



## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### Funding Highlights:

- Provides \$39.5 billion, a decrease of 0.5 percent or \$191 million, below the 2012 enacted level. The Budget continues strong investments in core homeland security functions such as the prevention of terrorist attacks, border security, aviation security, disaster preparedness, and cybersecurity. Savings are created through cuts in administrative costs and the elimination of duplicative programs. The Budget also supports disaster relief through a cap adjustment, consistent with the Budget Control Act.
- Makes \$853 million in cuts to administrative categories including travel, overtime, and fleet management, and eliminates duplicative and low-priority programs.
- Maintains front-line homeland security operations, supporting 21,186 Customs and Border Protection officers and 21,370 Border Patrol agents to facilitate legitimate travel and the movement of goods while strengthening border security.
- Supports the recovery of States and communities that have been devastated by disasters and emergencies with \$6.1 billion for FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund, which includes \$5.5 billion in disaster relief cap adjustments pursuant to the designation established in the Budget Control Act.
- Strengthens Government cybersecurity by providing \$769 million to improve security of Federal civilian information technology networks while enhancing outreach to State and local governments and critical infrastructure sectors.
- Promotes innovation and economic growth by providing \$650 million to fund important research and development advances in cybersecurity, explosives detection, and chemical/biological response systems.
- Eliminates duplicative, stand-alone FEMA grant programs, consolidating them into a new National Preparedness Grant Program to better develop, sustain, and leverage core capabilities across the country while supporting national preparedness and response.

- Aligns resources with risk in immigration detention by focusing on criminal aliens, repeat immigration law violators, recent border entrants, immigration fugitives, and other priorities, and expanding resources for electronic monitoring and intensive supervision.
- Initiates acquisition of a new polar icebreaker and continues recapitalization of Coast Guard assets, including \$658 million to construct the sixth National Security Cutter.

The Department of Homeland Security's (DHS's) mission is to ensure a homeland that is safe, secure, and resilient against terrorism and other hazards. DHS does this by securing and managing America's borders, enforcing and administering immigration laws, safeguarding and securing cyberspace, and ensuring resilience to disasters. The President's 2013 Budget includes \$39.5 billion to support these missions, \$191 million less than the 2012 enacted level. Tough choices were made to meet the discretionary targets in place. Savings are realized through cuts to administrative areas including travel, overtime, fleet management, the elimination of duplicative and low-priority programs, and strategic sourcing and acquisition reform initiatives. These savings help enable increased funding for core homeland security functions such as cybersecurity, border protection, and aviation security.

### ***Protects the Homeland***

**Enhances Aviation Security with New Technology.** The Budget includes \$117 million in funding to support new explosives detection systems in U.S. airports. The Administration also proposes \$58 million to continue to modernize and streamline transportation security vetting and credentialing for individuals who require access to America's transportation infrastructure, which will reduce redundant Transportation Security Administration processes and systems. The Budget provides resources to implement risk-based screening initiatives and focuses on enhanced targeting and information sharing efforts to interdict threats and dangerous people at the earliest point possible.

**Supports Border Security and Facilitates Trade and Travel.** The Budget includes funding to support 21,186 Customs and Border Protection officers, and 21,370 Border Patrol agents, and to continue deployment of border surveillance technology along the Southwest border. These resources will reduce wait times at our Nation's ports of entry, increase seizures of unlawful items, and continue to strengthen the security of our borders.

**Invests in Cybersecurity.** The Administration proposes \$769 million to support the operations of the National Cyber Security Division, which protects Federal computer systems and sustains efforts under the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative to protect U.S. information networks from the threat of cyberattacks or disruptions. The benefits of this investment extend beyond the Federal sphere and will help strengthen State and local governments' and the private sector's capabilities to address cyber threats.

**Establishes an Effective Response to Disasters.** The Administration also supports disaster response and resilience efforts by funding the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) at \$6.1 billion, including disaster-related adjustments to the Budget Control Act's discretionary caps. The DRF is used by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), in the event of a presidentially-declared disaster or emergency, to assist State and local governments in response, recovery, and mitigation.

