

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 was the case with Department of Defense (DOD) data last year (see paragraph below). 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.

As reported in the Fiscal Year 2016 President's budget, DOD refined its characterization of homeland security-related activities to report its spending for this purpose more accurately. This effort resulted in an approximately \$4 billion reduction in estimated homeland security funding for DOD relative to what was previously estimated for 2014, for example. The majority of this reduction is related to lower estimated Army National Guard and Reserve personnel costs due to a more accurate allocation methodology for estimating National Guardsmen and Reservist assignments. The composition of these assignments changed due to troop withdrawal from Afghanistan and associated reductions in manpower required for pre-deployment training and backfilling troops who were deployed. In addition, DOD 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. DOD and OMB worked together to restate past estimates using the refined methodology. The results of this effort are shown in Table 22-10.

During this effort, DOD also identified adjustments necessary to maintain consistency throughout the database. DOD determined that the funding methodology used prior to Fiscal Year 2012 to account for Protecting Infrastructure and Critical Key Assets (PICKA) was different than the current methodology. DOD previously included funding for both domestic and select international activities as PICKA. In this revision, DOD normalized the historical data to reflect the current practice of reporting only the United States-based portion of those activities related to DOD's homeland security mission. DOD is still reporting the same programs over the Fiscal Year 2004-2017 period; however, this revision provides a better accounting of the estimated homeland security funding within those programs prior to Fiscal Year 2012. Therefore, to allow data comparisons, DOD restated PICKA funding data for the Fiscal Year 2004-2011 period, as shown in the other adjustments row.

Further adjustments were also required to correct Prior Year and Budget Year 2012 data entry errors. Net corrections of these errors are shown in the Fiscal Year 2012 column in the other adjustments row.

Federal Expenditures

Total funding for homeland security has grown significantly since the attacks of September 11, 2001. For 2017,

the President's Budget includes \$70.5 billion of gross budget authority for homeland security activities, a \$1.2 billion (1.7 percent) decrease below the 2016 level, attributable, in part, to the non-recurrence of 2014, 2015, and 2016 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 2017 Budget proposes a net, non-Defense, discretionary budget authority level of \$50.4 billion, which is an increase of \$5.2 billion (11.5 percent) above the 2016 level (see Table 22–1).

A total of 29 agency budgets include Federal homeland security funding in 2017. 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 \$66.4 billion (94.3 percent) of total Government-wide gross discretionary homeland security funding in 2017.

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 2017, funding for intelligence-and-warning is distributed between DOJ (79 percent), primarily in the Federal Bureau of Investigation (\$217.7 million), and National Security Division (\$97.3 million) for activities to deny terrorists and terrorist-related weapons and materials entry into our country and across all international borders. Funding includes 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 frontline personnel can stay ahead of potential adversaries. The majority of funding for border and transportation security is in DHS (\$25.5 billion, or 83.7 percent), largely for U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), the U.S. Coast Guard, and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). Other Federal Departments, such as the Department of State (\$4.4 billion, or 14.4 percent), 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.

Funding for domestic counterterrorism contains Federal and Federally-supported efforts to identify, thwart, and prosecute terrorists in the United States. It 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 in 2017 are law enforcement organizations, including DOJ (\$3.4 billion or 60.1 percent), largely for the FBI and DHS (\$2.2 billion or 38.3 percent), largely for ICE.

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 (\$2.9 billion, or 43.8 percent) largely for research at the National Institutes of Health (NIH); DOD (\$2.1 billion, or 31.7 percent) largely for Research

Development and Testing; and DHS (\$1.2 billion, or 18.9 percent) largely for research in science and technology.

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 2017 (\$10.3 billion, or 49.2 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 \$5.6 billion (26.7 percent of total 2017 funding). Another twenty-four 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.

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 (\$2.2 billion, or 35.9 percent, of the 2017 total); HHS (\$1.9 billion, or 31.4 percent of the 2017 total); and DOD (\$1.1 billion, or

17.5 percent of the 2017 total). Twenty other agencies include emergency preparedness and response funding. The President's 2017 request reflects a decrease of \$1.1 billion (14.6 percent) below the 2016 level, primarily attributable to the non-recurrence of 2014, 2015, and 2016 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. Engaging with and leveraging the resources of the whole community, including Federal, State, local, tribal, and territorial governments, the non-governmental and private sectors, as well as families and individuals, are essential for effective preparedness and 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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 22–1. HOMELAND SECURITY FUNDING BY AGENCY

