

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2026

____, 2025.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the
Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. AMODEI of Nevada, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

_____ VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. ____]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in
explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the
Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending Sep-
tember 30, 2026.

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Overview

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is responsible for vital homeland and national defense missions across eight operational components. From providing border security to keeping the flying public safe, to protecting our Nation's key leadership, guarding against cybersecurity threats to the country's critical infra-

structure, and to responding to both natural and man-made disasters, the Department ensures the Nation is well-equipped to address challenges facing the Homeland. The Committee recommendation includes \$99,136,555,000 in total discretionary appropriations for DHS, including \$66,361,000,000 within the bill's 302(b) budget allocation, \$6,301,555,000 in discretionary appropriations offset by fee collections, and \$26,474,000,000 as an allocation adjustment for major disaster response and recovery activities. The total within the allocation is \$1,331,769,000 above the fiscal year 2025 level.

Homeland Security Investments

Investments in this bill are intended to balance competing priorities across the Department's important missions, all of which are critical to the security of the Nation, including providing funding for: border security technology; Border Patrol Agents; the deployment of additional Non-Intrusive Inspection machines at ports of entry (POEs) to increase the detection of fentanyl; artificial intelligence and machine learning capabilities to reduce manual review of cargo and vehicle images; immigration detention capacity; transportation and removal operations for additional deportation of criminal aliens; continuing recapitalization of the Coast Guard's surface and aviation fleets, including continued support for the Fast Response Cutter, Waterways Commerce Cutter, and Offshore Patrol Cutter programs; and cybersecurity defense tools and technology to protect government networks and critical infrastructure.

Border Security

Under the previous administration, alien encounters skyrocketed, growing as high as nearly 15,000 per day. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) agents and officers were pulled away from their primary law enforcement duties to "manage" this policy-driven crisis. However, this administration made key policy changes to enforce long-standing immigration laws already on the books. On average, these policy changes have reduced border crossings by more than 90 percent year-over-year, allowing CBP to close costly soft-sided facilities due to the reduced alien flow along the southern border. This bill supplements the policy direction of this administration by making long-term border security investments that will enable our front-line agents to sustain the recent reductions in illicit border activity. The bill sustains funding for a Border Patrol end strength of 22,000 agents and includes the following: \$84,022,000 for workforce care; \$20,000,000 for innovative technology; \$24,000,000 for tactical aerostats; \$10,440,000 for cross-border tunnel threat detection; and \$4,000,000 for carrizo cane control.

Within CBP's Procurement, Construction, and Improvements account, the recommendation includes: \$346,000,000 for border technology; \$300,000,000 for Non-Intrusive Inspection equipment; \$66,500,000 for Light Enforcement Helicopters; \$29,700,000 for UH 60 Medium Lift Helicopters; and \$13,000,000 for sensor upgrades.

Immigration Enforcement

As the number of aliens who have final orders of removal exceeds 1,300,000, it is the responsibility of this Committee to provide ap-

appropriate funding to deter, detain, and deport those who do not have a legal basis to remain in this country or those who harm our citizens and communities. To further this administration's priorities, the Committee provides resources for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to fund significant increases for the critical components of a robust enforcement and removal apparatus, such as 50,000 detention beds. The recommendation also includes additional funding for transportation and removal operations to ensure that ICE can execute its statutory authority to perform necessary interior enforcement actions.

Transportation Security

The Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) implementation of changes to its pay structure has caused dramatic increases to the agency's budget, which have continued to come at the expense of other priorities. This bill provides \$213,000,000 for checkpoint screening infrastructure to restore some of the cuts that were necessary to fund the agency's pay structure changes.

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security

The bill provides \$2,738,206,000 for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) to sustain investments in securing Federal civilian executive branch networks and helping state, local, Tribal, and territorial governments and critical infrastructure companies secure both cyber and physical infrastructure, while making strategic cuts to programs and positions that are not aligned with CISA's statutory mission.

Citizenship and Immigration Processing

With few exceptions, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) has historically operated as a fee-funded agency, with its operating expenses originating primarily from fees charged to applicants and petitioners seeking immigration benefits. The bill returns to this traditional funding structure and includes appropriations only for the E-Verify program.

Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction

The authorization for the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction office, which was extended beyond its statutory end date through fiscal year 2024 continuing resolutions, ended on March 22, 2024. Unlike some authorizations that simply lapse, the statutory construction of section 591(e) of title 6, United States Code, terminated the office. As a result, authority for the office continued solely on the basis of the fiscal year 2024 appropriation. The Committee declines to continue, via appropriation, a terminated office and instead chooses to move the critical functions of this office into other components.

Fiscal Year 2026 Budget Submission

Due to the substantial delay of the fiscal year 2026 budget submission, most of the changes to DHS proposed by the administration have not been considered in this bill. The Committee notes that the request includes a number of important reforms and pro-

posals to reorganize the Department. The Committee applauds the long overdue efforts to restrain the growth of DHS outside of its key statutorily authorized missions. The Committee looks forward to working with the Department to consider these reforms as this bill moves through the legislative process.

References in the Report

This report refers to certain entities, persons, funds, and documents as follows: the “Department of Homeland Security” is referenced as DHS or the Department; “full-time equivalents” are referred to as FTE; “Government Accountability Office” is referenced as GAO; “Information Technology” is referred to as IT; “Office of Inspector General” is referenced as OIG; “program, project, and activity” is referred to as PPA; any reference to “the Secretary” should be interpreted to mean the Secretary of Homeland Security; “component” should be interpreted to mean an agency, administration, or directorate within DHS; any reference to “SLTT” should be interpreted to mean state, local, Tribal, and territorial; and “budget request” or “the request” should be interpreted to mean the budget of the U.S. Government for fiscal year 2026 that was submitted to Congress on May 30, 2025.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INTELLIGENCE, SITUATIONAL AWARENESS, AND OVERSIGHT

Mission

The mission of Departmental Management, Intelligence, Situational Awareness, and Oversight is to provide leadership and services to DHS components; formulate policy guidance and directives; disseminate intelligence; identify and track performance measurements relating to DHS missions; and provide oversight for all DHS operations.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$404,695,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	325,367,000
Recommended in the bill	259,343,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	– 145,352,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	– 66,024,000

The Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM) plans and executes departmental strategies to accomplish agency objectives and provides policy guidance to departmental components.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$363,582,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	325,367,000
Recommended in the bill	251,230,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	– 112,352,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	– 74,137,000

2026 FIFA World Cup Planning.—The Committee recognizes that cities hosting events associated with the 2026 FIFA World Cup face critical public safety needs that require adequate prepara-

tion. These include ensuring secure communications for first responders; working with federal and SLTT jurisdictions to provide emergency services; and ensuring a safe environment for all attendees, residents, and visitors to the United States. However, the Committee is concerned with the lack of departmental budget planning for the 2026 FIFA World Cup. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary is directed to brief the Committee on the security planning processes, expected budgetary impacts to the Department, coordination efforts with Federal and SLTT entities, and additional resource requirements necessary for host cities to adequately prepare for the 2026 FIFA World Cup.

2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games.—The 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Los Angeles, California, have been designated as a National Special Security Event (NSSE), which commits the Department to develop event security and incident management plans to ensure the safety of all participants. Because significant resources will need to be dedicated to this effort over the next four years, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act that details the full scope of the Department's obligations for this NSSE. The report shall include the nature of the Department's coordination with the organizing committee involved in the 2028 Games and with other federal agencies and departments, as well as representatives of the relevant state and local government entities, including Olympic events not hosted in the Los Angeles area. The report shall also include the Department's projected resource needs for this NSSE for fiscal year 2026 through fiscal year 2029, including specific account details for each fiscal year.

Administrative Data Research Facility (ADRF).—The Committee recognizes the critical need for secure, centralized infrastructure to integrate federal and state administrative data for research and policymaking. The Committee strongly encourages the Department to expand secure access to administrative data on cyber threats, border security, human trafficking, and emergency response through the utilization of the ADRF, a Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program authorized research platform designed to securely link sensitive research and administrative data with states and other federal agencies' datasets. The Committee directs the DHS Statistical Official, in consultation with the DHS Chief Data Officer, the Chief Information Officer, and the Senior Agency Official for Privacy, to coordinate these efforts across the relevant DHS components and to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and DHS policies, including the Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93–579). The recommendation provides \$2,000,000 to expand the ADRF's capabilities, including enhanced data-sharing partnerships, expanded security measures, and the development of advanced analytical tools to support DHS and other agencies' homeland security research needs, and to enhance DHS's ability to securely transmit timely data to the ADRF. The Committee directs the DHS Statistical Official to submit a report within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act detailing progress on the integration of administrative data for homeland security research, including an assessment of how ADRF is being leveraged to enhance interagency collaboration and threat analysis.

Biometric Exit and Visa Overstay.—The Department is directed to provide a spend plan for H-1B and L-1 fee revenues and any other resources being applied to biometric exit implementation not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The Committee further directs the Department to brief the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act to detail ongoing efforts to address entry and exit data collection and exchange in the land border environment. Further, pursuant to section 1376 of title 8, United States Code, the Department is required to collect data on nonimmigrants who have overstayed their visas and to report annual estimates to Congress. The Department shall provide the report on an annual basis. As previously required, the Department shall submit an updated report outlining its comprehensive strategy for overstay enforcement and deterrence not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The report shall detail the ongoing actions to identify individuals who have overstayed their visas, including those actions necessary to improve the capabilities to report such information; notify individuals of their required departure dates in advance; track such overstays for enforcement action; refuse or revoke current and future visas and travel authorizations; and otherwise deter violations or take enforcement action.

Border and Immigration Related Data and Transparency.—Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter, the Secretary, in consultation with other appropriate federal officials, shall submit to the Committee a report that details the situational awareness of the southern border that includes data related to the number of “turn backs,” “got aways,” and monthly apprehension rate data by sector. For the purposes of this reporting requirement, the Department shall use the definitions provided in section 223 of title 6, United States Code. CBP is also directed to ensure a review by third-party statistical experts on the current process, assumptions, and formulas used to derive the “got aways” estimates and any proposed changes to improve such estimates, including proposed changes to statutory definitions, if any. Additionally, the Department shall provide to the Committee and shall post on a publicly accessible website by the 15th of each month the following, delineating requests received and granted by entity, including CBP, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services:

- (1) DHS’s total detention capacity, as well as usage rate during the previous month;
- (2) the total monthly number of “applicants for admission” under section 1225 of Title 8, United States Code, who are paroled into the United States during the previous month;
- (3) the total monthly number of “applicants for admission” under section 1225 of Title 8, United States Code, who are released into the United States, paroled or otherwise, during the previous month;
- (4) the total number of individuals paroled into the United States during the previous month;
- (5) of the total number of individuals paroled, the rationale for each grant, and its duration; and

(6) the total number of referrals for prosecution made to the Department of Justice (DOJ) for illegal entry or illegal reentry during the previous month.

Child Well-Being Specialists.—The recommendation provides \$18,050,000 for the Child Well-Being Specialists program. The Committee continues the reporting directive under the heading, “Child Well-Being Professionals” in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47.

Combatting Antisemitism.—The Committee directs the Secretary to release a public report, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, detailing how the Department plans to implement Executive Order 14188, of January 29, 2025, relating to additional measures to combat antisemitism.

Customer Experience.—The Committee directs the Secretary to develop standards to improve customer experience and to incorporate those standards into the performance plans required under section 1115 of title 31, United States Code. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Department shall provide the Committee an update on plans for implementing this requirement.

Detention Space Report.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and semiannually thereafter, consistent with the requirements found in section 1368 of title 8, United States Code, the Office of Homeland Security Statistics (OHSS), in coordination with ICE, shall submit the required report to the Committee.

GAO Review on Unified Immigration Portal (UIP) Efficacy.—The Committee recognizes that enabling agencies to efficiently share data and information, in particular information relating to law enforcement activities, is critically vital to our domestic security. While the intent of the UIP is to connect relevant data from across agencies involved in the immigration lifecycle, the Committee is concerned that the system’s efficacy remains unverified. Therefore, the Committee directs the Comptroller General of the United States to brief the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act with the results of a review on the UIP system’s current performance metrics, operational efficiency, and modernization requirements. The review shall include an assessment of:

- (1) cloud-based solutions to enhance system performance and reduce operational costs;
- (2) any plans for modernizing legacy components;
- (3) technical and operational challenges affecting system effectiveness; and
- (4) any recommendations for improving cross-agency data sharing and integration to save taxpayer resources.

Law Enforcement Support.—The Department is directed to continue quarterly reporting, on a publicly accessible website, on requests to DHS law enforcement components for support in the form of personnel, aircraft, or other assets, consistent with the requirement under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328. Support to a non-federal entity in a location where First Amendment protected activity is occurring should only be provided if approved in advance by the Secretary, the Deputy Secretary, or the Under Secretary for Management.

The Department shall notify the Committee not more than 48 hours after the approval of such support.

Law Enforcement Support and Counter Transnational Repression.—The Committee is concerned about the increased use of transnational repression tactics by foreign governments, Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs), and transnational crime organizations against individuals on U.S. soil. The Committee encourages the Department to evaluate the implementation of a public service announcement campaign educating the public and international allies on the issue of transnational repression, terrorism threats related to transnational repression, and the resources available to victims. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, DHS is directed to brief the Committee on policy considerations related to the implementation of such a public service campaign.

National Biosurveillance Integration Center (NBIC).—The recommendation transfers the personnel and the functions of the NBIC in the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office to the Office of Health Security (OHS). The Committee encourages OHS to ensure that NBIC analytics and products are operationally focused to support frontline operations and not duplicative of other Federal government biosurveillance reporting.

Northern Border.—The Committee recognizes the continued work of DHS, in partnership with our Canadian allies, to ensure adequate resources are assigned to secure the Nation's northern border. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs the Secretary to provide a briefing detailing a breakdown of the financial, staffing, and equipment resources allocated to northern border protection; statistics on border crossings, seizures, and arrests; an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of operations conducted on the northern border compared to those on the southern border; and an assessment of joint U.S.-Canada border security operations.

Office of Homeland Security Statistics (OHSS).—The Committee is concerned that monthly reports have not been updated since January 2025, despite the requirements in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328. The Committee directs the OHSS to continue to provide monthly reports for fiscal year 2026. The Committee also directs OHSS to include in its report the arrest location and the number of repatriations by arresting agency, as well as detentions, removals, and ICE arrests of U.S. citizens and Lawful Permanent Residents. The report shall include monthly data on self-deportations through the CBP Home App.

Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman (OIDO).—The recommendation does not include funds for OIDO.

Official Reception and Representation Expenses.—DHS shall continue to submit quarterly obligation reports for official reception and representation expenses, as in prior years. Prior to the obligation of any funds for reception and representation expenses to purchase collectibles or memorabilia, the Department shall provide the Committee no fewer than 14 days advance written notification describing the purpose of such purchases and the projected costs.

Performance Measures.—The Committee directs all agencies funded by this Act to comply with title 31 of United States Code, including by developing organizational priority goals and outcomes

such as performance outcome measures, output measures, efficiency measures, and customer service measures.

Simulation-Based Emergency Preparedness Network.—The Committee encourages DHS to support the development and implementation of simulation-based emergency preparedness network programs. These programs ensure that the first responder and first receiver health workforce receive high-quality, pertinent, evidence-based training required to care for people injured before, during, and after emergencies and disasters, particularly those in rural and remote areas. This effort may include increasing live and virtual content delivery capacity at accredited healthcare simulation centers and establishing partnerships with academic health institutions and systems in developing training to the first responder and first receiver health workforce. It should also include expanding relevant content and access at DHS training facilities, developing appropriate governance on data management, and outfitting Health Professional Shortage Areas, Medically Underserved Areas, or Tribal entities with necessary health security simulation hardware and software assets.

Telemental Health and Employee Assistance Pilot.—The recommendation provides \$1,500,000 to continue the pilot efforts, as described in House Report 118–123 accompanying Public Law 118–47.

Terrorism Watch List.—The Department shall notify the Committee within seven days if an individual on the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) Terrorist Screening Dataset (TSDS) is encountered by the Department at or between a Port of Entry (POE).

Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCO) Recruiting.—The Committee notes the dangers posed by TCOs and their illegal smuggling and trafficking activities along the U.S.-Mexico border. The Committee is also aware that TCOs have increasingly sought to recruit minors in U.S. border communities to assist with illegal smuggling and trafficking activities. To better understand the prevalence of TCO engagement with minors in the United States, the Secretary is directed to report to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the influence of TCOs in border communities, including:

- (1) the number of encounters Federal law enforcement has had with U.S. citizens or otherwise lawfully present aliens under 18 years of age working with or on behalf of known TCOs for illegal smuggling or trafficking purposes within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico border in fiscal year 2026; and
- (2) strategies for DHS to work with any necessary federal and SLTT entities to combat TCO’s recruiting individuals under 18 years of age in the U.S. for illegal smuggling and trafficking activities.

Tribal Training.—The Committee recognizes the importance of reducing immigration enforcement encounters with lawful U.S. citizens. Given the unique nature of the government-to-government relationship between Tribal Nations and the Federal government, immigration enforcement agents and officers should have an understanding of this relationship and the cultural intricacies of interacting with Tribal members. This should include but not be limited to recognizing names of Tribes in areas where officers and agents are operating and recognizing and accepting Tribal identification

and Certificates of Degree of Indian Blood. The Committee encourages the Department to consider training programs for agents and officers to better inform encounters with Native Americans.

TSDS Encounters.—Individuals on the FBI TSDS encountered at or between POEs may include family members or associates of a known or suspected terrorist or individuals incorrectly identified as TSDS matches who the Department determines, after evaluation in coordination with the FBI, do not pose a homeland security threat. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter, the Department shall provide a report to the Committee detailing what actions, if any, the Department has taken or plans to take to determine whether each individual on the TSDS encountered at or between POEs poses a homeland security threat that needs to be mitigated and the total number of individuals determined to pose such a threat. This report shall also include the location of each encounter, the individual's nationality, the individual's post-apprehension outcome, and any other available information. This report shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

Women, Peace, and Security (WPS).—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, DHS shall submit a report and provide a briefing to the Committee and to the co-chairs of the bipartisan Women, Peace, and Security Caucus detailing plans to implement the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 (P.L. 115–68), the U.S. Strategy on Women, Peace, and Security, and the Department's WPS implementation plan. The briefing shall include details on plans to hire and train qualified and dedicated advisors to ensure programming is accessible and that women's equality is addressed. The briefing shall also include plans to bolster WPS efforts in the Department, plans to provide department-wide training to ensure officials understand how the inclusion of women increases the effectiveness of security-related policies and programs, and new WPS programming being developed.

Workforce Wellness and Suicide Prevention.—The recommendation provides \$2,000,000 to expand department-wide workforce wellness and suicide prevention efforts. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, OHS shall provide an update to the Committee on the status of these efforts and its plans for this funding. Additionally, the Committee encourages OHS to consider using these funds to address stressors known to impact law enforcement officers, including but not limited to depression, anxiety, financial hardship, domestic violence, and alcohol abuse.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$8,113,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	—
Recommended in the bill	8,113,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	—
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	+8,113,000

Electronic Health Records.—OHS, in coordination with DHS components, shall develop requirements for medical services and measurable performance standards for current healthcare record systems and the Medical Information Exchange. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, DHS shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the plan for consolidating the Depart-

ment's non-military healthcare records systems and programs into OHS. Further, the briefing shall include an estimate of any funding, personnel, and procurement impacts, related oversight considerations, and a discussion of any necessary changes in legal authorities.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$33,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	---
Recommended in the bill	---
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	- 33,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	---

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025 ¹	\$4,011,440,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	3,990,565,000
Recommended in the bill	3,845,270,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	- 166,170,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	- 145,295,000

¹The amounts for each fiscal year include appropriations for the Federal Protective Service that are entirely offset by fee collections from other federal agencies, which for fiscal year 2026 are estimated at \$2,026,455,000.

Mission

The mission of the Management Directorate is to provide enterprise leadership and management and business administration services for the Department, as well as biometric and identity management services.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$1,722,204,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	1,801,928,000
Recommended in the bill	1,722,509,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	+305,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	- 79,419,000

Artificial Intelligence Corps (AI Corps).—The Committee acknowledges the ongoing work of the DHS AI Corps, which supports AI experts within DHS to bolster AI talent, further national security objectives, modernize DHS's technology infrastructure, and reduce costs. The Committee directs the DHS AI Corps to continue its efforts to achieve these objectives and to notify the Committee regarding any planned cuts to programs or personnel.

Budget Justifications.—The Department is expected to provide complete justification materials for the fiscal year 2027 budget request, including details for each office and program, and to clearly describe and account for current services, transfers, adjustments to base, and program changes. In addition to the detail provided in current reporting, the justifications shall incorporate output from predictive models used by DHS component agencies. For each relevant program area, justifications shall clearly describe and quantify the projections used to inform resource requests, indicate the offices and components impacted by the projections, and confirm whether the budget requests for those offices and components were developed using the same assumptions. In addition, the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is directed to ensure that fiscal year 2027

budget justification materials for classified and unclassified budgets of all components are submitted concurrently with the President's budget submission to the Congress and that the structure, terminology, and format of such budget materials are standardized to the greatest extent possible.

Component Staffing Plans.—The Department shall submit staffing plans to the Committee on a quarterly basis and shall ensure such plans are aligned to the budget justification materials at the PPA level.

Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems (cUAS).—The Department is reminded of the requirement found under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328.

Enterprise-Wide IT License Agreements.—The Committee is aware that the Department is improving its IT service, operations, and asset management, low-code application development, and human resources management systems to create improvements in IT auditability, security, and efficiency at several operational components. The Committee supports these efforts and strongly encourages the Department to evaluate opportunities to achieve improved economies of scale through the consolidation of disparate contracts into enterprise-wide agreements. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Chief Information Officer (CIO) to provide a briefing to the Committee, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, on the Department's efforts to consolidate IT license agreements across components to reduce cost and improve performance.

Enterprise-Wide Maritime Domain Platform.—The recommendation includes a reduction of \$6,000,000 to the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) that was added as directed in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47. The Department is reminded of Congress' oversight functions and the Department's duty to respond to lawful and constitutionally authorized requests for information. For instances in which the Department has a legitimate reason to execute funding in a manner inconsistent with congressional intent, notification should be provided as soon as possible before funds are obligated or would lapse.

Federal Protective Service (FPS) NSSEs Support.—The recommendation includes \$3,800,000 allocated to the Office of the Chief Security Office. The Department shall direct this funding to FPS in support of FPS's work at NSSEs and deployment of cUAS capabilities.

Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP).—The Committee recognizes the importance of the DHS OCIO's responsibility as a member of the FedRAMP Joint Authorization Board and the value of modern cloud products and services. Accordingly, the Committee directs the OCIO to brief the Committee, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, on the resources necessary to enable increased FedRAMP continuous monitoring workload and the facilitation of cloud services.

Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology (HART) System.—The Committee is very interested in HART's ability to achieve initial operating capability in fiscal year 2026 and its ability to progress to full operational capability (FOC). During the transition from the Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT), the Committee directs the Department to ensure full system redun-

dancy until HART can be operationally certified. The Department is directed to continue to brief the Committee monthly on system development, associated costs, and schedule until FOC of HART is achieved.

Joint Requirements Council (JRC).—The recommendation rejects the transfer of the JRC to the Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management as proposed in the fiscal year 2026 budget request. The explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47 required both a wind down plan and an identification of alternative methods to improve the management and resourcing of joint requirements in lieu of funding the JRC. The Committee strongly encourages the Department to provide a robust plan that presents a wholesale change in the Department’s management of joint requirements to comply with congressional intent.

Obligation Plans.—The Department shall continue to submit obligation plans on a quarterly basis consistent with direction provided in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 114–113. Additionally, the CFO shall require the use of a uniform obligation plan template aligned with the budget justification materials to ensure consistency across components, which shall include quarterly spending targets for each account and PPA. The CFO shall be responsible for ensuring that components with major acquisition programs include the breakout of these programs within their quarterly plans and provide additional context to describe and justify any changes from the prior submission.

Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM).—OBIM is directed to continue briefing the Committee on a semiannual basis on its workload, service levels, staffing, modernization efforts, and other operations. The recommendation includes \$271,742,000 for OBIM.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$260,433,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	162,182,000
Recommended in the bill	96,306,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	– 164,127,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	– 65,876,000

The recommendation includes \$11,200,000 for HART and \$8,434,000 for One Net—Homeland Security Enterprise Network. The recommendation provides no funding for the National Capitol Region (NCR) headquarters consolidation.

Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems.—The Committee recognizes the growing threat that unmanned aerial systems present during NSSEs and the role that the FPS plays during these events. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Department shall brief the Committee on its cUAS acquisitions and capabilities within the Office of the Chief Security Officer and FPS. The recommendation provides \$3,400,000 to detect and mitigate persistent drone threats at NSSEs.

DHS Procurement Policies.—The Committee is concerned that existing procurement policies and procedures interfere with delivering mission critical support to government agencies and the constituents they serve. As technology develops at an increasingly rapid pace, traditional methods of procurement are hampering the government’s ability to respond to changing needs. Large scale, all-

encompassing procurements that seek to solve every problem with a single procurement are unwieldy, often result in the need for sub-contractors, and fail to take advantage of technology specialization in the contractor community. Further, they are often delayed due to protest, are difficult to modify afterwards, and result in wasteful government spending. Awardees then sometimes leverage their legacy status as federal contractors to stifle competition and avoid accountability. The Committee encourages DHS to make use of smaller, targeted procurements that make use of alternative contracting approaches to increase competition, foster innovation, and reduce risk of contract non-performance. Further, the Committee encourages DHS to focus on holding contractors accountable to measurable results and, where appropriate, utilize pilot projects and open competition to identify contractors that can most readily meet the needs of DHS.

Facilities Transformation/Lease Efficiencies.—The recommendation includes \$30,000,000 for facilities transformation and lease efficiencies to increase the occupancy footprint of existing facilities. The Department is directed to brief the Committee within 120 days of the date of enactment of this Act. The briefing shall include an overview of the implementation of the funding provided as well as an updated cost-benefit analysis for existing and future projects.

Financial Systems Modernization (FSM) Acquisition.—The recommendation includes \$40,000,000 for FSM. The Department shall brief the Committee not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act on progress of the Department-wide financial systems modernization, plans for the project in future fiscal years, and lessons learned from components that have transitioned from legacy financial systems.

NCR Headquarters Consolidation.—The Department is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee within 120 days of the date of enactment of this Act on all current and future projects in the NCR DHS Lease Consolidation Plan. The briefing shall include information on any projects that have been paused or cancelled with an updated cost-benefit analysis for current and future projects that incorporates present-day market rental rates for commercial real estate. The Department is encouraged to continuously evaluate if future construction is cost advantageous in lieu of long-term leases.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$2,028,803,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	2,026,455,000
Recommended in the bill	2,026,455,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	– 2,348,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	– – –

Mission

The Federal Protective Service (FPS) delivers law enforcement and protective security services to Federally owned, leased, or operated facilities.

The Committee recommends \$2,026,455,000 for the FPS, as requested, which is fully offset by fees collected from FPS customer agencies.

INTELLIGENCE, ANALYSIS, AND SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

Mission

The missions supported through Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness (I&A) are twofold: to equip the Homeland Security Enterprise with timely intelligence and information to keep the homeland safe, secure, and resilient and to provide operations coordination, information sharing, situational awareness, a common operating picture, and departmental continuity.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$345,410,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	387,637,000
Recommended in the bill	360,788,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	+15,378,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	–26,849,000

The recommendation includes \$360,788,000 for I&A, including \$6,000,000 for 2026 FIFA World Cup activities and \$8,417,000 for counter fentanyl activities.

Annual Budget Justification Materials.—The fiscal year 2027 budget justification materials for the classified budget shall include the same level of detail required for other PPAs.

Continuation of Fiscal Year 2022 Requirements.—The Department is directed to continue providing in fiscal year 2026 any briefing and report as outlined in the classified annex in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103.

Intelligence Expenditure Plan.—The Department’s CIO is directed to brief the Committee on the fiscal year 2026 expenditure plan for I&A within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act. The plan shall include the following:

- (1) fiscal year 2026 expenditures and staffing allotted for each program as compared to fiscal years 2021 through 2025;
- (2) all funded versus on-board positions, including FTE, contractors, and reimbursable and non-reimbursable detailees;
- (3) a plan for all programs and investments, including dates or timeframes for achieving key milestones;
- (4) allocations of funding within each PPA for individual programs and a description of the desired outcomes for fiscal year 2026; and
- (5) items outlined in the classified annex in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103, updated for fiscal year 2026.

Intelligence Sharing on Border Security.—The Committee recognizes the importance of a unity of effort between federal, SLTT, and foreign law enforcement partners as it relates to border security. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, I&A shall develop and brief the Committee on a strategy to better leverage fusion centers to share actionable information with partners to improve border security along the land and maritime borders of the United States.

National Vetting Center (NVC) Integration.—The Committee recognizes the positive impact the integration of specific I&A vetting programs will have on the NVC’s ability to comprehensively and effectively carry out its mission to protect the homeland. Not later

than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, I&A shall report to the Committee on the status of the integration of specific I&A programs into the NVC environment, including priorities for expanding the existing vetting methodology to other categories of counterterrorism and counterintelligence concerns. The brief shall include resourcing requirements to scale such integration with the NVC inclusive of network infrastructure needs.

Semiannual Intelligence Threat Briefings.—The Committee recognizes I&A’s unique role in the Intelligence Community (IC) by aggregating holdings from the Department to enrich those within the IC and disseminating intelligence to SLTT and private sector partners in order to identify and mitigate threats to the homeland. I&A shall provide semiannual intelligence briefings to the Committee beginning not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The briefings shall include a high-level summary of I&A produced collections and analysis products, summary statistics of intelligence sharing to SLTT and private sector partners, and an analysis of growing threat trends including examples of I&A assisted outcomes. The briefings shall also include metrics used to measure the success of products and programs.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Mission

The DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) conducts and supervises independent audits, investigations, and inspections of DHS PPAs; identifies fraud, abuse, mismanagement, and inefficiencies in the use of funds; and makes recommendations for improving the execution of DHS missions.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$220,127,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	234,058,000
Recommended in the bill	223,063,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	+2,936,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	– 10,995,000

Denial of OIG Access to Records and Information.—The Committee directs the OIG, in coordination with the DHS Audit Liaison and relevant component liaisons, to provide quarterly briefings concerning any component efforts to prevent or impede OIG access to records, documents, or other materials. In addition, the Committee directs the OIG to submit a report on a quarterly basis detailing instances of access denials. The report shall include, at a minimum, a summary of the OIG request, a description of the component response to the request, and any other information the OIG determines appropriate. The OIG is urged to ensure the timeliness of such reports.

Quarterly Budget and Staffing Briefings.—The OIG shall provide the Committee quarterly budget and staffing briefings which shall include all available funding sources, contracts, and contract staffing. The briefings shall reflect budget and staffing profiles by the types of audits, investigations, and inspections planned and executed. The briefings shall also include a spend plan and strategy to hire to enacted staffing levels.

TITLE I—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 101. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Department to submit a report to the Inspector General regarding grants or contracts awarded by means other than full and open competition and requires the Inspector General to review such grants or contracts and report the results to the Committees.

Section 102. The Committee continues a provision requiring the CFO of the Department to provide a monthly budget and staffing report to the Committees.

Section 103. The Committee continues and modifies a provision requiring the Secretary to notify the Committees of any proposed transfer of funds from the Department of Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any DHS component.

Section 104. The Committee continues a provision related to costs associated with the use of government aircraft by DHS personnel in support of official travel of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary.

Section 105. The Committee continues and modifies a provision requiring the Under Secretary for Management to provide quarterly acquisition information to the Committees.

Section 106. The Committee continues a provision requiring specified documentation for pilot and demonstration programs and restricting the use of Operations and Support funding for any pilot or demonstration program involving more than ten FTEs or costing in excess of \$5,000,000 unless the Secretary provides such information to the Committees related to the program's goals, metrics, and implementation plan.

Section 107. The Committee includes a new provision that prohibits certain collection of intelligence on U.S. persons.

TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$19,582,040,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	19,270,350,000
Recommended in the bill	19,332,714,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	– 249,326,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	+62,364,000

Mission

The mission of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is to enforce laws regarding the admission of aliens into the United States and facilitate the flow of legitimate trade and travel.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$18,426,870,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	18,158,588,000
Recommended in the bill	18,088,596,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	– 338,274,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	– 69,992,000

Within the total amount provided, the recommendation includes: \$84,022,000 for workforce care; \$40,000,000 to expand the Border Security Deployment Program at POEs; \$24,000,000 for tactical aerostats; \$10,440,000 for cross-border tunnel threat detection; and \$4,000,000 for carrizo cane control.

Within the total amount provided, the recommendation makes \$550,000,000 available until September 30, 2027.

Border Barrier Updates.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and quarterly thereafter, the Commissioner is directed to brief the Committee on the status of border barrier construction to include wall system attributes, other tactical infrastructure, and technology associated with barrier construction.

Border Technology Operational Availability.—The Committee continues to be concerned with the low operational availability of border technology deployed along the southern border. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act and quarterly thereafter, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee that details the operational availability of all fixed, relocatable, and mobile surveillance systems deployed by CBP.

Digital Forensics.—The recommendation provides \$5,000,000 for enhanced digital forensics capabilities including on-site data extraction, data recovery, decryption, and analysis. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP is directed to brief the Committee on the status of this effort.

Electronic Device Searches.—The Committee directs CBP to publish data on a public website detailing the number of instances during secondary inspections in which CBP personnel:

- (1) accessed the digital contents of any electronic equipment, delineated by the nationality and initial country of departure for the arriving individual in possession of such equipment;
- (2) accessed the digital contents of an online account, including social media handles and cloud-based accounts;
- (3) requested consent to access the digital contents of any electronic equipment belonging to or in the possession of a U.S. person, delineated by whether permission was granted;
- (4) requested a U.S. person to consensually disclose a credential that would enable access to the digital contents of electronic equipment of such person, delineated by whether the credential was disclosed;
- (5) detained an individual for refusing to disclose or provide consent to access the digital contents of any electronic equipment belonging to them or in their possession, delineated by whether the individual was a U.S. person and including the length of time the individual was detained; and
- (6) searched an electronic device at the request of a Federal, SLTT, or foreign governmental entity, including another component of the Department, or disclosed to such entity information from any searched device.

Failure to Yield.—Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall report to the Committee on the number of ‘failures to yield’ that CBP encountered in southern border states and how many of those incidents were coordinated with SLTT enforcement partners.

