[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

119TH CONGRESS, *2d Session* } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT 119–XXX

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2027

XXXX XX, 2026.—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 September 30, 2027.

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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 infrastructure, and 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

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includes $99,627,537,000 in total discretionary appropriations for DHS, including $64,900,000,000 within the bill's 302(b) budget allocation, $6,220,295,000 in discretionary appropriations offset by fee collections, and $28,389,000,000 as an allocation adjustment for major disaster response and recovery activities.

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 for border security technology, such as countering unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) and Ports of Entry (POEs) surveillance technology; Border Patrol Agents; artificial intelligence and machine learning capabilities; continuing recapitalization of the Coast Guard's surface and aviation fleets, including continued support for the Waterways Commerce Cutter program; and cybersecurity defense tools and technology to protect government networks and critical infrastructure.

Border Security

Policy changes made early in this administration reduced border crossings by more than 90 percent, allowing U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to reallocate resources to sustain this dramatic decrease. Congress provided a once-in-a-generation capital investment of $64,725,630,000 to CBP for long-term infrastructure, hiring, and technology through Public Law 119–21. This bill ensures that base funding for CBP operations appropriately supports that investment and makes additional investments that do not duplicate what has already been provided to CBP. The bill sustains funding for a Border Patrol end strength of 22,000 agents and includes $88,278,000 for workforce care; $22,500,000 for innovative technology; $21,000,000 for tactical aerostats; and $14,440,000 for cross-border tunnel threat detection.

Within CBP's PC&I account, the recommendation includes $155,000,000 for a C–130J aircraft; $101,500,000 for Automated Commercial Environment Modernization; $77,000,000 for Light Enforcement Helicopters; $30,000,000 for Persistent Air Surveillance Technology; and $16,900,000 for a UH–60 Medium Lift Helicopter.

Immigration Enforcement

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) received historic investments for the immigration enforcement mission through Public Law 119–21. The Committee notes that such resources were provided for surge operations above the base to fulfill the administration's goals of increasing apprehensions, detention, and removals of criminal aliens and those who no longer have a legal basis to remain in this country. As such, the bill provides funding necessary to maintain 41,500 detention beds and a commensurate level for transportation and removal operations to ensure a robust enforcement and removal apparatus.

Transportation Security

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is responsible for maintaining the safety and security of the traveling public. The

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bill provides $225,920,000 for checkpoint security screening to accelerate the deployment of security-enhancing technology. The Committee notes its appreciation of the exceptional dedication and professionalism Transportation Security Officers demonstrated by continuing to work without pay during the lapse in appropriations.

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security

The bill provides $2,352,374,000 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 partners secure both cyber and physical infrastructure, while making strategic cuts to contracts, 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 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 only includes appropriations for the E-Verify program.

Lapse in Appropriations

DHS experienced the longest shutdown in history from February 14, 2026, until April 30, 2026, and was shuttered for a total of 122 days in fiscal year 2026. These shutdowns created extraordinary hardship for departmental employees, weakened our safety and security, and delayed major projects. The Committee continues to encourage a return to regular order in the appropriations process to avoid future shutdowns and applauds the tireless dedication of all the employees of the Department who worked without pay or certainty in fiscal year 2026.

Appropriations Consolidation

The fiscal year 2027 budget request proposed to consolidate the following components: the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management, the Management Directorate, and Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness. After careful consideration, DHS is directed to maintain the current appropriations structure as delineated in the bill. To assist with comparisons of funding levels between the recommended amounts in the bill and the fiscal year 2027 budget request, a corrected amount is provided for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management, the Management Directorate, and Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness, which crosswalks the budget request level for each component to the current appropriations structure.

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

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as GAO; "Information Technology" is referred to as IT; CFO refers to the "Chief Financial Officer of the Department," or of the agency being referenced; "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 "O&S" should be interpreted to mean operations and support; any reference to "PC&I" should be interpreted to mean procurement, construction and improvements; any reference to "GSA" should be interpreted to mean the General Services Administration; any reference to "SLTT" should be interpreted to mean state, local, tribal, and territorial; any reference to "UAS" should be interpreted to mean unmanned aircraft system; any reference to "AI" should be interpreted to mean artificial intelligence; any reference to "ML" should be interpreted to mean machine learning; and "budget request" or "the request" should be interpreted to mean the budget of the U.S. Government for fiscal year 2027 that was submitted to Congress on April 3, 2026.