(Budget Authority in millions of dollars)

	FY2015 Actual	FY2015 Supplemental	FY2016 Enacted	FY2017 Request
Department of Agriculture	452.2	0.0	577.4	544.6
Department of Commerce*	5,389.4	9.8	1,373.9	579.8
Department of Defense—Military Programs**	12,363.0	181.8	13,708.3	13,541.9
Department of Health and Human Services	4,753.2	804.3	5,327.8	5,064.7
Department of the Interior	54.2	0.0	58.1	57.8
Department of Justice	4,080.8	0.0	4,148.5	4,340.4
Department of Labor	29.1	0.0	28.9	29.1
Department of State	3,641.8	0.0	4,344.7	4,503.4
Department of the Treasury	121.8	0.0	122.3	168.3
Social Security Administration	231.1	0.0	256.4	274.2
Department of Education	35.8	0.0	51.5	59.4
Department of Energy	1,930.9	0.0	2,047.5	2,157.0
Environmental Protection Agency	90.7	0.0	90.7	89.5
Department of Transportation	307.6	0.0	342.5	356.4
General Services Administration	370.5	0.0	320.8	371.5
Department of Homeland Security	36,634.5	92.2	37,601.0	36,837.5
Department of Housing and Urban Development	1.1	0.0	1.3	1.3
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	230.8	0.0	251.1	226.2
Department of Veterans Affairs	367.8	0.0	334.8	534.5
Executive Office of the President	9.1	0.0	9.5	13.2
Corps of Engineers—Civil Works	11.3	0.0	11.0	12.0
District of Columbia	13.0	0.0	13.0	15.0
Federal Communications Commission	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0
National Archives and Records Administration	26.3	0.0	25.2	25.1
National Science Foundation	431.3	0.0	438.9	457.1
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	60.5	0.0	64.3	65.1
Securities and Exchange Commission	7.0	0.0	9.0	9.0
Smithsonian Institution	101.9	0.0	107.1	120.5
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	11.0	0.0	12.0	12.0
Total, Homeland Security Budget Authority	71,759.8	1,088.1	71,679.3	70,468.3
Less Department of Defense	–12,363.0	–181.8	–13,708.3	–13,541.9
Non-Defense Homeland Security BA	59,396.8	906.3	57,971.1	56,926.5
Less Discretionary Fee-Funded Homeland Security Programs	–7,764.5	–9.8	–8,605.2	–5,209.1
Less Mandatory Homeland Security Programs	–8,087.4	0.0	–4,152.8	–1,325.2
Net Non-Defense Discretionary Homeland Security BA	43,544.9	896.5	45,213.1	50,392.1

* Funding decreases in the Department of Commerce from FY 2015 to FY 2017 reflect the non-recurrence of authority to build a nationwide interoperable public safety broadband network for first responders and related programs.

** DOD homeland security funding for all years prior to 2017 reflects a revised calculation methodology (see Data Collection Methodology and Adjustments, Including the Department of Defense).

support of homeland security activities.⁴ The report surveyed 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, 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 between 2000 and 2007,

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

	FY2015 Actual	FY2015 Supplemental	FY2016 Enacted	FY2017 Request
Department of Agriculture	199.7	0.0	246.2	267.6
Department of Commerce	4.1	1.8	4.6	4.7
Department of the Interior	.5	0.0	.5	.5
Department of Justice	3,553.1	0.0	3,597.7	3,770.2
Department of State	3,520.1	0.0	4,219.0	4,385.2
Department of the Treasury	60.7	0.0	60.9	62.1
Department of Energy	0.0	0.0	11.7	10.5
Department of Transportation	87.9	0.0	116.5	85.1
General Services Administration	315.0	0.0	191.0	248.0
Department of Homeland Security	27,646.6	4.3	28,191.7	27,756.1
Total, Prevent and Disrupt Terrorist Attacks	35,387.6	6.1	36,639.7	36,590.0

Additional Tables

The tables in the Federal expenditures section of this chapter present data based on the President's policy for the 2017 Budget. The tables below present additional policy and baseline data, as directed by the Homeland

Security Act of 2002. The final table of the chapter shows homeland security funding for DOD as corrected for the 2002-2015 period.