Fentanyl Risk to Law Enforcement.—The Committee recognizes the clear danger to all CBP officers, agents, other personnel, and canines from secondary exposure to illicit substances like fentanyl and other opioids. The Committee also notes that section 7135 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (P. L. 117–263) requires the Commissioner of CBP to ensure the availability of containment devices for all CBP personnel and canines at risk of accidental exposure to synthetic opioids. The Committee directs the Commissioner to submit a report within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act that details all actions taken to comply with that directive, including any ongoing or planned procurement processes. In addition, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CBP in consultation with Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), shall brief the Committee on the Department's current understanding of how transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) are distributing fentanyl and other illicit narcotics throughout the United States after first smuggling it across the southern border.

Gunshot Detection Technology.—The Committee recognizes the escalating threats faced by CBP agents and officers along the U.S.-Mexico border, particularly from TCOs employing firearms to disrupt border security operations. To enhance the safety and effectiveness of federal personnel operating in these high-risk regions, the Committee supports the deployment of the best available gunshot detection technology to provide real-time alerts and precise geolocation of gunfire, which could increase situational awareness and response capabilities. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the potential use of this technology along the southern border.

Health of Detained Women in CBP Facilities.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee outlining medical treatment and attention provided to detained women who are pregnant, nursing, or postpartum.

Independent Verification & Validation (IV&V).—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner shall submit a plan to utilize IV&V resources for each level 1 and 2 acquisition program. Not later than 30 days after each quarter, the Commissioner shall provide a briefing to the Committee that includes the following:

- (1) a listing of each level 1 and level 2 acquisition program;
- (2) acquisition programs that have IV&V resources assigned;
- and
- (3) a summary of the findings of any IV&V activities or an explanation for why no such verification and validation has been performed.

Innovative Technology.—The Committee recommends a total of \$40,000,000 for innovative technologies, to include \$20,000,000 within Operations and Support and \$20,000,000 within Procurement, Construction, and Improvements. CBP is encouraged to consider the following technologies: offshore maritime detection technologies; voice analytics; autonomous systems; remote sensing; artificial intelligence (AI); edge computing; advanced analytics; process automation; quantum sensing technologies; small scale or rapid

narcotics detection technologies; DNA point of origin analysis; real-time passive sonar AI models; and supply chain awareness. CBP is directed to update the Committee on the planned obligation of these funds not fewer than 15 days prior to any obligation of funds. Funding shall not exceed \$5,000,000 for any individual project.

Maintenance Apprenticeships.—CBP is encouraged to consider the feasibility of apprenticeships, internships, or other avenues of engagement with local educational institutions to cultivate the maintenance skills needed by CBP.

Quarterly Budget and Staffing Briefings.—CBP shall continue the reporting directives described under this heading in House Report 118–123 accompanying Public Law 118–47.

Secure Corridor Strategy.—CBP, the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), Servicio de Administración Tributaria (SAT), and freight railroads have collaborated on the implementation of a Secure Corridor Strategy that has improved the safety, security, and efficiency of cross-border trade and freight movement. The Committee continues to encourage CBP to work with FRA, SAT, and freight railroads to further implement this strategy.

Therapy Dog Adoptions.—CBP launched an initiative to bring real, on-the-ground support to its workforce through the creation of the Support Canine Program. This program aims to have therapy dogs on-site to assist in improving staff morale, assist in grief, and mitigate trauma from critical incidents. The Committee strongly encourages CBP to establish a pilot program to adopt dogs from local animal shelters to be trained as therapy dogs.

Video Monitoring.—CBP shall continue the reporting directives as described under this heading found in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47.

Workforce Care.—The recommendation provides a total of \$84,022,000 for the sustainment of existing program operations and personnel, on-site clinicians, the sustainment of family support programs, CBP support networks, the expansion of employee holistic health support centers, and the deployment of Field Resilience teams consisting of Operational Psychologists and Field Resilience Specialists. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP, in coordination with the Office of Health Security, shall brief the Committee on an obligation plan for this funding.

Border Security Operations

Border Patrol Checkpoints.—The Committee recognizes the importance of facilitating security through the use of U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) checkpoints throughout the country. The Committee encourages CBP to prioritize the modernization of USBP checkpoints. They are outdated and unable to safely and efficiently accommodate increasing traffic volume, particularly along routes with high rates of traffic, such as the Eagle Pass checkpoint. The Committee also encourages CBP to prioritize the modernization of checkpoints including acceleration and deceleration lanes, lane expansions, vehicle bollards, new signage, primary inspection booths, canine facilities, canopy, lighting, technology, and facility updates to increase public and agent safety. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee identifying the locations where checkpoint modernization would be the most beneficial, the associated cost esti-

mates, and project risk considerations. Additionally, the briefing shall include an assessment of deploying and implementing technology and cargo inspection processes that maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of processing commercial vehicles.

Border Patrol Hiring.—The recommendation provides \$613,462,000 to sustain 22,000 Border Patrol Agents. CBP has struggled to hire agents despite continued investment by the Committee. CBP's top priorities should be growing the pipeline of qualified applicants, further reducing attrition at the Border Patrol Academy, and retaining the existing workforce. The Committee directs CBP to use the funds provided that are above onboard personnel levels for recruitment and retention incentives. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on its plans to address hiring and retention challenges, including academy attrition, and its plans to use any projected surplus personnel funding for recruitment and retention incentives.

Carrizo Cane.—The recommendation provides \$4,000,000 for efforts to control the growth of carrizo cane along the Rio Grande River in Texas. CBP shall continue to provide quarterly updates on the performance of this program related to improved visibility, biomass reduction, and miles of river treated.

Geospatial Data.—The Committee is aware of the challenges associated with CBP's ability to access and utilize space-based geospatial data and imagery to inform operational decision-making at and near the northern and southern borders and surrounding POEs. Critical gaps remain in the CBP's ability to procure commercially available geospatial data and related services in a way that will provide the historical and real-time intelligence needed to secure the borders and optimize resources and decision making. CBP shall brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its current process for the evaluation, procurement, integration, and distribution of space-based commercial data, imagery products, and services.

Northern Border Resources and Encounters.—The Committee recognizes the number of encounters between POEs along the northern border and the importance of having resources to adequately staff and secure this border. The Committee urges the Department to prioritize deployment of agents and other resources to sectors along the northern border where encounters between POEs are increasing the most and to reduce future deployments of agents from sectors to the southern border. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP is directed to brief the Committee on efforts to address staffing issues, alien encounters, and drug seizures on the northern border.

Trade and Travel Operations

Agriculture Quarantine Inspection.—The Committee supports robust funding for CBP's Agriculture Specialists, Technicians, and Canine Teams. These personnel are critical to protecting U.S. agriculture and the national food supply by conducting inspections at the POEs to detect and prevent the entry of harmful foreign animal diseases and plant pests, including African Swine Fever. The Committee recognizes that an outbreak of such diseases would have catastrophic consequences for American livestock producers, rural

economies, and national food security. The Committee urges CBP to prioritize staffing and training for these specialized teams and to ensure sufficient resources are allocated to sustain and expand their operations.

Automated Commercial Environment.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall update the Automated Commercial Environment system to enable export carriers to close out customs bonds opened on their behalf by the importing carriers and customs brokers.

Border Security Deployment Program (BSDP).—The Committee recognizes the importance of a comprehensive, integrated, and continuous surveillance and intrusion detection system provided at CBP locations to improve the safety and security of CBP officers and the traveling public. The recommendation includes not less than \$40,000,000 to maintain and modernize the BSDP system infrastructure. The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on efforts to modernize this system.

Closed-Loop Cruise Ship Travel.—U.S. citizens who board a cruise ship at a port or place within the United States, travel entirely within the Western Hemisphere, and return on the voyage on the same cruise ship to the same U.S. port or place from which they departed, may present, rather than a passport, a government-issued photo-identification document in combination with other forms of identifying information. The Committee believes that the adoption of this policy has measurably contributed to the facilitation of secure travel for a significant number of U.S. citizens and strongly encourages CBP to continue to allow U.S. citizens to use documents other than passports when on closed-loop travel.

Counterfeit Pharmaceuticals.—The Committee recognizes the critical role of CBP in keeping the U.S. borders secure, including through the seizure of counterfeit pharmaceutical GLP-1 products that threaten patient safety. The Committee is concerned about the importation of counterfeit GLP-1s from manufacturers in foreign countries, such as China and India, for use in manufacturing compounded anti-obesity medications, putting American patients at risk. The Committee urges CBP to strengthen enforcement against counterfeit GLP-1s entering through POEs. The Committee strongly encourages CBP to dedicate additional enforcement resources to the inspection and seizure of illegal foreign pharmaceutical ingredients used to make counterfeit GLP-1 medications.

DNA Verification.—The Committee understands that DNA verification technology is currently deployed along the southern border for basic relationship testing of family members. Advancements in genomics may allow for additional applications. CBP is encouraged to consult with relevant stakeholders to determine whether there are additional use cases for DNA verification for enhancing border security. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the potential application of DNA verification technology at the southern border.

Electronic Cigarettes (e-cigarettes).—The Committee is deeply concerned about the vast quantities of e-cigarettes being illegally imported into the United States. The Committee directs CBP to coordinate with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), as part of

the multi-agency task force on illegal e-cigarettes; increase the number of random joint inspections at POEs and targeted inspections of entries by known manufacturers, brokers, and importers of illicit e-cigarettes; increase the number of field examinations at POEs with high import volumes to target manufacturers, importers, and brokers known to engage in illicit activity; and improve screening systems, by using risk-based analytics tools and through additional training for field staff, to detect mis-declared e-cigarette imports. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee detailing its efforts to combat illegal e-cigarette importation.

Foreign Trade Zones (FTZ).—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide a briefing detailing the assignment of CBP personnel and their subsequent time allocations spent on FTZ operations including activation and ongoing compliance checks, the current level of support provided by CBP to FTZs, and plans for supporting the expanding number of FTZs. Additionally, CBP shall include with the briefing a plan for incorporating requirements relating to FTZs in the Office of Field Operations (OFO) Workforce Staffing Model.

High Throughput Screening.—The Committee recognizes the value in exploring new and innovative high-speed, high-throughput screening technology capable of rapid inspection of small parcels, mail, and goods at the speed of modern automated packaging handling. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing on its efforts to research and develop innovative security screening technologies that could be deployed at international mail facilities in the United States.

Low-Risk Air Travelers.—The Committee strongly encourages CBP to utilize technology and innovation to facilitate and expedite the processing of low-risk travelers at U.S. airports, while enhancing security and enforcement, otherwise known as Enhanced Passenger Processing. The Committee urges CBP to consider new processes that meet its operational needs, including for frequent travelers that have not enrolled in a Trusted Traveler Program. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall submit a report to the Committee on its efforts to utilize technology and innovation to facilitate and expedite the processing of low-risk travelers at U.S. airports. The report shall include steps CBP has taken to meet or exceed the security of processing low-risk travelers, the efficiencies in CBP staffing, impacts on the customer experience, and partnerships with the commercial aviation stakeholder community.

New Land Ports of Entry.—The Committee recognizes the importance of strategically located new land ports of entry in enhancing cross-border trade, strengthening security, and reducing pressure on existing ports' resources. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs CBP to provide a report detailing the agency's staffing plans for all new land POEs currently under development and nearing completion, including but not limited to the Gordie Howe International Bridge, the Otay Mesa East, and the Douglas Land Ports of Entry. This report shall include the anticipated hiring timelines; projected numbers of officers and support personnel; recruitment and retention strategies;

plans for personnel allocation within each respective Field Office's area of responsibility; and any other relevant information necessary to ensure the timely and efficient opening and sustained operation of each new facility. The report shall also include an estimate of the total costs associated with staffing, recruitment, training, and operational readiness for each new land POE.

Office of Field Operations Hiring.—The recommendation provides \$122,870,000 to hire an additional 450 OFO officers.

Passive Muon Tomography.—The Committee is aware of the capability to effectively scan dense and/or shielded cargo entering U.S. sea and land ports using a passive muon tomography scanning system. The Committee encourages CBP to deploy such technology to improve CBP's imaging capability of dense cargo and determine additional uses for the technology in CBP's layered enforcement system.

Port Baseline Service Level.—The Committee directs CBP to provide each air, land, and sea port operator, including cruise terminals, with information on baseline service levels and take those service levels into consideration when acting on requests for facility and security improvements. CBP should share information on each POE's service levels with the port operator and shall brief the Committee on current levels of service not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The brief shall address staffing shortages; requirements for facility and security upgrades; plans for technology recapitalization; and how CBP will coordinate with port operators and incorporate their feedback into the development of plans to address future facility and security needs.

Port Hours of Operation.—The Committee recognizes that ongoing reduced hours of operation at certain land POEs, initially due to public safety concerns over COVID-19, compromise the safety of travelers and border security enforcement efforts. The Committee strongly encourages CBP to prioritize restoring hours of operation at land POEs on both the southern and northern border to those in effect prior to the start of the COVID-19 public health emergency to enhance border security efforts, cross-border economic activity, and improve public safety. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee detailing all POEs operating under reduced hours due to COVID-19 restrictions, actions taken to return to pre-COVID-19 levels of operation, and an assessment the feasibility of returning to pre-COVID-19 levels of operation.

Port Retrofit.—The Committee is concerned about CBP progress to retrofit certain southwest POEs to reflect Land Port of Entry Design Standards as published in December 2023, under Chapter 7, Commercial Vehicle Inspection; 7.6.2 Dock Components; Special Spaces. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP is directed to brief the Committee on its plans to accommodate commercial shipments of refrigerated and frozen goods at POEs including: Pharr, Texas; Laredo, Texas; Nogales, Arizona; and Otay Mesa, California.

Port Runners.—The recommendation provides \$3,000,000 to continue demonstrations of less-than-lethal, energy-absorbing active vehicle barrier systems designed to deter, safely stop, and contain "port runner" vehicles at CBP POEs that have a history of port running to determine the scalability of the technology. Within 90

days of the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on plans to expand this effort.

Port Staffing.—The Committee notes that although OFO has been successful in hiring to its allocated level of CBP officers, some land POEs have consistently faced staff recruitment and retention challenges primarily due to the remoteness of the location. The Committee encourages OFO to strategically allocate sufficient staffing at remote land POEs with an international rail bridge to adequately conduct rail inspections and operations to bolster cross-border trade and further secure the transportation of goods.

Port Technology Upgrades.—The Committee encourages CBP to prioritize funding for License Plate Reader technology, Radio-Frequency Identification technology, and booth installations for land POEs that require technology upgrades or expansion to accommodate current levels of high cross-border traffic, including where existing inspection lanes are readily available for operation.

Resource Allocation Model (RAM).—Any modifications to the RAM shall be described at the field and office level in future budget submissions. Additionally, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on resource and staffing shortfalls on the northern and southern borders compared to levels prescribed by the RAM for rail crossings and POEs in the land, air, and sea environments, including cruise ship terminals. CBP is encouraged to continue to improve the model by seeking external review.

Solar Panel Stockpiling.—The Committee is aware that Chinese solar companies have been found to be shipping products through Southeast Asian countries for minor processing in an attempt to avoid paying China antidumping and countervailing duties. The Committee encourages CBP to dedicate adequate resources to enforcing the anti-stockpiling utilization requirement detailed in the notice concerning the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders on Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells and Modules Imported from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam (88 Fed. Reg. 57419). The Committee encourages CBP to enforce, to the extent possible, the anti-stockpiling utilization requirement by assessing civil penalties for negligence and seizure of merchandise. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall submit a report detailing enforcement efforts including any questionnaires that were sent to importers, documents that were requested from importers, on-site efforts to verify anti-stockpiling requirements were met, the number of enforcement actions taken, and the cumulative amount duties collected by such enforcement efforts.

Staffing at Largest Airports.—The Committee strongly encourages CBP to ensure adequate hiring, training, and staffing levels to support operations at the top 10 U.S. air POEs, as determined by passenger enplanements measured by the Federal Aviation Administration.

Tariff Evasion.—The recommendation provides \$5,000,000 to conduct operational demonstrations to further leverage private sector-driven solutions that may aid with improving supply chain tracing, the classification of goods, trade revenue collection, and segmentation of shipments at high-risk for tariff evasion or other violations of U.S. trade and customs laws. This may include supply

chain traceability solutions explored under the Global Business Identifier (GBI) Test that increase visibility into production supply chains as well as other solutions that streamline operations, promote cargo security and compliance, and secure revenue owed. The Committee is aware that the Office of Trade has worked with data providers to evaluate unique identifiers for supply chain parties involved in the production of goods and other technology solutions which are intended to increase overall supply chain visibility, reduce the potential for tariff evasion, and drive enhanced data analytics with which to manage trade threats. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on the results of this operational demonstration to expand the use of data analytics in tandem with GBI and other tests or pilots that CBP is conducting to counter trade-related violations.

Integrated Operations

Air and Marine Operations Flight Hours.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, CBP Air and Marine Operations (AMO) shall provide a plan to achieve not fewer than 110,000 flight hours.

Center for Air and Marine Drone Exploitation (CAMDEx).—The recommendation provides \$5,000,000 to sustain and expand a drone exploitation program within CBP AMO to counter threats posed by hostile Small Unmanned Aerial Systems (sUAS). The funds shall be used for data analysis, cybersecurity vulnerability assessments, and appropriate countermeasures. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CBP, in coordination with the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T), shall brief the Committee on the program's progress.

DHC-8 Multi-Mission, Fixed-Wing Aircraft.—The recommendation provides \$42,000,000 to accelerate the upgrade of DHC-8 aircraft to replace obsolete equipment with new digital avionics, mission radios, an integrated communication system, and an enhanced software package.

Long-Endurance Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS).—The recommendation provides \$10,000,000 for technical and operational demonstrations of additional Group 4 or Group 5 unmanned aircraft with multi-mode radar surveillance payloads and the necessary support equipment for integration into the national airspace system for CBP operations to enhance interdiction efforts, reduce operational costs, and increase continuous aerial surveillance of high-risk areas. The Committee directs CBP AMO to provide a briefing not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the deployment plan, cost-benefit analysis, and performance metrics associated with the operational demonstration.

Maritime Threat Reporting.—The Committee supports CBP AMO's ability to effectively respond to maritime threats and situations, specifically suspect vessels involved in human trafficking or drug smuggling. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CBP, in coordination with the Coast Guard, shall report to the Committee on maritime threats intercepted during fiscal year 2025, including:

- (1) the number of suspect vessels intercepted;
- (2) the aggregate number of aliens interdicted and trafficking victims identified;

(3) drugs or other illicit substances interdicted on suspect vessels, if any; and

(4) additional technology or personnel that would improve response to maritime threats.

Minotaur.—The government-owned Minotaur software, currently in use by CBP fixed-wing air assets, links sensors, camera, radar, and other communications equipment into a single system to allow for situational awareness and tactical action across multiple DHS components. The Committee encourages CBP to upgrade cybersecurity, cyber resiliency, authority to operate compliance requirements, and increase training for Minotaur operators.

Enterprise Services

Artificial Intelligence.—The Committee is encouraged by CBP's continued use of AI, particularly at the southern border for surveillance towers and to visually screen passenger vehicles and cargo conveyance. However, the Committee is concerned that AI models used to protect our national security can be subverted, allowing criminals and terrorists to freely enter the country, drugs and weapons to pass screening, and other malicious activities to go undetected. The Committee is also concerned with new threats that may arise from the increased use of generative AI or large language models and what, if any, new challenges to cybersecurity these new capabilities introduce into CBP operations. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP is directed to brief the Committee on the potential use of commercially available purpose-built cybersecurity for AI.

Artificial Intelligence for Front Line Border Security/Enterprise and Edge Computing.—The Committee is encouraged by commercial advancements in AI and edge computing to address border security operations. Integrating Internet of Things (IoT) sensors, capturing real-time data from multiple border domains, and leveraging intelligence data enhances situational awareness by providing a strategic and operational picture on movement, environmental conditions, and potential threats. Processing data at the edge allows for faster decision-making, reducing latency and reliance on systems that may be vulnerable to disruption. Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on the potential to use these capabilities to enhance border security operations, including enhancements for small object detection and motion detection to improve situational awareness.

Cybersecurity.—The technologies and communication systems that underpin U.S. border security are increasingly targeted by cyberattacks and cyber espionage, posing a direct threat to national security. The Committee encourages CBP to implement a proactive strategy to support real-time threat intelligence, risk-based prioritization, and continuous monitoring of critical border security technologies. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP is directed to brief the Committee on efforts to assess, prioritize, and mitigate cybersecurity vulnerabilities and misconfigurations across all IT, Operational Technology, and IoT assets within the border security technology ecosystem.

Encryption.—The recommendation provides \$3,500,000 to expand the use of Post-Quantum Cryptography for operational use, to include testing one-time pad-based encryption system utilizing true

random entropy generation and changing symmetric keys to defend against quantum computer-driven hacking and intrusion threats. CBP is strongly encouraged to test this encryption to secure border security technology at the edge and communications devices connecting these systems together while also expanding their operational use of Post-Quantum Cryptography.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$850,170,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	765,762,000
Recommended in the bill	898,118,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	+47,948,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	+132,356,000

Within the total amount provided, the recommendation includes: \$346,000,000 for border technology procurement, of which \$105,000,000 is for the Integrated Surveillance Tower Program; and \$60,000,000 is for autonomous surveillance towers; \$66,500,000 is for Light Enforcement Helicopters; \$66,000,000 is for Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft; and \$29,700,000 is for UH-60 Medium Lift Helicopters.

Border Security Assets & Infrastructure

Autonomous Surveillance Towers (AST).—The Committee recognizes the AST program provides the ability to quickly identify illicit border crossings and notes the support of Border Patrol Sector Chiefs and agents for this force-multiplying capability. The recommendation provides \$60,000,000 to continue to modernize surveillance capabilities with autonomous technologies to include the procurement of standard, maritime, cold weather, and long-range AST variants to reduce reliance on Border Patrol agents to manually operate equipment.

Border Technology Innovation.—The Committee continues to direct CBP to make innovation a central element of all requests for proposals and require vendors to describe in detail how such proposals will provide an innovative solution to improve mission effectiveness beyond that of currently deployed systems. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP, including the CBP Chief Acquisition Executive, shall brief the Committee on a plan to include innovation as scored evaluation criteria for every border security procurement.

Consolidated Tower and Surveillance Equipment (CTSE).—The Committee understands the recent technological advances within the CTSE program and encourages CBP to quickly test and implement autonomous capability to modernize and deploy surveillance towers. The Committee strongly encourages the rapid integration of AI to allow CBP personnel to spend more time in the field. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP is directed to brief the Committee on the status of the CTSE program, test results for additional autonomous capability, and any impediments to the deployment of CTSE program towers.

Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems.—The Committee recognizes the growing threat that unmanned aerial systems present to our border, critical infrastructure, and other critical governmental operations. The Committee encourages CBP to explore a portable de-

tection and identification system for countering sUAS. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on its efforts to counter sUAS. The recommendation provides \$25,000,000 to detect and mitigate the persistent drone threat along the southern and northern border.

Cross-Border Tunnel Threat Detection.—The Committee is concerned about the threat posed by TCOs’ use of subterranean tunnels and underground municipal infrastructure at the southern border to smuggle drugs like fentanyl, weapons, and other illicit materials into the country. The Committee remains alarmed over the Department’s failure to integrate this threat into wider strategic planning efforts and resource allocation decisions. The recommendation provides \$35,000,000 for subterranean detection technology investments. The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing on the plans to deploy, operate, and maintain cross-border tunnel detection technology not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Dark Drones.—The Committee appreciates that drones have become a predominant means of TCOs to exploit U.S. borders, smuggle contraband, perform reconnaissance on smuggling routes, and conduct counter surveillance on border security law enforcement officers and equipment. Cartels have begun using “dark drones,” which do not emit a radio frequency (RF) signal and therefore evade traditional RF detection methods. Not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on its efforts to counter “dark drones.”

Enhanced Communications Capabilities.—The recommendation provides \$36,000,000 for land mobile radio, Team Awareness Kits, and satellite communications to extend connectivity for agents where commercial cellular service is not present, of which \$6,000,000 shall be for communications upgrades to include edge AI and machine learning across high and low bandwidth systems.

Integrated Surveillance Tower Program.—The recommendation provides \$105,000,000 for the Integrated Surveillance Tower Program. Over the past four fiscal years, the Committee has strongly encouraged adoption of autonomous technology and will discontinue investments to procure non-autonomous tower-based technology in fiscal year 2027. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on the status of autonomy in the tower program, current testing and validation methodology, and any impediments to procuring fully autonomous systems.

INVNT Program.—The recommendation provides \$20,000,000 for CBP’s INVNT Program, of which not more than \$5,000,000 shall be available for each specific technology project.

Mesh Network.—The recommendation includes \$20,000,000 for the continued deployment of interoperable mesh communications equipment and devices that enable communication connectivity in denied and degraded locations enhancing officers and agents’ safety.

Mobile Surveillance Platforms.—The recommendation provides \$30,000,000 for mobile surveillance platforms, including the Mobile Video Surveillance System, and Mobile Surveillance Capability. The Committee strongly encourages investments in remote and autonomous operations using advanced AI and encourages CBP to

consider upgrading current systems with additional capabilities such as radar and other enabling technologies to increase situational awareness. Additionally, the Committee encourages CBP to consider re-using components of the existing mobile surveillance systems where practical to reduce procurement costs.

Obligation Plan.—The Commissioner is directed to prioritize procurement of the most cost-effective technologies based on lifecycle costs, system availability, reduced requirements for personnel, and input from sector leadership. CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on a plan for the obligation of the funds provided within the “Border Security Assets and Infrastructure” PPA at least 15 days prior to any obligation. The plan shall require the direct approval of the Commissioner and include:

- (1) details about the process for prioritizing the use of funds;
- (2) a summary of planned obligations for fiscal year 2026, delineated by technology type;
- (3) metrics that will be used to assess the cost effectiveness of each type of technology for which funds will be obligated and a plan for collecting the data required for such metrics; and
- (4) operational effectiveness data to support continued procurement investments, including evidence of support from sector leadership based on actual use of the technology.

CBP shall notify the Committee at least 15 days prior to the obligation of any funds based on a change to the initial obligation plan.

Small Unmanned Aerial Systems (sUAS).—The Committee continues to recognize the growing threat of sUAS, both homemade and commercial, along the southern border. To protect against this rapidly growing and evolving threat, the Committee encourages CBP to consider expanding radio frequency (RF) sensing to detect, track, and identify all RF-based drones including spoofed or encrypted drones, regardless of manufacturer. Further, the Committee strongly encourages CBP to enhance current detect, track, and identify capabilities to detect sUAS at greater distances through both long-range radar and long-range camera for visual confirmation, and develop and deploy advanced jammer-based mitigation and RF-cyber takeover mitigation, deemed safe and effective for use in the National Airspace System, that are effective against multiple sUAS as the threat evolves. The recommendation provides \$15,000,000 for the acquisition of small unmanned systems to support border security operations.

Trade & Travel Assets & Infrastructure

Land Port of Entry (LPOE) Infrastructure Capital Plan.—Not later than 30 days after the submission of the budget request for fiscal year 2027, the Commissioner shall submit a report that details its prioritization of LPOE infrastructure capital investment projects, the methods and models used to determine prioritization, and an overview of public-private partnership agreements. CBP shall work with the General Services Administration and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) on the annual 5-year LPOEs modernization plan, which is based on CBP’s operational priorities. Specific attention should be paid to the health, safety, and welfare needs of CBP Officers. Special consideration shall also be made for facilities where reconfiguration or upgrades will improve the flow of local traffic and allow local residents to move freely in their com-

munities. The report shall align with the annual LPOE priority list, outline projected CBP costs, explain how CBP will engage with State and local entities, and the specific milestones and timeline for the project completion.

Mobile Vehicle Scanning Systems.—The Committee remains concerned over CBP's exceedingly slow pace of deployment of Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) commercial and passenger vehicle screening units, including the inability to appropriately plan and cost for civil works construction. The Committee directs CBP to acquire and deploy mobile scanning systems that allow for quick setup for both passenger and commercial vehicle scanning as a supplement to the Multi-Energy Portal and Low-Energy Portal, especially in locations not suitable for those systems. The Committee encourages CBP to consider systems equipped with backscatter and transmission imaging capabilities, along with advanced image-processing techniques, AI tools, and radiation detection equipment with the ability to detect a comprehensive range of vehicle-based threats, including fentanyl and other narcotics, stowaways, metals used in weaponry, and nuclear materials. CBP shall brief the Committee not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its acquisition and deployment plans for mobile scanning systems.

Non-Intrusive Inspection Technology.—The Committee recommends \$300,000,000 for NII technology at land- and sea-POEs. CBP shall execute these funds as follows: \$220,000,000 to procure and deploy new non-intrusive detection devices, of which \$25,000,000 shall be for mobile vehicle scanning systems; \$29,000,000 for IT infrastructure; \$25,000,000 for AI and machine learning capabilities; \$20,000,000 for system integration; and \$6,000,000 for command center construction. CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on a plan for the obligation of these funds at least 15 days prior to any obligation. The Committee is aware that CBP has successfully piloted a commercial-off-the-shelf integration platform as part of the Non-Intrusive Inspection Technology Integration (NII-I) program at select POEs on the southern border, which significantly increased daily cargo inspections and improved contraband detection resulting in increased seizures along the border. The Committee encourages CBP to continue working expeditiously with industry on their successful NII-I program, which enhances CBP's ability to collect and curate data to support operational objectives and the development of AI capabilities. CBP is directed to brief the Committee not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the status and results of their NII-I program.

Integrated Operations Assets & Infrastructure

Air and Marine Helicopter Modernization.—The recommendation provides \$29,700,000 to convert at least two helicopters to the CBP UH-60L configuration. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on its efforts to develop alternative approaches, including a partnership with the U.S. Army, that may reduce the cost to field and sustain future medium lift helicopters.

Health and Usage Monitoring System (HUMS).—CBP is strongly encouraged to conduct a feasibility study on HUMS for the Light

Enforcement Helicopter used by CBP's AMO and the potential to increase aircraft availability, reduce operations and maintenance costs, and increase safety.

Light Enforcement Platform (LEP).—The recommendation provides \$66,500,000 to purchase not less than seven LEP helicopters that will allow CBP to continue to transition to one light helicopter platform, improve operational efficiency, and enhance the safety of CBP AMO pilots.

Medium Unmanned Aircraft System (mUAS).—The Committee understands that CBP AMO intends to establish a program of record for mUAS to augment existing aerial surveillance capabilities in both land and maritime environments. To enhance the operational effectiveness of mUAS in detecting, tracking, and reporting illicit activity, the Committee encourages CBP to incorporate light-weight multi-mode radar surveillance payloads as part of its program requirements. The Committee notes that such sensor capabilities are consistent with other CBP AMO platforms, including the Multi-role Enforcement Aircraft (MEA), MEA–Land Interdiction, and the CBP's MQ–9 Big Wing UAS.

Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft.—The recommendation provides \$66,000,000 for two MEAs to expand CBP's ability to conduct maritime, air, and land surveillance at our Nation's borders.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$10,042,062,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	10,881,035,000
Recommended in the bill	11,002,045,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	+959,983,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	+121,010,000

Mission

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) enforces Federal laws governing border control, customs, trade, and immigration to promote homeland security and public safety.

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) conducts criminal investigations into the illegal movement of people, goods, money, contraband, weapons, and sensitive technology into, out of, and through the United States. HSI special agents also investigate overseas transnational criminal activity impacting the Nation, working to disrupt and dismantle organizations responsible for exploitation of the most vulnerable populations.

Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) enforces the Nation's immigration laws by identifying and apprehending removable aliens, detaining apprehended individuals when necessary, and removing them from the United States in a manner consistent with legal processes and procedures.

The Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) serves as the representative for the U.S. Government in immigration removal proceedings before the U.S. Department of Justice Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) and provides legal counsel to ICE personnel on their law enforcement and immigration authorities.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$9,986,542,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	10,840,635,000
Recommended in the bill	10,967,045,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	+980,503,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	+126,410,000

The bill continues language requiring ICE to provide an initial obligation plan to the Committee within 45 days of the date of enactment of this Act. ICE shall also continue the monthly reporting requirements outlined in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47 and incorporate data-driven projections into such requirements to fully account for ICE’s mission impacts throughout the fiscal year.

ICE is expected to continue briefing the Committee on its financial and reporting system, as directed in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328. Additionally, ICE is directed to continue the requirement found under the heading “Contract Notifications” in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47 for contracts that exceed \$10,000,000 related to the following:

- (1) detention operations, including medical and mental health services and other personnel services at detention facilities;
- (2) alternatives to detention programs;
- (3) transportation and removal operations; and
- (4) data services.

The Committee remains concerned with ICE’s financial management practices, detailed in GAO–24–106550, “Additional Steps Needed to Improve ICE’s Budget Projections and Execution,” which have led to an inappropriate and disproportionate reliance on reprogramming and transfer authority to ensure solvency at the end of any given fiscal year over the past decade. Actions already taken in fiscal year 2025 are especially egregious—ICE began spending more than its appropriated level shortly after the fiscal year commenced and operations now far exceed available resources. In order to sustain this heightened operational tempo, ICE has and will likely continue to use the bill’s transfer and reprogramming authority to the maximum extent, once again taking from other components’ operational priorities.

While the Committee recognizes the dynamic environment in which ICE must function, neither ICE nor the Department should rely on other components to fund the deficits that ICE itself often creates. Not only does that presuppose that other missions within DHS are less important, but it also sets the precedent that the Department can shift funding away from congressional priorities within other components to compensate for ICE’s budgetary mismanagement. This is unacceptable and should no longer be the standard by which OMB, the Department, and ICE conduct their fiscal management. As such, ICE shall expeditiously implement the recommendations from GAO–24–106550 and update the Committee on a monthly cadence to ensure appropriate congressional oversight.

In House Report 118–123 accompanying Public Law 118–47, ICE was directed to better utilize Department-wide, data-driven projec-

tions for encounter levels, interior enforcement actions, and policy considerations to better inform the agency of funding requirements throughout the fiscal year. Therefore, ICE's Program Analysis and Evaluation division shall perform an assessment of ICE's budgetary models on a quarterly basis and incorporate the data outlined above and in House Report 118–123 to robustly project ICE's resource needs. ICE is directed to inform the Committee of findings not later than five business days after each assessment.

ICE was provided an additional \$485,000,000 within Public Law 119–4 to support considerable increases in detention, transportation, and removal operations beginning in the second quarter of fiscal year 2025. The Committee was assured that such funding would be sufficient for the remainder of the fiscal year. After receiving spend plan required by Public Law 119–4, the Committee was informed that such funds would be inadequate to sustain ICE's operational tempo given ICE's current and anticipated detention and removal levels.

