

22. HOMELAND SECURITY FUNDING ANALYSIS

Section 889 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 requires that a homeland security funding analysis be incorporated in the President's Budget. This analysis addresses that legislative requirement, and covers homeland security funding and activities of all Federal agencies, not just those carried out by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Since not all activities carried out by DHS constitute traditional homeland security funding (e.g. response to natural disasters and Coast Guard search and rescue activities), DHS estimates in this section do not encompass the entire DHS budget. As also required in the Homeland Security Act of 2002, this analysis includes estimates of State, local, and private sector expenditures on homeland security activities.

The President's highest priority is to keep the American people safe. Homeland security budgetary priorities will continue to be informed by careful, Government-wide strategic analysis and review.

Data Collection Methodology and Adjustments, Including for the Department of Defense

The Federal spending estimates in this analysis utilize funding and programmatic information collected on the Executive Branch's homeland security efforts. Throughout the budget formulation process, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) collects three-year funding estimates and associated programmatic information from all Federal agencies with homeland security responsibilities. These estimates do not include the efforts of the Legislative or Judicial branches. Information in this chapter is augmented by a detailed appendix of account-level funding estimates, which is available on the internet at: www.budget.gov/budget/Analytical_Perspectives and on the Budget CD-ROM.

To compile this data, agencies report information using standardized definitions for homeland security. The data provided by the agencies are developed at the "activity level," which incorporates a set of like programs or projects, at a level of detail sufficient to consolidate the information to determine total Governmental spending on homeland security.

To the extent possible, this analysis maintains programmatic and funding consistency with previous estimates. Some discrepancies from data reported in earlier years arise due to agencies' improved ability to extract homeland security-related activities from host programs and refine their characterizations, as is the case with Department of Defense (DOD) data this year (see next paragraph). As in the Budget, where appropriate, the data is also updated to reflect agency activities, congressional action, and technical re-estimates. In addition, the Administration may refine definitions or mission

area estimates over time based on additional analysis or changes in the way specific activities are characterized, aggregated, or disaggregated.

DOD has undertaken an effort to refine its characterization of homeland security-related activities to more accurately report its spending for this purpose. This effort resulted in an approximately \$4.4 billion reduction in estimated homeland security funding at DOD relative to what was previously estimated for 2014. The majority of this reduction (approximately \$2.5 billion) is related to lower estimated Army National Guard and Reserve personnel costs due to a more accurate allocation methodology for estimating active or drilling assignments for National Guardsmen and Reservists. This composition has changed due to the troop withdrawal from Afghanistan and the associated reductions in manpower required for pre-deployment training and backfilling troops who were deployed. In addition, DOD had previously included some activities focused outside of the continental United States, which have been removed from current homeland security estimates. Examples include overseas activities by the Special Operations Command related to counterterrorism and Marine Corps activities related to countering improvised explosive devices. Over the coming months, DOD and OMB will continue efforts to refine this analysis. Once complete, a report will be sent to the appropriate congressional committees highlighting specific changes to estimated homeland security spending levels at DOD and a restatement of past estimates updated using the refined methodology.

Federal Expenditures

Total funding for homeland security has grown significantly since the attacks of September 11, 2001. For 2016, the President's Budget includes \$69.8 billion of gross budget authority for homeland security activities, a \$1.3 billion (2 percent) decrease below the 2015 level, mainly attributable to the non-recurrence of 2014 and 2015 authority to build a nationwide interoperable public safety broadband network for first responders and related programs. Excluding mandatory spending, fees, and the Department of Defense's (DOD) homeland security budget, the 2016 Budget proposes a net, non-Defense, discretionary budget authority level of \$47.9 billion, which is an increase of \$4.7 billion (11 percent) above the 2015 level (see Table 22-1).

A total of 28 agency budgets include Federal homeland security funding in 2016. Six agencies—the Departments of Homeland Security (DHS), Defense (DOD), Health and Human Services (HHS), Justice (DOJ), State (DOS), and Energy (DOE)—account for approximately \$66.0 billion (95 percent) of total Government-wide homeland security gross budget authority in 2016.

As required by the Homeland Security Act, this analysis presents homeland security risk and spending in three broad categories: Prevent and Disrupt Terrorist Attacks; Protect the American People, Our Critical Infrastructure, and Key Resources; and Respond To and Recover From Incidents.