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

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$345,206,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	267,263,000
Recommended in the bill	339,321,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	−5,885,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	+72,058,000

Mission

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

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$316,295,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	267,263,000
Recommended in the bill	290,321,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	−25,974,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	+23,058,000

2028 Olympic Games.—The Committee is aware the Los Angeles 2028 Olympic Games will also include events in other locations across the country, such as Oklahoma City, and security at these events must be a priority. The Committee is concerned that funding will be primarily focused on Los Angeles and directs DHS, in collaboration with DoD and relevant state and local law enforcement agencies, to submit a report to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the estimated security costs to ensure the safety of athletes and visitors attending Olympic events not hosted in the greater Los Angeles area.

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

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later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The Department is directed to brief the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act detailing 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 shall collect data on nonimmigrants who have overstayed their visas and provide a 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.

Body-Worn Cameras.—Funding was specifically appropriated for body-worn cameras in Public Law 119–86; therefore, the Committee directs the Department to establish, and make publicly available, a policy governing the use of body-worn cameras that specifies when mandatory wear is required for law enforcement personnel not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The recommendation provides $40,000,000 for the continued procurement, deployment, and operations of body-worn cameras for law enforcement personnel performing enforcement activities under section 1101 *et seq.* of title 8, United States Code.

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 processes, assumptions, and formulas used to derive the "got aways" estimates and any proposed changes to improve such estimates, including proposed changes to statutory definitions. 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, 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;

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(5) of the total number of individuals paroled, the rationale for each grant, and the duration of each grant; 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.

Contracting Oversight.—The Committee is dismayed that the Department has not been responsive to routine requests for contractual details of immigration detention facilities. The Secretary is directed to produce, upon the request of the Committee, any contracts or statements of work for any agreement the Department has entered into with a private entity, contractor, or subcontractor, and to which the Department awarded funds for the construction, operation, administration, or daily operations of an immigration detention facility. The Secretary shall produce such contract or statement of work not later than 24 hours after the request.

Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems (cUAS).—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Department shall brief the Committee on its cross-Department cUAS acquisition and employment strategy. This briefing shall include estimated funding needs, for fiscal years 2027 through 2029, to research, test, acquire, and deploy cUAS capabilities.

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.

Deaths in Custody.—The Secretary shall report to the Committee on the death of any individual in DHS custody, in the temporary custody of other law enforcement agencies on behalf of DHS, or subsequent to the use of force by DHS personnel, including the name of the deceased and any relevant details regarding the circumstances of the fatality, within 24 hours of such death. The Committee further directs DHS to continue notifying the applicable consulate and the OIG within 24 hours of such death. Not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal year, DHS shall submit a report to the Committee detailing all such deaths, including summaries of mortality reviews and compliance with CBP's National Standards on Transport, Escort, Detention, and Search, and ICE's applicable detention standards, as appropriate. The report should also include information on coordination with other law enforcement partners, an overview of the policies and standards followed pertaining to the collection and preservation of evidence, and video or body-worn camera recordings relevant to any related investigation, if such exist. In addition, the Office of Professional Responsibility of each relevant component shall brief the Committee on findings and associated recommendations following the investigation of any such death within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

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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.

Law Enforcement Support.—The Department is directed to continue quarterly publishing, on a publicly accessible website, all 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 within 48 hours of the approval of such support.

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).—Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs OHSS to continue providing the monthly reports required in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 for fiscal year 2026 and provide monthly reports for fiscal year 2027 not later than 15 days after the end of each month. OHSS is also directed 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, lawful permanent residents, and former members of the Armed Services. 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. 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.

Outcome-Based Reviews.—The Committee supports the conduct of outcome-based program and operational reviews consistent with the Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010; the review of existing regulations, internal policies, and administrative requirements to identify outdated, duplicative, or unnecessarily burdensome provisions; and the identification of opportunities for cost savings, administrative streamlining, and im-

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proved program delivery. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on capacity to strengthen performance management, regulatory review, and oversight practices to better align spending with measurable outcomes.

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 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 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.

Surge Operations Reporting.—The Committee directs the Department to report to the Committee on the number of daily arrests per field office on a monthly basis in support of surge immigration enforcement operations conducted by the Department in fiscal years 2026 and 2027. The arrest data should include the arresting agency as well as the number of individuals who were arrested tied to targeted, intelligence-driven operations versus ancillary arrests, as well as arrest data for those with known criminal convictions in the United States.The monthly report should also include by operation:

(1) the number of personnel assigned to each operation;
(2) the home agency and location of the personnel;
(3) length of detail assignments; and
(4) the cumulative costs of the operation.