While the Committee supports enhancements to ICE's enforcement and removal apparatus, allowing operations to significantly exceed available resources is wholly irresponsible and perpetuates fiscal mismanagement within the agency for which Congress is forced to account. Such decisions also create an environment in which the Department may be compelled to release tens of thousands of aliens from detention and halt certain removal operations if the necessary resources are not provided. As ICE works with the Committee to refine its deficit projections for the remainder of the fiscal year, ICE is directed to incorporate monthly estimates of operational requirements and their impact on resources into the required monthly staffing and execution briefings found under the heading "Monthly Reporting Requirements" in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47.

Homeland Security Investigations

The recommendation provides a total of \$2,545,487,000 for HSI, including \$2,218,106,000 for Domestic Investigations, \$220,289,000 for International Investigations, and \$107,092,000 for Intelligence.

Additional Criminal Investigators and Support Staff.—The recommendation includes an increase of \$15,000,000 to hire additional criminal investigators and associated support staff for both domestic and international operations. As HSI's broad, cross-border authorities allow the agency to initiate and participate in a wide array of investigations, staffing levels must be commensurate with the increased workload. HSI shall provide an obligation plan for these funds within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act, detailing the enhancements by investigative mission area.

Advanced Analytics for Counter-Proliferation Investigations.—The Committee urges HSI to implement software within the Counter-Proliferation Investigations Program that utilizes advanced analytics to correlate open source, commercial, and native agency data.

Blue Campaign.—The bill continues a provision that allows for the transfer of not less than \$5,000,000 from other departmental components to HSI for necessary operations of the Blue Campaign. HSI shall provide a detailed accounting of fiscal year 2026 base

funding requirements and an overview of the effort within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

Border Enforcement Security Task Forces (BESTs).—The Committee provides \$5,000,000 to support BESTs in their efforts to combat illicit activities of transnational criminal organizations (TCOs), with an emphasis on countering fentanyl initiatives. The Committee is also concerned about the increased importation of counterfeit and illicit active pharmaceutical ingredients, including synthetic semaglutide. Within the additional funds provided, BESTs shall enhance detection, seizure, and investigation of these counterfeit ingredients.

Center for Countering Human Trafficking (CCHT).—The recommendation includes an increase of \$5,000,000 for activities within the CCHT. HSI shall provide quarterly briefings on CCHT activities and future resource requirements beginning not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The Committee urges HSI and the CCHT to coordinate with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers to ensure human trafficking awareness trainings conducted for Federal and SLTT law enforcement are appropriately standardized.

Child Exploitation Investigations.—The recommendation provides an increase of \$5,000,000 for the Child Exploitation Investigations Unit within HSI's Cyber Crimes Center to provide additional investigative, forensic, and analytical support for these efforts. HSI is urged to continue collaborating with partner nations and international stakeholders on victim identification techniques.

Combatting Transnational Crime Overseas.—The recommendation includes \$6,000,000 for combatting transnational crime overseas, including \$1,000,000 for new transnational criminal investigative units.

Coordination and Notifications.—The Committee notes that unaccompanied alien minors continue to be vulnerable to labor and sexual exploitation and urges HSI to consider proactive measures to protect this population from such illicit activity. HSI shall continue to provide quarterly updates on the number of referrals of potential instances of human trafficking from the Office of Refugee Resettlement within the Department of Health and Human Services, consistent with the requirements identified in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47 under this heading.

Counterfeit Semiconductors.—The Committee is concerned that foreign adversaries have attempted to flood the U.S. marketplace with counterfeit semiconductor parts and materials, particularly those that are found within the high-reliability semiconductor ecosystem, posing a significant national security risk. The Committee is further concerned that some commercial providers of semiconductor part authentication services neglect to follow proper processes and procedures, which can then lead to the introduction of counterfeit parts into the supply chain. The recommendation includes \$1,000,000 for HSI to create a task force to target counterfeit semiconductor materials in the marketplace and global supply chains. The task force shall include other federal, SLTT, and industry stakeholders to establish policies and procedures for combating these counterfeit materials. The task force shall also determine best practices for validating approved counterfeit semiconductor mitigation services. HSI is instructed to brief the Committee within

90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on efforts to create the task force, challenges that arise in the establishment of such task force, and additional resource requirements necessary for further implementation.

Digital Forensic Tools and Analytics.—Within funds provided, HSI is encouraged to procure technologies that analyze collected digital forensics intelligence to enhance HSI's investigative capabilities. Such tools may include data mining and predictive analytics, secure digital evidence storage and sharing, and specialized training for HSI criminal investigators.

Fentanyl Detection.—The Committee remains concerned about the significant threat posed by the smuggling of narcotics, including synthetic opioid fentanyl, through POEs and transportation hubs and recognizes the challenges of using conventional detection methods to address such threat. As such, the recommendation includes an increase of \$5,000,000 to support procurement of technologies that utilize artificial intelligence and machine learning to enhance traditional detection methods. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, HSI shall provide a briefing on the procurement and implementation progress of such technologies and future resources needed to further augment detection capabilities.

Fentanyl Precursors.—While the majority of the fentanyl that continues to devastate American communities is smuggled across our borders as a finished product, domestic manufacturing of fentanyl is steadily increasing. Often under derivative names to mask their true purpose, precursor chemicals available online are a critical component to fentanyl manufacturing. The recommendation includes an increase of \$3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2025 enacted level to enhance HSI's analytical ability to identify and compile all nomenclature associated with precursor chemicals, interrupt online operations, map distribution networks, and obtain express consignment shipment data to interdict these chemicals.

Forced Labor.—HSI shall continue to provide the briefing required under this heading found in House Report 118–123 accompanying Public Law 118–47. The recommendation includes an additional \$2,000,000 for forced child labor investigations.

Fraudulent International Driving Documentation.—The Committee is concerned by the proliferation of fraudulent international driving documentation by operators of commercial motor vehicles and directs HSI to assess the scope and impact of such fraudulent documentation. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, HSI shall coordinate with appropriate federal and SLTT agencies for such assessment and submit a report detailing findings and recommendations for a coordinated enforcement strategy to detect, deter, and prevent continued use of fraudulent documentation within the transportation supply chain.

Human Exploitation Rescue Operation (HERO) Child-Rescue Corps Program.—The Committee supports the HERO Child-Rescue Corps program and provides an additional \$1,000,000 for HERO training. HSI shall provide an update within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the number of HERO graduates hired and retained within HSI, as well as further resource requirements to expand the program.

Human Rights Violators.—The Committee continues the requirements found under this heading in House Report 118–123 accompanying Public Law 118–47.

Illegal E-Cigarette Importation.—The Committee provides \$2,500,000 to increase criminal investigations of illegal e-cigarette importation and misdeclarations of illicit e-vapor products.

Illegal Grow Operations.—In satisfying the requirement found under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47, HSI detailed investigative methods used to combat illegal grow operations in the United States controlled by TCOs based in the People’s Republic of China and elsewhere. HSI is encouraged to continue these methods and shall update the Committee on a quarterly basis on resource and authorization needs to further advance these efforts.

Image Recognition Technology.—The Committee recognizes the importance of open-source intelligence and facial recognition technology capabilities in investigating the illicit activities of large TCOs and provides \$5,000,000 to expand and enhance such capabilities. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, HSI is directed to provide a spend plan for these funds and brief the Committee on the interoperability of facial recognition with current investigative technologies. The briefing shall also include an assessment of initiatives to reduce HSI’s reliance on facial recognition and open-source intelligence tools that are provided by foreign owned-and-operated contractors.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Center.—The Committee directs ICE to provide quarterly briefings on its enforcement priorities within the IPR Center, beginning not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

International Operations.—HSI shall continue providing the Committee with a strategic plan for international operations, as directed in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328. The recommendation includes an increase of \$5,500,000 for HSI to expand its presence overseas and increase the number of transnational criminal investigative units. HSI is instructed to provide an execution plan for these funds and include details of additional resource needs to support the international mission.

International Trade.—The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for additional investigative capacity related to international trade crime. HSI shall provide quarterly updates to the Committee on the number of referrals made to the Department of Justice Trade Fraud Task Force as a result of this additional capacity.

Investigative Workload.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, HSI shall submit a report on the following with regard to investigative hours in fiscal year 2025 related to:

- (1) violations of the Immigration and Nationality Act;
- (2) the Student and Exchange Visitor Program and results of such investigations;
- (3) worksite enforcement and results of such investigations; and
- (4) counter-proliferation and national security and results of such investigations.

Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women.—The Committee is concerned with human trafficking and other illicit activities on Tribal nation land and directs HSI to partner with the Missing and

Murdered Unit within the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Office of Justice Services to aid in human trafficking investigations that cross Tribal lands. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, HSI shall submit a report on coordination efforts, jurisdictional or other challenges, and resources needed to enhance the partnership between the two agencies. The recommendation includes an increase of \$1,000,000 to support such partnership and expand the Shadow Wolves unit.

Organized Retail and Supply Chain Crime.—The Committee provides \$2,000,000 to establish a multi-agency, intelligence-based, and prosecutor-led Organized Retail and Supply Chain Crime Coordination Center to identify, disrupt, and dismantle TCOs that put the Nation's supply chain at risk. The Center shall coordinate with appropriate federal agencies, including but not limited to the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Drug Enforcement Administration; and relevant agencies within the Department of Justice, to collect and analyze data from relevant stakeholders to identify regions, modes of transportation, and specific distribution and retail networks that are experiencing high volumes of organized crime to better inform HSI's response to such criminal activity. The Committee directs HSI to brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the status of the implementation of the Center and any challenges in its establishment. The briefing should also include an overview of the unmet resource needs and future resource requirements.

Personnel Well-Being.—The Committee is concerned about the mental and emotional well-being of HSI agents who primarily focus their efforts on child sexual exploitation and abuse (CSEA) investigations, especially given the disturbing nature and rapid growth of CSEA over the past decade. HSI is directed to provide a briefing within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on mental health resources available to HSI personnel, current policies and procedures to determine personnel resiliency, and any additional funding requirements to enhance currently available resources.

Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN).—The Committee continues the requirement found under this heading as described in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47.

Special Response Teams (SRTs).—The recommendation includes an increase of \$5,000,000 for equipment and other general expenses associated with additional SRTs. These specialized teams provide critical tactical support in high-risk situations and are uniquely positioned to deploy at a moment's notice.

Targeting Online Drug Trafficking Operations.—The Committee continues the directive found under this heading in House Report 118–123 accompanying Public Law 118–47.

Enforcement and Removal Operations

The recommendation includes a total of \$6,402,677,000 for ERO. Of this amount, \$4,451,603,000 is for Custody Operations, \$178,703,000 is for Fugitive Operations, \$349,807,000 is for the Criminal Apprehension Program, \$391,784,000 is for the Alternatives to Detention Program, and \$1,030,780,000 is for the Transportation and Removal Program.

287(g) Program.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the 287(g) program, particularly since state and local law enforcement who participate act as a force multiplier for the ERO workforce, which has been understaffed for years. The program also provides safety benefits to officers and detainees as detainees are transferred into ICE custody in a controlled environment. ICE is directed to report quarterly on local law enforcement agencies that express interest in joining the program and the number of new agreements that are signed. Additionally, within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, ICE shall provide a report to the Committee regarding the growth of the program, progress of training partner agencies, and technologies or other resources needed to seamlessly expand the program. The recommendation includes \$10,000,000 for these efforts.

Alternatives to Detention (ATD).—The recommendation provides \$391,784,000 for the ATD program. As the non-detained docket level remains vast, it is the opinion of the Committee that all ATD programs should incorporate elements of electronic monitoring for compliance and enforcement purposes. The Committee instructs ICE to prioritize detention and removal operations prior to considering alternatives to detention.

ATD Contracts.—ICE shall continue providing a monthly briefing on the number of aliens participating in the ATD program, delineated by technology type and associated daily cost, as well as the number of participants who attend their immigration court hearings. In addition, ICE shall continue to publish annually the following policies and data relating to ATD:

- (1) guidance for referral, placement, escalation, and de-escalation decisions;
- (2) enrollments and disenrollments by field office;
- (3) information on the length of enrollment, delineated by type of ATD; and
- (4) enrollments and disenrollments by type and point of apprehension.

ATD Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) Utilization.—To ensure the Committee maintains appropriate oversight of the ISAP program, ICE shall provide a report to the Committee not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act detailing its escalation and de-escalation policies for ISAP. Additionally, ICE shall provide a report to the Committee on a monthly basis on the following:

- (1) the total number of participants in the ISAP program and their length of time in the program;
- (2) the total number of participants who are followed throughout their immigration hearing process until immigration hearing adjudication and, in circumstances of removal orders, are removed; and
- (3) the total number of participants who have been escalated or de-escalated within the program, including the number of participants who have been disenrolled from the program prior to the completion of their immigration hearing adjudication.

The Committee directs ICE to employ the ISAP program in a manner that includes enforcement mechanisms to be conducted by appropriate law enforcement personnel for noncompliance. Addi-

tionally, ICE shall ensure a fair and open competitive bidding process for future iterations of the ISAP contract.

ATD Monitoring Pilot Program.—Within funds provided for ATD, ICE shall pilot innovative, wearable technologies that incorporate tokenized identity capabilities that verify location and biometric information to monitor those on the non-detained docket who do not meet the escalation qualifications for enrollment into the ISAP program. ICE is directed to confer with the Committee prior to any external engagement for the pilot program.

ATD Program Violation Reporting.—Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act and monthly thereafter, ICE shall provide to the Committee data on the number of ATD program violations for enrolled participants in each program that occurred in the prior month, disaggregating the data by area of responsibility (AOR), type of program violation, whether such program violation was committed by the same individual, and whether that individual was subject to an enforcement action following such program violation.

ATD Wraparound Stabilization Services (WSS).—The recommendation does not include funding for WSS or any other case management service as a pass-through within the ISAP contract. ICE's limited resources to monitor the non-detained docket must be directed towards evidence-based approaches that lead to favorable compliance and enforcement outcomes. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, ICE shall provide a report regarding the increase of participants served with ISAP technologies by utilizing the funds previously available for WSS activities.

Contract Competition.—ICE is directed to ensure a fair and competitive procurement and contracting process for awards made within the Custody Operations, Transportation and Removal Operations, and Alternatives to Detention level II PPAs.

Criminal Aliens.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, ICE shall provide a report to the Committee comprehensively listing every alien who has been convicted of a violent crime in the United States and ICE's compliance with mandatory detention under the Laken Riley Act (P.L. 119–1) for fiscal years 2020–2025, to include a list of aliens that have committed such criminal acts upon release from SLTT or federal custody.

Custody Operations.—The recommendation includes \$4,451,603,000 for Custody Operations, which includes \$3,543,836,000 for 50,000 detention beds. In light of the unprecedented non-detained docket level, increased detention capacity is critical to support necessary interior enforcement actions, effectuate removal orders, and ensure that aliens who pose a national security or public safety threat are appropriately detained.

Custody Reporting.—Beginning not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and quarterly thereafter, ICE is directed to provide a report to the Committee with data regarding the number of individuals in its physical custody who were subject to solitary confinement during the preceding quarter. ICE shall confer with the Committee prior to the first report to determine additional relevant data points.

Deportation Officers (DOs).—The recommendation provides an increase of \$50,000,000 to support hiring additional DOs to address law enforcement personnel shortages.

Detention Capacity in Rural Areas.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, ICE shall provide a report to the Committee detailing options to increase detention capacity in rural areas and states that do not currently have any facilities that contract with ICE. Options shall include, but are not limited to: engaging with county and local facilities; consideration of joint facilities with the U.S. Marshals Service; and building ICE-owned facilities to serve as hubs for interior enforcement actions.

Detention Capacity and Utilization.—The Committee is encouraged by ICE’s willingness to better utilize its guaranteed minimum detention capacity in fiscal year 2025, particularly since such capacity is fully funded regardless of use. ICE is instructed to inform the Committee whenever the utilization rate for guaranteed minimum detention capacity declines to below 87 percent for more than 14 consecutive days. ICE shall include plans to maximize future utilization when updating the Committee.

Detention Partnerships.—The Committee is of the opinion that partnerships with local and county facilities are critical for a robust detention and enforcement apparatus and instructs ICE to continue engaging with relevant stakeholders to increase detention capacity wherever practical.

Foreign-Based Gangs.—The Committee is alarmed about recent intelligence reports that certain foreign-based gangs have established headquarters in the United States or are carrying out criminal activity within the Nation’s interior. The Committee directs ICE to provide a report to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act detailing the foreign-based gang presence in the United States, the number of aliens who have foreign-based gang affiliations, and barriers to effectuating arrests and/or removals of known or suspected alien gang members, including state and local policies that restrict law enforcement from coordinating with ICE for detention and removal purposes.

Fugitive Operations.—The recommendation includes an increase of \$5,000,000 for additional Mobile Criminal Alien Teams and Special Response Teams within Fugitive Operations. These teams continue to prove crucial for high-stakes interior enforcement actions.

ICE Detainers.—The Committee is concerned by the rising number of aliens apprehended for crimes committed after being released into the community due to a state or local jurisdiction’s refusal to honor ICE detainer requests. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act and quarterly thereafter, ICE shall provide a briefing to the Committee identifying all state and local jurisdictions that do not honor ICE detainers and the agency’s efforts to increase and improve cooperation and information sharing with these entities. The briefing shall also include an assessment of congressional action that could aid such cooperation and information sharing, including the consideration of prohibiting the obligation of certain departmental funds to such entities until ICE detainer requests are honored.

Medical Staffing.—Not later than 30 days after the close of the fiscal year, ICE shall provide a report to the Committee detailing the level of medical and mental health staffing, delineated by position and qualification, at each detention facility with an active contract in the fiscal year, along with the average daily population of each facility. The report should indicate the hours of availability of

in-person, specialized medical service typically available during the week; whether any positions were unfilled for more than one month of the previous fiscal year; and the average detainee wait time to see a medical professional. ICE also shall include in the report the number of individuals taken into ICE custody with a serious medical or mental health condition, including the number of pregnant women.

National Criminal Analysis and Targeting Center (NCATC).—The Committee supports efforts to enhance the NCATC and encourages the deployment of novel data sets to improve lead generation for identifying, locating, and apprehending criminal aliens, fugitives, visa overstays, and other removable individuals. The Committee further encourages integration of these tools to support enforcement actions related to non-compliance within the ATD program.

Notice to Appear Wait Times.—ICE shall continue providing the Committee with Notice to Appear wait times and backlogs on a monthly basis, delineated by AOR.

Pregnant, Postpartum, and Lactating Women.—ICE is reminded of the directive to provide semiannual reports on the total number of pregnant, postpartum, and lactating women in ICE custody. These anonymized reports shall be made publicly available on the ICE website.

Removal of Certain Migrants.—The Committee continues the previous requirement that ICE submit data on the removal of parents of U.S. citizen children semiannually.

Requests for Information (RFI).—ICE is directed to inform the Committee at least 15 business days before publishing either a RFI or a Request for Proposal that has the potential to substantively impact requirements within the Alternatives to Detention, Custody Operations, or Transportation and Removal Operations level II PPAs.

Removal Orders Reporting.—The Committee remains concerned about the more than 1,300,000 aliens on the non-detained docket who have final orders of removal, thus eliminating the legal basis for such individuals to remain in the country. ICE is directed to provide quarterly reports to the Committee on the number of aliens with final orders of removal on ICE's non-detained docket, the AOR in which such aliens reside, the reason for the order of removal not being effectuated, and the steps that ICE will take during the next quarter to effectuate the order.

Third-Party Medical Care.—ICE is directed to delineate costs associated with third-party medical care in the monthly reporting requirements and whenever providing information to the Committee regarding custody operations resources.

Transportation and Removal Program.—The recommendation provides an increase of \$200,000,000 to facilitate additional transportation and removal operations. The Committee directs ICE to prioritize funding for repatriation flights and other removal operations. ICE shall brief the Committee within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act on cost considerations and analysis of transporting aliens to guaranteed minimum detention facilities as opposed to non-guaranteed minimum facilities that are in closer proximity to the respective field office.

Veterans Subject to Removal.—The Committee supports ICE Directive 10039.2, regarding consideration of U.S. military service in making discretionary determinations regarding enforcement actions. Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, ICE is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee on implementation and training with regard to this directive, including an evaluation of the sufficiency of current methods of identifying aliens veterans of the Armed Forces who are placed in removal proceedings and ensuring consideration of veteran status prior to initiation of removal proceedings against such individuals.

Voluntary Work Program.—The bill includes language establishing the minimum rate of allowance paid to detainee participants under ICE's Voluntary Work Program.

Young Adult Case Management Program (YACMP).—The recommendation does not include funding for the YACMP.

Mission Support

The recommendation includes a total of \$1,536,127,000 for Mission Support. Within the total, the Committee provides \$1,210,328,000 for Enterprise Services, \$198,146,000 for the Office of Professional Responsibility, and \$127,653,000 for Executive Leadership and Oversight.

Enterprise Services Technology.—In an effort to increase ICE's hiring and budgetary efficiency, the Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for technologies within the Offices of Human Capital and Chief Financial Officer.

Motor Vehicle Fleet.—The recommendation provides an increase of \$5,000,000 for the replacement of additional law enforcement vehicles that have exceeded their useful service life.

Office of Firearms and Tactical Programs (OFTP).—The recommendation includes an increase of \$5,000,000 for the OFTP to purchase necessary equipment for ICE personnel.

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor

The Committee provides \$482,754,000 for OPLA, including an increase of \$20,000,000 to hire additional OPLA attorneys and support staff to enhance the current ratio of OPLA attorneys to EOIR Immigration Judges (IJs). The Committee urges ICE to coordinate with EOIR to ensure future year budget requests include commensurate levels of OPLA attorneys to EOIR IJs to address the ever-growing backlog of immigration cases.

Failure to Prosecute.—OPLA shall provide a report to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and monthly thereafter, detailing the number of cases EOIR dismissed due to the Department's failure to prosecute; the number of such cases for which the Department subsequently filed a Notice to Appear; and all associated departmental reports on such cases from January 20, 2021 through the end of fiscal year 2025. Additionally, OPLA shall provide the Committee with a monthly report detailing the aforementioned data by the previous month beginning in fiscal year 2026.

Technology.—The recommendation includes \$10,000,000 for technological enhancements to OPLA's case management system and principal legal advisor's network database.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$55,520,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	40,400,000
Recommended in the bill	35,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	– 20,520,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	– 5,400,000

Of the total recommended for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements, \$15,000,000 is included for critical repair requirements. ICE is reminded of the directive found under the heading “Monthly Reporting Requirements” in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47 requiring cost details for current and future construction or facility refurbishment activities.

Facilities Backlog and Use.—ICE is directed to continue the requirement found in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 under the same heading.

Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN).—The recommendation includes \$10,000,000 for further RAVEN development. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, HSI shall provide a briefing to the Committee on intended use of funds and additional resources needed for future enhancements to the platform.

Tactical Communications (TACCOM).—The Committee provides \$10,000,000 for a refresh of necessary TACCOM equipment, including hardware and portable radios.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$11,129,287,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	11,342,659,000
Recommended in the bill	11,172,934,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	+43,647,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	– 169,725,000

Mission

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is charged with protecting U.S. transportation systems while facilitating the flow of travel and commerce.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$10,614,968,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	10,569,369,000
Recommended in the bill	10,378,063,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	– 236,905,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	– 191,306,000

The recommendation includes the following: \$100,000,000 to continue staffing at certain exit lanes; \$45,059,000 for the Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) Reimbursement Program; and \$20,000,000 for connecting airports.

Within the total amount provided, the bill makes \$300,000,000 available until September 30, 2027. TSA’s entire Operations and Support appropriation has historically been made available for two fiscal years, which runs counter to the one-year period of availability that is the baseline for Operations and Support appropriations provided for other DHS components and the standard across

the Federal government for appropriations that fund salaries and operating expenses. TSA is directed to continue to work with the DHS OCFO and the Committee to develop a proposal for the TSA Operations and Support appropriation, including potential modifications to the current PPA structure, that would limit the two-year period of availability to only the necessary activities that may require such flexibility, consistent with the other DHS components. TSA shall incorporate such proposal in its fiscal year 2027 budget request.

Airport Interconnection Program.—The Committee supports efforts to interconnect airports and use the TSA cloud environment to facilitate remote screening technologies. The Committee provides \$20,000,000 for TSA to interconnect its airports and leverage the cloud environment.

Airport Wait Times.—TSA must ensure the security of airline passengers without creating undue burdens on the traveling public. An important component of this is keeping wait times at airports reasonable. The fiscal year 2025 enacted funding level ensured that TSA could staff airport checkpoint with an adequate number of Transportation Security Officers (TSOs). The Committee encourages TSA to maintain TSO staffing at a level that does not create delays for air travelers.

Aviation Worker Screening.—TSA recently issued an Airport Security Program (ASP) amendment that requires airports to significantly increase airport-performed physical screening of employees and procure explosive detection screening (EDS) equipment for the first time. The Committee is concerned that these new mandates, which require the establishment of screening operations at airports, impose an undue burden on airport operators and are being implemented without conducting a thorough cost-benefit analysis or risk assessment to justify the change. The Committee strongly encourages TSA to rescind the current ASP amendment and solicit a formal round of notice and comment to understand the full financial and operational impacts of this proposal.

Equipment Transfer to Local Law Enforcement.—As it modernizes its screening and detection equipment, TSA is urged to improve the manner in which older equipment can be transferred to local law enforcement. A major barrier to transfer is that the equipment is still tied to service contracts. TSA should consider only entering into service contracts that expire when TSA no longer owns the equipment and examine ways to expedite the transfer of such equipment.

Federal Flight Deck Officer (FFDO) and Crew Training.—The Committee strongly supports the additional aviation security provided by FFDOs. The recommendation provides \$32,307,000 for the FFDO and Crew Training program.

Identity Management Capability (IDM).—The Committee supports TSA's IDM capability which, in concert with other government agencies and the private sector, builds secure and privacy-preserving digital identity solutions for all Americans. The recommendation includes \$11,300,000 for this activity.

Mishandled Firearms.—The Committee recognizes the threat of misplaced, mishandled, or lost firearms in checked luggage. The Committee directs the Administrator, in coordination with the Secretary of the Department of Transportation (DOT) and any other

relevant federal agencies, to conduct an assessment that includes the following:

- (1) the number of firearms misplaced, mishandled, or lost annually by commercial airlines on domestic flights within the United States;
- (2) the number of firearms misplaced, mishandled, or lost annually by commercial airlines on flights originating in the United States to international destinations;
- (3) the number of firearms misplaced, mishandled, or lost annually by commercial airlines on flights originating in international destinations bound for a destination within the United States;
- (4) any actions currently being taken by commercial airlines to ensure firearms in checked luggage are not misplaced, mishandled, or lost;
- (5) any additional training currently being provided by TSA or commercial airlines to individuals handling checked firearms;
- (6) the procedures by which commercial airlines notify TSA, DOT, or any other federal agencies when a checked firearm has been mishandled, misplaced, or lost; and
- (7) any actions that are taken by TSA, DOT, or other relevant federal agencies to track mishandled, misplaced, or lost firearms in checked luggage.

Multimodal Generative AI Language Technology.—The Committee encourages TSA to consider the use of multimodal generative AI foreign language translation technology at TSA to carry out the requirements set forth by section 7131 of Public Law 117–263.

PreCheck Enrollment.—The Committee notes TSA’s goal of 70 percent of American fliers enrolled in TSA PreCheck. PreCheck reduces screening costs and increases security. However, to date, enrollment sits at an estimated 30 percent across the traveling public. The Committee directs the Administrator to work with private sector TSA enrollment providers to increase the number of travelers in the PreCheck program. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall brief the Committee on PreCheck enrollment numbers in fiscal year 2025.

Screening Workforce.—Many rural airports have difficulties hiring and retaining qualified TSOs. At the same time, however, TSA is reducing retention incentives for many rural airports, making it even more difficult to retain qualified TSOs. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Department shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the challenges of recruiting and retaining Federal employees in non-contiguous and rural states. The briefing shall include a clear description of the obstacles related to using small businesses; information about rates of attrition; the numbers of unfilled positions; and the duration of time for which those positions have remained vacant. The briefing shall also provide an assessment of the effect these vacancies have on the ability of TSA to accomplish its mission.

Security Scanning Equipment.—The Committee notes the challenges faced by TSA in maintaining its equipment in open-air airports where exposure to the elements is unavoidable. The Administrator is urged to address the potential degradation of major security equipment exposed to the elements at such airports.

Surface Transportation Cybersecurity Toolkit.—As cybersecurity threats to surface transportation infrastructure become more advanced, TSA must equip itself and industry partners with tools that support real-time risk mitigation across operational and information technologies. TSA is encouraged to modernize and scale the toolkit to allow TSA to automate cyber assurance functions, identify adversarial attack paths, and share timely intelligence with industry.

TSA Cares.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the TSA Cares helpline to provide assistance for travelers with disabilities, medical conditions, and other special circumstances during the security screening process. The Committee directs the Administrator to expand public awareness of this service. Further, the Committee directs the Administrator to prioritize staffing of the helpline for additional hours and to ensure that requests received through the hotline are accommodated by Passenger Support Specialists.

TSA Reimbursable Services.—The Committee understands that there may be underutilized space and equipment in security screening areas which may limit TSA's ability to handle expected volume increases. The Committee encourages TSA to consider the success of the CBP's Reimbursable Services Program as a model for generating private sector support and resources to improve security and efficiency at the security checkpoint while alleviating the strain on aviation from increases in traveler volume.

Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) Teams.—VIPR teams are duplicative and can face jurisdictional, and in some cases constitutional, challenges. TSA has acknowledged it is working to move towards a new concept of surface transportation protection. Consistent with the fiscal year 2025 budget request, the recommendation does not include funding for VIPR teams. Further, the Committee does not support simply transferring VIPR personnel and activities to the Air Marshal Service. A simple rebranding of VIPR teams is not the Committee's intent. Rather the Committee believes that TSA should no longer perform the functions previously executed by VIPR teams.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$40,678,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	216,290,000
Recommended in the bill	258,230,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	+217,552,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	+41,940,000

The recommendation includes \$224,290,000 for checkpoint support, including \$213,000,000 for the purchase and installation of computed tomography machines at passenger checkpoints at U.S. airports, \$10,000,000 for credential authentication technology, and \$1,290,000 for portable detection equipment previously provided by the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office.

The recommendation also includes \$13,940,000 to complete the process of reimbursing airports for the cost of in-line baggage screening systems installed prior to December 31, 2007.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$14,641,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	35,000,000
Recommended in the bill	14,641,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	— — —
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	– 20,359,000

Explosive Detection System (EDS) Outages.—TSA is responsible for the security screening of airline passengers’ checked baggage as well as the purchase, maintenance, and installation of EDS equipment. With TSA responsible for approximately 1.4 million checked bags a day, the Committee appreciates the scale of TSA’s efforts to keep the flying public safe. However, the Committee is concerned with the recent pattern of EDS outages at airports across the Nation. When these safety critical machines fail, they can cause significant delays and disruptions for the flying public. According to the fiscal year 2024 TSA Capital Investment Plan (CIP), TSA’s Checked Baggage fleet consists of 1,626 EDS, of which 200 are at their end-of-life. The recent pattern of outages suggests that many of these machines lack long-term reliability and need to be replaced. The CIP, however, fails to identify a realistic path to replacing these end-of-life and/or unreliable EDS. Additionally, when repairs are needed, the current service maintenance agreements often lead to unacceptable delays, particularly at smaller airports. Further, the slowness of TSA in establishing a Qualified Product List reduces the agency’s ability to replace unreliable EDS with equipment that meets a higher security standard.

The Committee directs TSA to prioritize the purchase and installation of EDS at airports with chronic outages with amounts available in the Aviation Security Capital Fund. Further, within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, TSA shall develop a realistic plan for recapitalizing checked baggage equipment and brief the Committee quarterly on:

- (1) the status of the EDS portfolio throughout the Nation, including EDS outages; and
- (2) the progress being made on replacing end-of-life and unreliable EDS.

Further, the Committee encourages TSA to consider structuring future maintenance contracts in a manner that requires set levels of reliability at each airport versus a nationwide level.

Improved Security Screening Technology.—The Committee recognizes the value in expanding beyond current security screening technologies. TSA should consider whether the development, testing, evaluation, and deployment of innovative high-speed, high-throughput screening capabilities, including transmission line tomography, could improve security.

Innovation Task Force.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Innovation Task Force’s research and development efforts on next-generation baggage and passenger screening within TSA. Given the increase in passenger travel through airports, the need to reduce congestion in screening lines, and the evolution of security threats, funding to improve baggage and passenger screening must be prioritized to ensure TSA is able to meet current and future needs. The Committee recommends \$8,146,000 for the Innovation Task Force.

COAST GUARD ¹

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$13,329,388,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	14,424,795,000
Recommended in the bill	14,383,653,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	+1,054,265,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	– 41,142,000

Mission

The Coast Guard is the principal Federal agency charged with maritime safety, security, and stewardship. It is a military, multi-mission, maritime service within DHS and is one of the Nation's six armed services.

OPERATIONS & SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$10,415,271,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	11,066,323,000
Recommended in the bill	10,802,656,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	+387,385,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	– 263,667,000

The recommendation includes an additional \$60,000,000 for Indo-Pacific expansion, \$50,000,000 for shore maintenance, \$40,000,000 for technology agnostic unmanned maritime systems, \$30,000,000 for surface maintenance, \$20,000,000 to establish the Technology Optimization and Modernization Fund, \$5,000,000 to bolster efforts to reduce and respond to sexual assault and harassment, \$2,500,000 for marine inspections and standards for innovative vessels, and \$100,000 for Training Center contracting support.

47-Foot Motor Lifeboat Service Life Extension Program.—The Committee supports the Coast Guard's ongoing service life extension program for its 47-foot motor lifeboats. The Committee notes that the condition of many of the 47-foot motor lifeboats is significantly worse than expected at program inception and urges the Coast Guard to continue providing the resources necessary to sufficiently upgrade and extend the service life of the entire fleet.

Ballast Water Management.—The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to expand partnerships with state and local governments in its efforts to test ballast water to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species and diseases, such as stony coral tissue disease.

Blue Technology Center of Expertise.—The Committee urges the Coast Guard to leverage the expertise at its Blue Technology Center of Expertise to accelerate the adoption of new technologies that enhance Coast Guard capabilities and mission sets.

Closure of Coast Guard Stations.—The Committee is concerned about the operational adjustments made in 2024 to Coast Guard stations. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Coast Guard shall submit a report to the Committee on the efforts to restore capability to impacted regions, particularly given improved recruiting numbers. The report shall also detail efforts the U.S. Coast Guard is making to increase enlistment so that the closed stations can be reopened.

