



DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is responsible for safeguarding the American people by: preventing terrorism and countering domestic violent extremism; securing and managing U.S. borders; administering and enforcing U.S. immigration laws; defending and securing Federal cyberspace and critical infrastructure; and ensuring disaster resilience, response, and recovery. The President's 2023 Budget for DHS advances key Administration priorities by: investing in climate resilience; research and development; Federal cybersecurity; maritime security; and secure and humane border management. The Budget also enhances DHS's capacity to prepare for and respond to pandemics and other biological threats.

The Budget requests \$56.7 billion in discretionary funding for the Department of Homeland Security, a \$2.9 billion or 5.4-percent increase from the 2021 enacted level. Resources provided through the 2023 Budget complement investments in cybersecurity, hazard mitigation, and others areas provided in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Bipartisan Infrastructure Law).

The President's 2023 Budget:

- **Bolsters Federal Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure Security.** The Budget provides \$2.5 billion to the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), a \$486 million increase from the 2021 enacted level, to maintain critical cybersecurity capabilities implemented in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, expand network protection throughout the Federal Executive Branch, and bolster support capabilities, such as cloud business applications, enhanced analytics, and stakeholder engagement. The Budget also provides significant enhancements across DHS to modernize protection of systems, networks, assets, and information, as required by Executive Order 14028, "Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity." In addition to bolstering Federal cybersecurity, the Budget includes funding to ensure safe and secure elections, build and maintain critical public-private partnerships, enhance critical infrastructure protection, and prioritize and reinforce CISA's role as the national risk manager.
- **Enhances Natural Disaster Resilience.** The Budget provides \$3.5 billion for DHS's climate resilience programs. This includes \$507 million, a \$93 million increase from the 2021 enacted level, for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) flood hazard mapping program to incorporate climate science and future risks. The Budget also makes robust investments in FEMA's hazard mitigation grant programs, including the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities grant program, which helps communities build resilience against natural disasters, including disadvantaged communities who are disproportionately at risk from climate crises.

- **Expands U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Capabilities.** The Budget provides \$11.5 billion for the USCG, a \$564 million increase from the 2021 enacted level, to address emerging national security concerns and goals. This includes expanding USCG cyber operations capacity to protect and respond to cyber threats in the maritime sector, as well as expanding its presence in the Pacific, the Atlantic, and the Arctic—including procuring a commercially available ice-breaker. These efforts would expand the capabilities of partners and deepen U.S. ties in each of the above-mentioned regions in order to strengthen maritime security and governance, which would protect economic activity and counter transnational criminal organizations.
- **Upgrades Research Laboratory Infrastructure.** The Budget makes historic investments in research and development infrastructure, providing \$89 million to improve and modernize laboratories in the DHS Science and Technology Directorate (S&T). This funding would allow S&T to replace and enhance mission-critical equipment, make necessary information technology improvements, and allow DHS to construct the Detection Sciences Testing and Applied Research Center, which would enable DHS to more efficiently and effectively test and evaluate threat screening devices and counter homemade explosives to further secure transportation systems and other public venues.
- **Modernizes Transportation Security Administration (TSA) Pay and Workforce Policies.** The Budget provides a total of \$7.1 billion for TSA pay and benefits, an increase of \$1.6 billion from the 2021 enacted level, to compensate TSA employees at rates comparable to their peers in the Federal workforce. By establishing salary parity with other Federal employees, the Budget addresses retention issues faced by the Transportation Security Officer workforce, improving service delivery. The Budget also supports expanding TSA workforce access to labor benefits such as collective bargaining and merit systems protection. These enhancements support the President’s commitment to fostering diversity, equity, and inclusion in the Federal workforce.
- **Ensures a Safe, Humane, and Efficient Immigration System.** The Administration is committed to ensuring the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) meets its mission administering the Nation’s lawful immigration system and safeguarding its integrity and promise by efficiently and fairly adjudicating requests for immigration benefits. The Budget provides \$765 million in discretionary funding for USCIS to: efficiently process increasing asylum caseloads; address the backlog of applications for work authorization, naturalization, adjustment of status, and other immigration benefits; and improve refugee processing.
- **Improves Border Processing and Management.** The Budget provides \$15.3 billion for the U.S. Customs and Border Protection and \$8.1 billion for the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to enforce immigration law, further secure U.S. borders and ports of entry, and effectively manage irregular migration along the Southwest border, including through \$309 million in modern border security technology and \$494 million for noncitizen processing and care costs.