Prevent and Disrupt Terrorist Attacks

Activities in the areas of intelligence-and-warning and domestic counterterrorism aim to disrupt the ability of terrorists to operate within our borders and prevent the emergence of violent radicalization. Intelligence-and-warning funding covers activities designed to detect terrorist activity before it manifests itself in an attack so that proper preemptive, preventive, and protective action can be taken. Specifically, it is made up of efforts to identify, collect, analyze, and distribute source intelligence information or the resultant warnings from intelligence analysis. It also includes information sharing activities among Federal, State, and local governments, relevant private sector entities, and the public at large; it does not include most foreign intelligence collection, although the resulting intelligence may inform homeland security activities. In 2016, funding for intelligence-and-warning is distributed between DHS (48 percent), primarily in the Office of Intelligence and Analysis; and DOJ (50 percent), primarily in the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Activities to deny terrorists and terrorist-related weapons and materials entry into our country and across all international borders include measures to protect border and transportation systems, such as screening airport passengers, detecting dangerous materials at ports overseas and at U.S. ports-of-entry, and patrolling our coasts and the land between ports-of-entry. Securing our borders and transportation systems is a complex task. Security enhancements in one area may make another avenue more attractive to terrorists. Therefore, our border and transportation security strategy aims to make the U.S. borders “smarter” while facilitating the flow of legitimate visitors and commerce. Government programs do this by targeting layered resources toward the highest risks and sharing information so that front-line personnel can stay ahead of potential adversaries. The majority of funding for border and transportation security is in DHS (\$26.0 billion, or 86 percent, in 2016), largely for the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), and the U.S. Coast Guard. Other DHS components and other Federal Departments, such as the Department of State, also play a significant role. Many of these activities support the Obama Administration’s emphasis on reducing the illicit flow of drugs, currency, weapons, and people across our borders as well as targeting transnational criminal organizations operating along the Southwest border and elsewhere. The President’s 2016 request for border and transportation security activities would increase funding by \$1.5 billion (5 percent) above the 2015 level.

Funding for domestic counterterrorism contains Federal and Federally-supported efforts to identify, thwart, and prosecute terrorists in the United States. It also includes pursuit not only of the individuals directly involved in terrorist activity, but also their sources of support: the people and organizations that knowingly fund the terrorists and those that provide them with logistical assistance. In today’s world, preventing and interdicting terrorist activity within the United States is a priority for law enforcement at all levels of government. The largest contributors to the domestic counterterrorism goal are law enforcement organizations, with DOJ (largely for the FBI) and DHS (largely for Immigration and Customs Enforcement) accounting for 60 and 38 percent of funding for 2016, respectively.

Protect the American People, Our Critical Infrastructure, and Key Resources

Critical infrastructure includes the assets, systems, and networks, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that their destruction would have a debilitating effect on national economic or homeland security, public health or safety, or any combination thereof. Key resources are publicly or privately controlled resources essential to the minimal operations of the economy and government whose disruption or destruction could have significant consequences across multiple dimensions, including national monuments and icons.

Efforts to protect the American people include defending against catastrophic threats through research, development, and deployment of technologies, systems, and medical measures to detect and counter the threat of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons. Funding encompasses activities to protect against, detect, deter, or mitigate the possible terrorist use of CBRN weapons through detection systems and procedures, improving decontamination techniques, and the development of medical countermeasures, such as vaccines, drugs and diagnostics to protect the public from the threat of a CBRN attack or other public health emergency. The agencies with the most significant resources to help develop and field technologies to counter CBRN threats are: HHS, largely for research at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and for advanced development of medical countermeasures (\$3.2 billion, or 45 percent, of the 2016 total, including \$646 million for the BioShield Special Reserve Fund); DOD (\$2.4 billion, or 33 percent, of the 2016 total); and DHS (\$1.2 billion, or 16 percent, of the 2016 total).