¹ Totals include permanent indefinite discretionary and mandatory appropriations.

Coordination With the Navy on the Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program.—The Committee supports Coast Guard efforts to coordinate with the Department of the Navy on shipyard capacity issues and to create the Government Shipbuilders Council to address common and singular challenges in shipbuilding; identify opportunities to leverage each organization’s resources to maximize savings in costs and time; share best practices and lessons learned; and support strategic decision making to strengthen the shipbuilding industrial base.

Diesel Outboard Testing and Evaluation.—The Committee is aware that, in response to Department of Defense Directive No. 4140.43, the United States Navy tested and evaluated several diesel-fueled outboard marine motors and has subsequently procured more than 100 of these motors for vessel deployment. The Coast Guard is encouraged to consider whether diesel-fueled outboard marine motors are appropriate for Coast Guard assets.

Employee Assistance Program (EAP).—The Committee strongly supports the work of the EAP in support of members of the Coast Guard. Within funds provided for Operations and Support, not less than fiscal year 2024 funding levels are provided for EAP. Additionally, the Coast Guard is directed to ensure that employees at all Coast Guard facilities are aware of and can access EAP tools. The Coast Guard is further directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on how the Service will meet this requirement.

Engagement in the Indo-Pacific.—The Committee supports the Coast Guard’s efforts to help develop the maritime capabilities of partners and allies in Southeast Asia and encourages the Coast Guard to continue its work in the Indo-Pacific, including by considering opportunities for expansion and options for improving coordination and leveraging capabilities with the DoD, especially U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM).

First District Coastal Buoy Modernization Initiative.—The Committee is dismayed with the Coast Guard’s First District Coastal Buoy Modernization Initiative Proposal. While the Coast Guard investigates modernizing buoy constellations, the Committee urges the Service to consider the complicated coastline along the Northeastern Seaboard and stresses the importance of visual navigation markers to maritime economies, as fishermen routinely use these buoys as a reliable safety measure to maneuver through inclement weather and when there is sporadic access to technology.

Force Design 2028.—The Committee is aware of several deadlines in the Coast Guard’s Force Design 2028, including requirements to deliver an execution plan aligned around strategic imperatives, the Force Posture and Operational Concepts Campaign, and semiannual updates on the implementation of Force Design 2028. The Committee is disappointed that the Coast Guard did not brief the Committee in advance of the release of Force Design 2028. The Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on the details of these plans and activities in a timely manner and prior to public release.

Icebreaking Collaboration.—The Coast Guard, in collaboration with relevant agencies, including the Department of the Navy, the State Department, and the National Security Council, shall develop a multi-fiscal year implementation plan for the collaboration effort between the United States, Canada, and Finland designed to en-

hance icebreaker shipbuilding capacity. The plan shall be submitted to the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act and shall include the following:

- (1) development of systematic industry engagement strategies to involve relevant shipbuilding partners, ensuring alignment with mission goals and operational needs;
- (2) an analysis of how such cooperation will positively impact budgets, schedules, and milestones to meet the Coast Guard's requirements for medium and heavy polar icebreakers;
- (3) evaluation of acquisition alternatives, including options for the accelerated build and lease of icebreakers, including "commercial-off-the-shelf" designs as a bridging strategy during the ongoing construction of the new U.S. icebreaker fleet;
- (4) recommendations for statutory and regulatory changes to reduce procurement timelines and costs;
- (5) commitments to ensure that expedited bridging solutions, if any, are linked to a fundamental long-term commitment to expand the American shipbuilding industrial base;
- (6) a schedule for expediting and optimizing the sharing of information, technology, and expertise among shipbuilding partners; and
- (7) an assessment of economies of scale achievable through multi-nation order books and other collaborative opportunities, emphasizing coordinated production and mutual investments to strengthen industrial bases across shipbuilding partners.

Indo-Pacific Operations.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Coast Guard in maintaining the U.S.'s posture in the Indo-Pacific. The Committee supports the Coast Guard's efforts to expand its presence in the Indo-Pacific, especially through the Ship Rider Program, and encourages the Coast Guard to continue its coordination with USINDOPACOM and partner and allied Nations. This includes further cooperation with Taiwan by expanding joint and integrated training opportunities between the United States Coast Guard and the Taiwan Coast Guard Administration. The Committee also supports the Coast Guard's efforts to help develop the maritime capabilities of partners and allies in Southeast Asia and encourages the Coast Guard to continue its work in the Indo-Pacific by considering opportunities for expansion and options for improving coordination and leveraging capabilities with the DoD, especially USINDOPACOM. To better evaluate these efforts, the Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide a report to the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act assessing the Coast Guard's capabilities and operations in the Indo-Pacific. This report shall include a list of current assets in the region, assets and capabilities needed to address unfulfilled requirements, areas where logistical support is needed, and any changes that must be taken to effectively implement the U.S. Indo-Pacific Strategy.

To support the Coast Guard's Indo-Pacific operations, the recommendation provides \$60,000,000 for additional activities in the Indo-Pacific, which may include increased operations to combat Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing; presence of regional Coast Guard Maritime Advisors; Liaison Officers, Attachés, other foreign engagement positions throughout the Indo-Pacific;

and workforce support including for housing, medical, and childcare access for Coast Guard personnel.

IUU Fishing.—The Committee recognizes the role of the Coast Guard and supports the Service in combatting IUU fishing both domestically and globally. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Coast Guard shall provide a briefing to the Committee detailing the activities of the Coast Guard in fisheries enforcement, any gaps in enforcement capacity, and any resources needed to address those gaps or expand enforcement activities combatting IUU fishing.

IUU fishing in the Gulf of America harms small businesses, ocean ecosystems, and sustainable fisheries, and is a threat to our national security. The Committee recognizes the need to characterize and quantify IUU fishing in the Gulf of America. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to collaborate with state and academic partners to better understand the impact and factors influencing increased IUU fishing activity in the Gulf of America.

Land Acquisition.—As the Coast Guard expands its role in the Indo-Pacific, the Committee is aware that Coast Guard Base Honolulu is in critical need of additional pier and related space, and that the State of Hawai'i owns pier space immediately adjacent to Coast Guard Base Honolulu which it may be willing to convey. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to continue to explore all opportunities to acquire the adjacent pier space and provide a report to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the status of the potential acquisition. Additionally, the Coast Guard should include any actions requested or required of Congress to facilitate the acquisition of the adjacent Honolulu Harbor pier and related space.

Long-Range Command and Control Aircraft (LRCCA).—The Coast Guard is directed to provide a report within 45 days of enactment of this Act, for fiscal years 2024 and 2025, detailing the number of days each LRCCA was fully mission capable, partially-mission capable, and not mission capable. Further, the Coast Guard shall report for such time period the number of flight hours for each aircraft by month and the number of flight hours in which a LRCCA was transporting the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of DHS. Additionally, the Coast Guard shall brief the Committee within 45 days of enactment of this Act on any expected duration of 45 or more days on which one or both aircraft are expected to be non-mission capable due to planned maintenance.

Long-Range Unmanned Aircraft.—The Committee provides initial operating costs for long-range unmanned aircraft and encourages the Coast Guard to quickly incorporate these assets into its operations.

Special Victim Counsel Program.—The Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide a report within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the number of expedited requests for transfer made by victims of sexual assault during the prior fiscal year, including the number of applications denied and a description of the rationale for each denied request. The report shall also include the number of service members served by the Special Victim Counsel program during the same period.

STARBASE Programs.—The Committee acknowledges the Coast Guard's authority to establish Coast Guard-sponsored STARBASE

programs and encourages the Commandant of the Coast Guard to establish the necessary policies and procedures, in consultation with the DoD, to facilitate the timely establishment of Coast Guard sponsored STARBASE programs that are determined to be consistent with the needs of the Service.

Technology Optimization and Modernization.—Innovative, commercial off-the-shelf technology can provide cost-effective ways for the Coast Guard to modernize its equipment and address its operational needs. The recommendation provides \$20,000,000 for the Coast Guard to establish an innovative technology program. The Committee urges the Coast Guard to use this program to test, evaluate, and integrate commercially available technologies such as unmanned maritime systems, including those with autonomous control and computer vision, and tactical small unmanned aircraft systems (sUAS). The Coast Guard is encouraged to use its other transaction authority under section 11205 of Public Law 117—263 in executing these funds. The Coast Guard is directed to brief the Committee at least 15 days prior to obligating funds for this purpose.

Unmanned Maritime Systems.—Maintaining adequate maritime domain awareness is a perennial challenge. The rapid proliferation and advancement of unmanned maritime systems, both in unmanned surface vessels and unmanned underwater vehicles, available for maritime domain awareness has, at times, led the Coast Guard to take a scattershot approach to their use. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to develop a comprehensive strategy identifying priority locations for improving maritime domain awareness, determining which data streams are most needed in each area, and the optimal fleet mix of unmanned maritime systems and other technologies. Further, the Coast Guard is directed to periodically survey industry to assess emerging technologies that may offer more cost-effective solutions to improving maritime domain awareness. The recommendation includes \$40,000,000 for unmanned maritime systems.

U.S. Virgin Islands and the Caribbean.—The Committee supports the work of the Coast Guard in this region but remains concerned about insufficient maritime resources based on the U.S. Island of St. Croix. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on its efforts to respond to drug trafficking, weapons trafficking, human trafficking, and smuggling operations in this area. The Coast Guard is directed to address each with respect to necessary ship deployments, force posture, and force projection in the Caribbean region and to incorporate reaction time to San Juan, St. Thomas, and St. Croix.

Visit, Board, Search, and Seizure Training Apparatus.—Within the funds provided, the Committee urges the Coast Guard to purchase two additional Visit, Board, Search, and Seizure (VBSS) Training Apparatus based on the successful deployment of the VBSS Training Apparatus at Tactical Law Enforcement South. The VBSS Training Apparatus has been shown to be a cost-effective and efficient training solution to bolster maritime border security.

Wing-in-Ground Craft Inspections.—The Committee is encouraged by new transportation solutions in the maritime industry including the development of electric wing-in-ground coastal passenger vessels. Wing-in-ground craft have the potential to increase

the efficiency and speed of coastal and inter-island transportation and reduce passenger costs. Within the funds provided, including funds provided for marine inspection and standards for innovative vessels, the Coast Guard is directed to develop the capacity to provide wing-in-ground craft certification and inspections.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$1,413,950,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	1,744,040,000
Recommended in the bill	2,026,790,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	+612,840,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	+282,750,000

The Coast Guard is directed to continue briefing the Committee quarterly on all major acquisitions. The briefings shall identify major challenges to the programs and obligations and expenditures for the last five years. Further, the briefings shall include a discussion of terminated programs and the follow on, if any, to those programs. The Committee is frustrated by the delay in quarterly updates during fiscal year 2025. The Committee looks forward to resuming a quarterly cadence for these briefings.

The Committee also directs the Coast Guard to include an estimate of the receipts to be deposited in the Housing Fund for the budget year and a plan for the expenditure of those funds in its annual budget justifications. Any deviations from the plan shall be reported to the Committee not fewer than 15 days before the obligation of funds.

Vessels

The recommendation includes \$530,000,000 for Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC), \$300,000,000 for Fast Response Cutter (FRC), \$135,000,000 for Waterways Commerce Cutter, \$160,000,000 for In-Service Vessel Sustainment (ISVS), \$100,000,000 for Polar Security Cutter (PSC), \$20,000,000 for a Great Lakes Icebreaker, and \$10,000,000 for Cutter Boats.

Arctic Security Cutters.—The Committee notes that a 2023 Coast Guard fleet mix analysis concluded that the Service requires a total of eight to nine polar icebreakers, including four to five heavy polar icebreakers and four to five medium polar icebreakers, to perform its polar (i.e., Arctic and Antarctic) missions in coming years. Consistent with the authority and direction provided in section 11218 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (P.L. 117–347), the Committee encourages the Coast Guard to establish a program office for the acquisition of Arctic Security Cutters. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Coast Guard shall submit a multi-year investment plan to achieve the total number of icebreakers required in the 2023 fleet mix analysis.

Domestic Icebreaking Capability.—The Committee notes the importance of the Coast Guard’s domestic icebreaking mission. The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for the Service to continue work on procuring a second heavy Great Lakes Icebreaker and encourages the Service to begin examining how to replace its aging fleet of 140-foot bay-class tugboats. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to brief the Committee not later than 180 days after

the date of enactment of this Act on the status of these important domestic priorities.

Fast Response Cutter.—The recommendation provides \$300,000,000 to purchase three additional FRCs, economic price adjustments related to the rise in material and labor costs, and post-delivery missionization costs.

In-Service Vessel Sustainment.—The Committee notes the importance of the ISVS program for maintaining and extending the service life of Coast Guard's vessels. The recommendation provides \$160,000,000 for this program, which includes \$60,000,000 for a service life extension for a 270-foot Medium Endurance Cutter to be used in the Indo-Pacific.

National Security Cutter (NSC).—The Committee is frustrated that the actions of the NSC contractor led the Coast Guard to consider forgoing NSC 11. The contractor's use of pitted steel plates resulted in a no-win situation for the Coast Guard. Either the Service had to accept a vessel that does not meet its standards, or it had to forgo a critical national security asset. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to work with the General Services Administration to determine whether any lessons learned from NSC 11 should be incorporated in the Federal Acquisition Regulations to disincentivize contractors from refusing to do the work they have been paid to do.

Offshore Patrol Cutter.—The recommendation provides \$530,000,000 to continue the program of record for these critical assets. The Committee is frustrated by the delays in OPC Stage 1 and supports the efforts the Coast Guard has taken to de-risk the program.

Polar Security Cutter.—The recommendation includes \$100,000,000 for PSC. The Committee remains supportive of the construction of the first PSC and recognizes the urgency of the capability.

Special Purpose Craft—Heavy Weather (SPC HWX).—The Committee remains concerned with the proposed replacement of the 52-foot SPC HWX in the Pacific Northwest. The Committee has safety concerns with the proposed requirement that a replacement for the 52-foot SPC HWX should be able to tow large vessels over the hazardous river bars along the Washington and Oregon coasts. An increased towing capacity creates a moral hazard, and the Committee is concerned the Coast Guard is prioritizing saving property over the safety of its members. The Committee does not provide funds for this program.

Waterways Commerce Cutter.—The recommendation includes \$135,000,000 to begin recapitalization of the Coast Guard's inland river tenders. The Committee recognizes the urgency in replacing the Service's existing fleet of inland waterways and western river cutters and fully supports the program.

Aircraft

The recommendation provides \$183,000,000 for an HC-130J Acquisition, \$100,000,000 for MH-60T Sustainment, \$98,000,000 for large Unmanned Aircraft Systems, and \$750,000 for small Unmanned Aircraft Systems.

HC-130J.—The recommendation includes \$183,000,000 for the purchase of one additional HC-130J aircraft for the Coast Guard's

fleet, project management, outfitting of existing aircraft, and a training simulator.

Long-Range Unmanned Aircraft.—The recommendation provides \$98,000,000 for these aircraft and necessary ground stations. The Committee supports the Coast Guard increasing its use of long-range, unmanned aircraft given the success of the MQ-9 Joint Program Office with CBP. These aircraft provide a cost-effective platform to improve high-seas interdiction and maritime rescue. Several of the Coast Guard's missions, such as International Ice Patrol, can be entirely replaced by unmanned systems. As the Coast Guard develops this program, the Committee encourages the Service to consider any potential cost savings from co-locating ground stations with existing DHS or DoD facilities.

Medium Unmanned Aircraft Systems (mUAS).—The Committee notes the success of unmanned aircraft systems deployed on NSCs for improving intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance. The Coast Guard is urged to consider the viability of including mUAS on Medium Endurance Cutters and OPCs.

MH-60T.—The Committee supports the Coast Guard's recapitalization and transition to a rotary wing fleet consisting of all MH-60T aircraft and provides \$100,000,000 for additional aircraft and other necessary components.

Other Acquisition Programs

The recommendation includes \$30,000,000 for In-Service Systems Sustainment, \$30,000,000 for Cyber and Enterprise Mission Platform, \$25,000,000 for C4ISR, \$21,500,000 for Program Oversight and Management, \$9,040,000 for Other Equipment and Systems, and \$4,500,000 for Survey and Design—Vessels, Boats, and Aircraft.

Basic Handheld Radiation Isotope Identifiers.—The recommendation provides \$2,040,000 for Basic Handheld Radiation Isotope Identifiers that were previously procured for Coast Guard by the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office.

Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) Integration.—The Committee notes the capabilities of the government-owned Minotaur mission system that links sensors, cameras, radar, and other C4ISR components into a single system and understands it is currently deployed or planned for deployment on Coast Guard air and sea assets, as well as other DHS partner agency assets. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to leverage appropriate resources to continue to include Minotaur in the missionization of new assets and further encourages the Coast Guard to continue expansion of the retrofit of legacy assets such as the fleet of FRCs.

GIS Modernization.—The Committee notes the importance of the Coast Guard's Enterprise GIS Modernization and Expansion to allow the SEXTANT program to improve maritime domain awareness workflows that directly support the Marine Transportation System by keeping pace with technological advancements in geographic information systems.

Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation

The recommendation provides \$270,000,000 for Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation, including \$29,000,000 for Chase Hall Barracks Annex A; \$15,000,000 for Phase 2 of the NSC and Ocean-Going Buoy Tender Homeport; and \$15,000,000 for planning improvements to the Coast Guard Yard.

Air Station Barbers Point Hangar Project.—The Committee supports the Coast Guard’s investments at Air Station Barbers Point. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Coast Guard shall provide a report to the Committee containing an update on any unmet requirements for Air Station Barbers Point air assets, including any new maintenance requirements caused by the upgrade of both fixed wing and rotary aircraft and the feasibility of building a permanent hangar in addition to the tension hangar currently under construction.

Coast Guard Academy Infrastructure.—The Committee recognizes the significant need for capital investment in Coast Guard Academy infrastructure to support renovation and modernization of facilities to maintain and increase recruitment and retention. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide a report within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act on a detailed, multi-year investment and modernization plan for Coast Guard Academy infrastructure. Additionally, the Coast Guard should include any actions requested or required of Congress to facilitate such investment and modernization. Further, the recommendation provides \$29,000,000 for Chase Hall Barracks Annex A.

Coast Guard Yard.—The Coast Guard Yard provides an essential industrial capability for the Service. It cannot currently accommodate NSCs or OPCs and is badly in need of modernization. The Committee recommends \$15,000,000 for the Coast Guard to begin planning yard modernization.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$7,476,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	67,701,000
Recommended in the bill	7,476,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	— — —
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	– 60,225,000

HEALTH CARE FUND CONTRIBUTION ¹

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$281,851,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	297,731,000
Recommended in the bill	297,731,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	+15,880,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	— — —

The Health Care Fund Contribution accrues the Coast Guard’s military, Medicare-eligible health benefit contribution to the Department of Defense Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund. Contributions are for future Medicare-eligible retirees, as well as retiree dependents and their potential survivors.

¹ This is a permanent indefinite discretionary appropriation.

RETIRED PAY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$1,210,840,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	1,249,000,000
Recommended in the bill	1,249,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	+38,160,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	— — —

The Retired Pay mandatory appropriation provides payments as identified under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans and other retired personnel entitlements identified under prior-year National Defense Authorization Acts. This appropriation also includes funding for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$3,318,797,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	3,294,853,000
Recommended in the bill	3,232,731,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	— 86,066,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	— 62,122,000

Mission

The United States Secret Service (USSS or “the Secret Service”) protects and investigates threats against the President and Vice President, their families, visiting heads of state, and other designated individuals; protects the White House, the Vice President's Residence, foreign missions, and certain other facilities within Washington, D.C.; and coordinates the security at National Special Security Events (NSSEs). The Secret Service also investigates violations of laws relating to counterfeiting of obligations and securities of the United States; financial crimes, including access device fraud, financial institution fraud, identity theft, and computer fraud; and computer-based attacks on financial, banking, and telecommunications infrastructure. In addition, the agency provides support for investigations related to missing and exploited children.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$3,238,982,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	3,036,991,000
Recommended in the bill	3,103,191,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	— 135,791,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	+66,200,000

Within the total amount provided for Operations and Support, the bill makes \$11,299,000 available until September 30, 2027 for certain activities.

Communications, Law Enforcement, and Awareness.—The Committee provides \$6,000,000 for the Secret Service's initiative to modernize and enhance situational awareness, communications, and sensor automation across protective and law enforcement operations through edge processing in Sensor Network Access Point.

Countering Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (sUAS) Technology and Training.—In light of the growing security threat posed by sUAS and the need for SLTT law enforcement to expand its usage of drones, the Committee recommends an increase of

\$5,000,000 to develop a portable detection and identification system for countering sUAS and for associated training at the National Computer Forensics Institute.

Countering Unmanned Aircraft Systems (cUAS) Review.—USSS is directed to conduct a review of its cUAS capabilities to determine further technological needs to ensure the safety of its protectees. The review shall include an evaluation of the Secret Service’s current cUAS technology and operational readiness, as well as a cost assessment for technology improvements. USSS shall provide a report to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the findings of the review.

Facial Recognition Technology for Investigations.—The recommendation includes \$5,400,000 for training and technology that leverages open-source image analysis to enhance financial criminal investigations.

Financial Crimes.—The Committee recognizes the efforts of the Secret Service’s Cyber Fraud Task Forces to combat bank card access device fraud, including skimming, across the United States. The Secret Service, in partnership with the Federal Trade Commission, other law enforcement entities, and small business owners, is encouraged to sustain and strengthen efforts to educate the public about skimming, investigate electronic crimes, and apprehend individuals responsible for skimming.

Geospatial Technology.—The Committee is concerned with the Secret Service’s ability to access, utilize, and analyze commercial space-based data and imagery products. As such, the recommendation includes \$2,000,000 for procurement of such technology across all field offices to better prepare for and execute protection of USSS protectees, as well as for NSSEs. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Secret Service shall brief the Committee on the procurement, technical or policy impediments to integration, and additional funds needed to expand the capabilities afforded by the procured technology.

National Special Security Events (NSSEs).—The recommendation includes \$15,000,000 for the Service to prepare for and execute future NSSEs, including the 2026 FIFA World Cup. USSS shall provide to the Committee updates on a quarterly basis detailing obligation and execution of funds, as well as projected resource requirements for fiscal year 2027 and beyond.

National Threat Assessment Center (NTAC).—The recommendation includes an increase of \$5,000,000 for NTAC, which supports efforts by public and private sector entities to confront the threat of targeted violence that impacts communities, including schools.

The Committee encourages the NTAC to conduct additional research into targeted violence and evidence-based practices in preventing targeted violence impacting schools, workplaces, houses of worship, universities, and other communities, to establish a nationwide training plan, and promote the development of best practices and standardization across all levels of government. NTAC shall coordinate with relevant federal and SLTT agencies; law enforcement; mental health officials; and private entities in developing and offering training courses on preventing targeted school violence to public or private entities, including local education agencies. Relevant findings shall be made publicly available on SchoolSafety.gov.

The Committee directs the Secret Service to include dedicated resources for NTAC in its fiscal year 2027 budget submission to Congress.

Recruitment and Retention Initiatives.—The Committee provides \$10,000,000 to support recruitment and retention initiatives that began in fiscal year 2025. The Committee supports all efforts to ensure a robust workforce and encourages the Secret Service to continue updating the Committee with analyses of further recruitment and retention needs.

Secret Service Hiring.—The Committee applauds the Secret Service’s progress in hiring throughout fiscal year 2025 and provides \$10,000,000 to continue such efforts. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Secret Service shall provide updated hiring projections for all law enforcement positions from fiscal year 2026 to fiscal year 2030 and detail resource requirements to meet such projections. The briefing should also include ongoing efforts to decrease the time to hire and increase yield rates from applicants to hires.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$75,598,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	254,612,000
Recommended in the bill	126,290,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	+50,692,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	– 128,322,000

The recommendation includes \$75,000,000 for the initial phase of the White House Defense Training Facility project, located at the James J. Rowley Training Center. USSS shall provide a spend plan for these funds within 45 days of the date of the enactment of this Act and shall submit a schedule of construction progress on a quarterly basis. Additionally, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Secret Service shall provide cost estimates for the second phase of the project, to include Federal and contract staffing needs.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$4,217,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	3,250,000
Recommended in the bill	3,250,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	– 967,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	– – –

TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 201. The Committee continues by reference a provision regarding overtime compensation.

Section 202. The Committee continues a provision allowing CBP to sustain or increase operations in Puerto Rico with appropriated funds.

Section 203. The Committee continues a provision regarding the availability of fee revenue collected from certain arriving passengers.

Section 204. The Committee continues a provision allowing CBP access to certain reimbursements for preclearance activities.

Section 205. The Committee continues a provision regarding the importation of prescription drugs by an individual for personal use.

Section 206. The Committee continues a provision regarding waivers of the Jones Act.

Section 207. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting DHS from establishing a border crossing fee.

Section 208. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the obligation of funds prior to the submission of an expenditure plan for funds made available for “U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements”.

Section 209. The Committee continues by reference a provision prohibiting the construction of border security barriers in specified areas.

Section 210. The Committee continues a provision on vetting operations at existing locations.

Section 211. The Committee continues and modifies a provision that describes the use of funds provided under the heading “U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements”.

Section 212. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the admission of aliens on F or M visas for attendance at an unaccredited educational institution.

Section 213. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the parole of Chinese nationals into the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Section 214. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the entry of aerosol dispensing drones made in a foreign adversary country.

Section 215. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to reduce participation in the 287(g) program.

Section 216. The Committee continues a provision regarding the 287(g) program.

Section 217. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds provided under the heading “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support” to contract for detention services if the facility receives less than “adequate” ratings in two consecutive performance evaluations.

Section 218. The Committee continues a provision regarding the reprogramming of funds related to the detention of aliens.

Section 219. The Committee continues by reference a provision that requires ICE to provide statistics about its detention population.

Section 220. The Committee continues and modifies a provision related to reporting on 287(g) agreements.

Section 221. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the transportation of aliens into the interior of the country for purposes other than enforcement.

Section 222. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the provision or facilitation of abortion services, with limited exceptions, for ICE detainees.

Section 223. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the provision of gender-affirming care for ICE detainees.

Section 224. The Committee includes a new provision requiring the Secretary to prioritize detention for aliens and ensure every

alien enrolled in an Alternatives to Detention program is equipped with mandatory GPS monitoring.

Section 225. The Committee continues a provision requiring ICE to submit an initial obligation plan.

Section 226. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the development, pilot, or implementation of a physical identification card for aliens.

Section 227. The Committee includes a new provision establishing the minimum rate of allowance paid to certain ICE detainees.

Section 228. The Committee includes a new provision limiting inspection parameters at certain facilities for the provision of detention services.

Section 229. The Committee includes a new provision regarding ICE's international presence.

Section 230. The Committee continues a provision clarifying that certain elected and appointed officials are not exempt from Federal passenger and baggage screening.

Section 231. The Committee continues a provision authorizing TSA to use funds from the Aviation Security Capital Fund for the procurement and installation of explosive detection systems or for other purposes authorized by law.

Section 232. The Committee continues a provision directing the Administrator of TSA to report to specified Committees about the agency's investment plans.

Section 233. The Committee includes a new provision amending current law to require briefings for unclaimed money at TSA checkpoints.

Section 234. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds made available by this Act under the heading "Coast Guard—Operations and Support" for recreational vessel expenses, except to the extent fees are collected from owners of yachts and credited to this appropriation.

Section 235. The Committee continues a provision requiring submission of a future-years capital investment plan for the Coast Guard.

Section 236. The Committee continues a provision allowing for use of the Coast Guard Housing Fund.

Section 237. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds made available to the Coast Guard from being used to enforce restrictions on vessel speed for the North Atlantic right whale or the Rice's whale.

Section 238. The Committee continues a provision allowing the Secret Service to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursement for personnel receiving training.

Section 239. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds made available to the Secret Service from being used for the protection of the head of a federal agency other than the Secretary of Homeland Security, except when the Director has entered into a reimbursable agreement for such protection services.

Section 240. The Committee continues a provision allowing the reprogramming of funds within "United States Secret Service—Operations and Support".

Section 241. The Committee continues a provision allowing for funds made available for "United States Secret Service—Oper-

ations and Support” to be available for travel of employees on protective missions without regard to limitations on such expenditures in this or any other Act after notification to the Committees on Appropriations.

TITLE III—PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$2,873,008,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	2,378,338,000
Recommended in the bill	2,738,206,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	– 134,802,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	+359,868,000

Mission

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) is responsible for enhancing the security of the Nation’s cyber and physical infrastructure and interoperable communications systems; safeguarding and securing cyberspace; and strengthening national preparedness and resilience.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$2,382,814,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	1,957,885,000
Recommended in the bill	2,237,159,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	– 145,655,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	+279,274,000

Bimonthly Division Briefings.—CISA shall continue to brief the Committee bimonthly on the operations of specific divisions within the agency to include references to funded programs, technology, personnel, contracts, and metrics, among other pressing topics. CISA shall work with the Committee to identify the agenda and scope of such briefings in advance.

Budget Operations Maturity.—The Committee is concerned with the budgetary gimmicks used by CISA to account for past over-hiring and shared services transfers that impact congressional program priorities. CISA is directed to notify the Committee at least five business days prior to any realignment of funds under the section 503 threshold within the bill including a detailed description of the PPA changes and purpose. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee on its efforts to improve its budgeting operations. The briefing shall include analysis of the last five fiscal year historical lapsed balances by PPA and specific line items including efforts to avoid this situation in the future. The briefing shall also include a detailed description of all non-pay to pay transfers and shared services transfers made over the last three fiscal years and how CISA will avoid needing to execute similar transfers moving forward.

Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure.—Public Law 117–103 mandates that CISA publish a Notice of Proposed Rule-making in the Federal Register within 24 months of enactment of that Act, and issue a final rule 18 months later, due September 2025, to implement mandatory cyber incident reporting for all crit-

ical infrastructure owners and operators. A subset of these owners and operators, to be defined in the rulemaking, will be required to report any cyber incident to CISA within 72 hours and any ransom payment within 24 hours. The recommendation includes additional funds for CIRCIA requirements to ensure seamless implementation. As part of the required quarterly budget and staffing briefings, CISA shall brief the Committee on a spend plan for all CIRCIA-dedicated funding and the statutory requirements supported.

Defense Capabilities.—The Committee urges CISA to identify and report to Congress on programs and initiatives that bolster its defense capabilities to prevent, identify, and remediate specific tactics and vulnerabilities known to be used by the People’s Republic of China and other foreign adversary cyber actors against U.S. critical infrastructure.

Grant Reporting.—CISA, in coordination with FEMA, is directed to continue providing the information required under this heading in House Report 118–123 accompanying Public Law 118–47.

Pay Projections and Analysis.—CISA shall continue to provide pay projections and analysis as required under this heading in House Report 118–123 accompanying Public Law 118–47 that appropriately compares enacted versus onboard personnel numbers to enable timely congressional review of salary and benefit information during the quarterly budget and staffing briefings. The required pay projections and analysis shall include cyber pay considerations. The Committee notes this information is important when assessing CISA’s progress toward hiring goals.

Quarterly Budget and Staffing Briefings.—CISA is directed to continue to provide quarterly budget and staffing briefings as described in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103.

Social Media Policy.—CISA is reminded that it is required under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47 to transmit to the Committee an official policy concerning content-related engagement with social media companies and content platforms, including rules of engagement and subject matter parameters of such engagements among the other listed requirements.

Triannual Classified Briefings.—Beginning 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and triannually thereafter, CISA shall provide a classified briefing on significant threats to the Nation within the purview of CISA’s mission. The briefings shall include at a minimum: intelligence informing programmatic or organizational changes or actions, ongoing threats to cyber or critical infrastructure, and steps taken to mitigate detected threats.

Cybersecurity

The recommendation includes \$1,094,842,000 for the Cybersecurity Division. This includes budget request consolidations within the Cybersecurity Division for shared services efficiencies and budget request transfers to Mission Support due to strategic contract realignments and the consolidation of IT systems within the Office of the Chief Information Officer; increases of \$2,004,000 for CIRCIA implementation and \$3,200,000 for cybersecurity shared services for critical infrastructure; and decreases of \$12,022,000:

due to cost savings from initial voluntary deferred resignations, \$17,430,000 for previously funded vacancies, and \$20,000,000 for cost savings due to election security mission consolidation.

The Committee supports the use of further cost savings for protective Domain Name System (DNS), open-source software, and supply chain security enhancements. Accordingly, the recommendation reverses some non-pay to pay transfers made in fiscal year 2025 to allow CISA flexibility to invest in such cybersecurity enhancements.

Attack Surface Management (ASM).—The recommendation includes a minimum of \$73,700,000 to sustain prior year funding levels for CISA’s ASM program to improve situational awareness of internet-facing attack surface vulnerabilities. The Committee recognizes that CISA’s ASM capabilities have dramatically improved the agency’s situational awareness of internet-facing attack surface vulnerabilities across the Federal Civilian Executive Branch (FCEB), SLTT, and select critical infrastructure partner networks before they can be exploited by foreign adversaries. To ensure the efficient use of funds and enable effective program execution, CISA is encouraged to leverage dedicated and sustainable procurement vehicles for ASM program contractor support and commercial capabilities. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee on the feasibility of administering an ASM shared service offering for FCEB partners, similar to what it already provides for DNS security, to include capabilities for high impact environments that handle the Federal government’s most sensitive unclassified data.

Critical Infrastructure Program.—The Committee directs CISA to prioritize funds for the Critical Infrastructure Program on the most consequential critical infrastructure sectors being targeted by foreign nation-state actors. The recommendation includes an increase of \$3,200,000 for the program. CISA shall consider bringing on new services to the program and review the efficacy of a supply-chain vendor certification and real-time risk monitoring tool that ensures adherence to international best practices and security standards. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee on a spend plan for the program, the services offered to address specific cybersecurity risks, how they made determinations about which shared services to provide based on risk, and a prioritized list of other shared services the program would implement if resources allowed.

Cyber Education, Training, and Skilling.—The Committee acknowledges the need to grow the number of qualified cybersecurity professionals within the Federal government. The Committee acknowledges the need to continue to upskill the current Federal cybersecurity workforce to address the shortage of qualified cybersecurity professionals. The Committee continues to support sustained investment in the Cyber Defense Education and Training (CDET) program; the Federal Cyber Skilling Academy; the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education; and the Cybersecurity Education and Training Assistance Program (CETAP). The Committee encourages CISA to collaborate with four-year academic institutions with specific expertise in addressing the challenges of emerging artificial intelligence technology with the goal of strengthening the Nation’s cyber defenses and building a more resilient, skills-based

workforce. CISA is also encouraged to consider partnerships with universities to create tailored programs that build upon students' prior learning experiences such as skills acquired through military service, community college programs, technical certifications, and other non-degree educational experiences.