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

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

(Budget Authority in millions of dollars)

	FY2015 Actual	FY2015 Supplemental	FY2016 Enacted	FY2017 Request
Department of Agriculture	189.3	0.0	261.9	218.1
Department of Commerce	266.2	8.0	287.0	301.6
Department of Defense—Military Programs*	11,429.3	181.8	12,741.5	12,463.7
Department of Health and Human Services	2,867.3	395.0	3,283.3	3,127.8
Department of the Interior	48.7	0.0	52.5	52.1
Department of Justice	511.1	0.0	529.4	543.9
Department of Labor	11.8	0.0	11.5	11.6
Department of State	109.5	0.0	101.5	101.5
Department of the Treasury	26.7	0.0	26.9	71.6
Social Security Administration	228.4	0.0	252.9	270.7
Department of Education	34.8	0.0	50.3	58.0
Department of Energy	1,711.4	0.0	1,807.2	1,880.6
Environmental Protection Agency	44.9	0.0	44.4	47.2
Department of Transportation	147.2	0.0	152.9	196.8
General Services Administration	51.5	0.0	125.6	119.2
Department of Homeland Security	6,533.4	87.9	6,923.0	6,870.7
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	230.8	0.0	251.1	226.2
Department of Veterans Affairs	284.9	0.0	250.5	449.9
Executive Office of the President	7.4	0.0	7.7	10.7
Corps of Engineers—Civil Works	11.3	0.0	11.0	12.0
National Archives and Records Administration	25.0	0.0	24.0	23.8
National Science Foundation	431.3	0.0	438.9	457.1
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	60.5	0.0	64.3	65.1
Securities and Exchange Commission	2.0	0.0	3.0	3.0
Smithsonian Institution	101.9	0.0	107.1	120.5
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	11.0	0.0	12.0	12.0
Total, Protect the American People, Our Critical Infrastructure, and Key Resources	25,377.4	672.7	27,821.4	27,715.4

* DOD homeland security funding for all years prior to 2017 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)

	FY2015 Actual	FY2015 Supplemental	FY2016 Enacted	FY2017 Request
Department of Agriculture	63.3	0.0	69.4	58.9
Department of Commerce	5,119.1	0.0	1,082.3	273.5
Department of Defense—Military Programs*	933.7	0.0	966.7	1,078.2
Department of Health and Human Services	1,885.9	409.3	2,044.5	1,936.8
Department of the Interior	5.0	0.0	5.1	5.3
Department of Justice	16.6	0.0	21.4	26.3
Department of Labor	17.3	0.0	17.4	17.5
Department of State	12.3	0.0	24.2	16.7
Department of the Treasury	34.4	0.0	34.5	34.6
Social Security Administration	2.8	0.0	3.4	3.4
Department of Education	1.0	0.0	1.2	1.4
Department of Energy	219.4	0.0	228.6	265.9
Environmental Protection Agency	45.8	0.0	46.3	42.3
Department of Transportation	72.6	0.0	73.1	74.5
General Services Administration	4.0	0.0	4.1	4.4
Department of Homeland Security	2,454.5	0.0	2,486.3	2,210.7
Department of Housing and Urban Development	1.1	0.0	1.3	1.3
Department of Veterans Affairs	83.0	0.0	84.3	84.6
Executive Office of the President	1.7	0.0	1.8	2.5
District of Columbia	13.0	0.0	13.0	15.0
Federal Communications Commission	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0
National Archives and Records Administration	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.2
Securities and Exchange Commission	5.0	0.0	6.0	6.0
Total, Respond and Recover from Incidents	10,994.8	409.3	7,218.2	6,162.9

* DOD homeland security funding for all years prior to 2017 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)

	FY2015 Actual	FY2015 Supplemental	FY2016 Enacted	FY2017 Request
Department of Commerce	28.0	9.8	34.4	44.9
Department of Defense—Military Programs*	230.1	0.0	227.0	227.2
Department of Health and Human Services	12.5	0.0	12.5	12.6
Department of Labor	16.2	0.0	16.2	16.2
Department of State**	3,426.8	0.0	4,125.8	1.6
Social Security Administration	231.1	0.0	256.4	274.2
Department of Energy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General Services Administration	367.8	0.0	318.0	368.8
Department of Homeland Security	3,673.1	0.0	3,831.0	4,479.9
Federal Communications Commission	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0
Securities and Exchange Commission	7.0	0.0	9.0	9.0
Total, Discretionary Fee-Funded Homeland Security Activities	7,994.5	9.8	8,832.3	5,436.3

* DOD homeland security funding for all years prior to 2017 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) are reflected in a special fund for Consular and Border Security Programs (CBSP). Given the format of the new account structure, these fees are recorded as budgetary authority rather than offsetting collections, but the program will continue to be fully funded by fee revenue in FY 2017.