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

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 POE.

Terrorist Screening Dataset (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,

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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.

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.

Visa Integrity Fee.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to submit a comprehensive report to the Committee detailing the Department's plan for implementing the Visa Integrity Fee. The report shall include:

(1) an assessment of the impact on visa processing times and capacity;

(2) projected impacts on international travel delays in advance of major events;

(3) staffing requirements and potential workforce impacts;

(4) investments in IT infrastructure and other costs to implement the fee; and

(5) an assessment of how this fee will affect the level of visa application volumes by country to the United States.

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 Readiness, Retention, and Employee Support Infrastructure.—The recommendation provides $2,000,000 to expand department-wide workforce wellness and suicide prevention efforts. The Committee recognizes the mission-critical role of the DHS workforce and acknowledges the cumulative operational stressors faced by personnel and their families, including high operational tempo, exposure to trauma, staffing shortages, and extended duty

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assignments. These conditions directly affect employee retention, operational readiness, and the Department's ability to execute its mission. The Committee notes the Department's recent investments in workforce care, wellness, suicide prevention, and employee support initiatives, including the establishment of workforce readiness initiatives, to include wellness centers within CBP. Initial implementation of these efforts has demonstrated the value of accessible, confidential, and mission-informed support services in strengthening workforce resilience, sustaining operational capability, and reducing risk to personnel.

Accordingly, the Committee encourages the Secretary to continue and expand workforce readiness initiative. The Committee directs the Office of Health Security (OHS), in coordination with DHS components, to develop a departmental workforce care and readiness strategy that establishes standards, privacy protections, access models, metrics, and scalable service options not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The strategy shall include component-specific workforce care plans that identify current workforce wellness efforts; assess gaps and utilization; and tailor future services to each component's mission, workforce, operational tempo, and geographic footprint. Additionally, the strategy shall address clinical and non-clinical support such as wellness centers, coaching, peer support, chaplaincy, behavioral health resources, family support, and voluntary faith-informed and values-based resilience programming.

The Committee further encourages OHS, in coordination with FLETC, to incorporate workforce care initiatives into initial training to strengthen resilience and improve retention. 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.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$8,911,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	– – –
Recommended in the bill	9,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+89,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	+9,000,000

Electronic Health Records.—OHS, in coordination with the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) and DHS components, shall develop requirements, performance standards, data architecture, and integrated bio-surveillance capabilities related to the Department's non-military healthcare records systems. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, DHS shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the status of the Medical Information Exchange program, including electronic health records systems related to detention health and occupational workforce health. Further, the briefing shall include an update on how the Chief Medical Officer and Chief Information Officer (CIO) coordinate funding, personnel, and procurement activities across components, and any necessary changes in authorities.

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MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026 [1]	$3,774,941,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	3,959,876,000
Recommended in the bill	3,801,968,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+27,027,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	−157,908,000

[1] The 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 2027 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 2026	$1,690,380,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	1,787,599,000
Recommended in the bill	1,710,413,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+20,033,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	−77,186,000

Budget Justifications.—The DHS CFO is directed to ensure that fiscal year 2028 budget justification materials for classified and unclassified budgets of all components are submitted concurrently with the President's budget submission to the Congress. The justifications shall continue to include:

(1) detailed data and explanatory descriptions for each request and for each PPA, including offices that have been identified as PPAs, as reflected in the table at the end of this report. Information should be presented in quantifiable terms with specific breakdowns of the funding;

(2) tables that compare prior year actual appropriations and obligations, estimates of current year appropriations and obligations, and the projected budget year appropriations and obligations for all PPAs, sub-PPAs, and FTEs, including identifying each adjustment to base, transfers, reprogramming, or realignment, program increase, program decrease, and staffing change proposed in fiscal year 2028;

(3) year-to-year changes described in terms that are clear and unambiguous, excluding nonspecific terms such as "technical adjustment" or "administrative change" unless accompanied by a detailed explanation. Explanations of adjustments to base funding, whether increases or decreases, should be specific and compared to the prior year's activity level, not just the entire PPA level. All requested increases shall be justified with measurable outcomes above the current baseline of activity. If the Department does not have a current measure of such baseline activity, the Department shall establish one before requesting an increase;

(4) for each O&S PPA or sub-PPA reflected in the table at the end of this report, a breakdown of pay and non-pay amounts for fiscal year 2027 enacted amounts and fiscal year 2028 requested amounts;