DHS Contractor Cyber Readiness Pilot.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA is directed to brief the Committee on its assessment of the efficacy of a cyber readiness pilot that would identify critical DHS contractors based on strategic importance and risk profile, conduct in-depth cybersecurity assessments using NIST SP 800–171 standards, and deliver tailored remediation plans and provide ongoing support to ensure compliance. The goal of such pilot program would be to improve the protection of Controlled Unclassified Information and the integrity of national security supply chains. The assessment shall include resource considerations for: initial planning and contractor selection, vulnerability assessments and remediation consultation services, analytical reporting and tailored remediation recommendations, and follow-up monitoring and compliance verification.

Memory Safety.—The Committee encourages CISA, in consultation with the Sector Risk Management Agencies, to support the definition, design, development, distribution, and testing of technology that fosters memory safe protection of critical open-source packages which underpin critical infrastructure. Qualifying critical infrastructure improvements should minimize system downtime by reducing the number of critical security patches that need to be applied, be certified or certifiable to meet safety standards in their industries, and able to be implemented in a timely manner. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee on its progress to harden critical infrastructure memory safety attack surfaces across priority critical infrastructure sectors.

Persistent Access Capability (PAC).—The Committee recognizes the critical role CISA's Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) PAC program plays in strengthening the cybersecurity posture of FCEB agencies and ensuring proactive threat hunting and incident response without operational impacts to FCEB networks. The Committee directs CISA to encourage all FCEB agencies to expeditiously implement the timelines and implementation milestones set forth in associated CISA guidance to achieve full enrollment of applicable endpoints in PAC-compliant EDR solutions and adoption of technical controls necessary to support real-time cyber threat visibility across Federal networks. FCEB agencies shall ensure that CISA has timely and effective access to required cybersecurity data, consistent with established security, privacy, and oversight measures. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee on PAC implementation, including FCEB agency compliance status, technical challenges, any resource constraints, and recommended actions to ensure expeditious adoption.

Post-Quantum Cryptography.—The Committee recognizes the importance of FCEB agencies building robust and accurate cryptographic inventories to support a post-quantum transition. The Committee also recognizes the importance of automating cryptographic inventories at FCEB agencies in alignment with guidance

from CISA, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall provide a briefing detailing: (1) the status of automated cryptographic inventory adoption at FCEB agencies; (2) gaps or inconsistencies in inventorying methods across agencies; and (3) recommendations for standardizing and enhancing automation to ensure seamless migration to quantum-resistant cryptographic algorithms.

Red Teaming.—The Committee encourages CISA to consider ways to enhance cybersecurity penetration testing and red teaming activities for FCEB agencies, as well as high priority critical infrastructure companies, to augment network hardening and security operations.

Regulation Harmonization.—The Committee is concerned with the proliferation of cybersecurity regulations from multiple government entities and the potential impacts on effective and efficient compliance. CISA’s efforts to promote cybersecurity regulatory harmonization should continue in collaboration with the Office of the National Cyber Director with the goal of strengthening security while reducing duplicative and conflicting cybersecurity requirements to minimize time, expense, and complexity of compliance. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee on progress towards harmonizing and streamlining duplicative cybersecurity rules and regulations. Additionally, the brief should identify any remaining barriers to harmonization and provide recommendations to expedite solutions.

Security Operations Center Modernization.—CISA’s Security Operations Center “as-a-Service” (SOCaaS) offering, currently delivered by the DOJ, provides FCEB agencies with a customizable menu of security operations services including threat monitoring, detection and incident response, threat intelligence, and cybersecurity investigations. The Committee notes that cutting edge cloud-delivered technologies leveraging artificial intelligence and advanced machine learning are rapidly accelerating the capabilities of both network defenders and foreign adversaries. To stay ahead of the threat, Federal network defenders must be able to access, interpret, and rapidly analyze large amounts of security data from a variety of deployed sensors and capabilities; quickly identify, prioritize, and triage potential security incidents; and quickly mitigate threats wherever possible. Therefore, CISA is directed to work with the DOJ to assess the feasibility of transitioning SOCaaS delivery to CISA and deploying a new, modern SOCaaS offering capable of consolidating existing agency network security data and tools into an AI-driven platform to provide FCEB agencies state-of-the-art security intelligence and automation management capabilities. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA and its DOJ partners shall brief the Committee on its assessment and any resources required to facilitate the transition.

Semiannual Cybersecurity Technology and Services Briefings.—The Committee directs CISA to continue semiannual briefings on the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS), the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) program, and Joint Collaborative Environment (JCE) including information on the remaining NCPS capabilities and the new Cyber Analytics and Data System capabilities. The briefings shall include timelines and ac-

quisition strategies from the NCPS transition to JCE as well as a full description of the CDM and JCE capabilities currently deployed; the gaps remaining; and funding levels for the prior fiscal year, the current fiscal year, and the budget year for each capability.

Specific Foreign Vehicle Cyber Risks.—The Committee recognizes the importance of better understanding the potential security risks of vehicles operating in the United States that send telemetry to and receive updates from companies considered foreign entities of concern, and whether such entities empower their governments to access sensitive data for national security purposes. Such activity would raise significant privacy and security concerns for data used by connected vehicles manufactured and operated by companies incorporated in foreign countries of concern, particularly the potential for unauthorized access to collect and transmit data, implement surveillance capabilities embedded within a vehicle's technology, and disable some vehicles. The Committee directs CISA, in partnership with the appropriate Sector Risk Management Agencies, to identify potential risks to U.S. critical infrastructure related to vehicles that send telemetry to and receive updates from companies considered as foreign entities of concern. CISA shall report to the Committee on its findings not later than 240 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program (SLCGP).—The Committee encourages CISA, in coordination with FEMA, to consider targeted outreach to elementary and secondary schools as the Department administers the SLCGP.

Infrastructure Security

The recommendation includes \$120,889,000 for the Infrastructure Security Division. This includes budget request transfers to Mission Support due to strategic contract realignments and consolidation of IT systems within the Office of the Chief Information Officer; an increase of \$1,350,000 for 2026 FIFA World Cup activities; and decreases of: \$1,895,000 due to cost savings from initial voluntary deferred resignations, \$3,398,000 for previously funded vacancies, and \$8,251,000 for cost savings due to the lapse in the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards program authorization.

Bombing Prevention.—The recommendation includes \$26,623,000 for the Office for Bombing Prevention (OBP). The CISA OBP plays a critical role in ensuring public safety and reducing the Nation's vulnerability to explosive threats by building capabilities to deter, prevent, and respond to bombing incidents and the use of explosives against critical infrastructure. The Committee encourages CISA to enhance partnerships between OBP and entities addressing similar missions, including the FBI's Hazardous Devices School and Terrorist Devices Analytic Center and the ATF's National Center for Explosives Training and Research and U.S. Bomb Data Center. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the cost-benefit analysis and feasibility review of collocating OBP with these entities to further such collaboration, including any resources associated with collocating facilities and personnel.

Strengthening Preparedness for Critical Infrastructure and Special Events.—The Committee recognizes that the CISA Exercise Program provides valuable services that help SLTT and private sector stakeholders enhance the security and resilience of the Nation’s critical infrastructure, enabling them to prepare for and respond to threats or attacks targeting critical infrastructure, mass gatherings, and other high-profile events. This is particularly important in advance of upcoming special events, including the 2026 FIFA World Cup and the Olympics. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall provide a briefing to the Committee on a spend plan for CISA Exercise Support Services.

Emergency Communications

The recommendation includes \$91,422,000 for the Emergency Communications Division. This includes budget request transfers to Mission Support due to strategic contract realignments and consolidation of IT systems within the Office of the Chief Information Officer; increases of: \$850,000 for 2026 FIFA World Cup activities and \$3,200,000 for network priority services proofs of concept; and decreases of: \$210,000 for cost savings due to the workforce transition program, \$1,682,000 due to cost savings from initial voluntary deferred resignations, \$2,000,000 for a grant program, and \$2,100,000 for previously funded vacancies.

First Responder Emergency Medical Communications Program (REMCDP).—The recommendation reduces the REMCDP program to \$2,000,000 for CISA to administer competitive grants for SLTT merit-based demonstration projects and technical assistance offerings that support the implementation of the National Emergency Communications Plan through innovative approaches to interoperable emergency medical communications in rural areas.

Next Generation Network Priority Services (NGN-PS).—The Committee is aware of proofs of concept currently supported through the NGN-PS Phase II program, including the development of highly customizable platforms enabling communication between disparate wireless and wired protocols. The recommendation includes an enhancement of \$3,200,000 for the NGN-PS program.

Securing Communications Networks.—CISA is urged to continue to identify ways to encourage Federal, SLTT, and private sector partners to replace any technology or services provided by companies on the Federal Communications Commission Covered List (List of Equipment and Services Covered by section 2 of the Secure Networks Act), which leaves entities exposed to cyber vulnerabilities and foreign espionage.

Integrated Operations

The recommendation includes \$213,398,000 for the Integrated Operations Division. This includes budget request consolidations within Integrated Operations for the chemical security mission and transfers to Mission Support due to strategic contract realignments and consolidation of IT systems within the Office of the Chief Information Officer; increases of: \$800,000 for 2026 FIFA World Cup activities, \$2,460,000 for chemical security mission realignment, and \$15,219,000 for CIRCIA implementation; and decreases of:

\$1,950,000 for cost savings due to election security mission consolidation, \$5,336,000 for previously funded vacancies, \$5,505,000 for cost savings due to the workforce transition program, and \$12,331,000 due to cost savings from initial voluntary deferred resignations.

CISA Support to Pacific Islands.—The Committee supports the work of CISA in bolstering the cyber and physical security of Federal, SLTT, and critical infrastructure partners in the Indo-Pacific region and encourages CISA to consider potential areas for growth, and resources needed to expand such Pacific Island engagement including to counter activities by foreign nation-state actors. The Committee also encourages CISA to assess the cybersecurity of Guam’s energy installations, in coordination with Guam Power Authority, to determine areas of need and opportunities for federal support.

Regional Security Advisors.—The Committee urges CISA to fill security advisor vacancies in the ten CISA regional offices, as highlighted in the 2022–2026 Strategic Plan. These advisors will be in addition to the Cybersecurity State Coordinators established in furtherance of section 1717 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (P.L. 116–283), in order to supplement regional capability in areas of high demand or particular national security importance. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee with representatives from the regional offices on efforts to fill these vacancies.

Risk Management Operations

The recommendation includes \$67,206,000 for the Risk Management Operations Division. This includes budget request transfers to Mission Support due to strategic contract realignments and consolidation of IT systems within the Office of the Chief Information Officer and decreases of: \$931,000 for cost savings due to election security mission consolidation, \$1,091,000 due to cost savings from initial voluntary deferred resignations, \$3,093,000 to refocus the National Risk Management Center on critical infrastructure, and \$16,295,000 for previously funded vacancies.

Digital Twin Technology.—The Committee recognizes that digital twin technology can provide real-time information regarding the physical and cybersecurity of important facilities, systems, and assets. The Committee encourages CISA to consider whether digital twin technology would improve its ability to understand, manage, and reduce risk to the Nation’s cyber and physical infrastructure.

Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements

The recommendation includes \$89,847,000 for the Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements Division. This includes budget request transfers to Mission Support due to strategic contract realignments and consolidation of IT systems within the Office of the Chief Information Officer; an increase of \$3,200,000 for a cyber capacity building program; and decreases of: \$390,000 for cost savings due to the workforce transition program, \$794,000 due to cost savings from initial voluntary deferred resignations, \$2,396,000 for previously funded vacancies.

Cyber Innovation Center.—The recommendation includes an additional \$3,200,000 for the Cyber Innovation Center.

Cyber Talent Programs.—The Committee supports CISA’s efforts to work with FCEB agencies to streamline cyber workforce and education programs and recognizes the value of the following programs: the CISA Try Cyber program, which helps provide early skill identification and the fostering of cyber career interest of critically needed cyber talent; the Threat Sandbox Challenges program, which allows CISA to provide rapid training to future cyberspace defenders on some of the most dangerous Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) identified in the CISA Known Exploited Vulnerabilities (KEV) Catalog; and AI workforce programs. These programs ensure that CISA is prepared to provide early skill identification within cyber and AI jobs internally and support cyber talent identification and pipeline programs for the FCEB. The Committee encourages CISA to use cost savings from deferred resignations within the Stakeholder Engagement PPA to bolster such programs.

Mission Support

The recommendation includes \$559,555,000 for the Mission Support Division. This includes increases due to budget request transfers for strategic contract realignments and consolidation of IT systems within the Office of the Chief Information Officer and decreases of: \$853,000 due to cost savings from initial voluntary deferred resignations, \$6,510,000 for previously funded vacancies, \$16,800,000 for cost savings due to the workforce transition program, and \$34,675,000 for Mission Support efficiencies consistent with the budget request.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$489,401,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	420,453,000
Recommended in the bill	501,047,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	+11,646,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	+80,594,000

The recommendation for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements includes \$396,147,000 for the CDM program, \$65,810,000 for the Cyber Analytics Data System (CADS), \$29,090,000 for Next Generation Networks Priority Services, and \$10,000,000 for the CyberSentry program.

Cloud-Native Security.—The Committee is aware of the CISA CDM program’s testing and evaluation of commercially available cloud native application protection platform solutions. Such solutions help Federal Civilian Executive Branch (FCEB) agencies better protect cloud infrastructure and modern applications by remediating vulnerabilities and preventing attacks. These solutions also provide CISA with comprehensive visibility into the security posture of Federal network cloud infrastructure. Not less than \$8,000,000 of the amount provided for CDM shall be available for the deployment of proven, scalable cloud native application protection platform tooling to the FCEB. The Committee encourages CISA to leverage commercial solutions that meet the highest level of security requirements for cloud-delivered services on unclassified

networks to FCEB agencies, in order to better protect federal agencies' most sensitive unclassified data and secure federal agency software solutions through the software development lifecycle. CISA shall include an update on steps taken to fulfill this guidance during required fiscal year 2026 quarterly CDM program execution briefs.

CyberSentry.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall transmit to the Committee a spend plan for the additional CyberSentry capacity it will achieve with the \$10,000,000 provided for fiscal year 2026. The Committee encourages CISA to add at least 30 new CyberSentry partners with the funds provided and to accelerate the engineering required to reduce the cost per deployment and achieve further scalability of the program. CISA is directed to prioritize the expansion of the program to the top at-risk critical infrastructure sectors and companies.

Endpoint Detection and Response Technologies.—The Committee supports the comprehensive, real-time threat detection and proactive threat prevention capabilities of Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) technologies through the CDM program. These solutions replace key legacy cybersecurity tools, simplify cyber programs, and provide more complete protection for distributed enterprises, including those with travel and remote work requirements. Leveraging EDR, U.S. government defenders can perform threat hunting, incident response, and a variety of other essential cybersecurity tasks. CISA shall continue to provide the data required under this heading as described in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47 during the semiannual Cybersecurity Technology and Services briefings. In such briefings, CISA shall include a timeline for deployment to cloud environments and more information on how it is leveraging EDR technologies to support vulnerability management, IT hygiene, and to enable more responsive managed threat hunting. The Committee provided an enhancement of \$41,040,000 for CDM Network Security Management, of which EDR is a part.

Internet of Things (IoT) Patch Automation.—The Committee is aware that automated software patch remediation capabilities have been certified by MITRE Labs as interoperable with the CDM program's existing hardware asset management tools to effectively remediate out-of-compliance IoT devices through firmware, password, and certificate management capabilities. CISA is directed to evaluate inclusion into CDM to make the technology available for FCEB agencies.

Mobile Threat Defense (MTD) for Federal Civilian Networks.—The Committee recognizes the increasingly sophisticated methods being employed by both nation-state and other actors to gain access to government mobile devices. The Committee is concerned about the number of government devices without mobile device security and the pace of deployment. The recommendation includes an increase of \$5,000,000 within the CDM program to expedite the distribution of mobile device security capabilities across FCEB agencies. The funds shall address emerging threats to mobile devices by supporting the deployment of MTD technologies, the integration of MTD with other mobile security technologies, and the alignment of these efforts with zero trust cybersecurity principles. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief

the Committee on progress made toward rolling out MTD technologies across the FCEB, including milestones and remaining challenges.

New CDM Capability Pilot.—The recommendation includes \$6,000,000 within the CDM program for piloting of new technology capabilities to become available to FCEB agencies. The maximum available for a single technology is \$2,500,000, and the Committee encourages CISA to test and evaluate multiple commercially available technologies for inclusion in the pilot. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee on a spend plan, including the technologies chosen, the process for choosing the technologies, and the new capabilities they would provide for securing FCEB agencies.

Operational Technology (OT) Security.—The Committee is encouraged by CISA's increased focus on the cybersecurity posture of OT and Industrial Control Systems. Inventorying allows agencies to establish a baseline to enable monitoring and detecting unauthorized, abnormal, or potentially malicious activities. Requiring agencies to incorporate IoT and OT assets into the CDM program helps reduce agency threat surface, increase visibility into the Federal cybersecurity posture, and improve Federal cybersecurity response capabilities. CISA is directed to evaluate inclusion into the new CDM capability pilot to make the technology available for FCEB agencies.

Securing Artificial Intelligence (AI) Tools.—While the safe and secure use of AI can enhance U.S. government mission effectiveness, the use of unauthorized AI software, including models developed by companies headquartered in, or operating from, foreign countries of concern, can put government networks, data, and applications at risk. Maintaining the security and integrity of AI systems requires a comprehensive approach involving continuous monitoring, assessment, and improvement of the security posture of AI models, data, and infrastructure, in order to effectively identify and address vulnerabilities, misconfigurations, and potential risks associated with AI adoption, and ensure compliance with data handling and security regulations. The Committee is aware of AI security posture management, access, and runtime security solutions that can enable U.S. Federal agencies to proactively protect AI systems from threats, minimize data exposure, and maintain the trustworthiness of AI applications in Federal networks. CISA is directed to evaluate inclusion into the new CDM capability pilot to make the technology available for FCEB agencies.

Software Bill of Materials (SBOM).—The Committee recognizes the importance of SBOM protocols as a comprehensive list of all components, libraries, and dependencies that constitute software. This is critical for tracking components to ensure security, compliance, and operational integrity. The Committee also notes that such a program in CDM must support all asset types, including applications, firmware, operating systems, containers, and cloud workloads, at a government-level scale imperative for the CDM program to meet its goals of comprehensive visibility and near-instantaneous response capabilities. CISA is directed to evaluate inclusion into the new CDM capability pilot to make the technology available for FCEB agencies.

Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA).—The Committee supports CISA’s efforts to guide the adoption of ZTA across FCEB agencies. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA, in coordination with the Office of the National Cyber Director and OMB, shall brief the Committee on FCEB agency progress toward adopting Zero Trust Architectures, as outlined in Federal government-wide policy memoranda and standards, and efforts to engage FCEB agencies on leveraging the CDM program to upgrade to Zero Trust solutions.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$793,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	---
Recommended in the bill	---
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	– 793,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	---

The recommendation includes no funds for Research and Development.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$27,296,780,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	30,723,891,000
Recommended in the bill	31,833,515,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	+4,536,735,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	+1,109,624,000

Mission

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) helps build, sustain, and improve the Nation’s capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards through disaster response, recovery, and grant programs supporting first responders, emergency management, mitigation activities, and preparedness.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$1,483,990,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	1,499,955,000
Recommended in the bill	1,474,420,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	– 9,570,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	– 25,535,000

The recommendation includes \$1,474,420,000 for FEMA Operations and Support, including increases of: \$111,000 for cloud modernization and maintenance, \$2,907,000 for Community Project Funding grant administration, \$3,000,00 for 2026 FIFA World Cup activities, \$5,137,000 for continuity of communications, \$6,000,000 for technology enhancements, \$47,000,000 for the Mt. Weather Emergency Operations Center, and decreases of: \$83,873,000 for previously funded vacancies and \$9,180 consistent with the administration’s requested reduction of equity related positions.

Deferred Resignation Program (DRP).—The Committee is aware that FEMA is one of the DHS components that will see a significant reduction to its number of full-time employees due to the DRP process in which hundreds of employees chose to voluntarily sepa-

rate from the agency in fiscal year 2025. The Committee supports the use of further cost savings towards IT modernization efforts to streamline FEMA programs and systems.

Mitigation

Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Program.—The BRIC program was established by Congress in the Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018 (P.L. 115–254) and signed into law by President Trump with bipartisan support. While the program was originally intended to improve disaster mitigation efforts and decrease the costs associated with Federal disaster relief, over the last few years the program shifted outside its intended scope. However, the Committee is disappointed that FEMA unilaterally decided to cancel the program instead of implementing appropriate reforms to improve it. The Committee urges the Department to identify and implement reforms as needed without forgoing investments critical to communities across the country to prepare for and recover from future natural disasters.

Forest Fire Mitigation.—The Committee notes that new homes continue to be built within the “wildland-urban interface” (WUI) and that as many as 4.5 million homes are at high or extreme risk of wildfires. FEMA is encouraged to identify more ways to support at-risk communities, particularly those in the WUI, that wish to proactively implement mitigation measures, particularly through the pre-disaster mitigation program among others.

Hazard Mitigation Natural Infrastructure.—The Committee is aware that rehabilitation or establishment of natural infrastructure, including but not limited to marshes, wetlands, mangroves, and dunes can improve resilience, reduce damage from flooding and coastal storm surges, and provide effective floodplain management. Such natural infrastructure can also have long-term beneficial impacts on topography, soils, water quality, wetlands, floodplains, coastal resources, aquatic resources, and public health and safety in coastal areas. The Committee encourages FEMA to continue to engage with other Federal and non-Federal stakeholders to develop and support conservation and environment-based flood mitigation measures and to utilize mitigation grant funds for natural infrastructure projects.

Preparedness and Protection

Animal Wellness Act Implementation and Mobile Pet Shelters.—The Planning for Animal Wellness Act (P.L. 117–212) required FEMA to establish a working group of experts to review and recommend best practices and Federal guidance on the needs of household pets, service and assistance animals, and captive animals, as appropriate, in emergency and disaster preparedness, response, and recovery. FEMA shall keep the Committee apprised of its efforts to implement Public Law 117–212 and any recommendations made by the working group not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. FEMA is encouraged to consider ways to provide mobile pet shelter sites for use during major disasters or units that can be deployed quickly to offer temporary shelter and transport for household pets.

Strategic Stockpiles.—FEMA, in partnership with the Department of Health and Human Services, shall provide an update within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the coordination of Federal resources to strengthen the capabilities of state strategic stockpiles, minimize duplication, and respond strategically to emergencies.

Wireless Emergency Alerts.—The Committee reminds FEMA of the requirement under this heading in House Report 118–123 accompanying Public Law 118–47 and urges the on-time transmission of the report.

Response and Recovery

Innovative Technologies in Coordinated Disaster Response.—The Committee is aware that FEMA employs innovative technologies, including Geographic Information System (GIS) tools in collaboration with nonprofit entities, to improve disaster response capabilities, such as urban search and rescue software platforms. The recommendation includes \$3,000,000 for the Office of Response and Recovery, in close coordination with the U.S. Fire Administration, to expand existing geospatial search and rescue training, planning, and response program in collaboration with appropriate partners and to continue sustainment and expansion of search and rescue geospatial support technology solutions in preparation for emergency incidents and disaster responses. In addition, the Committee directs FEMA to ensure imagery and information collected through these tools and technologies be made routinely available to support joint preliminary damage assessments and the delivery of FEMA's disaster assistance programs, as appropriate. FEMA shall consider appropriate data exchange between these efforts and the National Emergency Response Information System (NERIS). Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on a spend plan for the funds and information on how FEMA plans to integrate the solution, where appropriate, with NERIS.

National Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Response System.—The Committee recommends a total of \$56,000,000 to support the 28 US&R Task Forces, which conduct critical search, rescue, and recovery operations around the country and are deployed on a moment's notice. State and local partners provide significant contributions to ensure these teams are operationally ready to deploy to nationwide disasters, but the funding needs of each task force have exceeded the ability of local partners to support them on their own. This reflects rapidly rising costs due to increased labor and equipment costs, an increase in the frequency of deployments, and an expansion of expected response capabilities.

Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) Satellite-Driven Hazard Monitoring.—The Committee recognizes that shortening natural disaster response times saves lives, reduces suffering, and helps communities recover quicker. The Committee understands that FEMA has used SAR satellite-driven hazard monitoring technology to analyze disasters such as floods and wildfires, and this data has specifically been proven effective in streamlining disaster declarations, improving immediate situational awareness, and in supporting FEMA's community engagements following major disasters. The recommendation includes \$3,000,000 for FEMA to expand the use

of this SAR-driven hazard monitoring technology to help FEMA reduce fraud, streamline individual assistance payments, decrease reliance on costly airborne assets, and save taxpayer dollars through enterprise-wide efficiencies. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on a spend plan for the funds and its efforts to integrate SAR satellite-driven hazard monitoring technology into its disaster operations.

Veterinary Emergency Teams Pilot.—Consistent with section 1218 of the Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018 (P.L. 115–254), the Committee strongly encourages FEMA to coordinate with appropriate federal agencies to partner with accredited colleges of veterinary medicine with a history of disaster response deployments in order to establish one or more national veterinary emergency teams.

Mission Support

Enterprise-Wide Technology.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the FEMA office of the Chief Information Officer, in coordination with program offices including those that utilize GIS and SAR technology, shall develop a strategy to implement a persistent enterprise-wide suite of technology solutions that can be used during the life-cycle of FEMA’s emergency response and recovery efforts. The strategy shall incorporate different types of technology that FEMA would benefit having persistent enterprise-wide access to, the use cases for such technology in multiple different types of application, a cost-benefit analysis of persistent versus one-off procurement of such technology, and a process for offices to identify technology needs and nominate solutions for consideration.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$99,528,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	156,419,000
Recommended in the bill	158,419,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	+58,891,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	+2,000,000

The recommendation includes \$158,419,000 for FEMA Procurement, Construction, and Improvements, including \$2,000,000 for the National Fire Incident Reporting System, \$12,000,00 for the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System, \$12,284,000 for Financial Systems Modernization, \$16,135,000 for Enterprise Data & Analytics Modernization, \$52,375,000 for the National Continuity Strategic Partner Program, and \$63,625,000 for Mt. Weather Facilities.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$3,203,262,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	2,593,517,000
Recommended in the bill	3,726,676,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	– 159,586,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	+1,133,159,000

A comparison of the fiscal year 2025 enacted level to the Committee recommended level by budget activity is as follows:

	FY25 Enacted	Recommendation
Grants		
State Homeland Security Grant Program	468,000,000	520,000,000
(Operation Stonegarden)	(81,000,000)	(90,000,000)
(Nonprofit Security)	— — —	— — —
(Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program)	(13,500,000)	(15,000,000)
Urban Area Security Initiative	553,500,000	615,000,000
(Nonprofit Security)	— — —	— — —
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	274,500,000	305,000,000
Public Transportation Security Assistance	94,500,000	94,500,000
(Amtrak Security)	(9,000,000)	(9,000,000)
(Over-the-Road Bus Security)	(1,800,000)	(1,000,000)
Port Security Grants	90,000,000	100,000,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	324,000,000	360,000,000
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response	324,000,000	360,000,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants	319,500,000	355,000,000
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program	281,475,000	312,750,000
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants	10,800,000	9,720,000
Emergency Food and Shelter	117,000,000	105,300,000
Next Generation Warning System	40,000,000	40,000,000
Community Project Funding	— — —	170,000,000
Subtotal, Grants	2,897,275,000	3,347,270,000
Terrorism and Targeted Violence Prevention (by transfer)	(18,000,000)	— — —
Alternatives to Detention Case Management (by transfer)	(15,000,000)	— — —
Shelter and Services Program (by transfer)	(650,000,000)	— — —
Subtotal, Grants (including transfers)	3,580,275,000	3,347,270,000
Education, Training, and Exercises		
Center for Domestic Preparedness	71,352,000	71,421,000
Center for Homeland Defense and Security	16,200,000	16,200,000
Emergency Management Institute	32,240,000	32,319,000
U.S. Fire Administration	59,975,000	60,084,000
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	90,900,000	101,000,000
Continuing Training Grants	14,400,000	16,000,000
National Exercise Program	20,920,000	20,956,000
Securing The Cities Program	— — —	61,426,000
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises	305,987,000	379,406,000
Total, Federal Assistance	3,203,262,000	3,726,676,000
Total, Federal Assistance (including transfers)	\$3,886,262,000	3,726,676,000

Grants

Advanced National Security Training.—The Committee recognizes the importance of providing accredited, advanced national security training for first responders serving urban and rural communities, as well as Tribal communities nationwide. The Committee supports efforts to develop intensive, immersive, and agency-integrated training that enhances preparedness and response capabilities across a range of evolving threats. The Committee encourages FEMA to incorporate best practices and international expertise in areas such as search and rescue, counterterrorism, border enforcement, school safety, cybersecurity, cartel violence response, mass casualty incidents, natural disaster response, trauma care, and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. The Committee supports FEMA's continued engagement with first responder communities to ensure this training strengthens interagency cohesion and operational readiness.

Continuing Training Grants.—The recommendation includes \$16,000,000 for Continuing Training Grants, including not less than \$6,000,000 to be competitively awarded for FEMA-certified

rural and Tribal training, of which not less than \$3,000,000 is for rural and not less than \$3,000,000 is for Tribal. Special emphasis should be given to filling rural training gaps as identified in the National Tribal and Rural Training Needs Assessment. The Committee also supports FEMA's use of Continuing Training Grants for the National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium.

Cost-Share Analysis.—FEMA is directed to provide recommendations on the appropriateness of adjustments to existing cost-sharing splits, or in the case that none exist, new cost-sharing splits that improve the effectiveness and resilience of the programs on American communities. FEMA shall brief the Committee on the analysis and recommendations within 210 days of the date of enactment of this Act, to include any legislative or regulatory action needed to carry out such recommendations.

Flood Early Warning System Upgrades.—The Committee recognizes the importance of early warning systems in protecting communities and infrastructure from the impacts of flooding. The Committee encourages FEMA to work with SLTT governments to identify ways to upgrade their flood warning systems using existing Federal resources.

National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC).—The Committee recommendation includes \$101,000,000 for the NDPC and acknowledges its positive impact on domestic preparedness by training emergency responders and event personnel against a range of threats including chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives incidents. The Committee recognizes the potential threats inherent to large spectator sports and special events particularly as communities around the Nation prepare for the 2026 FIFA World Cup and the 2028 Olympics. Of the funds provided, \$3,000,000 shall be used to improve domestic preparedness and provide training to emergency responders and event personnel involved in such large spectator events.

Next Generation Warning System.—The Committee supports the mission of the Next Generation Warning System Grant Program (NGWSGP) to help public media entities replace and upgrade aging infrastructure needed to enhance alert, warning, and other public safety communications systems to ensure national resilience and the ability to meet the evolving nature of public alerting challenges. The recommendation includes \$40,000,000 for NGWSGP.

Nonprofit Security Grant Program.—The Committee includes \$305,000,000 for the Nonprofit Security Grant Program. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA is directed to brief to the Committee on the Nonprofit Security Grant Program for fiscal years 2023, 2024, and 2025. The briefing shall detail by fiscal year: the number of grant applications submitted, the total amount of grant funding requested, the number of grants awarded, and, for each grant award, the name of the recipient, the amount, and the project type including detailed information on what the funds will be used for. The brief shall also include an analysis of the impacts of the program, including tangible results demonstrating how the program has improved preparedness and reduced the risk of terrorist or other extremist attacks. The briefing shall also include an analysis of the efficacy of the expanded scope of the program to include nonprofit consortia. The Committee encourages FEMA to work with states to consider the eligibility of

nonprofit organizations that memorialize historic sites of acts of terrorism.

Operation Stonegarden.—The Committee strongly supports the mission of the Operation Stonegarden program to enhance cooperation and coordination among CBP, Federal, and SLTT law enforcement agencies to improve overall border security. The recommendation includes \$90,000,000 for Operation Stonegarden. The Committee reminds FEMA of the need to ensure states make proper and timely distributions to local governments. The Committee encourages the Department to explore how funding can be used by grant recipients to purchase technology such as cameras, sensors, drones, and communications upgrades including land mobile radios. The Committee also encourages the Department to explore how grant funding can be used to help interdict illicit outbound firearms and currency.

School Safety.—The Committee encourages FEMA to work with states and school districts to increase awareness of funding opportunities for school hardening measures that may be eligible activities under the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI), the State Homeland Security Program, and the Nonprofit Security Grant Program. Funds may be used for bullet resistant doors and glass; hinge-locking mechanisms; immediate notification to emergency 911 systems; mechanisms that provide real time actionable intelligence directly to law enforcement and first responders; installation of distraction devices or other countermeasures administered by law enforcement; and other measures determined to provide significant improvement to school physical security.

Shelter and Services Program (SSP).—The recommendation includes no funds for SSP for fiscal year 2026.

UASI Review.—The Committee encourages the GAO to assess the risk assessment model used to allocate funds for the UASI grants and recommend any necessary changes to Congress to ensure adequate funding for regions of similar populations.

Unmanned Aircraft Training.—The Committee supports the FAA Center of Excellence for Unmanned Aerial Systems (ASSURE) Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) training program for first responders in a leadership role to understand how to manage larger-scale and more complex disasters. The Committee encourages FEMA to work toward the development of a framework to build workforce skills and a database of those capable of applying them in local, state, and national emergencies. The Committee supports FEMA's use of Continuing Training Grants for this purpose.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$22,510,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	26,474,000,000
Recommended in the bill	26,474,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	+3,964,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	— — —

The recommendation includes \$26,474,000,000 for the Disaster Relief Fund, consistent with the President's fiscal year 2026 request.

Cross-Agency Disaster Data Coordination and Collaboration.—The Committee directs FEMA to continue to collaborate with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the

Small Business Administration (SBA) in a manner which allows for rapid and timely data collection and sharing as it relates to federal disaster assistance, including the determination of financial need for the DRF, the Community Development Block Grant-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program, and SBA disaster loans. These agencies are further directed to provide joint monthly reports on need by federally declared disaster, as that data becomes available. Upon enactment of this Act, FEMA, HUD, and SBA are directed to jointly brief the Committee if any of the three agencies indicate that they cannot process or share the data as needed in a timely manner. Finally, FEMA, HUD, and SBA are directed to jointly brief the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on any challenges that exist in sharing and processing data related to interplay of these three disaster programs.

