



DEPARTMENT *of* HOMELAND SECURITY

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is responsible for protecting the United States from threats and hazards by: preventing terrorism; securing the Nation’s land and maritime borders; enforcing U.S. immigration laws; protecting the President and other key officials; securing Federal cyberspace and critical infrastructure; and managing the Federal response to disasters. The President’s 2027 Budget for DHS maintains investments in border security and immigration enforcement while returning other mission sets to core functions. The Budget proposes reductions to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grants, begins the process of privatizing Transportation Security Administration (TSA) airport security screening, and restores the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) to its original mission of securing cyberspace and protecting critical infrastructure.

The passage of the Working Families Tax Cut Act (WFTC) delivered more than \$190 billion over five years for DHS to implement the Administration’s border security and immigration enforcement priorities. The multiyear nature and magnitude of WFTC makes it a vital tool for achieving the President’s vision for DHS. WFTC reduces pressure on the Budget to advance the Administration’s signature initiatives and allows the 2027 Budget to sustain current services, re-align DHS operations to support Administration priorities, and make targeted investments in areas of key importance to the Administration.

The Budget requests \$63 billion in discretionary budget authority for DHS for 2027, a \$2.2 billion or 3.3-percent decrease from the 2026 Continuing Resolution level. This total includes \$1.68 billion in additional offsetting collections from the TSA Passenger Security Fee gained from ending contributions to deficit reduction from the fee (not a fee increase). When controlling for this proposal, the guidance level is \$480 million or a 1-percent decrease from the 2026 Continuing Resolution level.

THE PRESIDENT’S 2027 BUDGET:

Investments

- **WFTC (\$190 billion).** Amounts for DHS in the 2027 Budget complement amounts that the Administration received as part of the WFTC in 2025. The WFTC appropriated more than \$190 billion in additional multiyear budget authority for DHS to implement the Administration’s priorities in the homeland security space, of which at least an estimated \$31.4 billion will be allocated in 2027. Reconciliation funding in 2027

will enable DHS to fully implement the President’s mass deportation campaign, finish construction of the border wall on the Southwest border, procure advanced border security technology, modernize the fleet and facilities of the United States Coast Guard (USCG), and enhance United States Secret Service (USSS) protective operations. WFTC also provided funding to bolster State and local capacity to enhance security around key events and facilities, and prepare for upcoming special events such as the 2026 FIFA World Cup and 2028 Olympics.

- **Customs and Border Protection (CBP) (\$18.5 billion).** The Budget invests \$136 million for the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) technology investment, which manages payments for tariffs and trade, facilitating ACE implementation a year ahead of schedule. In addition, the Budget provides \$322 million for counter-drug technology and operations and \$243 million for Air and Marine Operations assets. These investments would help CBP secure the homeland and facilitate lawful trade and travel.
- **Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) (\$10 billion).** The Budget maintains critical funding for ICE, equal to the 2026 level, including \$2.2 billion to maintain 41,500 immigration detention beds at base levels. WFTC provided \$75 billion for ICE to implement the Administration’s mass deportation initiative, including \$45 billion for ICE to activate up to 100,000 single adult detention beds and up to 30,000 family unit beds.
- **U. S. Coast Guard Operations (USCG) (\$12.5 billion).** The Budget includes an increase of \$2.1 billion for USCG operations to transform and expand the Service, consistent with the Agency’s Force Design 2028 initiative. WFTC provided a historic \$24.6 billion investment in the Agency’s assets and infrastructure, and the Budget prepares the USCG to operate these new assets by investing in the military workforce necessary to man new vessels and aircraft.
- **U.S. Secret Service (USSS) (\$3.5 billion).** The Budget includes an additional \$36 million for USSS protective operations. WFTC provided the USSS with \$1.2 billion to invest in protective technology and enhance protective operations. The 2027 Budget builds on the investments in WFTC and includes additional funding to: manage an increase in protective travel requirements; hire an additional 852 positions, including 520 special agent positions; and begin preparing for both the 2028 Presidential campaign and 2028 Olympics.

Program Cuts and Eliminations

- **FEMA Non-Disaster Grant Programs (-\$1.3 billion).** The Budget reduces wasteful FEMA grant programs, refocusing the agency on sound emergency management while encouraging States and communities to build resilience and use their unique local knowledge and resources in disaster response. Examples of how this program wastes funds include:
 - FEMA, under the previous administration, made “equity” a top priority for emergency relief and declared that Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) was mandatory. The Budget ends activities such as webinars promoting the distribution of disaster aid based on “intersectional” factors such as sexual orientation and prioritizing “investment in diversity and inclusion efforts...and multicultural training,” over disaster prevention and response;
 - FEMA’s Shelter and Services program and its predecessor, by funneling money through radical leftist non-governmental organization, funded mass illegal migration into the interior of the Nation, to the tune of millions of people and hundreds of millions of dollars;

- Programs such as “Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention,” were weaponized to target Americans exercising their First Amendment rights; and
- Other eliminated programs, such as National Domestic Preparedness Consortium, lack authorization from the Congress and duplicate the efforts of existing Federal and State programs.
- **CISA (–\$707 million).** The Budget refocuses CISA on its core mission—Federal network defense and enhancing the security and resilience of critical infrastructure—while eliminating weaponization and waste. CISA was more focused on censorship than on protecting the Nation’s critical systems, and put them at risk due to poor management and inefficiency, as well as a focus on self-promotion. Examples of how the Budget refocuses CISA include:
 - The Budget removes offices that are duplicative of existing and effective programs at the State and Federal level, such as certain targeted school safety programs; and
 - The Budget eliminates programs focused on so-called misinformation and propaganda as well as external engagement offices such as council management, stakeholder engagement, and international affairs. These programs and offices were used as a key hub in the Censorship Industrial Complex to violate the First Amendment, target Americans for their protected speech, and target the President.
- **TSA Privatization (–\$52 million).** The Budget begins the privatization of TSA’s airport screeners by requiring small airports to enroll in the Screening Partnership Program, under which TSA pays for private screeners at designated airports. The airports that already use this program have demonstrated savings compared to Federal screening operations. The move would yield cost savings compared to Federal screening and begin reform of a troubled Federal agency.
- **DHS Headquarters Consolidation (–\$53 million).** The Budget proposes the reorganization of DHS Headquarters to consolidate the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management, the Management Directorate, the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, and the Office of Situational Awareness into a single office reporting to the Secretary. For instance, the Budget’s reorganization would include:
 - The continuation of proposals from the 2026 Budget to eliminate Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, the Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman, and the Office of Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman. This restructuring of DHS Headquarters would yield efficiencies and would enable better communication throughout the Department and with external partners; and
 - The Budget eliminates funded vacancies and realizes savings from the workforce transition program in offices across DHS Headquarters.
- **Office of Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Reorganization (–\$40 million).** The Budget makes CWMD a distinct office within CISA, including all research and development, Federal assistance, the National Biosurveillance Integration Center, and policy oversight functions. The Budget funds programs such as Securing the Cities, radiological detection capabilities, and BioWatch as a distinct office within CISA. The Budget places procurement of devices with end user components: CBP; TSA; USSS; and USCG. The reorganization maintains valuable policy leadership in the CWMD subject matter area while vesting program execution in the hands of the Department’s logical owners and end users. 🦋