Protecting the Nation’s critical infrastructure and key resources (CI/KR) is a complex challenge for two reasons: (1) the diversity of infrastructure and (2) the high level of private ownership of the Nation’s critical infrastructure and key assets. Efforts to protect CI/KR include unifying disparate efforts to protect critical infrastructure across the Federal Government and with State, local, and private stakeholders; accurately assessing CI/KR and prioritizing protective action based on risk; and reducing threats and vulnerabilities in cyberspace. Securing cyberspace is a

top priority of the Obama Administration both to protect Americans and our way of life and as a foundation for continuing to grow the Nation's economy. DOD continues to report the largest share of funding for protecting CI/KR for 2016 (\$9.8, or 50 percent), which includes programs focusing on physical security and improving the military's ability to prevent or mitigate the consequences of attacks against departmental personnel and facilities. DHS has overall responsibility for prioritizing and executing infrastructure protection activities at the national level and accounts for \$5.2 billion (26 percent) of 2016 funding. Another 24 agencies also report funding to protect their own assets and work with States, localities, and the private sector to reduce vulnerabilities in their areas of expertise.

The President's 2016 request increases funding for activities to protect the Nation's people, critical infrastructure and key resources by \$2 billion, or 8 percent.

Respond To and Recover From Incidents

The ability to respond to and recover from incidents requires efforts to bolster capabilities nationwide to prevent and protect against terrorist attacks, and also minimize the damage from attacks through effective response and recovery. This includes programs that help to plan, equip, train, and practice the capabilities of many different response units (including first responders, such as police officers, firefighters, emergency medical providers, public works personnel, and emergency management officials) that are instrumental in their preparedness to mobilize without warning for an emergency. Building this capability encompasses a broad range of agency incident management activities, as well as grants and other assistance to States and localities for first responder preparedness capabilities. For this analysis, spending for response to specific natural disasters or other major incidents, including catastrophic natural events such as Hurricanes Sandy and Katrina, and chemical or oil spills, like Deepwater Horizon, do not directly fall within the definition of a homeland security activity, as defined by section 889 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002. Preparing for terrorism-related threats includes many activities that also support preparedness for catastrophic natural and man-made disasters, however. Additionally, lessons learned from the response to Hurricanes Sandy and Katrina have been used to revise and strengthen catastrophic response planning. The agencies with the most significant participation in this effort are: DHS (\$2.4 billion, or 38 percent, of the 2016 total); HHS (\$2.0 billion, or 31 percent of the 2016 total,); and DOD (\$1.0 billion, or 15 percent of the 2016 total). Eighteen other agencies include emergency preparedness and response funding. The President's 2016 request reflects a decrease of \$4.8 billion (43 percent) below the 2015 level, primarily attributable to the non-recurrence of 2014 and 2015 authority to build a nationwide interoperable public safety broadband network for first responders and related programs.

Continue to Strengthen the Homeland Security Foundation

Preventing and disrupting terrorist attacks; protecting the American people, critical infrastructure, and key resources; and responding to and recovering from incidents that do occur are enduring homeland security responsibilities. For the long-term fulfillment of these responsibilities it is necessary to continue to strengthen the principles, systems, structures, and institutions that cut across the homeland security enterprise and support our activities to secure the Nation. Long-term success across several cross-cutting areas is essential to protect the United States. In addition, an all-of-Nation integration of effort and the leveraging of resources that exist in local communities, as manifest in the Obama Administration's "Whole of Community" initiative, for example, are essential for effective preparedness and mature incident response capabilities. While these areas are not quantifiable in terms of budget figures, they are important elements in the management and budgeting processes. As the Administration sets priorities and determines funding for new and existing homeland security programs, consideration must be given to areas such as the assessment and management of risk, which underlie the full spectrum of homeland security activities. This includes decisions about when, where, and how to invest resources in capabilities or assets that eliminate, control, or mitigate risks. Likewise, research and development initiatives promote the application of science and technology to homeland security activities and can drive improvements in processes and efficiencies to reduce the vulnerability of the Nation.

Non-Federal Expenditures¹

State and local governments and private-sector firms also have devoted resources of their own to the task of defending against terrorist threats. Some of the spending has been of a one-time nature, such as investment in new security equipment and infrastructure; some spending has been ongoing, such as hiring more personnel, and increasing overtime for existing security personnel. In many cases, own-source spending has supplemented the resources provided by the Federal Government.

Many governments and businesses, though not all, place a high priority on, and provide additional resources, for security. A 2004 survey conducted by the National Association of Counties found, that as a result of inter-governmental homeland security planning and funding processes, three out of four counties believed they were better prepared to respond to terrorist threats. Moreover, almost 40 percent of the surveyed counties had appropriated their own funds to assist with homeland security. Own-source resources supplemented funds provided by States and the Federal Government. However, the same survey revealed that 54 percent of counties had not used any of their own funds.² The survey's findings were based

¹ OMB does not collect detailed homeland security expenditure data from State, local, or private entities directly.