Disaster Assistance for New Mothers.—The Committee recognizes the clinical benefits of breastfeeding for infants and new mothers and urges FEMA to improve access to breastfeeding supplies after major disasters through Critical Needs Assistance or other programs. In the aftermath of a major disaster, FEMA is directed to coordinate with SLTT and volunteer organizations to ensure that disaster survivors have information on support available for breastfeeding equipment and supplies.

Disaster Assistance for Persistent Poverty Counties.—Public Law 117–103 increased the Federal cost share from 75 percent to 90 percent for major disasters declared during calendar years 2020 and 2021. The Committee encourages FEMA to adjust the cost share for persistent poverty counties for disasters declared during calendar year 2024.

Disaster Declaration Threshold Change Impact on Rural Areas.—The Committee recognizes FEMA is conducting an ongoing review of disaster declaration thresholds to improve the process, but remains concerned that a rapidly implemented significant increase to the threshold could unfairly affect states that are more rural, with lower budgets, or that are more susceptible to disasters. The Committee urges FEMA to account for these considerations as it evaluates formal policy changes moving forward.

Distribution of Surplus Goods During Emergencies.—The Committee recognizes the challenges posed by major disasters and the large volume of supplies that they require. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on current operations related to the procurement and storage of goods at warehouses for use during major disasters, including the scope and scale of any product insecurity, and an analysis of the efficacy of repurposing returned or surplus consumer goods for these purposes. FEMA is encouraged to engage with organizations that provide resources that serve the public interest and have the capacity to ensure that surplus goods are distributed and used appropriately.

Domestic Production of Disaster Shelters.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the timely delivery of vital assistance to victims in the aftermath of major disasters, including shelter and housing assistance for individuals and families displaced from their homes. The Committee strongly encourages FEMA to ensure American-made shelters are considered for purposes of providing federal disaster relief for future major disasters.

Emergency Housing.—The Committee recognizes the vital support FEMA provides to communities in the aftermath of major disasters, including sheltering and housing assistance for individuals and families displaced from their homes. The Committee is concerned that housing shortages may impact recovery efforts, reduce community resiliency, and cause long-term displacement after a major disaster. FEMA is directed to submit a report to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act that details emergency housing operations for major disasters over the last four years, including the type of sheltering and housing assistance provided to survivors and responders, the costs associated with the shelter and housing assistance, the number of individuals and families housed, and the duration of housing assistance.

GAO Assessment of Temporary Shelter Options.—The Committee recognizes the need for FEMA to ensure vital resources deployed in the aftermath of major disasters are done so in the most efficient and cost-effective manner possible. As such, the Committee requests that GAO conduct an assessment of current commercial off-the-shelf temporary shelter options and whether FEMA has utilized the most cost-effective solutions over the past three years during natural disasters, including for the Maui wildfires and Hurricane Ian.

Insurance Policy Review.—The Committee encourages FEMA to review the 2015 Policy on Insurance to consider if there are ways to better reflect the current commercial market and the utilization by applicants of innovative mechanisms, including self-retention plans funded with an applicant's own money, to access commercial insurance products to cover losses from natural disasters.

Major Disaster Telehealth Capabilities.—The Committee recognizes the importance of uninterrupted access to health care during major disasters and encourages FEMA to consider ways to enable the deployment of telemedicine and mobile diagnostic units in areas affected by such major disasters, including virtual emergency room consultations and mobile healthcare solutions.

Post-Disaster Temporary Shelter Options.—The Committee encourages FEMA to review existing agency parameters regarding the types of shelters eligible for federal reimbursement to consider new and innovative industry materials, and other viable, cost-effective options for SLTT governments. Specifically, the Committee urges FEMA to review current utilization restrictions and categorical eligibility regarding temporary transportable housing units and alternative temporary transportable housing units for disaster recovery efforts.

Reimbursement Delays.—The Committee encourages FEMA to work with SLTT governments to ensure they are providing reimbursements in a timely manner to avoid costs related to reimbursement payment delays.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$239,785,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	202,100,000
Recommended in the bill	202,100,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	– 37,685,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	– – –

Flood Insurance Rate Maps.—FEMA is reminded of the requirement under this header in House Report 118–123 accompanying Public Law 118–47.

TITLE III—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 301. The Committee continues and modifies a provision regarding cybersecurity threat feeds.

Section 302. The Committee continues a provision limiting expenses for the administration of grants.

Section 303. The Committee continues a provision specifying timeframes for grant applications and awards.

Section 304. The Committee continues a provision requiring a five-day advance notification for certain grant awards under “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance”.

Section 305. The Committee continues a provision addressing the availability of certain grant funds for the installation of communications towers.

Section 306. The Committee continues a provision requiring the submission of a monthly Disaster Relief Fund report.

Section 307. The Committee continues a provision permitting waivers of certain Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response grant program requirements.

Section 308. The Committee continues a provision providing for the receipt and expenditure of fees collected for the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program, as authorized by Public Law 105–276.

Section 309. The Committee continues a provision permitting waivers of certain requirements pertaining to Assistance to Fire-fighter Grants.

Section 310. The Committee continues a provision regarding the transfer of unobligated balances under the National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund.

Section 311. The Committee continues a provision regarding the transfer of unobligated balances under the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program.

TITLE IV—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES

U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$281,140,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	111,142,000
Recommended in the bill	112,551,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	– 168,589,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	+1,409,000

Mission

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) adjudicates and grants immigration and citizenship benefits, confirms eligibility for employment and public services, and promotes an awareness and understanding of citizenship in support of immigrant integration, while protecting the integrity of the Nation’s immigration

system. USCIS activities are primarily funded through fees collected from applicants for immigration benefits.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$271,140,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	111,142,000
Recommended in the bill	112,551,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	– 158,589,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	+1,409,000

The recommendation includes \$112,551,000 for Operations and Support, which is provided exclusively for the E-Verify program to allow enrolled employers to confirm the eligibility of their employees to work in the United States.

Application Processing.—USCIS is directed to prioritize the timely processing of citizenship and other applications, with a goal of adjudicating all requests within six months of submission or referral. USCIS is directed to make available, on a publicly accessible website, an interactive dashboard detailing, for all USCIS forms, the number of forms received, processed, approved, denied, and pending by month, along with the average processing time and the number of forms pending for more than six months. USCIS shall update the Committee on the status of this requirement during the quarterly budget and productivity briefings required by House Report 117–396 and House Report 118–123. The dashboard shall be updated monthly but not later than the tenth business day following the end of each month and permit the downloading of the underlying data in a searchable and sortable spreadsheet format.

Backlog Reduction and Reporting.—USCIS is directed to continue monthly reporting to the Committee on the application processing case backlog trends and statistics. USCIS is urged to improve the timeliness of such reporting.

Budget Justification Materials.—USCIS is directed to ensure user fee budget justifications include descriptions of planned spending profiles, year-over-year changes, and cost assumptions. The justifications for these accounts should provide the same level of detail and analysis as is provided for the Department’s discretionary funding accounts. For example, the justification shall contain detailed budget exhibits for each of the fee PPAs and fully describe the staffing and hiring strategy. In addition, the materials shall include the plans and budget assumptions for USCIS’s international operations and the funding and planned outcome measures for business process improvements and modernization efforts.

A full understanding of USCIS’s budget strategy, plans, and assumptions are critical to Congress’ oversight responsibilities—regardless of the funding source. The Committee expects these items to be addressed with the annual budget justification materials or that the necessary program details, funding and staffing profiles, and other exhibits be submitted concurrently with the delivery of the annual budget.

Corrected Employment Documents.—The Committee encourages USCIS to take necessary steps to issue corrected employment authorization documents.

Cost Recovery.—USCIS is urged to limit fee waivers to ensure maximum recovery of costs associated with USCIS services. USCIS is directed to include fee waiver data in the quarterly budget and

staffing briefings. The Committee reminds USCIS of the directive in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47 to provide a briefing on ways to improve cost recovery at the agency.

Data on Asylum Operations.—USCIS is directed to continue to make available, on a publicly accessible website in a downloadable, searchable, and sortable format, the information required under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328.

E-Verify.—The Committee encourages USCIS to continue efforts to modernize the E Verify program, as well as continue improvements in outreach efforts and training tools to assist employers in improving the accuracy of information they submit into the system.

Electronic Processing.—The Committee continues the requirement for USCIS to provide a quarterly briefing on its electronic processing efforts. The Committee supports the ongoing digitization efforts of USCIS forms and signature requirements to comply with the 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (P.L. 115–336) and encourages USCIS to ensure digitization of all forms.

Eliminating Confusion in Classifying Job Occupations.—The Committee directs USCIS to continue to update each of its online and paper forms to ensure that the Standard Occupational Classification codes are the only occupational codes used.

Quarterly Budget and Productivity Reporting.—The Committee is concerned by USCIS’s lack of urgency in providing timely quarterly budget and productivity briefings and directs USCIS to ensure that the quarterly briefings required under this heading in House Report 117–396 are provided promptly. USCIS shall continue to provide these briefings in fiscal year 2026.

R–1 Visa Program.—USCIS shall provide a briefing to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act on deceptive and exploitative labor practice abuses within the R–1 Visa program. The briefing shall include plans on ways to mitigate and prevent such abuse.

Refugee Admissions.—USCIS shall continue to provide the information required under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103, including information from fiscal year 2025.

Spouse Petitions.—With respect to fiancé(e) or spouse petitions involving a minor party, the Committee continues to direct USCIS to document the age of the minor party at the time of the civil/legal marriage, along with the age difference between the parties, with ages given by months and years.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$10,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	---
Recommended in the bill	---
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	– 10,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	---

The recommendation does not include any funding for the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program. However, the Committee is concerned with USCIS’s unilateral decision to terminate the funds provided in fiscal year 2025, even though this grant program was statutorily authorized and received appropriate funding. USCIS shall provide the Committee with its legal justification for

terminating the program and associated funding within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTERS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$377,200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	397,488,000
Recommended in the bill	403,944,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	+26,744,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	+6,456,000

Mission

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC) provide or facilitate basic and advanced law enforcement training for over 90 federal agencies and numerous SLTT and international law enforcement organizations.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$357,100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	379,105,000
Recommended in the bill	385,644,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	+28,544,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	+6,539,000

Human Trafficking Awareness Training.—The Committee recognizes that in January 2021, FLETC entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Blue Campaign, now part of the Center for Combatting Human Trafficking (CCHT), to make the Human Trafficking Awareness Training program available for up to 500 SLTT agents and officers at no cost. The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for Human Trafficking Awareness Training and encourages FLETC, in coordination with the CCHT, to increase its advertising of this critical training to its law enforcement partners in fiscal year 2026 and to include Human Trafficking Awareness within Basic Training course requirements.

Training Delivery Constraints.—The Committee directs FLETC to submit a report to the Committee no later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act detailing the number of training requests FLETC received for fiscal year 2025, the number of training requests accepted, the number of training requests FLETC was unable to fulfill due to resource constraints or facility limitations, and the projected number of requests in fiscal year 2026. The Committee directs FLETC to identify the resources required to meet unmet and projected training demands and include that information in the report.

Use of Training Facilities.—The Director of FLETC shall schedule basic or advanced law enforcement training, or both, at all four training facilities to ensure they are fully utilized at the highest capacity throughout the fiscal year.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$20,100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	18,383,000
Recommended in the bill	18,300,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	– 1,800,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	– 83,000

The recommendation provides \$18,300,000 to address the most critical of FLETC's major deferred maintenance projects that would impact delivery of training or the health and welfare of students. The Committee directs FLETC to deliver a briefing on deferred and preventative maintenance projects that require additional resources no later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$741,634,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	758,754,000
Recommended in the bill	758,698,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	+17,064,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	–56,000

Mission

The mission of the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) is to conduct and support research, development, developmental and operational testing and evaluation, and the timely transition of homeland security capabilities to operational end users at the federal, state, and local levels.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$369,811,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	367,530,000
Recommended in the bill	368,624,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	–1,187,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	+1,094,000

Redundant Research and Development Efforts.—Prior to engaging in any new or continuing funding for any existing research and development activities, the Department and any relevant component agencies shall first consider whether any existing efforts are currently or were previously funded elsewhere in the Federal government, such as DoD, that would address such requirements.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$61,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	65,000,000
Recommended in the bill	40,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	–21,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	–25,000,000

The recommendation provides \$20,000,000 for critical improvements to S&T's laboratory facilities and \$20,000,000 for the Plum Island Closure and Support (PICS) Program.

National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center (NBACC) Facility Expansion.—In 2023, S&T completed a scoping study for NBACC facility expansion. According to the study, the requirement for facility expansion would accommodate additional BSL–2 laboratories; the required mechanical support and storage space for the generation of data; a data center with state-of-the-art computational and network infrastructure that could support analysis, storage, and transfer of large data sets; and additional Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility space required for the

sensitive nature of the work performed. Additionally, the study identified a need to expand the facility for office or administrative space adjacent to the current NBACC laboratory facility. To ensure that the Committee has the full long-term plan for expansion of the laboratory, S&T shall provide a five-year master facility expansion plan, including year-by-year resource requirements, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Plum Island Closure and Support (PICS) Program.—The Committee provides \$20,000,000 to continue the transition, closure, and conveyance of all Plum Island real property and all related personal property to facilitate the transfer of the Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC) mission to the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF). The Committee notes that the transition of PIADC science mission activities to NBAF is no longer on schedule. S&T is directed to continue providing semiannual briefings on the progress of these activities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	\$310,823,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	326,224,000
Recommended in the bill	350,074,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2025	+39,251,0000
Budget request, fiscal year 2026	– 23,850,000

Research, Development, and Innovation

With the dissolution of Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD), S&T serve as the lead component in developing the next generation of biological detection. CWMD's biological detection program, BioWatch, was plagued by prolonged event-to-detection timelines, a limited suite of detectable pathogens, and high operating costs. As S&T works to develop potential replacements for the BioWatch system, S&T is encouraged to consult with SLTT stakeholders to determine their biodetection needs and with industry and academia to examine existing capabilities. S&T should focus on easily deployable, scalable solutions that are nearly technologically mature. At this time, S&T should avoid focusing developing a single solution that can detect all possible hazards, but rather focus on what is practicable. The recommendation provides \$40,000,000 for this activity.

Advanced Sensors Technologies.—Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages work on critical research areas such as developing and fielding next generation first responder technology that utilizes advanced sensors and imager technologies.

Augmented Reality for First Responders.—Within the funds provided, S&T is encouraged to continue its work advancing next-generation computer vision and augmented reality (AR) technology to enhance firefighter safety, situational awareness, and operational performance through the use of helmet-mounted AR systems to improve navigation and visibility in high-risk, low-visibility environments.

Binational Industrial Research and Development Homeland Security (BIRD HLS) Program.—The Committee continues its strong support of the BIRD HLS program, which allows S&T to work with Israeli partners to develop innovative technology solutions for

homeland security needs, and encourages funding at the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

Critical Infrastructure and Cyber Attacks.—Within the funds provided, S&T is encouraged to support research to develop and demonstrate timely hierarchical software quality assurance and timely cyber-attack mitigation techniques for hardware in one or more of the following Department-designated critical infrastructure sectors: chemical, IT, critical manufacturing, water and wastewater, communications, and transportation.

Cross-Border Threat Screening and Supply Chain Defense.—Within the funds provided, the Committee continues to encourage S&T to expand research and analysis on cross-border threat screening and supply chain defense, including predictive data analytics, to eliminate disruptions to the food and agriculture supply chain and for early detection of public health threats and biotreatments.

Counter Improvised Explosive Device (IED) System.—Within the funds provided, S&T is encouraged to evaluate and deploy portable counter IED systems.

Counter Unmanned Aircraft System (cUAS).—The Committee supports the cUAS Program, which assesses available cUAS solutions and guides the development of new capabilities to support acquisition, rapid deployment, and utilization decisions based on the needs and requirements of DHS components such as CBP, USSS, Coast Guard, and FPS.

Cybersecurity for Tourism.—Within the funds provided, the Committee urges S&T, in coordination with FLETC, to establish a Cybersecurity for Tourism Consortium to help align government interests in public safety and security with the Nation's tourism industry.

Data Visualization and Emerging Analytics.—Within existing funds, the Committee supports the further development of the Data Visualization and Emerging Analytics tool to meet the increasing demands in areas with limited border security resources.

Digital Twin.—Within the funds provided, S&T is encouraged to pursue research and development related to the use of digital twins. Advanced modeling and simulation can improve and enhance mission effectiveness by developing new paradigms, tools, and simulation-enabled capabilities for DHS operations, including geospatial simulations of the southern border.

Directed Energy Capabilities.—The Committee is aware of advances in directed energy technology, including high-power microwave systems, which can support various missions across the Department, including efforts to counter UAS and unmanned vessels. The Committee encourages S&T, within the funds provided, to study the use and application of such technology.

Durable Lithium-Ion Batteries.—Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages S&T to research innovative technologies for improving the safety, reliability, and operational durability of lithium-ion batteries utilized by DHS law enforcement personnel, including the development of electrolyte additives with shear thickening and ballistic protection capabilities.

Enabling Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS).—The Committee acknowledges the critical value in the establishment of the common test site for demonstration and research of UAS and is pleased that the site is also available to other federal, state, and local partners.

The Committee encourages S&T to continue funding this work, prioritize the use of the common test site to conduct on-site testing and evaluation for the Department, and facilitate a close collaboration with the Federal Aviation Administration UAS Center of Excellence.

Fentanyl Detection.—Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages S&T, in conjunction with other federal partners, to improve opioid and fentanyl detection. Such efforts may include research on additional technological solutions to: target and detect low-purity fentanyl, especially in counterfeit pressed tablets; enhance targeting of counterfeit pills through nonintrusive, noninvasive, and other visual screening technologies; and improve data-driven targeting to increase seizure rates of fentanyl and its precursors and may include AI-assisted olfactory sensors.

Interconnected Passenger Screening.—The Committee recognizes that interconnected technology can modernize TSA checkpoint screening. Within funds provided, the Committee supports the development of technology that can provide real-time data analysis and support faster, more secure screening.

Networked Acoustic Sensors.—Networked acoustic sensors can create a passive surveillance perimeter that can detect and track sUAS. Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages S&T to enable the development and deployment of this technology.

Partnership Intermediary Agreements.—Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages S&T to establish Partnership Intermediary Agreements to enable components across the Department to engage immediately on technology transfer and transition activities. Partnership Intermediary Agreements, as defined under section 3715 of title 15, United States Code, support the Department's ability to seek out, assess, and engage non-traditional small business vendors for the Department's development and acquisition efforts.

Port and Maritime Resiliency and Security.—The Committee continues to recognize the vast threat facing the U.S. maritime/port sector. Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages support for the ongoing Port and Maritime Resiliency and Security Testbed.

Quantum Computing Use-Case Identification Initiative.—The Committee supports a coordinated and focused research program in identifying near-term public sector use cases for quantum computing applications. The Committee encourages S&T, in coordination with the Quantum Economic Development Consortium, Federally Funded Research and Development Centers, and the quantum industry, to identify public sector use cases which could benefit DHS and its components. S&T shall examine all quantum computing technologies including annealing, gate-model, and quantum-hybrid.

Technology Scouting.—The Committee encourages S&T to continue its technology scouting program to allow it to leverage existing and emerging technologies and avoid the duplication of research efforts.

U.S.-Israel Cybersecurity Cooperation Enhancement Program.—The Committee encourages funding at the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the U.S.-Israel Cybersecurity Cooperation grant program, as authorized by section 1551 of the National Defense Authoriza-

tion Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (P.L. 117–81), to support cybersecurity research and development, demonstration, and commercialization of cybersecurity technology.

Voting Technologies and Election Data Security Procedures.—The Committee supports research to ensure that voting software and hardware is studied and vetted before being used during federal, state, and local elections. Consistent with prior year direction and within the resources provided, S&T is encouraged to fund quality assurance and continuous evaluation research on voting technologies and election procedures in cooperation with a qualified organization with experience performing technical audits of statewide elections systems. In consultation and coordination with other Federal partners, this investment should include the development of new tools and training modules to enable states and localities to ensure that their election systems are secure.

University Programs

The recommendation provides \$45,880,000 for University Programs. S&T's University Programs allow for cooperation with colleges and universities to address pressing homeland security needs. University Programs promote homeland security research and education, train current and future students and professionals, and build a homeland security workforce.

Centers of Excellence (COE) Program.—The COE program is the flagship research account for universities at DHS. The program brings together hundreds of academic institutions and private sector entities to generate basic and applied research that rapidly delivers innovative technologies for the homeland security community to meet imminent and future threats. The COE network catalyzes the development of new marketplaces for technologies geared toward keeping our Nation safe and secure. This level of coordination for the development of user-facing security technologies is not funded by any other federal agency.

The Committee is frustrated by the Department's lack of communication on its review of COEs and does not support the Department's termination of COEs as announced in April 2025. The Committee provides \$45,880,000 to allow the Department to restore funding to the COEs, which were funded in fiscal year 2024, and directs the Department to brief the Committee on its plan to fund COEs in fiscal year 2026 no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 401. The Committee continues a provision allowing USCIS to acquire, operate, equip, and dispose of up to five vehicles under certain scenarios.

Section 402. The Committee continues a provision limiting the use of A–76 competitions by USCIS.

Section 403. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds for employment authorization documents for certain aliens.

Section 404. The Committee includes a new provision related to USCIS official reception and representation expenses.

Section 405. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the consideration of H–1B petitions from any entity identified

under section 1260H of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021.

Section 406. The Committee continues a provision authorizing FLETC to distribute funds for incurred training expenses.

Section 407. The Committee continues a provision directing the FLETC Accreditation Board to lead the Federal law enforcement training accreditation process to measure and assess Federal law enforcement training programs, facilities, and instructors.

Section 408. The Committee continues a provision allowing for the acceptance of funding transfers from other government agencies for construction of special use facilities.

Section 409. The Committee continues a provision classifying FLETC instructor staff as inherently governmental for certain purposes.

Section 410. The Committee includes a new provision regarding an asylum program fee.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 501. The Committee continues a provision limiting the availability of appropriations to one year unless otherwise expressly provided.

Section 502. The Committee continues a provision providing that unexpended balances of prior year appropriations may be merged with new appropriation accounts and used for the same purpose, subject to reprogramming guidelines.

Section 503. The Committee continues and modifies a provision related to reprogramming limitations and transfer authority.

The Department must notify the Committees on Appropriations at least 30 days in advance of each reprogramming of funds that would: (1) reduce programs, projects, and activities, or personnel, by ten percent or more; or (2) increase a program, project, or activity by more than \$5,000,000 or ten percent, whichever is less.

The term “program, project, and activity” (PPA) is defined as each functional category listed under an account heading in the funding table at the back of this report, along with each funding amount designated for a particular purpose within the statement narrative, exclusive of simple references to increases or reductions below the budget request. Funding for each PPA should not be used for the purposes of any other PPA. Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Department shall submit to the Committees a table delineating PPAs subject to section 503 notification requirements.

For purposes of reprogramming notifications, the creation of a new program, project, or activity is defined as any significant new activity that has not been explicitly justified to the Congress in budget justification material and for which funds have not been appropriated by the Congress.

Limited transfer authority is provided to give the Department flexibility in responding to emerging requirements and significant changes in circumstances, but is not intended to facilitate the implementation of new programs, projects, or activities that were not proposed in a formal budget submission. Transfers may not reduce accounts by more than two and a half percent or augment appro-

priations by more than five percent. The Department must notify the Committees on Appropriations not fewer than 30 days in advance of any transfer. To avoid violations of the Anti-Deficiency Act, the Secretary shall ensure that any transfer of funds is carried out in compliance with the limitations and requirements of section 503(c). In particular, the Secretary should ensure that any such transfers adhere to the opinion of the Comptroller General's decision in *the Matter of John D. Webster, Director, Financial Services, Library of Congress, dated November 7, 1997*, with regard to the definition of an appropriation subject to transfer limitations.

Notifications should provide complete explanations of proposed funding reallocations, including detailed justifications for increases and offsets; any specific impact the proposed changes are expected to have on future-year appropriations requirements; a table showing the proposed revisions to funding and full-time equivalents (FTE) at the account and PPA levels for the current fiscal year; and any expected funding and FTE impacts during the budget year.

The Department shall manage its PPAs within the levels appropriated and should only submit reprogramming or transfer notifications in cases of unforeseeable and compelling circumstances that could not have been predicted when formulating the budget request for the current fiscal year. When the Department becomes aware of an emerging requirement after the President's budget has been submitted to Congress but prior to the enactment of a full-year funding Act for the budget year, it is incumbent on the Office of the Chief Financial Officer to timely notify the Committees. When the Department submits a reprogramming or transfer notification and does not receive identical responses from the House and Senate Committees, it is expected to work with the Committees to reconcile the differences before proceeding.

Section 504. The Committee continues a provision, by reference, prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department to make payment to the Working Capital Fund (WCF), except for activities and amounts allowed in the President's fiscal year 2025 budget request.

Section 505. The Committee continues and modifies a provision providing that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of the prior fiscal year for each Operations and Support appropriation shall have an additional fiscal year of availability, subject to a section 503 reprogramming notification.

Section 506. The Committee continues and modifies a provision that deems intelligence activities to be specifically authorized during the current fiscal year until the enactment of an Act authorizing intelligence activities for the current fiscal year.

Section 507. The Committee continues a provision requiring notification to the Committees at least three days before DHS executes or announces grant allocations or grant awards in excess of \$1,000,000; contract awards (including contracts covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation), other transaction agreements, letters of intent, or a task or delivery order on multiple award contracts totaling more than \$4,000,000; a task or delivery order greater than \$10,000,000 from multi-year funds; or sole-source grant awards. Notifications shall include a description of projects

or activities to be funded and their location, including city, county, and state.

Section 508. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting all agencies from purchasing, constructing, or leasing additional facilities for Federal law enforcement training without advance notification to the Committees.

Section 509. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds for any construction, repair, alteration, or acquisition project for which a prospectus, if required under chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code, has not been approved.

Section 510. The Committee continues a provision that includes and consolidates by reference prior-year statutory provisions related to sensitive security information and the use of funds in conformance with section 303 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Section 511. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds in contravention of the Buy American Act.

Section 512. The Committee continues a provision regarding the oath of allegiance required by section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Section 513. The Committee continues and modifies a provision regarding reorganization authority.

Section 514. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds for planning, testing, piloting, or developing a national identification card.

Section 515. The Committee continues a provision directing that any official required by this Act to report or certify to the Committees on Appropriations may not delegate such authority unless expressly authorized to do so in this Act.

Section 516. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds in this Act to be used for first-class travel.

Section 517. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to employ illegal workers as described in section 274(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Section 518. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance or performance that fails to meet the basic requirements of the contract.

Section 519. The Committee continues and modifies a provision requiring DHS computer systems to block electronic access to pornography, except for law enforcement purposes.

Section 520. The Committee continues a provision regarding the transfer of firearms by Federal law enforcement personnel.

Section 521. The Committee continues a provision regarding funding restrictions and reporting requirements related to conferences occurring outside of the United States.

Section 522. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds to reimburse any Federal Department or agency for its participation in a National Special Security Event.

Section 523. The Committee continues a provision requiring a notification, including justification materials, prior to implementing any structural pay reform or instituting a new position classification that affects more than 100 full-time positions or costs more than \$5,000,000.

Section 524. The Committee continues a provision directing the Department to post on a public website reports required by the Committees on Appropriations unless public posting compromises homeland or national security or contains proprietary information.

Section 525. The Committee continues and modifies a provision authorizing minor procurement, construction, and improvements under “Operations and Support” appropriations, as specified.

Section 526. The Committee continues by reference a provision to authorize DHS to fund out of existing discretionary appropriations the expenses of primary and secondary schooling of eligible dependents in areas of U.S. territories that meet certain criteria.

Section 527. The Committee continues a provision regarding access to detention facilities by members of Congress or their designated staff.

Section 528. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to use restraints on pregnant detainees in DHS custody, except in certain circumstances.

Section 529. The Committee continues and modifies a provision prohibiting the use of funds for the destruction of records related to detainees in custody.

Section 530. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds for a Principal Federal Official during a declared disaster or emergency under the Stafford Act, with certain exceptions.

Section 531. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Under Secretary for Management to submit a component-level report on unfunded priorities classified as budget function 050.

Section 532. The Committee continues a provision requiring notifications when the President designates a former or retired Federal official or employee for protection and reporting regarding the costs of such protection.

Section 533. The Committee continues a provision requiring notifications and reporting on DHS submissions of proposals to the Technology Modernization Fund.

Section 534. The Committee continues a provision requiring the identification of discretionary offsets when fee increase proposals to support current activities assume the enactment of such proposals prior to the beginning of the budget year.

Section 535. The Committee continues a provision related to the Arms Trade Treaty.

Section 536. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds related to certain entities identified under section 1260H of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021.

Section 537. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds for the transfer or release of certain individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba into or within the United States.

Section 538. The Committee continues and modifies a provision directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop, use, and share estimates of arrivals of aliens at the southern border.

Section 539. The Committee continues a provision related to assistance from the Department of Defense for border security operations.

Section 540. The Committee continues a provision related to the employee emergency back-up care program.

Section 541. The Committee continues a provision providing transfer authority for activities within the Blue Campaign.

Section 542. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds for a Disinformation Governance Board in the Department.

Section 543. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to classify the speech of a U.S. person as either mis-, dis-, or mal-information or to work with organizations to do the same.

Section 544. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to discriminate against a person based on sincerely held religious beliefs regarding marriage.

Section 545. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the obligation or award of funds to certain jurisdictions.

Section 546. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds for diversity, equity, and inclusion or critical race theory.

Section 547. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds for the purchase of computers, printers, or videoconferencing equipment from companies based in the People's Republic of China.

Section 548. The Committee includes a new provision related to Presidential Residence Protection grants.

Section 549. The Committee includes a new provision regarding a Spending Reduction Account.

APPROPRIATIONS CAN BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH MADE

Title 31 of the United States Code makes clear that appropriations can be used only for the purposes for which they were appropriated as follows:

Section 1301. Application.

(a) Appropriations shall be applied only to the objects for which the appropriations were made except as otherwise provided by law.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORT REQUIREMENTS

The following items are included in accordance with various requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

[Insert Full Committee Votes]

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding:

The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is submitted describing transfers of funds recommended in the accompanying bill:

Neither the bill nor report contain any provisions that specifically direct the transfer of funds.

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND
CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

The following table is submitted in compliance with clause 9 of rule XXI and lists the congressional earmarks (as defined in paragraph (e) of clause 9) contained in the bill or in this report. Neither the bill nor the report contain any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in paragraphs (f) or (g) of clause 9 of rule XXI.