**Sustains Essential Fire and Emergency Response Coverage.** To retain an acceptable level of fire and emergency response coverage in

the current constrained budgetary environment, the Budget anticipates \$1 billion in immediate assistance for the retention, rehiring, and hiring of firefighters in 2012, as requested by the President in the American Jobs Act. In addition, departments will gain a preference for implementing programs and policies that focus on the recruitment of post-9/11 veterans for firefighter positions.

**Improves Immigration Verification Programs.** The President's Budget proposes \$132 million for verification programs at U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services and supports the nationwide deployment of E-Verify Self Check. E-Verify Self Check is a free service that empowers individuals to check their own employment eligibility status and allows workers to protect themselves from potential workplace discrimination. Additionally, the Budget supports enhancements to the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) program, which assists Federal, State, and local benefit-granting agencies in determining eligibility for benefits by verifying applicants' immigration status. E-Verify Self Check and the SAVE program both promote compliance with immigration laws while preventing individuals from obtaining benefits they are not eligible to receive.

**Promotes Citizenship and Integration.** The Administration continues support for integrating new immigrants into our American family, proposing \$11 million to promote citizenship through education and preparation programs, the replication of promising practices in integration for use by communities across the country, and the expansion of innovative English-language learning tools.

**Funds Critical Scientific Research Efforts.** Research and Development (R&D) programs are critical to improving homeland security through state-of-the-art solutions and technology. DHS relies on R&D investments to discover, develop, and demonstrate high-payoff and game changing technologies. The Administration proposes \$650 million to equip DHS and its State and local partners with tools to effectively and efficiently

prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from all hazards and homeland security threats.

**Invests in Upgrading the Coast Guard Fleet.** The Budget includes \$658 million to construct the sixth Coast Guard National Security Cutter and \$8 million for the Coast Guard to initiate acquisition of a new polar icebreaker. These new assets will replace aging vessels that are well past their service life and will provide stronger platforms for the execution of Coast Guard missions.

### *Makes Tough Choices*

**Consolidates and Restructures Duplicative FEMA Grant Programs While Accelerating Expenditure of Already-Awarded Grants.** Americans rely on first responders to help them through crises, from natural disasters to terrorist attacks. Accordingly, the Budget provides \$2.9 billion for State and local programs to equip, train, exercise, and hire first responders. To better target these funds, the Budget proposes eliminating duplicative, stand-alone grant programs, and consolidating them into the National Preparedness Grant Program. This new initiative is designed to build, sustain, and leverage core capabilities as established in the National Preparedness Goal. Using a competitive risk-based model, the National Preparedness Grant Program will use a comprehensive process for identifying and prioritizing deployable capabilities; limit periods of performance to put funding to work quickly; and require grantees to regularly report progress in the acquisition and development of these capabilities.

While the Budget's proposed consolidated grant structure will strengthen State and local capabilities through smarter regional investments, accelerating the expenditure of already-awarded grant funds will improve first responders' capabilities and grow the economy now. The Administration will implement a series of measures to put the \$9 billion of grant funding currently in the pipeline to work immediately. Similar to the successful effort that accelerated the American Recovery and

Reinvestment Act spending, the Administration has planned strong incentives to speed up spending of State and local grant balances by providing additional flexibility to grantees, waiving some administrative requirements, and proposing regulatory reforms to further reduce the backlog of unspent grants. Simultaneously, the Administration will set and enforce aggressive expiration dates for awarded grant funds, designating unexpended balances as “use or lose” to ensure first responders receive the support they need as quickly as possible.