² Source: National Association of Counties, "Homeland Security Funding—2003 State Homeland Security Grants Programs I and II."

Table 22–1. HOMELAND SECURITY FUNDING BY AGENCY
(Budget Authority in millions of dollars)

Agency		FY2014 Actual	FY2014 Supplemental	FY2015 Enacted	FY2015 Supplemental	FY2016 Request
1	Department of Agriculture	508.8	.....	528.6	.....	603.6
2	Department of Commerce*	2,103.7	.....	5,738.5	.....	795.6
3	Department of Defense—Military Programs**	11,907.6	291.7	11,965.0	143.6	13,177.6
4	Department of Education	37.1	.....	35.6	.....	39.3
5	Department of Energy	1,909.7	.....	1,946.3	.....	2,106.6
6	Department of Health and Human Services	4,783.9	.....	4,824.8	.....	5,520.4
7	Department of Homeland Security	35,763.2	117.3	35,955.1	111.0	37,277.5
8	Department of Housing and Urban Development	2.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Department of the Interior	54.8	.....	56.5	.....	57.3
10	Department of Justice	4,018.1	.....	4,086.3	.....	4,174.0
11	Department of Labor	36.2	.....	32.2	.....	29.3
12	Department of State	3,028.9	.....	3,424.7	.....	3,784.1
13	Department of Transportation	206.5	.....	208.7	.....	225.6
14	Department of the Treasury	111.7	.....	118.7	3.3	118.7
15	Department of Veterans Affairs	311.5	.....	360.6	.....	337.8
16	Corps of Engineers—Civil Works	8.3	.....	8.8	.....	5.0
17	Environmental Protection Agency	93.8	.....	90.1	.....	90.4
18	Executive Office of the President	8.0	.....	9.1	.....	9.5
19	General Services Administration	225.2	.....	369.2	.....	283.0
20	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	226.0	.....	222.7	.....	248.4
21	National Science Foundation	442.7	.....	438.8	.....	441.4
22	Social Security Administration	206.6	.....	240.2	.....	253.7
23	District of Columbia	24.0	.....	13.0	.....	15.0
24	Federal Communications Commission	1.4	.....	2.0	.....	2.0
25	National Archives and Records Administration	27.4	.....	24.3	.....	24.4
26	Nuclear Regulatory Commission	75.8	.....	61.6	.....	63.1
27	Securities and Exchange Commission	8.0	.....	7.0	.....	8.0
28	Smithsonian Institution	101.0	.....	101.8	.....	113.7
29	United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	11.0	.....	11.0	.....	11.0
Total, Homeland Security Budget Authority		66,243.5	409.0	70,871.3	257.9	69,815.9
Less Department of Defense		–11,907.6	–291.7	–11,965.0	–143.6	–13,177.6
Non-Defense Homeland Security BA		54,335.9	117.3	58,906.2	114.3	56,638.3
Less Discretionary Fee-Funded Homeland Security Programs		–6,614.6	0.0	–7,493.7	0.0	–4,826.7
Less Mandatory Homeland Security Programs		–4,740.4	0.0	–8,332.5	0.0	–3,944.2
Net Non-Defense Discretionary Homeland Security BA***		42,980.9	117.3	43,080.0	114.3	47,867.4

* Funding increases in FY14 and 15 reflect authority to build a nationwide interoperable public safety broadband network for first responders and related programs.

** DOD homeland security funding for all years in the 2016 Budget reflects a revised calculation methodology (see Data Collection Methodology and Adjustments, Including the Department of Defense).

*** Net Non-Defense Discretionary Homeland Security budget authority \$4.7 billion (11 percent) increase from FY2015 to FY2016 primarily due to the FY 2016 President's Budget shifts of Department of State Border Security Program fees previously recorded as offsetting collections in the Diplomatic and Consular Program (D&CP) into a newly created special fund for Consular and Border Security Programs. Given format of the new account structure, these fees are recorded as budgetary authority rather than offsetting collections, but the program will continue to be funded by fee revenue in FY 2016.

on the responses from 471 counties (15 percent) nationwide, out of 3,140 counties or equivalents.³

A March 2009 study conducted by the Heritage Foundation, one of the few organizations to compile homeland security spending estimates from States and localities, provides data on State and local spending in support of homeland security activities.⁴ The report sur-

³ The National Association of Counties conducted a survey through its various state associations (48), responses were received from 471 counties in 26 states.

