Certificates Fee: The FAA Certificates fee covers the security threat assessments and criminal history records check for individuals applying for an FAA certificate, such as pilots and certain drone operators.</p>
<p>General Aviation at Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport (DCA) Fee: The General Aviation at DCA fee supports name-based security threat assessments as well as the personnel required to screen flight crewmembers and passengers on noncommercial aircraft (noncargo) flying into and out of DCA to and from one of the 28 domestic gateway airports. Domestic gateway airports are major airports that connect flights to other international airports.</p>

<p><i>Hazardous Materials Endorsement Fee:</i> The Hazardous Materials Endorsement Fee provides for the vetting and adjudication 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.</p>
<p><i>Other Security Threat Assessments Fee:</i> The Other Security Threat Assessments Fee covers the fingerprint-based Federal Bureau of Investigation criminal history records check for individuals requesting access to Sensitive Security Information material, and several private charter operations to include 12/5, MD-3, and ASW.</p>
<p><i>Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) Fee:</i> The TWIC Fee provides for the background check, identity verification, and issuance of a tamper-resistant biometric credential for maritime workers requiring unescorted access to secure areas of port facilities and vessels.</p>
<p><i>Public Transportation and Passenger Rail Fee*:</i> The Public Transportation and Passenger Rail Fee provides for security threat assessments for workers of domestic public transportation and passenger rail systems.</p>
<p><i>Freight Rail Fee*:</i> The Freight Rail fee covers the security threat assessment and criminal history records check for freight rail workers.</p>
<p><i>Mission Support:</i> 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, property and assets, communications, legal affairs, and administration.</p>

* These fees will be implemented once the respective regulation is finalized.

<p>U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS): USCIS administers the Nation’s lawful immigration system, safeguarding its integrity and promise by adjudicating requests for immigration benefits efficiently and fairly while protecting Americans, securing the homeland, and honoring our values.</p>
<p>USCIS Programs</p>
<p><i>Employment Status Verification (E-Verify):</i> The E-Verify program enables authorized employers to verify the work authorization of their newly hired employees quickly and easily. E-Verify is an Internet-based system that compares information from an employee’s Form I-9, Employment Eligibility Verification, to data from DHS and Social Security Administration records to confirm employment eligibility within seconds.</p>
<p><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 are used to fund the cost of processing immigration benefit applications and associated support benefits, as well as to cover the cost of processing similar benefit requests for applicants without charge, such as refugee and asylum applicants.</p>
<p><i>H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account:</i> The H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account supports activities related to the adjudication of employment-based petitions for nonimmigrant workers seeking an H-1B visa. This program allows U.S. employers to employ foreign workers in specialty occupations temporarily.</p>

Fraud Prevention and Detection Account: The Fraud Prevention and Detection Account supports activities related to preventing and detecting fraud in the delivery of all immigration benefit types. The program leads efforts to identify threats to national security and public safety, detect and combat immigration benefit fraud, and remove systemic and other vulnerabilities.

U.S. Coast Guard (USCG): USCG is one of the five 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.

U.S. Coast Guard Programs

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 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 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.

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 Transportation Systems 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.

Defense Operations: The Defense Operations program exercises the Coast Guard’s unique authorities and capabilities to support the National Military Strategy and Department of Defense Combatant Commanders. The program portfolio comprises of 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 safeguards the Nation’s financial infrastructure and payment systems to preserve the integrity of the economy, and protects national leaders, visiting heads of state and government, designated sites, and National Special Security Events (NSSE).

USSS Programs

Protective Operations: The Protective Operations program protects the President and Vice President and their families, former Presidents and their spouses, and other designated individuals. It also secures the White House Complex, Vice President’s Residence, and other designated places. The program designs, coordinates, and implements operational security plans for designated NSSEs. In addition, the program investigates, evaluates, disseminates, and maintains information concerning known, potential, or perceived threats to protectees and 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.

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.

Basic and In-Service Training and Professional Development: The Basic and In-Service Training and Professional Development program provides basic and advanced personnel training for officers and criminal investigators; and maintains supplies and equipment at the James J. Rowley Training Center.

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, 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 information technology systems and services that support business administrative services and back office operations.

Field Operations: The Field Operations program supports the daily operations of the domestic and international field offices. The program is staffed by special agents, uniformed officers, and administrative, professional, and technical personnel who divide their time between conducting criminal investigations of financial crimes, cybercrimes, counterfeit currency, and protective intelligence, and providing protection support as needed.

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.

Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM): OSEM provides central leadership, management, direction, and oversight over all of DHS Components. Key capabilities include managing legal affairs, managing external and internal agency communications, conducting agency strategic planning, protecting 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 of 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.

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 Web site, writes speeches for senior Department officials, and coordinates speaking events for Department officials. OPA fosters strategic communication throughout the Department and with external stakeholders through development and coordination of major DHS announcements and rollouts as well as by setting common goals to promote common objectives.

Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA): OLA serves as the Department’s primary liaison to Congress. OLA advocates the policy interest of the Administration and the Secretary. OLA also ensures that all DHS Components actively are engaged with Congress in their specific areas of responsibility. OLA articulates views on behalf of DHS Components and their legislative initiatives and responds to requests and inquiries from congressional committees, individual members of Congress, and their staffs. OLA also participates in the Senate confirmation process for all DHS Presidential nominees.

Office of Partnership and Engagement (OPE): OPE coordinates DHS’s outreach efforts with critical stakeholders nationwide, including SLTT governments, SLTT-elected officials, SLTT law enforcement, the private sector, and colleges and universities, ensuring a unified approach to external engagement. OPE advocates and represents interests of these stakeholders through the Department’s policymaking process and as a conduit for the Secretary to engage with stakeholders or share information.

Office of the General Counsel (OGC): OGC is the chief legal officer for DHS and oversees and integrates more than 1,800 attorneys throughout the Department. OGC is responsible for ensuring that departmental activities comply with applicable legal requirements, as well as for establishing that the Department's efforts to secure the Nation are consistent with the civil rights and civil liberties of the public and that they observe the rule of law. OGC provides legal advice on areas such as national security, immigration, litigation, international law, maritime safety and security, transportation security, border security law, cyber security, fiscal and appropriations law, environmental law, and many others. OGC also provides legal services in areas where the law intersects with the achievement of mission goals, such as the coordination of the Department's rulemaking activities, managing interdepartmental clearance of proposed legislation, and providing legal training for law enforcement officers.

Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL): CRCL supports the Department as it secures the Nation while preserving individual liberty, fairness, and equality under the law. CRCL is involved in all of the Department's missions and performs four key functions to integrate civil rights and civil liberties into departmental activities: 1) advising Department leadership, personnel, and partners about civil rights and civil liberties issues; ensuring respect for civil rights and civil liberties in policy decisions and in the implementation of those decisions; 2) communicating with individuals and communities whose civil rights and civil liberties may be affected by DHS activities; 3) investigating and resolving civil rights and civil liberties complaints filed by the public; and 4) leading the Department's equal employment opportunity programs and promoting personnel diversity and merit system principles.

Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman (CISOMB): CISOMB assists individuals and employers in resolving problems connected with cases pending before USCIS. In addition, as required by statute, CISOMB identifies common 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, CISOMB works impartially, soliciting information and feedback from USCIS, other government agencies, immigration benefits applicants, and the immigration stakeholder community.

Privacy Office: The Privacy Office protects individuals by embedding and enforcing privacy protections and transparency in all DHS activities. It is charged with protecting personal information, responding to the loss or potential loss of personally identifiable information, and ensuring that the use of technology sustains, and does not erode, privacy. 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 program is responsible for Departmentwide mission support services and oversight for all management functions. Key capabilities include information technology, budget and financial management, procurement and acquisition, human capital, security, and logistics and facilities.

USM 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 information technology, security, budget and financial management, procurement and acquisition, human capital, and administrative services.

Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer (OCRSO): OCRSO is responsible for the overall leadership, internal controls and oversight of Departmentwide logistics; and 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, the 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 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 information technology personnel, resources, and assets, including all systems and infrastructure, to support Department-wide missions and activities. OCIO’s mission is to provide DHS and its partners with information technology 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.

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

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.

VII. Conclusion

The FY 2019–FY 2023 FYHSP describes the Department’s plan for responsibly allocating resources within established funding targets. Throughout a given fiscal year and over the FYHSP, 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 2019 and beyond, DHS will continue to use resources effectively and efficiently, and will leverage the resources of homeland security partners across the federal, state, local, tribal, private, and international domains.

VIII. Abbreviations

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

Abbreviation	Definition
A&O	Analysis and Operations
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CISOMB	Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman
COBRA	Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act
CRCL	Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
CWMD	Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction
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
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
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
IEFA	Immigration Examinations Fee Account
MGMT	Management Directorate
NPPD	National Protection and Programs Directorate
NSSE	National Special Security Event
OCFO	Office of the Chief Financial Officer
OCHCO	Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer
OCIO	Office of the Chief Information Officer
OCPO	Office of the Chief Procurement Officer
OCRSO	Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer
OCSO	Office of the Chief Security Officer
OGC	Office of the General Counsel
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OLA	Office of Legislative Affairs
OPA	Office of Public Affairs
OPE	Office of Partnership and Engagement
OPLA	Office of Principal Legal Advisor
OSEM	Office of the Secretary and Executive Management
PLCY	Office of Policy
PPA	Program/Project/Activity
REPP	Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program

S&T	Science and Technology Directorate
SEVP	Student and Exchange Visitor Program
SLTT	State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial
TSA	Transportation Security Administration
TWIC	Transportation Worker Identification Credential
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USCIS	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
USM	Under Secretary for Management
USSS	U.S. Secret Service
VIDF	Virgin Island Deposit Fund