Table 22-6. MANDATORY HOMELAND SECURITY ACTIVITIES BY AGENCY

(Budget Authority in millions of dollars)

	FY2015 Actual	FY2016 Enacted	FY2017 Request
Department of Agriculture	166.5	211.4	230.9
Department of Commerce	5,003.0	967.0	168.0
Department of Defense—Military Programs*	273.0	275.5	277.9
Department of Health and Human Services	.2	.2	.4
Department of Labor	2.2	2.3	2.4
Department of Energy	13.0	11.0	11.0
General Services Administration	2.8	2.8	2.8
Department of Homeland Security	2,899.7	2,958.1	909.7
Total, Mandatory Homeland Security Activities	8,360.4	4,428.3	1,603.1

* DOD homeland security funding for all years prior to 2017 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)

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Department of Agriculture	577	599	654	666	679	694
Department of Commerce	1,374	445	423	431	440	450
Department of Defense—Military Programs	13,708	14,048	14,280	14,643	14,998	15,364
Department of Health and Human Services	5,328	5,437	5,545	5,671	5,798	5,919
Department of the Interior	58	60	61	63	65	66
Department of Justice	4,148	4,271	4,387	4,516	4,650	4,778
Department of Labor	29	30	30	31	32	33
Department of State	4,345	2,545	2,595	2,625	2,678	2,734
Department of the Treasury	122	127	129	134	137	142
Social Security Administration	256	275	280	286	291	297
Department of Education	52	53	54	56	58	60
Department of Energy	2,047	2,092	2,129	2,168	2,220	2,264
Environmental Protection Agency	91	93	95	98	100	103
Department of Transportation	343	228	233	241	248	255
General Services Administration	321	321	327	333	340	347
Department of Homeland Security	37,601	37,712	38,595	39,630	40,686	41,810
Department of Housing and Urban Development	1	1	1	1	2	2
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	251	258	265	272	280	287
Department of Veterans Affairs	335	341	347	354	367	374
Executive Office of the President	9	9	10	10	10	11
Corps of Engineers—Civil Works	11	11	11	12	12	12
District of Columbia	13	13	13	14	14	14
Federal Communications Commission	2	2	2	2	2	2
National Archives and Records Administration	25	26	27	27	28	29
National Science Foundation	439	447	455	464	473	483
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	64	66	68	70	72	74
Securities and Exchange Commission	9	9	9	10	10	10
Smithsonian Institution	107	110	113	117	120	124
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	12	12	13	13	13	14
Total, Homeland Security Budget Authority	71,679	69,642	71,153	72,957	74,822	76,751
Less Department of Defense	–13,708	–14,048	–14,280	–14,643	–14,998	–15,364
Non-Defense Homeland Security	57,971	55,593	56,873	58,314	59,824	61,388
Less Discretionary Fee-Funded Homeland Security Programs	–8,605	–6,767	–6,910	–6,999	–7,115	–7,253
Less Mandatory Homeland Security Programs	–4,153	–3,160	–3,159	–3,248	–3,341	–3,434
Net Non-Defense Discretionary Homeland Security BA	45,213	45,666	46,804	48,067	49,368	50,700

* DOD homeland security funding for all years prior to 2017 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)

	FY2015 Actual	FY2016 Enacted	FY2017 Request
Administration of Justice	22,530	22,893	23,465
Agriculture	443	567	534
Commerce and Housing Credit	5,177	1,155	366
Community and Regional Development	2,867	2,883	3,280
Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services	174	195	217
Energy	150	167	169
General Government	1,947	2,007	2,017
General Science, Space, and Technology	755	793	786
Health	5,541	5,312	5,049
Income Security	4	4	4
International Affairs	3,641	4,345	4,503
Medicare	27	27	27
National Defense	17,475	18,878	17,956
Natural Resources and Environment	313	308	293
Social Security	231	256	274
Transportation	11,204	11,553	10,993
Veterans Benefits and Services	368	335	535
Total, Homeland Security Budget Authority	72,848	71,679	70,468
Less Department of Defense	–12,545	–13,708	–13,542
Non-Defense Homeland Security BA	60,303	57,971	56,926
Less Discretionary Fee-Funded Homeland Security Programs	–7,774	–8,605	–5,209
Less Mandatory Homeland Security Programs	–8,087	–4,153	–1,325
Net Non-Defense Discretionary Homeland Security BA	44,441	45,213	50,392

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

(Budget Authority in millions of dollars)