⁴ Source: Matt A. Mayer, "An Analysis of Federal, State, and Local Homeland Security Budgets," A Report of the Heritage Center for Data Analysis, CDA09–01, March 9, 2009, at http://www.heritage.org/Research/HomelandSecurity/upload/CDA_09_01.pdf. Figures cited in this report have not been independently verified by the Office of Management and Budget.

veyed 43 jurisdictions that are eligible for DHS' Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) grant funds due to the risk of a terrorist attack.⁵ These jurisdictions are home to approximately 145 million people or 47 percent of the total United States population. According to the report,

⁵ The Heritage Foundation report's methodology in selecting the states, cities, and counties to include in the report is as follows: the state had to possess a designated UASI jurisdiction and the city and county had to belong to a designated UASI jurisdiction that had received at least \$15 million from 2003 to 2007 from the DHS.

Table 22–2. PREVENT AND DISRUPT TERRORIST ATTACKS
(Budget Authority in millions of dollars)

Agency	FY2014 Actual	FY2014 Supplemental	FY2015 Enacted	FY2015 Supplemental	FY2016 Request
Department of Agriculture	301.9	.....	272.2	.....	269.0
Department of Commerce	4.5	.....	4.1	.....	4.1
Department of Energy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.7
Department of Homeland Security	27,179.7	117.3	27,029.1	111.0	28,482.0
Department of the Interior	0.5	.....	0.5	.....	0.5
Department of Justice	3,475.0	.....	3,560.3	.....	3,628.1
Department of State	2,913.0	.....	3,299.1	.....	3,659.2
Department of Transportation	32.0	.....	33.6	.....	40.8
Department of the Treasury	59.9	.....	59.9	.....	60.0
General Services Administration	154.0	.....	315.0	.....	191.0
Total, Prevent and Disrupt Terrorist Attacks	34,120.4	117.3	34,573.9	111.0	36,371.4

the 2007 homeland security budgets for the jurisdictions examined (which include 26 States and the District of Columbia, 50 primary cities, and 35 primary counties) totaled \$37 billion, while the same entities received slightly more than \$2 billion in Federal homeland security grants.⁶ The report further states that from 2000 - 2007, these States and localities spent \$220 billion on homeland security activities, which includes increases of three to six percent a year for law enforcement and fire services budgets, and received over \$10 billion in Federal grants. California, the most populous State, is also the largest recipient of Federal homeland security funds, having received almost \$1.5 billion from 2000 - 2007, while spending over \$45 billion in State and local funding. Over the same time period, the top ten most populous States (including California) spent \$148 billion on State and local homeland security related activities.

There is also a diversity of responses in the businesses community. A 2003 survey of 199 corporate security directors conducted by the Conference Board showed that just over half of the companies reported that they had permanently increased security spending post-September 11, 2001.⁷ About 15 percent of the companies surveyed had

increased their security spending by 20 percent or more.⁸ Large increases in spending were especially evident in critical industries, such as transportation, energy, financial services, media and telecommunications, information technology, and healthcare. However, about one-third of the surveyed companies reported that they had not increased their security spending after September 11th.⁹ Given the difficulty of obtaining survey results that are representative of the universe of States, localities, and businesses, it is likely that there will be a wide range of estimates of non-Federal security spending for critical infrastructure protection.

Additional Tables

The tables in the Federal expenditures section of this chapter present data based on the President's policy for the 2016 Budget. The tables below present additional policy and baseline data, as directed by the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

An appendix of account-level funding estimates is available on the *Analytical Perspectives* CD ROM.

⁶ The Heritage Foundation report's budget data for homeland security included primary law enforcement agencies, fire departments, homeland security offices, and emergency management agencies. In some cases, state and local emergency management agency budget data was embedded in the fire department budget data and was not separately noted in its own category.

⁷ Source: Thomas E. Cavanagh and Meredith Whiting, "2003 Corporate Security Management: Organization and Spending Since 9/11," The Conference Board. R-1333-03-RR. July 2003. This report references sample size of 199 corporate security directors, of which 96 were in "critical industries", while the remaining 103 were in "non-critical industries." In the report, the Conference Board states that it followed the DHS usage of critical industries, "defined as the following: transportation; energy and utilities; financial services; media and telecommunications; information technology; and healthcare."