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(5) for investment end items with severable unit costs in excess of $250,000 or a lifecycle cost in excess of $300,000,000 the project description, justification, total cost, and scope; key acquisition milestones from the prior year, year of execution, and budget year; the funding history by fiscal year, to include prior enacted appropriations, obligations, and expenditures; contract information to include contract number, contractor, type, award date, start date, end date, earned value management potential in the contract, and total contract value; and significant changes to the prior year enacted budget, project schedule, and estimated time to completion;

(6) for severable end items, the quantity of each item by prior years, current year, budget year, and out-year; the quantity of units delivered on contract, funded but not yet on contract, and planned but unfunded; and the delivery schedule by quarter for the end item, delineated by fiscal year funding;

(7) information by appropriation and PPA on all reimbursable agreements and significant uses of the Economy Act (P.L. 73–2) for each fiscal year;

(8) explanations and justifications for all proposed legislative changes, whether they are new or amend existing law and whether they are substantive or technical in nature, with an annotated comparison of proposed versus existing language; and

(9) a report on the status of overdue Committee-required reports, plans, or briefings for each of fiscal years 2025, 2026, and 2027.

Additionally, the CFO, in coordination with component agencies, shall ensure that output from predictive models used by agencies to inform likely impacts to future workloads are incorporated into the Department's fiscal year 2028 budget justification materials. For each relevant program area, budget materials shall clearly describe and quantify the projections used to inform resource requests, indicate the agencies impacted by the projections, and confirm whether the budget requests for those agencies were developed using the same assumptions. While the Committee recognizes that deviations in spend plans are likely in program implementation, the Department is directed to notify the Committee when significant, policy related changes are made to spend plans. Any significant new activity that has not been explicitly justified to the Committee, or for which funds have not been provided in appropriations acts, requires the submission of a reprogramming or transfer request.

Component Staffing Plans.—The CFO 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.

Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Efficiencies.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the CFO shall brief the Committee on any additional efficiencies gained through the dissolution of the CWMD Office and the transfer of relevant responsibilities to other components.

Data Resilience.—Adversaries increasingly target DHS information systems with the intent of disrupting mission-critical operations, compromising sensitive data, and establishing persistent access across the Department's enterprise. As cyber incidents grow

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more frequent and sophisticated, resilient data backup and recovery capabilities are essential to maintaining operational continuity. The Committee is concerned that DHS components inconsistently implement data backup, recovery, and restoration capabilities. This fragmented approach to data resilience hinders the timely and coordinated recovery of mission-essential systems. Variations in architecture, governance, tooling, and recovery practices increase operational risk. The Department is encouraged to assess its data resilience using vendor-neutral, third-party, data-driven mature frameworks that enable: benchmarking across components and over time, including routine testing of backup integrity and restoration processes; the ability to meet defined recovery time and recovery point objectives; and adoption of architectures incorporating immutable and isolated backups to protect against destructive cyber activity, data corruption, and credential compromise.

DHS Air Program Office.—The Committee is concerned that the Department established a new program office without providing appropriate notification or justification to Congress. As such, the recommendation does not include any funding to support this new program office. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Undersecretary for Management (USM) is directed to provide a briefing on the legal analysis that permitted establishment of the DHS Air Program Office, personnel and funding assigned to the office, origin of the personnel and funding supporting office activities, and a timeline for dissolution of the office.

Enterprise-Wide IT License Agreements.—The Committee continues the requirements described under this heading in House Report 119–173.

Federal Protective Service (FPS) National Special Security Event (NSSE) Support.—The recommendation includes $3,800,000 allocated to the Office of the Chief Security Officer. The USM 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 OCIO's responsibility as a member of the FedRAMP Joint Authorization Board and the value of modern cloud products and services. Accordingly, OCIO is directed 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, including any overlap with adoption of Zero Trust Network Architecture.

Hiring Plans.—The Committee continues the requirement contained under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–86.

Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology (HART) System.—The Department is directed to continue to brief the Committee monthly on system development, associated costs, and schedule until full operational capability (FOC) of HART is achieved.

Interagency Data Sharing and Interoperability.—The Committee recognizes that gaps in timely and secure information sharing across federal mission partners can negatively affect operational coordination, particularly in areas such as counterterrorism and border security. The Committee directs the CIO, in coordination with appropriate federal partners, to submit a report to the Committee

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not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act evaluating barriers to enable information sharing across national security and law enforcement missions. The report shall identify:

(1) areas where substandard data sharing is negatively impacting mission effectiveness;

(2) any plans to improve data sharing to enhance mission effectiveness; and

(3) any statutory authorities that may be required to enable improved interoperability while maintaining appropriate privacy and civil liberties protections.