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Administration of Justice	22,893	23,008	23,562	24,229	24,929	25,651
Agriculture	567	588	643	655	667	682
Commerce and Housing Credit	1,155	223	197	202	207	213
Community and Regional Development	2,883	2,896	2,948	3,023	3,076	3,151
Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services	195	200	206	212	218	225
Energy	167	173	177	180	185	191
General Government	2,007	2,026	2,080	2,109	2,134	2,178
General Science, Space, and Technology	793	810	827	845	864	884
Health	5,312	5,421	5,529	5,654	5,781	5,902
Income Security	4	4	5	5	5	5
International Affairs	4,345	2,545	2,595	2,625	2,678	2,734
Medicare	27	28	28	29	30	30
National Defense	18,878	19,340	19,691	20,181	20,679	21,175
Natural Resources and Environment	308	316	323	331	340	348
Social Security	256	275	280	286	291	297
Transportation	11,553	11,447	11,713	12,036	12,369	12,709
Veterans Benefits and Services	335	341	347	354	367	374
Total, Homeland Security Budget Authority	71,679	69,642	71,153	72,957	74,822	76,751
Less Department of Defense	–13,708	–14,048	–14,280	–14,643	–14,998	–15,364
Non-Defense Homeland Security	57,971	55,593	56,873	58,314	59,824	61,388
Less Discretionary Fee-Funded Homeland Security Programs	–8,605	–6,767	–6,910	–6,999	–7,115	–7,253
Less Mandatory Homeland Security Programs	–4,153	–3,160	–3,159	–3,248	–3,341	–3,434
Net Non-Defense Discretionary Homeland Security BA	45,213	45,666	46,804	48,067	49,368	50,700

Table 22-10. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE HOMELAND SECURITY REPORTING ADJUSTMENTS

(Budget Authority in millions of dollars)

President's Budget	PB 2004			PB 2005			PB 2006			PB 2007			PB 2008			PB 2009			PB 2010		
	2002 Actual	2003 Enacted	2004 Request	2003 Actual	2004 Enacted	2005 Request	2004 Actual	2005 Enacted	2006 Request	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2007 Request	2006 Actual	2007 Enacted	2008 Request	2007 Actual	2008 Enacted	2009 Request	2008 Actual	2009 Enacted	2010 Request
Previous Estimate ..	13,394	12,953	13,918	12,953	13,918	16,108	13,918	16,108	16,440	16,108	16,440	16,698	16,479	16,538	17,559	16,538	17,374	17,646	17,374	19,413	19,303
Special Operations Command .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guard Reserve Personnel Composition ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
USMC Counter Improvised Explosive Devices .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Adjustments ..	-1,952	-2,000	-2,233	-1,864	-2,233	-3,320	-2,224	-3,320	-3,948	-3,613	-3,948	-3,982	-3,802	-3,894	-4,455	-3,987	-5,069	-4,261	-4,455	-4,647	-4,519
Adjusted Estimate ..	11,442	10,953	11,685	11,089	11,685	12,788	11,694	12,788	12,492	12,495	12,492	12,716	12,677	12,644	13,104	12,552	12,305	13,385	12,920	14,766	14,784
President's Budget			PB 2011			PB 2012			PB 2013			PB 2014			PB 2015						
			2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011 Request	2010 Actual	2011 Enacted	2012 Request	2011 Actual	2012 Enacted	2013 Request	2012 Actual	2013 Enacted	2014 Request	2013 Actual	2014 Enacted	2015 Request				
Previous Estimate			19,414	19,041	19,103	19,054	17,626	18,102	16,994	17,358	17,955	17,780	17,481	17,360	16,527	16,365	15,762				
Special Operations Command ...			-672	-614	-606	-1,455	-1,502	-1,485	-2,039	-1,917	-2,290	-1,531	-1,447	-1,518	-1,237	-1,234	-1,304				
Guard Reserve Personnel Composition .....			.....	.....	.....	405	-2,314	-2,164	-2,188	-2,143	-2,193	-2,134	-2,154	-2,174	-2,189	-2,194	-2,083				
USMC Counter Improvised Explosive Devices .....			.....	.....	.....	115	-8	-4	-9	-6	-82	-12	-66	-3	-403	-246	-188				
Other Adjustments			-7,006	-5,796	-6,046	-4,898	.....	514	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Adjusted Estimate			11,735	12,631	12,450	13,221	13,802	14,963	12,758	13,292	13,390	14,103	13,814	13,665	12,697	12,691	12,187				