⁸ The Conference Board survey cites the sample size for this statistic was 192 corporate security directors.

⁹ The Conference Board survey cites the sample size for this statistic was 199 corporate security directors.

Table 22-3. PROTECT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, OUR CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE, AND KEY RESOURCES

(Budget Authority in millions of dollars)

Agency	FY2014 Actual	FY2014 Supplemental	FY2015 Enacted	FY2015 Supplemental	FY2016 Request
Department of Agriculture	143.1	.....	190.9	.....	304.5
Department of Commerce	247.4	.....	272.0	.....	281.5
Department of Defense—Military Programs*	10,963.1	291.7	11,054.1	143.6	12,214.9
Department of Education	35.8	.....	34.4	.....	37.9
Department of Energy	1,688.4	.....	1,730.3	.....	1,839.3
Department of Health and Human Services	2,875.5	.....	2,923.5	.....	3,499.1
Department of Homeland Security	6,130.1	.....	6,470.9	.....	6,361.2
Department of the Interior	50.5	.....	51.8	.....	52.5
Department of Justice	527.4	.....	509.5	.....	524.4
Department of Labor	18.2	.....	13.5	.....	10.9
Department of State	92.7	.....	102.0	.....	101.0
Department of Transportation	147.7	.....	149.6	.....	157.2
Department of the Treasury	18.2	.....	24.5	3.3	24.3
Department of Veterans Affairs	250.5	.....	282.3	.....	264.3
Corps of Engineers—Civil Works	8.3	.....	8.8	.....	5.0
Environmental Protection Agency	44.4	.....	44.9	.....	47.3
Executive Office of the President	6.4	.....	7.4	.....	7.7
General Services Administration	68.2	.....	54.2	.....	92.0
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	226.0	.....	222.7	.....	248.4
National Science Foundation	442.7	.....	438.8	.....	441.4
Social Security Administration	203.2	.....	237.3	.....	250.8
National Archives and Records Administration	26.1	.....	23.0	.....	23.1
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	75.8	.....	61.6	.....	63.1
Securities and Exchange Commission	3.0	.....	2.0	.....	3.0
Smithsonian Institution	101.0	.....	101.8	.....	113.7
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	11.0	.....	11.0	.....	11.0
Total, Protect the American People, Our Critical Infrastructure, and Key Resources	24,404.6	291.7	25,022.7	146.9	26,979.5

* DOD homeland security funding for all years in the 2016 Budget reflects a revised calculation methodology (see Data Collection Methodology and Adjustments, Including the Department of Defense).

Table 22–4. RESPOND AND RECOVER FROM INCIDENTS

(Budget Authority in millions of dollars)

Agency	FY2014 Actual	FY2014 Supplemental	FY2015 Enacted	FY2015 Supplemental	FY2016 Request
Department of Agriculture	63.7	.....	65.5	.....	30.0
Department of Commerce	1,851.7	.....	5,462.4	.....	510.0
Department of Defense—Military Programs*	944.4	.....	911.0	.....	962.7
Department of Education	1.3	.....	1.2	.....	1.4
Department of Energy	221.3	.....	216.0	.....	230.7
Department of Health and Human Services	1,908.4	.....	1,901.3	.....	2,021.3
Department of Homeland Security	2,453.4	.....	2,455.2	.....	2,434.3
Department of Housing and Urban Development	2.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department of the Interior	3.8	.....	4.2	.....	4.3
Department of Justice	15.8	.....	16.6	.....	21.4
Department of Labor	18.0	.....	18.7	.....	18.4
Department of State	23.3	.....	23.6	.....	24.0
Department of Transportation	26.9	.....	25.5	.....	27.6
Department of the Treasury	33.6	.....	34.2	.....	34.4
Department of Veterans Affairs	61.0	.....	68.3	.....	73.5
Environmental Protection Agency	49.4	.....	45.2	.....	43.1
Executive Office of the President	1.6	.....	1.7	.....	1.8
General Services Administration	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Social Security Administration	3.5	.....	2.9	.....	2.9
District of Columbia	24.0	.....	13.0	.....	15.0
Federal Communications Commission	1.4	.....	2.0	.....	2.0
National Archives and Records Administration	1.3	.....	1.3	.....	1.3
Securities and Exchange Commission	5.0	.....	5.0	.....	5.0
Total, Respond and Recover From Incidents	7,718.4	.....	11,274.7	.....	6,465.0

* DOD homeland security funding for all years in the 2016 Budget reflects a revised calculation methodology (see Data Collection Methodology and Adjustments, Including the Department of Defense).