HOMELAND SECURITY
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	State	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Rancho Cucamonga	Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Relocation	CA	1,034,487	Aguilar
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of San Bernardino	Hazard Mitigation Infrastructure Resiliency Project	CA	1,145,144	Aguilar
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Providence	West River Flood Response Initiative	RI	825,000	Ano
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Taunton	Taunton Emergency Operations Center	MA	1,034,487	Auchincloss
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Beaumont	City of Beaumont Underpass Flooding Early Warning System Improvements	TX	827,000	Babin
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City and Borough of Juneau	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood Disaster Mitigation—Flood Resilience on the Mendenhall River	AK	3,253,000	Begich
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	County of Sacramento	Sacramento County Emergency Operations Center Project	CA	990,000	Bera
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	County of Washington Emergency Management Agency	Washington County Emergency Operations Center	IL	2,009,000	Bost
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	County of Monroe	Monroe County Goose Pond Dam Rehabilitation Project	PA	2,432,000	Bresnahan
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Camarillo	City of Camarillo Hybrid Microgrid Standby Power Resiliency Project	CA	1,145,144	Brownley
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Thousand Oaks	City of Thousand Oaks Community Resilience Center Project	CA	1,145,144	Brownley
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Westlake Village	City of Westlake Village Emergency Operations Center Resilience Project	CA	336,000	Brownley
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	The Town of Longboat Key	Longboat Key Storm Resiliency Project	FL	1,954,000	Buchanan
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council	CORE3 EOC/Admin Building	OR	1,034,487	Bynum

HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	State	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Indianapolis	City of Indianapolis Howland Ditch Greenway Flood Control Improvement Project Design	IN	1,145,144	Carson
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Hawaii Emergency Management Agency	Emergency Operations Center IT Modernization	HI	1,034,487	Case
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of St. Petersburg	88th Avenue North Storm Drainage Improvements	FL	1,145,144	Castor (FL)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of St. Petersburg	MLK Street South Flooding Alleviation	FL	1,145,144	Castor (FL)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Shelby County	Shelby County Emergency Operations Center	TN	1,034,487	Cohen
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Frankfort	Frankfort Riverbank Stabilization	KY	5,800,000	Comer
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	County of Orange	County of Orange Emergency Operations Center	CA	1,034,487	Correa
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Town of Woodbridge	Town of Woodbridge Emergency Operations Center	CT	1,034,487	DeLauro
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Town of Hamden	Town of Hamden Emergency Operations Center	CT	1,034,487	DeLauro
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of West Haven	West Haven EOC	CT	1,034,487	DeLauro
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Concord	Emergency Operations Center Upgrades Project	CA	1,034,487	DeSaulnier
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Diablo Water District	Seismic Resiliency Reservoir and Transmission Line Improvement Project	CA	1,145,144	DeSaulnier
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Lawrence County Office of Emergency Management	Lawrence County EOC	TN	2,606,000	Deslarlais
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Austin	Emergency Disaster Energy Hubs	TX	1,145,144	Doggett
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Taylor County Board of County Commissioners	Taylor County Emergency Operations and Public Safety Complex	FL	2,606,000	Dunn (FL)

FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Maryland Department of Natural Resources	Holly Beach Farm Resiliency	MD	1,145,144	Elfreth
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	El Paso County Hospital District	Alberta Avenue Storm and Domestic Water Improvements	TX	1,145,144	Esobar
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Greeley	City of Greeley—Gold Hill Pipeline	CO	8,685,000	Evans
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Southern University and A&M College	Emergency Operations Centers Complex	LA	1,034,487	Fields
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Lafayette Consolidated Government	Lafayette Consolidated Government Emergency Operations Center	LA	1,034,487	Fields
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Lower Makefield Township	Lower Makefield Township Flood Mitigation and Stormwater Management	PA	5,211,000	Fitzpatrick
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Cleveland	Bradley County Emergency Operations Center	TN	1,328,000	Fleischmann
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Bellaire	Cypress Ditch Improvement Project	TX	1,145,144	Fletcher
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Boone County Illinois Emergency Management Agency	Boone County Emergency Operations Center	IL	800,000	Foster
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Boynton Beach Community Redevelopment Agency	Boynton Beach Harbor Marina Seawall Replacement	FL	1,145,144	Frankel
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Greenacres	City of Greenacres Emergency Operations Center	FL	1,034,487	Frankel
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Lake Worth Beach	Lake Worth Beach Emergency Operations Center	FL	1,034,487	Frankel
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Village of Wellington	Village of Wellington Emergency Operations Center	FL	1,034,487	Frankel
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of North Myrtle Beach	City of North Myrtle Beach Emergency Operations Center	SC	2,606,000	Fry
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of El Cerrito	Hillside Natural Area Hazardous Fuels Management	CA	1,145,144	Garamendi
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Suffolk County Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services	Suffolk County Emergency Operations Center Project	NY	1,954,000	Garbarino
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Incorporated Village of Freeport	Freeport Nuisance Flooding Mitigation	NY	1,145,144	Gillen

HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	State	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Frio County	Frio County EOC	TX	1,954,000	Gonzales
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Harris County Flood Control District	Tributary C116-00-00 Conveyance and Drainage Improvements	TX	1,145,144	Green (TX)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Covington County Emergency Management Agency	Covington County Emergency Operations Center	MS	1,303,000	Guest
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Meriden	City of Meriden for Combined Emergency Operations Center/ Emergency Communications Center Public Safety Communications Upgrades	CT	1,003,003	Hayes
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government	Terrebonne Parish Emergency Operations Center	LA	1,129,000	Higgins
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Town of Fairfield	Joint Emergency Operations Center	CT	562,500	Himes
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Cedar Rapids	3rd Avenue SE Downtown Pump Station Backup Generator	IA	1,407,000	Hinson
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Mesa County Public Works Division	Mesa County Douglas Wash Detention Basin Project	CO	869,000	Hurd
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Peachtree City	City of Peachtree City Emergency Operations Center	GA	1,172,000	Jack
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Seattle	Seattle Waterfront Elliott Bay Seawall Project, Phase 2	WA	1,145,144	Jayapal
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Toledo	N. Summit St. Restoration	OH	1,145,144	Kaptur
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Borough of Mountainside	Mountainside Emergency Operations Center	NJ	365,000	Kean
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Town of Scituate	Scituate Cedar Point Seawall	MA	1,145,144	Keating
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	County of Pontotoc, Mississippi	Pontotoc County Emergency Management Operations Center Construction Project	MS	2,031,000	Kelly

FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Erie	City of Erie Emergency Operations Command Center	PA	2,606,000	Kelly (PA)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Holladay, Utah	Holladay City Hall Seismic Retrofit Project	UT	1,759,000	Kennedy
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Chino Hills	Chino Hills Fire Risk Reduction Project	CA	1,628,000	Kim (CA)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Gibson County Tennessee	Gibson County Emergency Generator	TN	117,000	Kustoff
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	County of Butte	Emergency Operations Center Technology Refresh	CA	130,000	LaMalfa
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Village of Pelham	Highbrook Avenue Drainage Improvement Project	NY	1,145,144	Latimer
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of New Rochelle	New Rochelle City Park Drainage Improvements	NY	1,145,144	Latimer
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Yonkers	Yonkers Warburton Avenue Slope Stabilization Project	NY	1,145,144	Latimer
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Clark County	Technology for South Site Emergency Operations Center	NV	1,034,487	Lee (NV)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Livingston Parish	Livingston Parish Emergency Operations Center	LA	2,606,000	Letlow
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Mountain View	Charleston Slough Tide Gates Improvement Project	CA	1,145,144	Liccardo
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Rancho Palos Verdes	Abalone Cove Landslide Stabilization Project	CA	1,145,144	Lieu
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Rancho Palos Verdes	Klondike Canyon Landslide Emergency Mitigation Project	CA	1,145,144	Lieu
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of El Segundo	Pump Station Upgrade Project	CA	1,145,144	Lieu
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners	Lealman Community Hurricane Shelter Hardening	FL	2,606,000	Luna
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Town of Hull	Hull Harborview Road Coastal Resiliency and Shoreline Protection	MA	1,145,144	Lynch
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Sacramento	Sacramento Fire Department EMS Division Integration EOC	CA	1,034,487	Matsui
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Frederick, Maryland	West Patrick Street at Maryvale Ditch Flood Mitigation Project	MD	1,145,144	McClain Delaney
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Concord	Emergency Operations Center Technology and Equipment	NC	326,000	McDowell

HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	State	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Town of Westhampton	Westhampton Public Safety Complex Emergency Operations Center	MA	885,757	McGovern
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Davenport	City of Davenport Water Pollution Control Plant Flood Mitigation Project	IA	2,996,000	Miller-Meeks
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Irvine	City of Irvine/COAST Wildfire Prevention SR-133 Restoration Project	CA	1,125,000	Min
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Cleveland County	Cleveland County Emergency Operations Center	NC	1,954,000	Moore
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Coffee County, Alabama	Coffee County Emergency Operation Center	AL	977,000	Moore
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Gladewater	Gladewater High Hazard Dam	TX	1,563,000	Moran
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Town of Lynnfield	Lynnfield Emergency Operations Center Project	MA	1,034,487	Moulton
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Brisbane	Brisbane Glen Park Pump Station Replacement	CA	1,145,144	Mullin
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of East Palo Alto	San Francisco Creek Floodway Study	CA	600,000	Mullin
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Yakima Valley Emergency Management	Yakima Valley Emergency Operation Center	WA	1,953,000	Newhouse
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Callaway County	Callaway County Emergency Operations Center Relocation	MO	2,606,000	Onder
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Borough of Metuchen	Metuchen Borough Emergency Services Center Building Project	NJ	1,034,487	Pallone
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	San Miguel Community Services District	San Miguel Community Services District Emergency Operations Center	CA	1,034,487	Panetta
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Cowlitz County Public Utility District No. 1	Northwest Service Area Grid Resiliency	WA	1,145,144	Perez

FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Jefferson County Parks & Conservation	Roadway Wildfire Hazard Mitigation in Jefferson County	CO	1,000,000	Pettersen
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Mason County PUD 1	Jorstad Substation Grid Resilience Project	WA	1,145,144	Randall
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Ocean Shores	Southern End Erosion Project	WA	1,145,144	Randall
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Montgomery County Department of Environmental Protection	Wheaton Branch Flood Mitigation	MD	1,145,144	Raskin
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Kentucky Emergency Management	Kentucky Emergency Management Flood Monitoring System	KY	869,000	Rogers
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Mt. Juliet	City of Mt. Juliet Emergency Operations Center	TN	1,000,000	Rose
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Fayetteville	Locks Creek and Sessoms Drainage Improvements	NC	4,212,000	Rouzer
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	County of Orange	Orange County Emergency Operations Center	NY	1,034,487	Ryan
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	County of Ulster	Ulster County Emergency Operations Center	NY	1,034,487	Ryan
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Portsmouth	Gust Lane Flood Mitigation Improvements	VA	1,145,144	Scott (VA)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Seattle	Seattle Public Library Columbia Branch Seismic Structural Upgrade	WA	1,145,144	Smith (WA)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Huntsville	Huntsville Hospital for Women and Children Generator Project	AL	2,597,000	Strong
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Rio Vista Fire Department	Rio Vista—Emergency Operations Center	CA	1,034,487	Thompson (CA)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Clark County Water Reclamation District	Flamingo Water Resources Center Emergency Power Project	NV	1,145,144	Titus
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Artesia	Artesia Emergency Operations Center	CA	925,000	Tran
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Los Alamitos	Los Alamitos Emergency Operations Center	CA	382,880	Tran
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Miami Conservancy District	Germantown, Englewood, Taylorsville Upstream Dam Walls Rehabilitation	OH	8,685,000	Turner
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	The Borough of Wildwood Crest	Wildwood Crest Flood Mitigation	NJ	3,572,000	Van Drew
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Pembroke Pines	Pines Point Hurricane Mitigation	FL	428,619	Wasserman Schultz

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3(e) (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

[INSERT]

CHANGES IN THE APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(A) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions proposed in the accompanying bill which may be considered, under certain circumstances, to change the application of existing law, either directly or indirectly.

In some instances, the bill provides funding for agencies and activities for which legislation has not yet been finalized. In addition, the bill in some instances carries language permitting the use of funds for activities not authorized by law. Additionally, the Committee includes a number of administrative and general provisions.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INTELLIGENCE,
SITUATIONAL AWARENESS, AND OVERSIGHT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for the operations and support of the Office of the Secretary and for the executive management offices, including funds for official reception and representation expenses. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements. The Committee provides three-year availability of funds for these purposes.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including funds for official reception and representation expenses.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements. The Committee provides three-year and five-year availability of funds for these purposes.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

The Committee includes language making funds available until expended for the operations of the Federal Protective Service.

INTELLIGENCE, ANALYSIS, AND SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for the Office of Intelligence and Analysis and the Office of Situational Awareness, including funding for facility needs associated with secure space at fusion centers and for official reception and representation expenses. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for the Office of Inspector General, including certain confidential operational expenses such as the payment of informants.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Language requiring a report on grants or contracts awarded by means other than full and open competition and requiring the Inspector General to review such grants or contracts and report the results to the Committees.

Language requiring the Chief Financial Officer to submit monthly budget and staffing reports.

Language requiring the Secretary to notify the Committees of any proposed transfers from the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any DHS component.

Language related to official costs of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary for official travel.

Language requiring the Under Secretary for Management to report on certain acquisition programs.

Language regarding pilot and demonstration programs.

Language prohibiting Intelligence and Analysis from collecting certain information on U.S. persons.

TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language making funds available for operations and support, including funds for the transportation of unaccompanied alien minors; air and marine assistance to other law enforcement agencies and humanitarian efforts; purchase or lease of vehicles; the purchase, maintenance, and procurement of marine vessels, aircraft, and unmanned aircraft systems; contracting with individuals for personal services abroad; Harbor Maintenance Fee collections; customs officers; official reception and representation expenses; Customs User Fee collections; payment of rental space in connection with preclearance operations; compensation of informants; and the repair of roads on Native American reservations. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements, including procurement of marine vessels, aircraft, and unmanned aerial systems. The Committee provides three-year availability of funds for these activities.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including funds for overseas vetted units; the purchase or lease of vehicles; maintenance, minor construction, and minor improvements of owned and leased facilities; the enforcement of child labor laws; paid apprenticeships for the Human Exploitation Rescue Operations Corps; the investigation of intellectual property rights violations; official reception and representation expenses special operations; compensation to informants; and the reimbursement of other Federal agencies for certain costs. The Committee specifies a funding level for enforcement and removal operations, including transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens; the delegation of 287(g) agreements; and detention beds. The Committee provides two-year availability and no-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, renovation, and improvements to include funds for facilities repair and maintenance projects. The Committee provides three-year and five-year availability of funds for these activities.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including funds for official reception and representation expenses, and establishes conditions under which security fees are collected and credited. The Committee provides for two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements. The Committee provides three-year availability of funds for these activities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee includes language providing funds for research and development. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for these activities.

COAST GUARD

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for the operations and support including for the purchase or lease of passenger motor vehicles; small boats; repairs and service life-replacements; purchase, lease, or improvement of boats necessary for overseas deployments and activities; special pay allowances; recreation and welfare; environmental compliance and restoration; defense-related activities and official reception and representation expenses. The Committee includes language authorizing funds to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. The Committee provides two-year, three-year, and five-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for the procurement, construction, and improvements, including aids to navigation, shore facilities, vessels, and aircraft. The Committee includes language authorizing funds to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. The Committee provides five-year availability of funds for these purposes.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee includes language providing funds for research and development, and for maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of related facilities and equipment. The Committee includes language authorizing funds to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and authorizing funds received from state and local governments, other public authorities, private sources, and foreign countries to be credited to this account and used for certain purposes. The Committee provides three-year availability of funds for these purposes.

RETIRED PAY

The Committee includes language providing funds for retired pay and medical care for the retired personnel and their dependents and makes these funds available until expended.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language that provides funds for operations and support, to include funds for the purchase and replacement of vehicles; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of motorcycles; rental of certain buildings; improvements to buildings as may be necessary for protective missions; firearms matches; presentation of awards; behavioral research; advance payment for commercial accommodations; per diem and subsistence allowances; official reception and representation expenses; grant activities related to missing and exploited children investigations; premium pay; and technical assistance and equipment provided to foreign law enforcement organizations. The Committee provides for two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements. The Committee provides three-year and five-year availability of funds for these purposes.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee includes language providing funds for research and development. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for these purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Language regarding overtime compensation.

Language allowing CBP to sustain or increase operations in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands with appropriated funds.

Language regarding the availability of fee revenue collected from certain arriving passengers.

Language allowing CBP access to certain reimbursements for preclearance activities.

Language regarding the importation of prescription drugs by an individual for personal use.

Language regarding waivers of the Jones Act.

Language prohibiting DHS from establishing a border crossing fee.

Language prohibiting the obligation of funds prior to the submission of an expenditure plan for funds made available for “U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements”.

Language prohibiting the construction of border security barriers in specified areas.

Language regarding vetting operations at existing locations.

Language regarding the use of funds provided under the heading “U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements”.

Language prohibiting the admission of international students with certain visas if certain institutions are not accredited.

Language regarding parole of Chinese nationals into the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas.

Language regarding certain drones from foreign adversary countries.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to reduce participation in the 287(g) program.

Language prohibiting the use of funds for the 287(g) program if the terms of the agreement governing the delegation of authority have been materially violated.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to contract for detention services if the facility receives less than “adequate” ratings in two consecutive performance evaluations.

Language regarding the reprogramming of funds related to the detention of aliens.

Language requiring ICE to provide statistics about its detention population.

Language regarding previous reporting requirements.

Language prohibiting the transportation of aliens into the interior of the United States for purposes other than enforcement.

Language prohibiting the provision of abortion services, with limited exceptions, for ICE detainees.

Language prohibiting the provision of gender-affirming care for ICE detainees.

Language requiring the Secretary to prioritize detention for aliens and ensure every alien enrolled in an Alternatives to Detention program is equipped with mandatory GPS monitoring.

Language regarding ICE obligation plans.

Language regarding physical identification cards for aliens.

Language establishing the minimum rate of allowance paid to certain ICE detainees.

Language regarding inspection parameters of certain ICE detention facilities.

Language regarding ICE's international presence.

Language clarifying that certain elected and appointed officials are not exempt from Federal passenger and baggage screening.

Language authorizing TSA to use funds from the Aviation Security Capital Fund for the procurement and installation of explosives detection systems or for other purposes authorized by law.

Language requiring a report from TSA on the agency's investment plans.

Language amending Section 515 of Public Law 108–334.

Language prohibiting funds made available under the heading “Coast Guard—Operations and Support” for recreational vessel inspection expenses, except to the extent fees are collected from owners of yachts and credited to this appropriation.

Language requiring the Coast Guard to submit a future-years capital investment plan.

Language allowing for the use of the Coast Guard Housing Fund.

Language prohibiting funds made available to the Coast Guard from being used to enforce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration restrictions on vessel speed for the North Atlantic right whale and Rice's whale.

Language allowing the Secret Service to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursement for personnel receiving training.

Language prohibiting funds made available to the Secret Service for the protection of the head of a federal agency other than the Secretary of Homeland Security, except when the Director has entered into a reimbursable agreement for such protection services.

Language permitting up to \$15,000,000 to be reprogrammed within “United States Secret Service—Operations and Support”.

Language allowing funds made available for “United States Secret Service—Operations and Support” to be available for travel of employees on protective missions without regard to limitations on such expenditures.

TITLE III—PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including funds for official reception and representa-

tion expenses. The Committee provides for two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements. The Committee provides three-year availability of funds for these purposes.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including funds for official reception and representation expenses.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements. The Committee provides three- and five-year availability of funds for these purposes.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

The Committee includes language providing funds for grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other activities, including for terrorism prevention; nonprofit organizations; public transportation security, including buses and railroads; port security; fire-fighter assistance; emergency management; flood hazard mapping and risk analysis; catastrophic preparedness, emergency food and shelter; warning systems; community project grants; education, training, exercises, and technical assistance; and other programs. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for certain purposes.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

The Committee includes language making funds available until expended for the Disaster Relief Fund.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

The Committee includes language making funds available for mission support associated with flood management and programs and activities under the National Flood Insurance Fund, including flood plain management and flood mapping. The Committee includes provisions making funds available for interest on Treasury borrowings and limiting amounts available for operating expenses, commissions and taxes of agents, and flood mitigation activities associated with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. The Committee includes language permitting additional fees collected to be credited as an offsetting collection and available for floodplain management; providing that not to exceed four percent of the total appropriation is available for administrative costs; and making funds available for the Flood Insurance Advocate.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Language regarding CISA cybersecurity threat feeds.
Language related to the administration of FEMA grants.

Language specifying timeframes for certain FEMA grant applications and awards.

Language requiring a five-day advance notification prior to the announcement of certain grant awards under “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance”.

Language addressing the use of certain grant funds for the installation of communications towers.

Language requiring the submission of a monthly Disaster Relief Fund report.

Language permitting the FEMA Administrator to grant waivers from specified requirements of section 34 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974.

Language providing for the receipt and expenditure of fees collected for the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program.

Language permitting the FEMA Administrator to grant waivers from specified requirements of section 33 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974.

Language related to the FEMA Pre-disaster Mitigation Fund.

Language related to the FEMA Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program.

TITLE IV—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES

U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language making funds available for operations and support for the E-Verify program.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTERS

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language making funds available for operations and support, including for official reception and representation expenses and purchase of police-type vehicles. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements to include acquisition of necessary additional real property and facilities, construction and ongoing maintenance, facility improvements and related expenses. The Committee provides five-year availability of funds for these activities.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including the purchase or lease of vehicles and official reception and representation expenses. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements. The Committee provides five-year availability of funds for these activities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee includes language providing funds for research and development. The Committee provides three-year availability of funds for these activities.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Language allowing USCIS to acquire, operate, equip, and dispose of up to five vehicles under certain scenarios.

Language limiting the use of A-76 competitions by USCIS.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to provide employment authorization documents for certain aliens.

Language related to USCIS official reception and representation expenses.

Language related to H-1B petitioners from entities identified under section 1260H of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021.

Language authorizing FLETC to distribute funds for incurred training expenses.

Language directing the FLETC Accreditation Board to lead the Federal law enforcement training accreditation process for measuring and assessing Federal law enforcement training programs, facilities, and instructors.

Language allowing FLETC to accept transfers from other government agencies for the construction of special use facilities.

Language classifying FLETC instructor staff as inherently governmental for certain purposes.

Language prohibiting the use of funds by USCIS to collect an Asylum Program Fee.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Language limiting the availability of appropriations to one year unless otherwise expressly provided.

Language providing authority to merge unexpended balances of prior year appropriations with new appropriations accounts for the same purpose.

Language limiting reprogramming authority and providing limited transfer authority.

Language prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department to make payment to the working capital fund, except for activities and amounts proposed in the President's budget request.

Language providing authority regarding the availability and uses of prior year balances for Operations and Support accounts.

Language deeming intelligence activities to be specifically authorized during the fiscal year until the enactment of an act authorizing intelligence activities for that year.

Language requiring notification to the Committees at least three days before DHS announces or executes grant allocations, grant

awards, contract awards (including contracts covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation), other transaction agreements, letters of intent, or a task or delivery order on multiple award contracts, or sole-source grant awards.

Language prohibiting all agencies from purchasing, constructing, or leasing additional facilities for Federal law enforcement training without advance notification to the Committees.

Language prohibiting the use of funds for any construction, repair, alteration, or acquisition project for which a prospectus, if required under chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code, has not been approved.

Language related to sensitive security information and the use of funds in conformance with section 303 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Language prohibiting the use of funds in contravention of the Buy American Act.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to amend the oath of allegiance required by section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Language regarding reorganization authority.

Language prohibiting the use of funds for planning, testing, piloting, or developing a national identification card.

Language directing that any official required by this Act to report or certify to the Committees may not delegate such authority unless expressly authorized to do so.

Language prohibiting the use of funds from being used for first-class travel.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to employ workers described in section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to pay award or incentive fees for contractors with a below satisfactory performance or a performance that fails to meet the basic requirements of the contract.

Language requiring that DHS computer systems block electronic access to pornography, except for law enforcement purposes.

Language regarding the transfer of firearms by Federal law enforcement personnel.

Language regarding funding restrictions and reporting requirements related to conferences occurring outside of the United States.

Language prohibiting funds to reimburse any federal department or agency for its participation in a National Special Security Event.

Language requiring a notification, including justification materials, prior to implementing any structural pay reform or introducing any new position classification that affects more than 100 full-time positions or costs more than \$5,000,000.

Language directing the Department to post reports required by the Committees on a public website unless public posting compromises homeland or national security or contains proprietary information.

Language authorizing minor procurement, construction, and improvement activities using Operations and Support appropriations, as specified.

Language authorizing DHS to use discretionary appropriations for the primary and secondary schooling of eligible dependents of

DHS personnel stationed in areas of U.S. territories that meet certain criteria.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to limit access to detention facilities by members of Congress or their designated staff.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to use restraints on pregnant detainees in DHS custody except in certain circumstances.

Language prohibiting the use of funds for the destruction of records related to detainees in custody.

Language continuing by reference a prohibition on the use of funds for a Principal Federal Official during a declared disaster or emergency under the Stafford Act, with certain exceptions.

Language requiring the Under Secretary for Management to submit a component-level report on unfunded priorities for which appropriated funds would be classified as budget function 050.

Language requiring notifications when the President designates a former or retired Federal official or employee for protection and requiring reporting on the costs of such protection.

Language requiring notifications and reporting on DHS submissions of proposals to the Technology Modernization Fund.

Language relating to DHS budget submission requirements regarding user fees and offsets.

Language relating to the Arms Trade Treaty.

Language prohibiting the use of funds related to certain entities identified under section 1260H of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021.

Language prohibiting the use of funds for the transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, into or within the United States.

Language requiring the Secretary of Homeland Security on a bi-monthly basis to provide estimates of the number of aliens anticipated to arrive at the southern border of the United States.

Language regarding requests for assistance from the Department of Defense.

Language regarding the employee emergency back-up care program.

Language regarding transfer authority for certain activities.

Language prohibiting the use of funds for a Disinformation Governance Board.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to classify the speech of a U.S. citizen as mis-, dis-, or mal-information, or work with organizations to do the same.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to discriminate against a person based on sincerely-held religious beliefs regarding marriage.

Language prohibiting the obligation or award of funds to certain jurisdictions.

Language prohibiting funds to be used to implement Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion, or to promote critical race theory.

Language prohibiting the use of funds for the purchase of computers, printers or teleconferencing equipment from companies based in the People's Republic of China.

Language related to Presidential Residence Protection grants.

Language regarding a Spending Reduction Account.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill that are not authorized by law:

FY 2026 SCHEDULE OF UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS
[Gross Discretionary—Dollars in thousands]

Agency/Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Customs and Border Protection, Operations and Support	1 2004	2 \$3,083,259	3 \$4,396,750	4 \$18,088,596
Customs and Border Protection, International Cargo Screening	5 2010	\$153,300	\$162,000	6 \$4,708,268
Customs and Border Protection, Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)	7 2010/2012	\$75,600/\$21,000	8 \$62,612/\$44,979	9 \$4,508,543
Customs and Border Protection, Automated Targeting Systems	10 2010	\$37,485	\$34,560	11 \$315,112
Customs and Border Protection, Automated Commercial Environment	12 2018	\$153,736	N/A	13 \$498,696
Customs and Border Protection, Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement	14 2004	\$175,100	\$240,200	15 \$419,289
Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Operations and Support	16 2003/17 2004	\$4,131,811/\$1,399,592	18 \$3,032,094/15 N/A	20 \$10,967,045
Transportation Security Administration, Operations and Support	21 2021	\$7,917,936	\$7,793,715	22 \$7,348,064
Transportation Security Administration, EDS/ETD Systems	23 2011	\$400,000	\$110,100	24 \$258,230
Transportation Security Administration, Surface Transportation Security, National Explosives Detection Canine Team Program	25 2021	Such sums	\$169,513	\$169,001
Transportation Security Administration, Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing	26 2005	Such sums	27 \$115,000	28 \$122,205
Transportation Security Administration, Federal Air Marshal Service	29 2007	\$83,000	\$764,643	30 \$660,340
Transportation Security Administration Law Enforcement Officer Reimbursement Program	31 2021	\$55,000	\$46,392	32 \$50,000
Coast Guard, Operations and Support	33 2023	\$10,750,000	\$9,700,478	\$10,802,656
Coast Guard, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	33 2023	\$3,477,600	\$1,669,650	\$1,946,790
Coast Guard, Research and Development	33 2023	\$14,681	\$7,476	\$7,476
Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office	34 2023	N/A	\$409,441	\$0
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, Operations and Support	35 2012	Such sums	36 \$888,243	37 \$2,237,159
FEMA, Salaries and Expenses	38 2010	\$375,342	\$797,650	39 \$1,474,420
FEMA, Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)	40 2018	Such sums	N/A	\$70,697
FEMA, State and Local Programs	41 2013	\$400,000	\$250,000	\$100,000
Port Security Grants	42 2024	\$75,000	43 \$274,500	\$305,000
Non-Profit Security Grants	44 2011	\$1,108,000	\$250,000	\$94,500
Public Transportation Security Grants	45 2011	\$175,000	\$20,000	\$9,000
Amtrak Security	46 2011	\$25,000	\$5,000	\$1,000
Over the Road Bus Security	47 2011	\$219,000	N/A	\$101,000
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	48 2011	\$66,000	N/A	\$71,421
Center for Domestic Preparedness	49 2008	\$45,000	\$36,700	\$56,000
FEMA, Urban Search and Rescue Response System	49 2022	\$950,000	\$355,000	\$355,000
FEMA, Emergency Management Performance Grants	50 1994	\$188,000	N/A	\$105,300
FEMA, Emergency Food and Shelter	51 2017	\$400,000	52 \$168,363	\$312,750
FEMA, National Flood Mapping Program	53 2002	\$631,745	54 \$631,745	55 \$0
Immigration and Naturalization Service, Citizenship and Benefits, Immigration Support and Program Direction				

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Salaries and Expenses	56 1988	\$50,000	57 \$40,265	58 \$364,000
1 P.L. 107-210, Sec. 311.				
2 P.L. 107-210 authorized what was formerly U.S. Customs Service (does not include Border Patrol).				
3 U.S. Customs Service operations only (does not include Border Patrol).				
4 Funding recommended for fiscal year 2026 is for the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Operations and Support appropriation. This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Salaries and Expenses" appropriation.				
5 P.L. 109-347, Sec. 205(m).				
6 Funding recommended for fiscal year 2026 is for the "Domestic Operations" and "International Operations" sub-PPAs within the "Trade and Travel Operations" PPA. This is not a true comparison to the legacy "International Cargo Screening" PPA.				
7 P.L. 109-347, Sec. 223(a) authorized operations for fiscal year 2010 and personnel through fiscal year 2012.				
8 Funding provided for fiscal year 2010 and for fiscal year 2012 include personnel and operations.				
9 This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)" PPA. These funds have been realigned to the "Domestic Operations" sub-PPA within the "Trade and Travel Operations" PPA.				
10 P.L. 109-347, Sec. 203(g).				
11 This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Automated Targeting Systems" PPA. These funds have been realigned to the "Targeting Operations" sub-PPA within the "Trade and Travel Operations" PPA.				
12 P.L. 114-125, Sec. 106 requires that funding shall not be less than this amount.				
13 This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Automated Commercial Environment" PPA; however, the preponderance of these funds were realigned into the "Office of Trade" sub-PPA within the "Trade and Travel Operations" PPA.				
14 P.L. 107-210, Sec. 311.				
15 These funds have been realigned to the "Air and Marine Operations" sub-PPA that exists within the "Integrated Operations" PPA.				
16 Immigration and Naturalization Service—some investigations, and detention and removals only, P.L. 107-273, Sec. 102(11).				
17 Customs Service noncommercial operations, P.L. 107-210, Sec. 311(a) (19 U.S.C. 2075(b)(1)).				
18 Includes \$2,862,094,000 from fiscal year 2003 Immigration and Naturalization Service—Salaries and Expenses, P.L. 108-7, and \$170,000,000 included in the fiscal year 2003 Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, P.L. 108-11.				
19 There was no fiscal year 2004 appropriation for the U.S. Customs Service.				
20 Funding recommended for fiscal year 2026 is for U. S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Operations and Support. This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Salaries and Expenses" appropriation.				
21 P.L. 115-254 Sec. 1903 Reauthorized TSA Activities for "salaries, operations and maintenance", but did not specifically authorize the current account structure, construction and improvements.				
22 Recommended funding is the total for TSA "Operations and Support" appropriation.				
23 P.L. 108-438, Sec. 4019.				
24 These funds have been realigned to the "Aviation Screening Infrastructure" PPA within the "Procurement, Construction, and Improvements" appropriation and to the "Research and Development" appropriation.				
25 P.L. 115-254, Sec. 1971.				
26 P.L. 107-71, Sec. 101.				
27 Includes the Maritime and Land Security PPA and Credentialing Activities PPA.				
28 Funding recommended for fiscal year 2026 is for the "Other Operations and Enforcement, Vetting Programs" and "Other Operations and Enforcement, Intelligence and TSOC" sub-PPAs within the "Operations and Support" appropriation, and the "Infrastructure for Other Operations, Vetting Programs" sub-PPA within the Procurement, Construction, and Improvements appropriation.				
29 P.L. 108-438, Sec. 4016.				
30 Funding for the Federal Air Marshals Service is in the "Other Operations and Enforcement, In-Flight Security" sub-PPA. The recommended funding level is for that sub-PPA.				
31 P.L. 115-254, Sec. 1935.				
32 Funding for LEO Reimbursement Program is in the "Other Operations and Enforcement, Aviation Regulation" sub-PPA. The recommended funding is for the non-pay portion of the Law Enforcement and Assessment program.				
33 P.L. 117-263, Sec. 11101.				
34 P.L. 115-387, Sec. 2; 6 U.S.C. 591(e). No specific funding authorization, but the office statutory terminates on December 21, 2023.				
35 Critical infrastructure protection, cybersecurity, and other related programs, P.L. 110-53, Sec. 541 (note, the "National Protection and Programs Directorate" is now known as the "Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency", as authorized in P.L. 115-278, Sec. 2 (6 U.S.C. 651 et. seq)).				
36 Infrastructure Protection and Information Security activities in P.L. 112-74.				
37 Represents funding that would traditionally be categorized as defense that is recommended for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.				
38 P.L. 109-295, Sec. 639.				
39 Funding recommended for fiscal year 2025 is for Federal Emergency Management Agency, Operations and Support. This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Salaries and Expenses" appropriation.				
40 P.L. 114-143, Sec. 2(c).				
41 P.L. 111-281, Sec. 828(b)(4).				
42 P.L. 116-108, Sec. 2.				
43 P.L. 118-47.				
44 P.L. 110-53, Sec. 1406(m).				
45 P.L. 110-53, Sec. 1514(d).				
46 6 U.S.C. 1182.				
47 P.L. 110-53, Sec. 1204; 6 U.S.C. 1102.				
48 P.L. 109-295, Sec. 634; 6 U.S.C. 722.				

⁴⁹P.L. 115-254, Sec. 1217(b); 6 U.S.C. 762(f).

⁵⁰P.L. 102-550, Sec. 1431.

⁵¹P.L. 112-141, Sec. 100216.

⁵²P.L. 115-31.

⁵³P.L. 107-273, Div. A, Sec. 101(12)(B), “for salaries and expenses of citizenship and benefits”.

⁵⁴P.L. 107-27, see also, H. Rept. 107-278 (the accompanying conference report).

⁵⁵Represents funding for the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program within discretionary funds for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. This is not a true comparison to the legacy funding.

⁵⁶P.L. 100-690, Sec. 6164.

⁵⁷P.L. 101-509.

⁵⁸Funding recommended for fiscal year 2026 is for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers, Operations and Support appropriation. This is not a true comparison to the legacy “Salaries and Expenses” appropriation.

[Insert CBO Tables]

PROGRAM DUPLICATION

No provision of this bill establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111–139, or a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

For the purposes of clause 3(c)(6) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following hearings were used to develop or consider the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2026:

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on April 9, 2025, entitled “Member Day.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Sylvia R. Garcia (TX–29)

The Honorable Laura A. Gillen (NY–04)

The Honorable Jared E. Moskowitz (FL–23)

The Honorable Jefferson H. Van Drew (NJ–02)

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on May 6, 2025, entitled “Oversight Hearing—Department of Homeland Security.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Kristi Noem, Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on May 7, 2025, entitled “Oversight Hearing—The Federal Emergency Management Agency.”