Management of Certain Funds and Activities.—The Department established a headquarters Program Executive Office (PEO) to manage activities funded through Public Law 119–21 without providing notification or justification to Congress. The Committee is frustrated that the Department established this PEO using prior-year funds appropriated for other congressional priorities. The recommendation does not include any funding for the establishment or operation of such PEO. The Department is directed to only utilize resources provided within Public Law 119–21 to conduct management and oversight of Public Law 119–21 activities.

National Security Systems Cybersecurity.—The recommendation provides $11,320,000 for national security systems cybersecurity. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the CIO is directed to provide a briefing with a threat assessment, proposed solutions, and component level timeline for the implementation of recommended solutions related to national security systems cybersecurity across the Department. The briefing shall also detail any budgetary shortfalls or future requirements needed, by component.

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).—The recommendation includes $264,116,000 for OBIM. The Committee rejects the proposed transfer of OBIM's operational programs and personnel to OCIO and accepts the proposed transfer of HART development personnel and related funding. OBIM shall continue the reporting directives described under this heading in House Report 119–173.

Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management (PARM).—The recommendation provides $17,291,000 to PARM and rejects the proposed dissolution of the PPA. The Committee is dismayed that since June 2025, the Department has not complied with the directives contained within section 105 of Public Law 118–47. The Department is directed to fulfill the related briefing requirements not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act and at the end of each quarter, as required by law.

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Wireless Intrusion Detection.—The Department is directed to implement wireless intrusion detection capabilities, including a phased approach for deployment to existing Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities (SCIFs) and full integration in newly constructed SCIFs. The recommendation includes $5,000,000 to begin implementation of this requirement. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chief Security Officer shall brief the Committee on the implementation plan for wireless intrusion detection in DHS owned SCIFs.

Zero Trust Network Modernization.—The Committee is concerned that legacy network security architectures, including traditional perimeter-based appliances and dedicated circuits, are increasingly ineffective against evolving threats. The Committee directs the CIO to conduct a department-wide assessment of the current network security infrastructure, including all wide-area network circuits, dedicated internet access services, network security appliances, remote access solutions, firewall infrastructure, and associated contracts and costs. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the CIO shall provide a report to the Committee on the results of this assessment, including:

(1) a three-year total cost of ownership comparison between maintaining current legacy infrastructure versus transitioning to modern, cloud-delivered security architectures aligned with Zero Trust principles;

(2) identification of appliances, circuits, point solutions, and contracts that could be eliminated or significantly reduced through consolidation and architectural modernization;

(3) quantified estimates of achievable cost savings, operational efficiencies, and cybersecurity risk reduction; and

(4) any legislative or budgetary actions required from Congress to facilitate transition.

Further, within each budget request for fiscal years 2028, 2029, and 2030, the Department shall include a detailed exhibit, organized by component agency, directorate, or headquarters office, updating the Committee on implementation progress, including:

(1) legacy network security infrastructure eliminated or consolidated since the prior submission;

(2) any proposed new network security infrastructure investments and how such investments advance the Department's transition to a modern Zero Trust Architecture; and

(3) significant barriers or operational imperatives hindering the elimination or consolidation of legacy assets identified in the assessment.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$58,106,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	145,822,000
Recommended in the bill	65,100,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+6,994,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	−80,722,000

The recommendation includes $10,066,000 for HART, $8,434,000 for DHS OneNet—Homeland Security Enterprise Network, and $5,000,000 for Human Resources IT.

DHS OneNet—Homeland Security Enterprise Network (HSEN).—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the

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CIO shall provide a briefing specifying HSEN milestones and progress, detailed obligations and expenditures from inception to date, any budgetary shortfalls, and timeline for achieving FOC.

Financial Systems Modernization (FSM) Acquisition.—The Committee is concerned that the Department plans to move TSA and Coast Guard away from Trio Financial System Modernization Solutions (FSMS), particularly since those components only achieved FOC in August 2025. The recommendation does not provide any funding to transition these components from Trio FSMS. The recommendation includes $41,600,000 for FSM, which is provided solely for the completion of ongoing ICE Cube FSM projects. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the CFO shall brief the Committee on the progress of 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. This briefing shall include a clear cost-benefit analysis with any risks remediated and savings expected from deployment of new financial systems to any components being considered for or currently undergoing modernization.