### ***Improves the Way Federal Dollars are Spent***

**Aligns Resources with Risk in Immigration Detention.** Under this Administration, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) has focused its immigration enforcement efforts on identifying and removing criminal aliens and those who fall into other priority categories, including repeat immigration law violators, recent border entrants, and immigration fugitives. As ICE continues to focus on criminal and other priority cases, it expects to reduce the time removable aliens spend in detention custody. To ensure the most cost effective use of Federal dol-

lars, the Budget includes flexibility to transfer funding between jail detention and other forms of detention such as electronic monitoring and intensive supervision, commensurate with the level of risk a detainee presents. Consistent with its stated enforcement priorities and recent policy guidance, ICE will continue to focus resources on those individuals who have criminal convictions or fall under other priority categories. For low risk individuals, ICE will work to enhance the effectiveness of Alternatives to Detention, which costs significantly less than detention.

**Cuts Administrative Costs and Eliminates Duplicative Programs.** In order to focus limited resources on the highest priorities, the Budget cuts more than \$853 million from administrative categories such as travel, overtime, and fleet management. It also eliminates duplicative and low-priority programs. These reductions result from the Secretary of Homeland Security’s department-wide Efficiency Review and the government-wide Campaign to Cut Waste. These cost savings allow DHS to prioritize mission operations that safeguard the traveling public, strengthen the border, and prioritize the removal of criminal aliens to secure our communities.

### **Department of Homeland Security** (In millions of dollars)

	Actual 2011	Estimate	
		2012	2013
<b>Spending</b>			
Discretionary Budget Authority:			
Departmental Management and Operations.....	1,169	1,135	1,135
Office of the Inspector General.....	130	141	144
Office of Health Affairs.....	140	167	166
Citizenship and Immigration Services.....	131	101	143
United States Secret Service.....	1,527	1,665	1,601
Immigration and Customs Enforcement.....	5,482	5,526	5,333
Customs and Border Protection.....	9,613	10,145	10,353

**Department of Homeland Security—Continued**  
(In millions of dollars)

	Actual 2011	Estimate	
		2012	2013
Transportation Security Administration .....	5,384	5,425	5,106
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center .....	270	271	258
National Protection and Programs Directorate .....	1,165	1,214	1,217
United States Coast Guard .....	8,622	8,656	8,319
Federal Emergency Management Agency .....	7,155	4,246	4,528
Science and Technology .....	767	668	831
Domestic Nuclear Detection Office .....	330	289	328
Subtotal, Discretionary budget authority .....	41,885	39,649	39,462
Discretionary Changes in Mandatory Programs ( <i>non-add in 2012</i> ): <sup>1</sup>			
Citizenship and Immigration Services .....		-4	-4
Total, Discretionary budget authority .....	41,885	39,649	39,458
Discretionary Cap Adjustment: <sup>2</sup>			
Disaster Relief .....	—	6,400	5,481
Overseas Contingency Operations .....	254	258	—
Total, Discretionary outlays .....	47,474	58,845	54,884
Mandatory Outlays:			
Citizenship and Immigration Services .....	2,386	2,928	3,059
Customs and Border Protection .....	1,017	1,659	1,634
United States Coast Guard .....	1,838	1,465	1,694
Federal Emergency Management Agency .....	-1,296	1,398	36
All other .....	-5,653	-5,840	-5,950
Total, Mandatory outlays .....	-1,708	1,610	473
Total, Outlays .....	45,766	60,455	55,357
<b>Credit activity</b>			
Direct Loan Disbursements:			
Disaster Assistance .....	18	12	18
Total, Direct loan disbursements .....	18	12	18

<sup>1</sup> The 2012 amounts reflect OMB's scoring of the 2012 Appropriations acts (P.L. 112-55 and 112-74) as transmitted to the Congress. These amounts are displayed as non-add entries because they have been rebased as mandatory and are not included in any 2012 discretionary levels in the 2013 Budget.

<sup>2</sup> The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011, limits—or caps—budget authority available for discretionary programs each year through 2021. Section 251(b)(2) of BBEDCA authorizes certain adjustments to the caps after the enactment of appropriations. Amounts in 2011 are not so designated but are shown for comparability purposes.