The Subcommittee received testimony from:

Cameron Hamilton, Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on May 8, 2025, entitled “Oversight Hearing—The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

Bridget Bean, Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Director, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on May 14, 2025, entitled “Oversight Hearing—U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

Todd M. Lyons, Acting Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on May 14, 2025, entitled “Oversight Hearing—The United States Coast Guard.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

Admiral Kevin E. Lunday, Acting Commandant, United States Coast Guard

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on May 15, 2025, entitled “Oversight Hearing—U.S. Customs and Border Protection.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

Pete R. Flores, Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on May 20, 2025, entitled “Oversight Hearing—The Transportation Security Administration.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

Ha Nguyen McNeill, Acting Administrator, Transportation Security Administration

DETAILED EXPLANATIONS IN REPORT

The following table contains detailed funding recommendations at the program, project, and activity (PPA) level.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY			
TITLE I - DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INTELLIGENCE, SITUATIONAL AWARENESS, AND OVERSIGHT			
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management			
Operations and Support:			
Management and Oversight:			
Office of the Secretary.....	54,381	17,035	-37,346
Office of Public Affairs.....	11,125	---	-11,125
Office of Legislative Affairs.....	7,132	---	-7,132
Office of General Counsel.....	30,667	27,737	-2,930
Office of Health Security.....	62,647	92,962	+30,315
Privacy Office.....	18,854	19,236	+382
Subtotal, Management and Oversight.....	184,806	156,970	-27,836
Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans.....			
Operations and Engagement:			
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.....	85,735	78,192	-7,543
Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman.....	42,964	4,969	-37,995
Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman.....	11,597	1,663	-9,934
Office of Partnership and Engagement.....	28,641	---	-28,641
	9,839	9,436	-403
Subtotal, Operations and Engagement.....	93,041	16,068	-76,973
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	363,582	251,230	-112,352

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Medical Information Exchange.....	8,113	8,113	---
Federal Assistance:			
Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans:			
Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grants.	18,000	---	-18,000
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties:			
ATD Case Management Grant Program.....	15,000	---	-15,000
Subtotal, Federal Assistance.....	33,000	---	-33,000
FEMA Assistance Grants (transfer out).....	(-33,000)	---	(+33,000)
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management.....	404,695	259,343	-145,352
(transfer out).....	-33,000	---	+33,000
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (including transfer).....	371,695	259,343	-112,352

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
<hr/>			
Management Directorate			
Operations and Support:			
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for			
Management.....	6,785	7,053	+268
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer.....	231,526	231,434	-92
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer.....	150,490	139,885	-10,605
Office of the Chief Security Officer.....	202,880	206,988	+4,108
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer.....	95,953	116,670	+20,717
Office of the Chief Financial Officer.....	118,018	120,368	+2,350
Office of the Chief Information Officer.....	627,854	611,776	-16,078
Office of Program Accountability and Risk			
Management.....	18,245	16,593	-1,652
Office of Biometric Identity Management:			
Identity and Screening Program Operations.....	270,453	271,742	+1,289
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	1,722,204	1,722,509	+305

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
-----			-----
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Construction and Facility Improvements.....	172,763	30,000	-142,763
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure.....	77,670	55,106	-22,564
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure.....	77,670	55,106	-22,564
IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology.....	10,000	11,200	+1,200
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	260,433	96,306	-164,127
(Appropriations).....	(260,433)	(96,306)	(-164,127)
Federal Protective Service:			
FPS Operations:			
Operating Expenses.....	473,820	481,689	+7,869

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
-----			-----
Countermeasures:			
Protective Security Officers.....	1,528,205	1,507,201	-21,004
Technical Countermeasures.....	26,778	37,565	+10,787
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Gross)....	2,028,803	2,026,455	-2,348
Offsetting Collections.....	-2,028,803	-2,026,455	+2,348
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Net).....	---	---	---
	-----	-----	-----
Total, Management Directorate.....	1,982,637	1,818,815	-163,822
(Appropriations).....	(4,011,440)	(3,845,270)	(-166,170)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-2,028,803)	(-2,026,455)	(+2,348)
Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness			
Operations and Support.....	345,410	360,788	+15,378

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
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Office of Inspector General			
Operations and Support.....	220,127	223,063	+2,936
	=====	=====	=====
Total, Title I, Departmental Management, Intelligence, Situational Awareness, and Oversight.....	2,952,869	2,662,009	-290,860
(Appropriations).....	(4,981,672)	(4,688,464)	(-293,208)
(Defense).....	---	---	---
(Nondefense).....	(4,981,672)	(4,688,464)	(-293,208)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-2,028,803)	(-2,026,455)	(+2,348)
(Transfer out).....	(-33,000)	---	(+33,000)
	=====	=====	=====

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted

TITLE II - SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS			
U.S. Customs and Border Protection			
Operations and Support:			
Border Security Operations:			
U.S. Border Patrol:			
Operations.....	7,316,574	5,518,397	-1,798,177
Assets and Support.....	992,273	1,097,048	+104,775
Subtotal, Assets and Support.....	992,273	1,097,048	+104,775
Office of Training and Development.....	160,862	176,474	+15,612
Subtotal, Border Security Operations.....	8,469,709	6,791,919	-1,677,790

Trade and Travel Operations:			
Office of Field Operations:			
Domestic Operations.....	3,933,253	4,508,543	+575,290
International Operations.....	157,797	199,725	+41,928
Targeting Operations.....	276,875	315,112	+38,237
Assets and Support.....	1,029,533	1,122,653	+93,120
Office of Trade.....	423,587	498,696	+75,109
Office of Training and Development.....	77,156	103,192	+26,036
Subtotal, Trade and Travel Operations.....	5,898,201	6,747,921	+849,720

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted

Integrated Operations:			
Air and Marine Operations:			
Operations.....	388,926	419,289	+30,363
Assets and Support.....	624,612	722,886	+98,274
Air and Marine Operations Center.....	50,861	53,908	+3,047
Office of International Affairs.....	52,892	61,074	+8,182
Office of Intelligence.....	88,197	91,886	+3,689
Office of Training and Development.....	13,539	15,720	+2,181
Operations Support.....	436,330	370,719	-65,611
Subtotal, Integrated Operations.....	1,655,357	1,735,482	+80,125

Mission Support:			
Enterprise Services.....	1,796,988	2,140,739	+343,751
(Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund).....	(3,274)	(3,274)	---
Office of Professional Responsibility.....	354,870	380,917	+26,047
Executive Leadership and Oversight.....	251,745	291,618	+39,873
Subtotal, Mission Support.....	2,403,603	2,813,274	+409,671

Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	18,426,870	18,088,596	-338,274
(Appropriations).....	(18,426,870)	(18,088,596)	(-338,274)
(Transfer out to FEMA Federal Assistance).....	(-650,000)	---	(+650,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure.....	283,500	346,000	+62,500
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure.....	380,900	300,000	-80,900
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure:			
Airframes and Sensors.....	71,583	175,200	+103,617
Watercraft.....	4,400	7,200	+2,800
Construction and Facility Improvements.....	92,114	---	-92,114
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure.....	17,673	32,000	+14,327
Radiological Detection Systems.....	---	37,718	+37,718
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	850,170	898,118	+47,948
(Appropriations).....	(850,170)	(898,118)	(+47,948)
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities (Small Airport) (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary).....	24,000	25,000	+1,000
Global Entry Program (International Registered Traveler) (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary).....	457,000	444,000	-13,000
Offsetting Collections.....	-457,000	-444,000	+13,000
Total, Global Entry Program.....	---	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
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Fee Funded Programs:			
Immigration Inspection User Fee.....	(854,365)	(1,010,937)	(+156,572)
Immigration Enforcement Fines.....	(254)	(1,283)	(+1,029)
Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee.....	(61,659)	(60,544)	(-1,115)
Land Border Inspection Fee.....	(80,165)	(92,556)	(+12,391)
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee.....	(821,059)	(1,003,486)	(+182,427)
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Fee.....	(591,360)	(791,121)	(+199,761)
Puerto Rico Trust Fund.....	(304,133)	(283,871)	(-20,262)
Virgin Islands Deposit Fund.....	(14,994)	(14,818)	(-176)
Customs Unclaimed Goods.....	(3,880)	(1,828)	(-2,052)
9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account.....	(21,350)	(15,942)	(-5,408)
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs.....	2,753,219	3,276,386	+523,167
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted

Administrative Provisions			
Colombia Free Trade Act Collections (Sec. 203).....	281,000	321,000	+40,000
Reimbursable Preclearance (Sec. 204).....	39,000	39,000	---

Subtotal, Administrative Provisions.....	320,000	360,000	+40,000

Reimbursable Preclearance (Offsetting Collections)....	-39,000	-39,000	---

Total, Administrative Provisions.....	281,000	321,000	+40,000

Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.....	19,582,040	19,332,714	-249,326
(Appropriations).....	(20,078,040)	(19,815,714)	(-262,326)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-496,000)	(-483,000)	(+13,000)
Fee Funded Programs.....	2,753,219	3,276,386	+523,167
(Transfer out).....	(-650,000)	---	(+650,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement			
Operations and Support:			
Homeland Security Investigations:			
Domestic Investigations.....	2,138,131	2,218,106	+79,975
International Investigations.....	214,323	220,289	+5,966
Intelligence.....	106,651	107,092	+441
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Homeland Security Investigations....	2,459,105	2,545,487	+86,382
Enforcement and Removal Operations:			
Custody Operations.....	3,434,952	4,451,603	+1,016,651
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Custody Operations.....	3,434,952	4,451,603	+1,016,651
Fugitive Operations.....	159,134	178,703	+19,569
Criminal Alien Program.....	296,525	349,807	+53,282
Alternatives to Detention.....	470,190	391,784	-78,406
Transportation and Removal Operations.....	721,417	1,030,780	+309,363
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Subtotal, Transportation and Removal Operations.....	721,417	1,030,780	+309,363
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Enforcement and Removal Operations..	5,082,218	6,402,677	+1,320,459
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Mission Support:			
Enterprise Services.....	1,199,009	1,210,328	+11,319
Office of Professional Responsibility.....	197,600	198,146	+546
Executive Leadership and Oversight.....	122,095	127,653	+5,558
Subtotal, Mission Support.....	1,518,704	1,536,127	+17,423
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor.....	441,515	482,754	+41,239
Subtotal, Office of the Principal Legal Advisor.....	441,515	482,754	+41,239
Additional funding (P.L. 119-4).....	485,000	---	-485,000
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	9,986,542	10,967,045	+980,503
(Appropriations).....	(9,986,542)	(10,967,045)	(+980,503)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Operational Communications/Information Technology...	35,420	20,000	-15,420
Construction and Facility Improvements.....	20,100	15,000	-5,100
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	55,520	35,000	-20,520
(Appropriations).....	55,520	35,000	-20,520
Fee Funded Programs:			
Immigration Inspection User Fee.....	(135,000)	(135,000)	---
Breached Bond/Detention Fund.....	(55,000)	(55,000)	---
Student and Exchange Visitor Program Fee.....	(186,610)	(216,500)	(+29,890)
Detention and Removal Office Fee.....	(3,000)	(3,000)	---
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs.....	379,610	409,500	+29,890
Total, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Fee Funded Programs.....	10,042,062	11,002,045	+959,983
	379,610	409,500	+29,890

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
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Transportation Security Administration			
Operations and Support:			
Aviation Screening Operations:			
Screening Workforce:			
Screening Partnership Program.....	253,759	284,703	+30,944
Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits..	5,302,075	5,658,599	+356,524
Screener Training and Other.....	272,357	265,702	-6,655
Airport Management.....	871,626	918,763	+47,137
Canines.....	159,818	169,001	+9,183
Screening Technology Maintenance.....	561,848	624,715	+62,867
Secure Flight.....	137,888	116,844	-21,044
Subtotal, Aviation Screening Operations.....	7,559,371	8,038,327	+478,956
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
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Other Operations and Enforcement:			
Inflight Security:			
Federal Air Marshals.....	808,852	628,033	-180,819
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Crew Training....	26,681	32,307	+5,626
Aviation Regulation.....	243,766	298,605	+54,839
Air Cargo.....	135,640	116,055	-19,585
Intelligence and TSOC.....	98,793	85,570	-13,223
Surface Programs.....	173,142	85,692	-87,450
Vetting Programs.....	49,525	36,635	-12,890
Subtotal, Other Operations and Enforcement....	1,536,399	1,282,897	-253,502
Mission Support.....	1,069,198	1,056,839	-12,359
Aviation Passenger Security Fees (offsetting collections).....	-2,860,000	-3,030,000	-170,000
Additional funding (P.L. 119-4).....	450,000	---	-450,000
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	7,754,968	7,348,063	-406,905
(Appropriations).....	(10,614,968)	(10,378,063)	(-236,905)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-2,860,000)	(-3,030,000)	(-170,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted

Vetting Fee Programs:			
Transportation Worker Identification Card.....	65,000	72,700	+7,700
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Fee.....	20,000	16,400	-3,600
General Aviation at DCA Fee.....	600	600	---
Commercial Aviation and Airports Fee.....	11,000	11,000	---
Other Security Threat Assessments Fee.....	50	50	---
Air Cargo/Certified Cargo Screening Program Fee.....	4,000	4,000	---
TSA PreCheck Fee.....	452,000	427,900	-24,100
Adjustment based on CB0 estimate of receipts.....	-93,650	-10,650	+83,000

Subtotal, Vetting Fee Programs.....	459,000	522,000	+63,000
Vetting Fees (Offsetting Collections).....	-459,000	-522,000	-63,000

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Aviation Screening Infrastructure:			
Checkpoint Support.....	40,678	224,290	+183,612
Checked Baggage.....	---	33,940	+33,940

Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	40,678	258,230	+217,552
Research and Development.....	14,641	14,641	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
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Fee Funded Programs:			
Alien Flight School Fee (mandatory).....	(6,000)	(6,000)	---
Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory).....	(250,000)	(250,000)	---
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs.....	256,000	256,000	---
Total, Transportation Security Administration... (Appropriations).....	7,810,287	7,620,934	-189,353
(Offsetting Collections).....	(11,129,287)	(11,172,934)	(+43,647)
.....	(-3,319,000)	(-3,552,000)	(-233,000)
Fee Funded Programs.....	256,000	256,000	---
Coast Guard			
Operations and Support:			
Military Personnel.....	5,247,722	5,751,135	+503,413
Mission Support.....	420,206	435,681	+15,475
Field Operations:			
Surface, Air, and Shore Operations.....	3,125,281	3,289,983	+164,702
Command, Control, and Communications.....	1,261,562	1,325,857	+64,295
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	10,415,271	10,802,656	+387,385
(Non-defense).....	(9,885,271)	(10,272,656)	(+387,385)
(Defense).....	(530,000)	(530,000)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Vessels:			
In-Service Vessel Sustainment.....	120,000	160,000	+40,000
National Security Cutter.....	17,100	---	-17,100
Offshore Patrol Cutter.....	579,000	530,000	-49,000
Fast Response Cutter.....	220,000	300,000	+80,000
Cutter Boats.....	6,500	10,000	+3,500
Polar Security Cutter.....	---	100,000	+100,000
Commercially Available Polar Icebreaker.....	125,000	---	-125,000
Great Lakes Icebreaker.....	20,000	20,000	---
Waterways Commerce Cutter.....	1,000	135,000	+134,000
Subtotal, Vessels.....	1,088,600	1,255,000	+166,400

Aircraft:			
HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment.....	4,000	183,000	+179,000
HH-65 Conversion/Sustainment Projects.....	6,000	---	-6,000
MH-60T Sustainment.....	58,250	100,000	+41,750

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems.....	500	750	+250
Large Unmanned Aircraft Systems.....	---	98,000	+98,000
Subtotal, Aircraft.....	68,750	381,750	+313,000
Other Acquisition Programs:			
Survey and Design - Vessels, Boats, and Aircraft...	5,000	4,500	-500
Other Equipment and Systems.....	5,600	9,040	+3,440
Program Oversight and Management.....	21,000	21,500	+500
C4ISR.....	16,000	25,000	+9,000
Cyber and Enterprise Mission Platform.....	21,500	30,000	+8,500
In-Service Systems Sustainment.....	---	30,000	+30,000
Subtotal, Other Acquisition Programs.....	69,100	120,040	+50,940

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
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Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation:			
Major Construction; Housing; ATON; and Survey and Design.....	52,500	160,000	+107,500
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure.....	130,000	100,000	-30,000
Minor Shore.....	5,000	10,000	+5,000
-----	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation.....	187,500	270,000	+82,500
-----	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	1,413,950	2,026,790	+612,840
(Appropriations).....	(1,413,950)	(2,026,790)	(+612,840)
Research and Development.....	7,476	7,476	---
Health Care Fund Contribution (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary).....	281,851	297,731	+15,880
Mandatory Funding:			
Retired Pay.....	1,210,840	1,249,000	+38,160

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted

Administrative Provisions			
Coast Guard Housing Fund	4,000	4,000	---
Coast Guard Housing Fund (Offsetting Collections).....	-4,000	-4,000	---

Total, Coast Guard.....	13,329,388	14,383,653	+1,054,265
(Appropriations).....	(13,333,388)	(14,387,653)	(+1,054,265)
(Defense).....	(530,000)	(530,000)	---
(Non-Defense).....	(11,592,548)	(12,608,653)	(+1,016,105)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-4,000)	(-4,000)	---
(Mandatory Funding).....	(1,210,840)	(1,249,000)	(+38,160)
Total Gross, Coast Guard.....	13,333,388	14,387,653	+1,054,265

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted

United States Secret Service			
Operations and Support:			
Protective Operations:			
Protection of Persons and Facilities.....	1,031,766	1,173,191	+141,425
Protective Countermeasures.....	72,374	83,481	+11,107
Protective Intelligence.....	84,973	95,808	+10,835
Presidential Campaigns and National Special Security Events.....	243,699	109,588	-134,111
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Protective Operations.....	1,432,812	1,462,068	+29,256
Field Operations:			
Domestic and International Field Operations.....	794,184	791,409	-2,775
Support for Missing and Exploited Children Investigations.....	6,000	6,000	---
Support for Computer Forensics Training.....	48,612	53,647	+5,035
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Field Operations.....	848,796	851,056	+2,260

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted

Basic and In-Service Training and Professional			
Development.....	115,836	144,114	+28,278
Mission Support.....	610,538	645,953	+35,415
Additional funding (P.L. 118-83).....	(231,000)	---	(-231,000)
Operations and Support (Sec. 136) (P.L. 118 - Division			
A).....	231,000	---	-231,000

Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	3,238,982	3,103,191	-135,791

(Appropriations).....	(3,007,982)	(3,103,191)	(+95,209)

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Protection Assets and Infrastructure.....	59,198	51,290	-7,908
Construction and Facility Improvements.....	16,400	75,000	+58,600

Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and			
Improvements.....	75,598	126,290	+50,692
(Appropriations).....	(75,598)	(126,290)	(+50,692)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Research and Development.....	4,217	3,250	-967
Total, United States Secret Service.....	3,318,797	3,232,731	-86,066
(Appropriations).....	(3,318,797)	(3,232,731)	(-86,066)
	=====	=====	=====
Total, Title II, Security, Enforcement, and Investigations.....	54,082,574	55,572,077	+1,489,503
(Appropriations).....	(56,690,734)	(58,362,077)	(+1,671,343)
(Non-Defense).....	(56,160,734)	(57,832,077)	(+1,671,343)
(Defense).....	(530,000)	(530,000)	---
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-3,819,000)	(-4,039,000)	(-220,000)
(Mandatory Funding).....	(1,210,840)	(1,249,000)	(+38,160)
Aviation Security Capital Fund (Mandatory).....	250,000	250,000	---
Fee Funded Programs.....	3,388,829	3,941,886	+553,057
(Transfer out).....	(-650,000)	---	(+650,000)
	=====	=====	=====

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted

TITLE III - PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY			
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency			
Operations and Support:			
Cybersecurity:			
Cyber Operations:			
Strategy and Performance.....	21,383	31,258	+9,875
Threat Hunting.....	260,139	238,642	-21,497
Vulnerability Management.....	208,652	195,974	-12,678
Capacity Building.....	206,661	196,839	-9,822
Operational Planning and Coordination.....	122,496	95,452	-27,044
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Cyber Operations.....	819,331	758,165	-61,166
Technology and Services:			
Cybersecurity Services.....	7,417	9,110	+1,693
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation.....	82,396	75,799	-6,597
Joint Collaborative Environment.....	272,504	251,768	-20,736
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Technology and Services.....	362,317	336,677	-25,640
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Cybersecurity.....	1,181,648	1,094,842	-86,806

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted

Infrastructure Security:			
Infrastructure Assessments and Security:			
Strategy and Performance.....	15,547	7,037	-8,510
Security Programs.....	22,096	21,638	-458
CISA Exercises.....	26,914	25,242	-1,672
Assessments and Infrastructure Information.....	38,397	28,458	-9,939
Bombing Prevention.....	30,309	26,623	-3,686

Subtotal, Infrastructure Assessments and Security.....	133,263	108,998	-24,265
Chemical Security.....	25,866	11,891	-13,975

Subtotal, Infrastructure Security.....	159,129	120,889	-38,240

Emergency Communications:			
Emergency Communications Preparedness.....	46,971	34,786	-12,185
Priority Telecommunications Service:			
GETS/WPS/SRAS/TSP.....	50,375	49,566	-809
Next Generation Networks Priority Services.....	4,219	7,070	+2,851

Subtotal, Priority Telecommunications Services.....	54,594	56,636	+2,042

Subtotal, Emergency Communications.....	101,565	91,422	-10,143

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted

Integrated Operations:			
Regional Operations:			
Coordination and Service Delivery.....	27,724	31,556	+3,832
Security Advisors.....	82,375	95,322	+12,947
Chemical Inspectors.....	24,700	---	-24,700

Subtotal, Regional Operations.....	134,799	126,878	-7,921

Operations Coordination and Planning:			
Intelligence.....	5,060	4,486	-574
Operations Center.....	78,376	73,028	-5,348
Planning and Readiness.....	6,684	5,547	-1,137
Business Continuity and Emergency Preparedness..	3,459	3,459	---

Subtotal, Operations Coordination and Planning.....	93,579	86,520	-7,059

Subtotal, Integrated Operations.....	228,378	213,398	-14,980

Risk Management Operations:			
National Infrastructure Simulation Analysis Center	24,424	24,424	---
Infrastructure Analysis.....	109,446	42,782	-66,664

Subtotal, Risk Management Operations.....	133,870	67,206	-66,664

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted

Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements:			
Sector Risk Management Agency.....	28,982	24,412	-4,570
Council Management.....	16,895	14,006	-2,889
Stakeholder Engagement.....	43,242	43,238	-4
International Affairs.....	10,599	8,191	-2,408
(Defense).....	(6,995)	(5,406)	(-1,589)

Subtotal, Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements.....	99,718	89,847	-9,871
Mission Support:			
Executive Leadership and Oversight.....	62,943	47,549	-15,394
(Defense).....	(29,835)	(22,538)	(-7,297)
Enterprise Services.....	415,563	512,006	+96,443
(Defense).....	(196,977)	(242,691)	(+45,714)

Subtotal, Mission Support.....	478,506	559,555	+81,049

Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	2,382,814	2,237,159	-145,655

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
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Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Cybersecurity:			
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation.....	265,279	396,147	+130,868
Threat Hunting.....	20,000	10,000	-10,000
National Cybersecurity Protection System.....	30,000	---	-30,000
Cyber Analytics and Data System.....	145,499	65,810	-79,689
Subtotal, Cybersecurity.....	460,778	471,957	+11,179
Emergency Communications:			
Next Generation Networks Priority Services.....	28,623	29,090	+467
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	489,401	501,047	+11,646

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Research and Development:			
Infrastructure Security.....	793	---	-793
Subtotal, Research and Development.....	793	---	-793
Total, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.....	2,873,008	2,738,206	-134,802
(Defense).....	(2,614,251)	(2,437,636)	(-176,615)
(Non-Defense).....	(258,757)	(300,570)	(+41,813)
Federal Emergency Management Agency			
Operations and Support:			
Regional Operations.....	210,095	218,485	+8,390
Mitigation.....	75,594	40,955	-34,639
Preparedness and Protection.....	278,940	346,726	+67,786
Response and Recovery:			
Response.....	236,868	255,413	+18,545
(Urban Search and Rescue).....	(40,832)	(56,000)	(+15,168)
Recovery.....	57,531	55,022	-2,509
Mission Support.....	624,962	557,819	-67,143
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	1,483,990	1,474,420	-9,570
(Defense).....	(98,089)	(150,364)	(+52,275)
(Non-defense).....	(1,385,901)	(1,324,056)	(-61,845)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Operational Communications/Information Technology...	21,900	66,375	+44,475
Construction and Facility Improvements.....	36,250	63,625	+27,375

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure.....	41,378	28,419	-12,959
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	99,528	158,419	+58,891
(Appropriations).....	(99,528)	(158,419)	(+58,891)
(Defense).....	(46,900)	(128,000)	(+81,100)
(Non-defense).....	(52,628)	(30,419)	(-22,209)
Federal Assistance:			
Grants:			
State Homeland Security Grant Program.....	468,000	520,000	+52,000
(Base Program).....	(373,500)	(415,000)	(+41,500)
(Operation Stonegarden).....	(81,000)	(90,000)	(+9,000)
(Tribal Security).....	(13,500)	(15,000)	(+1,500)
Urban Area Security Initiative.....	553,500	615,000	+61,500
Nonprofit Security Grant Program.....	274,500	305,000	+30,500
Public Transportation Security Assistance.....	94,500	94,500	---
(Amtrak Security).....	(9,000)	(9,000)	---
(Over-the-Road Bus Security).....	(1,800)	(1,000)	(-800)
Port Security Grants.....	90,000	100,000	+10,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Assistance to Firefighter Grants.....	324,000	360,000	+36,000
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants.....	324,000	360,000	+36,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants.....	319,500	355,000	+35,500
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program (RiskMAP).....	281,475	312,750	+31,275
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants.....	10,800	9,720	-1,080
Emergency Food and Shelter.....	117,000	105,300	-11,700
Next Generation Warning System.....	40,000	40,000	---
Community Project Funding.....	---	170,000	+170,000
Subtotal, Grants.....	2,897,275	3,347,270	+449,995
Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grants (by transfer).....	(18,000)	---	(-18,000)
Alternatives to Detention Case Management Grants (by transfer).....	(15,000)	---	(-15,000)
Shelter and Services Program (by transfer).....	(650,000)	---	(-650,000)
Subtotal, Grants (with transfers).....	3,580,275	3,347,270	-233,005

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Education, Training, and Exercises:			
Center for Domestic Preparedness.....	71,352	71,421	+69
Center for Homeland Defense and Security.....	16,200	16,200	---
Emergency Management Institute.....	32,240	32,319	+79
U.S. Fire Administration.....	59,975	60,084	+109
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium.....	90,900	101,000	+10,100
Continuing Training Grants.....	14,400	16,000	+1,600
National Exercise Program.....	20,920	20,956	+36
Securing the Cities Program.....	---	61,426	+61,426
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises..	305,987	379,406	+73,419
Subtotal, Federal Assistance.....	3,203,262	3,726,676	+523,414
(Defense).....	(40,000)	(40,000)	---
(Non-defense).....	3,163,262	3,686,676	+523,414
(by transfer).....	(683,000)	---	(-683,000)
Subtotal, Federal Assistance (including transfer).....	3,886,262	3,726,676	-159,586
Disaster Relief Fund:			
Disaster Relief Category.....	22,510,000	26,474,000	+3,964,000
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund.....	22,510,000	26,474,000	+3,964,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted

National Flood Insurance Fund:			
Floodplain Management and Mapping.....	225,207	187,522	-37,685
Mission Support.....	14,578	14,578	---
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, National Flood Insurance Fund.....	239,785	202,100	-37,685
Offsetting Fee Collections.....	-239,785	-202,100	+37,685
Administrative Provision			
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (Sec. 308):			
Operating Expenses.....	34,000	34,000	---
Offsetting Collections.....	-34,000	-34,000	---
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Administrative Provision.....	---	---	---

Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency.....	27,296,780	31,833,515	+4,536,735
(Appropriations).....	(27,570,565)	(32,069,615)	(+4,499,050)
(Defense).....	(184,989)	(318,364)	(+133,375)
(Non-defense).....	(27,385,576)	(31,751,251)	(+4,365,675)
(Disaster Relief Category).....	(22,510,000)	(26,474,000)	(+3,964,000)
(Regular appropriations, not Disaster Relief).....	(4,875,576)	(5,277,251)	(+401,675)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-273,785)	(-236,100)	(+37,685)
(by transfer).....	(683,000)	---	(-683,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, Title III, Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.....	30,169,788	34,571,721	+4,401,933
(Appropriations).....	(30,443,573)	(34,807,821)	(+4,364,248)
(Defense).....	(2,799,240)	(2,756,000)	(-43,240)
(Non-Defense).....	(27,644,333)	(32,051,821)	(+4,407,488)
(Disaster Relief Category).....	(22,510,000)	(26,474,000)	(+3,964,000)
(Regular Appropriations).....	(5,134,333)	(5,577,821)	(+443,488)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-273,785)	(-236,100)	(+37,685)
(by transfer).....	(683,000)	---	(-683,000)
=====	=====	=====	=====

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted

TITLE IV - RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES			
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services			
Operations and Support:			
Employment Status Verification.....	111,085	112,551	+1,466
Application Processing.....	160,055	---	-160,055
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	271,140	112,551	-158,589
Federal Assistance.....	10,000	---	-10,000
Fee Funded Programs:			
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:			
Adjudication Operations:			
Adjudication Operations.....	---	(2,561,765)	(+2,561,765)
Field Operations Directorate.....	(1,177,268)	---	(-1,177,268)
Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate.....	(299,506)	---	(-299,506)
Service Center Operations Directorate.....	(664,569)	---	(-664,569)
Support Services.....	(195,626)	---	(-195,626)
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Adjudication Operations.....	2,336,969	2,561,765	+224,796

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Immigration Policy and Support.....	(1,526,859)	(1,671,586)	(+144,727)
Refugee and Asylum Operations.....	(546,219)	(433,605)	(-112,614)
Immigration Records and Applicant Services.....	(675,328)	(718,054)	(+42,726)
Premium Processing (Including Transformation)....	(1,523,963)	(1,357,573)	(-166,390)
Subtotal, Immigration Examinations Fee Account	(6,609,338)	(6,742,583)	(+133,245)
H1-B Non-Immigrant Petitioner Account:			
Adjudication Services:			
Service Center Operations.....	(20,000)	(18,808)	(-1,192)
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account:			
Adjudication Services:			
District Operations.....	---	(46,066)	(+46,066)
Service Center Operations.....	(29,151)	---	(-29,151)
Asylum and Refugee Operating Expenses.....	(27,430)	---	(-27,430)
	(348)	---	(-348)
Subtotal, Fraud Prevention and Detection Account.....	56,929	46,066	-10,863
EB-5 Integrity Fund.....	(8,918)	(10,800)	(+1,882)
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs.....	6,695,185	6,818,257	+123,072
Total, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	281,140	112,551	-168,589
Fee Funded Programs.....	6,695,185	6,818,257	+123,072
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers			

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
-----	-----	-----	-----
Operations and Support:			
Law Enforcement Training.....	324,087	351,062	+26,975
Mission Support.....	33,013	34,582	+1,569
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	357,100	385,644	+28,544
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Construction and Facility Improvements.....	20,100	18,300	-1,800
	-----	-----	-----
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers.	377,200	403,944	+26,744
Science and Technology			
Operations and Support:			
Laboratory Facilities.....	128,373	130,407	+2,034
Acquisition and Operations Analysis.....	77,720	77,720	---
Mission Support.....	163,718	160,497	-3,221
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	369,811	368,624	-1,187
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Laboratory Facilities:			
Plum Island Closure and Support.....	1,000	20,000	+19,000
Critical Repair/Replacement Requirement.....	5,000	20,000	+15,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Detection Sciences Testing and Applied Research Center.....	55,000	---	-55,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	61,000	40,000	-21,000
Research and Development:			
Research, Development, and Innovation.....	259,786	304,194	+44,408
University Programs.....	51,037	45,880	-5,157
Subtotal, Research and Development.....	310,823	350,074	+39,251
Total, Science and Technology.....	741,634	758,698	+17,064
Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office			
Operations and Support:			
Mission Support.....	93,916	---	-93,916
Capability and Operations Support.....	69,364	---	-69,364
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	163,280	---	-163,280
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Large Scale Detection Systems.....	35,678	---	-35,678

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted

Portable Detection Systems.....	6,660	---	-6,660
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	42,338	---	-42,338
Research and Development:			
Transformational R&D/Technical Forensics:			
Transformational R&D.....	39,460	---	-39,460
Technical Forensics.....	6,530	---	-6,530
Subtotal, Transformational R&D/Technical Forensics.....	45,990	---	-45,990
Detection Capability Development and Rapid Capabilities:			
Detection Capability Development.....	14,948	---	-14,948
Subtotal, Detection Capability Development and Rapid Capabilities.....	14,948	---	-14,948
Subtotal, Research and Development.....	60,938	---	-60,938

Federal Assistance:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted

Capability Building:			
Training, Exercises, and Readiness.....	21,268	---	-21,268
Securing the Cities.....	34,465	---	-34,465
Biological Support.....	87,152	---	-87,152
	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, Federal Assistance.....	142,885	---	-142,885
(Appropriations).....	(142,885)	---	(-142,885)
	-----	-----	-----
Total, Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction...	409,441	---	-409,441
(Appropriations).....	(409,441)	---	(-409,441)
	=====	=====	=====
Total, Title IV, Research, Development,			
Training, and Services.....	1,809,415	1,275,193	-534,222
(Appropriations).....	(1,809,415)	(1,275,193)	(-534,222)
Fee Funded Programs.....	6,695,185	6,818,257	+123,072
	=====	=====	=====

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted

TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISIONS			
Presidential Residence Protection Assistance.....	---	3,000	+3,000
DHS Lapsed Balances (non-defense) (rescission).....	-27,030	---	+27,030
DHS Lapsed Balances (defense) (rescission).....	-2,545	---	+2,545
DHS Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (70 x 1914) (Sec. 550) (rescission).....	-133,000	---	+133,000
Derived by transfer from P.L. 117-58.....	-115,000	---	+115,000
	=====	=====	=====
Total, Title V, General Provisions.....	-277,575	3,000	+280,575
(Defense).....	(-2,545)	---	(+2,545)
(Non-Defense).....	(-275,030)	(3,000)	(+278,030)
	=====	=====	=====

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS			
DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025			
(P.L. 118-158 DIVISION B)			
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY			
United States Coast Guard			
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements			
(emergency).....	210,200	---	-210,200
Operations and Support (emergency).....	102,500	---	-102,500
Total, USCG.....	312,700	---	-312,700
Federal Emergency Management Agency			
Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) (emergency).....	29,000,000	---	-29,000,000
Hermit's Peak (emergency).....	1,500,000	---	-1,500,000
Total, FEMA.....	30,500,000	---	-30,500,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers -			
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements			
(emergency).....	14,020	---	-14,020
Total, Disaster Relief Supplemental			
Appropriations Act, 2025.....	30,826,720	---	-30,826,720
=====			
Total, Other Appropriations.....	30,826,720	---	-30,826,720
=====			

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2025
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Grand Total.....	119,563,791	94,084,000	-25,479,791
(Discretionary Appropriations).....	(93,925,394)	(99,136,555)	(+5,211,161)
(Defense).....	(3,329,240)	(3,286,000)	(-43,240)
(Non-Defense).....	(90,596,154)	(95,850,555)	(+5,254,401)
(Disaster Relief Category).....	(22,510,000)	(26,474,000)	(+3,964,000)
(Other Non-Defense).....	(68,086,154)	(69,376,555)	(+1,290,401)
(Rescissions) (Defense).....	(-2,545)	---	(+2,545)
(Rescissions) (Non-defense).....	(-160,030)	---	(+160,030)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-6,236,588)	(-6,301,555)	(-64,967)
(Emergency Appropriations).....	(30,826,720)	---	(-30,826,720)
(Mandatory Funding).....	(1,210,840)	(1,249,000)	(+38,160)
(By transfer).....	683,000	---	-683,000
(Transfer out).....	-683,000	---	+683,000
Aviation Security Capital Fund.....	250,000	250,000	---
Fee Funded Programs.....	9,834,014	10,510,143	+676,129
(Grand Total without Other Appropriations).....	(88,737,071)	(94,084,000)	(+5,346,929)

[Insert Minority Views]