National Capital Region (NCR) Headquarters Consolidation.—The Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer is directed to provide a semi-annual briefing to the Committee within 90 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. It shall also include plans for components who are currently in a property with a lease that expires before fiscal year 2032. 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 2026	$2,026,455,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	2,026,455,000
Recommended in the bill	2,026,455,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	– – –
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	– – –

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 Secu-

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rity 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 2026	$340,819,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	445,184,000
Recommended in the bill	355,065,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+14,246,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	−90,119,000

The recommendation provides $355,065,000 for I&A, including $6,782,000 for the Situational Awareness Visualization Environment.

Agile 13.—The recommendation includes an additional $5,649,000 for Agile 13. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, I&A shall provide a briefing detailing program milestones and progress, detailed obligations and expenditures since inception, any budgetary shortfalls, and timeline for achieving program objectives.

Annual Budget Justification Materials.—The fiscal year 2028 budget justification materials for the classified budget shall include the same level of detail required for other PPAs.

At-Risk Institutions of Faith.—The recommendation includes $5,000,000 to support fusion center outreach to at-risk institutions of faith. The Committee is alarmed at persistent and evolving threats targeting at-risk institutions of faith and faith-based organizations. The Committee directs I&A, through their work with fusion centers, to improve collaboration and information delivery to federal, SLTT, and private sector partners. I&A shall ensure that at-risk institutions of faith and faith-based organizations are appropriately incorporated into existing private sector partnerships and information sharing frameworks so that relevant threat information and intelligence are shared to the widest extent possible. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, I&A shall brief the Committee regarding actions taken to implement this directive and any barriers to improving engagement.

Classified-Local Area Network (C–LAN) Operations and Maintenance.—The recommendation includes an additional $7,500,000 for C–LAN operations and maintenance. I&A is directed to transition C–LAN operations to cloud based services that comply with zero trust network paradigms, as soon as practicable. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, I&A shall provide a briefing detailing program milestones and progress, detailed obligations and expenditures from inception to date, any budgetary shortfalls, and the timeline for achieving program objectives.

Continuation of Fiscal Year 2022 Requirements.—I&A is directed to continue providing in fiscal year 2027 any briefing and report as outlined in the classified annex of the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103.

Continuation of Reporting Requirements.—I&A is reminded of this requirement described under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–86.

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Cyber Harassment Threat Assessment.—I&A shall continue the reporting directives described under this heading in Public Law 119–86.

Intelligence Expenditure Plan.—The Committee continues the requirement described under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–86 with updates relevant to fiscal year 2027.

National Security Systems Cybersecurity.—The recommendation provides $6,625,000 for National Security Systems Cybersecurity. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, I&A is directed to provide a briefing with a threat assessment, proposed solutions, and a component level timeline for implementation of recommended solutions related to National Security Systems Cybersecurity within the DHS Intelligence Enterprise. The briefing shall also detail any budgetary shortfalls or future requirements by component.

National Vetting Center (NVC) Integration.—The Committee continues the requirement described under this heading in House Report 119–173.

Quarterly 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 to identify and mitigate threats to the homeland. I&A shall provide quarterly 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.

Situational Awareness Visualization Environment (SAVE).—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, I&A shall brief the Committee on the status of SAVE recapitalization, including status of obligations, expenditures, and expected date of program completion.

State Judicial Security.—The Committee continues the requirement described under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–86.

Workforce Planning and Hiring.—The Committee is concerned with the lack of communication regarding I&A's proposed workforce adjustments in fiscal years 2025 and 2026, as well as the limited information provided regarding proposed program changes in the fiscal year 2027 budget request. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act, I&A shall brief the Committee on a list of vacant positions and its plan for hiring or eliminating these positions. This briefing shall include a summary of the analysis conducted to inform workforce adjustments in fiscal years 2025, 2026, and 2027.

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OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Mission

The DHS 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 2026	$257,599,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	198,185,000
Recommended in the bill	227,110,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	−30,489,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	+28,925,000

CBP Autonomous Systems.—The Committee directs the OIG to conduct a wholistic review of CBP autonomous systems, including reporting on acquisition planning and execution, deployment of systems, integration across the enterprise network, compliance with the requirements of Public Law 119–21, and contracting for operations or maintenance. The recommendation includes $5,000,000 for this purpose. The OIG shall brief the Committee on the results of this review within 270 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

Denial of OIG Access to Records and Information.—The Committee continues the requirement described under this heading in House Report 119–173.

Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA).—The Committee is concerned that detainees in ICE custody may have difficulties following the directions to report sexual abuse and assault which are listed on PREA posters displayed in detention facilities. The Committee directs OIG to ensure that the OIG and ICE reporting hotlines listed on the PREA poster make translation services for Spanish, Chinese, Arabic, French, Haitian Creole, Portuguese, and Vietnamese speakers available to callers upon request.

Quarterly Budget and Staffing Briefings.—The Committee continues the requirement described under this heading in House Report 119–173.

TITLE I—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

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

Section 102. The Committee continues a provision requiring the CFO to provide a monthly budget and staffing report within 30 days after the close of each month.

Section 103. The Committee continues 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 official travel costs of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary.

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

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Section 106. The Committee continues a provision restricting the use of funding for certain pilot programs unless the Secretary submits specified information to the Committees related to the program's goals, metrics, and implementation plan.

Section 107. The Committee continues a provision related to the collection of intelligence.

Section 108. The Committee continues a provision related to required spend plans.

Section 109. The Committee continues and modifies a provision related to the procurement, deployment, and operation of body-worn cameras.

TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$11,651,898,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	18,451,944,000
Recommended in the bill	18,265,641,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+6,613,743,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	−186,303,000

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 2026	$11,083,012,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	17,444,809,000
Recommended in the bill	17,424,823,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+6,341,811,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	−19,986,000

Within the total amount provided, the recommendation includes: $88,278,000 for workforce care; $40,000,000 to expand the Border Security Deployment Program at POEs; $21,000,000 for tactical aerostats; and $14,440,000 for cross-border tunnel threat detection. Within the total amount provided, the recommendation makes $550,000,000 available until September 30, 2028.

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.

Counternarcotics Investments.—While the Committee strongly supports investments in counternarcotics efforts at and along the border, $322,000,000 requested in CBP for the fiscal year 2027 mirrors the spend plan provided by the Department for section 90004, paragraph (7) in Public Law 119–21. Since Congress has already funded these investments, the Committee does not recommend additional funds. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment

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of this Act, the Department shall brief the Committee on the current spend plan for counternarcotics pursuant to Public Law 119–21.

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.

Fentanyl Risk to Law Enforcement.—The Committee recognizes the clear danger to CBP 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. 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.

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:

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(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 $45,000,000 for innovative technologies, to include $22,500,000 within O&S and $22,500,000 within PC&I. CBP is encouraged to consider the following technologies: offshore maritime detection technologies, voice analytics, autonomous systems, remote sensing, next-generation signals intelligence and collection, AI, edge computing, advanced analytics, quantum sensing technologies, space-based domain awareness and connectivity capabilities, small-scale or rapid narcotics detection technologies, 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.

Operational Availability.—The Committee remains concerned by the operational availability of certain border surveillance and inspection technologies deployed along the southern border. The Committee directs CBP, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter, to brief the Committee on the fielding status and operational availability of fixed, relocatable, and mobile surveillance systems and major non-intrusive inspection (NII) technologies funded under this Act or prior Acts. Such briefing shall include, by system type and location, the number procured, installed, tested, accepted, operational, temporarily unavailable, and awaiting repair or sustainment support; the average time from award to deployment; training and staffing requirements; and any barriers to achieving full operational capability.

Polygraph Timeframe.—The Committee strongly recommends the CBP polygraph test time for prospective employee candidates to remain under four hours and to modify agency rules in allowing applicants who previously took the polygraph only one year-in-waiting before retaking the test.

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

Rapid AI Integration in CBP Operations.—The Committee supports the integration of AI capabilities into CBP operations. These capabilities can enhance border security, create efficiencies in lawful trade and travel, and return agents and officers to their primary responsibilities.The recommendation includes $20,000,000 for development, deployment, and integration of AI technologies and processes into CBP operations in alignment with their mission priorities. This funding is intended to expedite the inclusion of AI into CBP operations and business processes. Funding shall not exceed $2,000,000 for any individual project. Due to the sensitive national

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security information inherent in CBP operations, the Committee directs CBP to prioritize the acquisition of services and technology by domestic providers and ensure any departmental data accessed is appropriately compartmentalized.

Secure Corridor Strategy.—CBP, the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), Servicio de Adminstración 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 to train and deploy Critical Incident Response Canines. 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.

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. 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 estimates, 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. The briefing should also include the feasibility of new border patrol checkpoints, especially across the southern border, aimed at increasing narcotics interdiction.