Table 22–5. DISCRETIONARY FEE-FUNDED HOMELAND SECURITY ACTIVITIES BY AGENCY

(Budget Authority in millions of dollars)

Agency	FY2014 Actual	FY2014 Supplemental	FY2015 Enacted	FY2015 Supplemental	FY2016 Request
Department of Commerce	20.5	.....	25.5	.....	25.3
Department of Defense—Military Programs*	215.8	.....	218.5	.....	221.2
Department of Energy	3.0	.....	2.9	.....	2.9
Department of Health and Human Services	11.8	.....	12.5	.....	12.5
Department of Homeland Security	3,290.3	.....	3,619.6	.....	3,832.5
Department of Labor	16.1	.....	16.2	.....	16.2
Department of State**	2,839.8	.....	3,205.9	.....	395.7
General Services Administration	217.0	.....	362.0	.....	278.0
Social Security Administration	206.6	.....	240.2	.....	253.7
Federal Communications Commission	1.4	.....	2.0	.....	2.0
Securities and Exchange Commission	8.0	.....	7.0	.....	8.0
Total, Discretionary Homeland Security Fee-Funded Activities	6,830.4	.....	7,712.2	.....	5,047.9

* DOD homeland security funding for all years in the 2016 Budget reflects a revised calculation methodology (see Data Collection Methodology and Adjustments, Including the Department of Defense).

** Department of State Border Security Program fees previously recorded as offsetting collections in the Diplomatic and Consular Program (D&CP) into a newly created special fund for Consular and Border Security Programs. Given format of the new account structure, these fees are recorded as budgetary authority rather than offsetting collections, but the program will continue to be funded by fee revenue in FY 2016.

Table 22–6. MANDATORY HOMELAND SECURITY ACTIVITIES BY AGENCY

(Budget Authority in millions of dollars)

Agency	FY2014 Actual	FY2014 Supplemental	FY2015 Enacted	FY2015 Supplemental	FY2016 Request
Department of Agriculture	268.4	.....	238.0	.....	232.4
Department of Commerce	1,739.0	.....	5,347.0	.....	395.0
Department of Defense—Military Programs*	249.5	.....	240.9	.....	241.2
Department of Energy	5.0	.....	13.0	.....	11.0
Department of Homeland Security	2,726.0	.....	2,732.1	.....	3,303.6
Department of Labor	1.7	.....	2.4	.....	2.1
Total, Homeland Security Mandatory Programs	4,989.6	.....	8,573.3	.....	4,185.3

* DOD homeland security funding for all years in the 2016 Budget reflects a revised calculation methodology (see Data Collection Methodology and Adjustments, Including the Department of Defense).

Table 22–7. BASELINE ESTIMATES—TOTAL HOMELAND SECURITY FUNDING BY AGENCY

(Budget Authority in millions of dollars)

Agency	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
Department of Agriculture	532	532	564	575	589	601
Department of Commerce	5,739	795	410	421	431	443
Department of Defense—Military Programs*	12,108	12,300	12,538	12,771	13,017	13,280
Department of Education	36	37	37	38	39	39
Department of Energy	1,946	1,978	2,016	2,057	2,100	2,144
Department of Health and Human Services	4,825	4,908	5,001	5,099	5,206	5,314
Department of Homeland Security	36,060	37,349	38,391	39,408	40,460	41,609
Department of the Interior	57	58	59	61	64	65
Department of Justice	4,088	4,213	4,332	4,453	4,579	4,710
Department of Labor	29	29	30	30	30	32
Department of State	3,425	3,135	3,195	3,259	3,328	3,399
Department of Transportation	210	217	225	231	238	246
Department of the Treasury	122	124	127	131	136	138
Department of Veterans Affairs	351	359	366	377	384	393
Corps of Engineers—Civil Works	9	9	9	9	10	10
Environmental Protection Agency	90	91	94	95	100	102
Executive Office of the President	9	9	9	9	10	10
General Services Administration	369	374	381	389	398	405
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	223	226	230	235	239	244
National Science Foundation	439	446	454	462	471	481
Social Security Administration	240	254	259	263	269	274
District of Columbia	13	13	13	14	14	14
Federal Communications Commission	2	2	2	2	2	2
National Archives and Records Administration	24	24	25	25	26	26
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	62	64	66	68	69	72
Securities and Exchange Commission	7	7	7	7	8	8
Smithsonian Institution	102	106	109	113	116	120
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	11	11	11	12	12	12
Total, Homeland Security Budget Authority	71,128	67,670	68,960	70,614	72,345	74,193
Less Department of Defense	-12,108	-12,300	-12,538	-12,771	-13,017	-13,280
Non-Defense Homeland Security BA	59,020	55,370	56,422	57,843	59,328	60,913
Less Discretionary Fee-Funded Homeland Security Programs	-7,495	-7,429	-7,566	-7,712	-7,851	-7,991
Less Mandatory Homeland Security Programs	-8,331	-3,590	-3,360	-3,451	-3,542	-3,704
Net Non-Defense Discretionary Homeland Security BA	43,194	44,351	45,496	46,680	47,935	49,218

* DOD homeland security funding for all years in the 2016 Budget reflects a revised calculation methodology (see Data Collection Methodology and Adjustments, Including the Department of Defense).

Table 22–8. TOTAL HOMELAND SECURITY FUNDING BY FUNCTION

(Budget Authority in millions of dollars)

Agency	FY2014 Actual	FY2015 Enacted	FY2016 Request
National Defense	17,500	17,251	18,536
International Affairs	3,026	3,424	3,784
General Science, Space, and Technology	752	752	789
Energy	169	150	210
Natural Resources and Environment	298	310	285
Agriculture	500	520	591
Commerce and Housing Credit	1,955	5,576	655
Transportation	10,883	10,043	10,801
Community and Regional Development	2,863	2,583	2,595
Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services	178	174	189
Health	4,776	4,813	5,505
Medicare	26	27	28
Income Security	4	1	1
Social Security	207	240	254
Veterans Benefits and Services	313	351	338
Administration of Justice	21,405	21,266	23,294
General Government	1,801	1,951	1,964
Total, Homeland Security Budget Authority	66,656	69,432	69,819
Less Department of Defense	-12,202	-12,108	-13,181
Non-Defense Homeland Security BA	54,454	57,324	56,638
Less Discretionary Fee-Funded Homeland Security Programs	-6,615	-7,495	-4,830
Less Mandatory Homeland Security Programs	-4,739	-8,331	-3,942
Net Non-Defense Discretionary Homeland Security BA	43,100	41,498	47,866

Table 22–9. BASELINE ESTIMATES—TOTAL HOMELAND SECURITY FUNDING BY FUNCTION

(Budget Authority in millions of dollars)

Agency	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020
National Defense	17,464	17,776	18,136	18,496	18,880	19,282
International Affairs	3,424	3,134	3,194	3,258	3,327	3,398
General Science, Space, and Technology	752	763	777	792	807	824
Energy	150	152	157	161	165	170
Natural Resources and Environment	310	316	325	332	346	354
Agriculture	520	520	552	562	576	587
Commerce and Housing Credit	5,576	628	237	244	248	255
Transportation	10,844	11,266	11,588	11,896	12,226	12,647
Community and Regional Development	2,865	2,914	2,967	3,025	3,086	3,151
Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services	174	179	183	189	193	198
Health	4,813	4,896	4,988	5,087	5,193	5,302
Medicare	27	27	28	28	29	30
Income Security	1	1	1	1	1	1
Social Security	240	254	259	263	269	274
Veterans Benefits and Services	351	359	366	377	384	393
Administration of Justice	21,666	22,427	23,103	23,763	24,444	25,131
General Government	1,951	2,058	2,099	2,140	2,171	2,196
Total, Homeland Security Budget Authority	71,128	67,670	68,960	70,614	72,345	74,193
Less Department of Defense	-12,108	-12,300	-12,538	-12,771	-13,017	-13,280
Non-Defense Homeland Security BA	59,020	55,370	56,422	57,843	59,328	60,913
Less Discretionary Fee-Funded Homeland Security Programs	-7,495	-7,429	-7,566	-7,712	-7,851	-7,991
Less Mandatory Homeland Security Programs	-8,331	-3,590	-3,360	-3,451	-3,542	-3,704
Net Non-Defense Discretionary Homeland Security BA	43,194	44,351	45,496	46,680	47,935	49,218