Carrizo Cane and River Roads.—The Committee notes that Public Law 119–21 provided funding for the eradication and removal of carrizo cane that impede border security operations along the Rio Grande River. The Committee encourages CBP to use these funds for efforts to control the growth of carrizo cane along the Rio Grande River in Texas, including efforts to develop and construct river roads used in support of border security operations. Additionally, such funding may also be used for the removal of sediment islands, restoration of river flow, and related activities necessary to ensure the proper conveyance of the river for homeland security

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purposes. CBP shall continue to provide quarterly updates to the Committee on the performance of this program, including improved visibility, biomass reduction, miles of river treated, impacts on access and operations along river roads, and, as applicable, progress on sediment removal and river flow improvements.

Operational Mobility.—The Committee recognizes that there has been a significant reduction in the amount of funding allocated within USBP to the operational mobility program that allows non-supervisory agents to transfer to other locations. The inability for non-supervisory agents to transfer is a detriment to agent retention with some agents deciding to leave the USBP for other law enforcement agencies to be closer to family or a more desirable location. The recommendation provides $40,000,000 for the USBP operational mobility program and strongly encourages CBP to prioritize those funds for non-supervisory front-line agent transfers.

Trade and Travel Operations

Agriculture Quarantine Inspection.—The Committee supports robust funding for CBP's Agriculture Specialists, Technicians, and Canine Teams. These specialized teams 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.

Air Cargo Advance Screening (ACAS).—While the Committee is strongly supportive of the need for additional data elements to allow for enhanced targeting of air cargo shipments, especially given the recent threats originating from those shipments, the Committee is concerned that the "Enhanced Air Cargo Advance Screening" Interim Final Rule (IFR) published on November 21, 2025, (90 Fed. Reg. 52796) was developed without sufficient consultation with the entire air cargo supply chain and may be unworkable as written. CBP is directed to extend the informed compliance period by no less than six months so modifications to the current requirements can be made to meet international privacy laws. During the extended informed compliance period, CBP shall allow regulated air carriers to submit enhanced ACAS data elements when available and shall not issue civil penalties for failures to submit enhanced ACAS data elements when unavailable to the air carrier. CBP is further directed to engage with "self-filers'" to ensure that the requested data is readily available to air carriers and draft additional definitive regulatory language that holds "self-filers" accountable to their regulatory obligations per their bond agreements. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CBP is directed to brief the Committee on the status of the "Enhanced Air Cargo Advance Screening" IFR and collaboration efforts with the appropriate industry stakeholders to address these concerns and modify the IFR as necessary to comport with international privacy laws, the status of the implementation timeline, status of engagement with "self-filers," the security value of all

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data elements, and the Automated Targeting Systems' ability to appropriately ingest each data element for use in targeting operations.

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.

Bridge of the Americas.—The Committee is aware that the GSA issued a 2025 Record of Decision selecting a preferred modernization alternative for the Bridge of the Americas (BOTA) Land POE in El Paso, Texas that would eliminate commercial trucking operations. The Committee encourages CBP to uphold the 2025 Record of Decision by not using any funds under this Act for any additional economic impact study on the BOTA Land POE modernization project and not accepting any study conducted by an entity other than the federal government.

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.

Combatting Forced Labor.—The Committee remains concerned with the importation of products made with forced labor and the recommendation provides $9,258,000 for the Advanced Trade Analytics Platform (ATAP) to assist with enforcement of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) (P.L. 117–78). Within these funds, the Committee directs CBP to continue utilizing commercially available solutions to enforce UFLPA, including AI and ML tools, to the maximum extent possible.

Compact of Free Association.—The Committee recognizes individuals, under the Compact of Free Association, may be admitted to the United States and its territories and possessions as legal nonimmigrants to live, study, and work for an unlimited length of stay. The Committee further acknowledges that the status of individuals from the Freely Associated States, including the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau, is a unique nonimmigrant status where individuals have the right to access certain government programs despite being aliens and non-U.S. nationals. CBP is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the training provided to CBP officers regarding the status and rights of individuals from the Freely Associated States.

Counterfeit Pharmaceuticals.—The Committee recognizes the critical role of CBP in keeping the U.S. borders secure, including

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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.

Digital Traceability Standards.—The recommendation provides $5,000,000 to enable CBP to engage with an existing, privately-funded supply chain traceability platform based on relevant international standards, such as supply chain traceability standards developed by ASTM International, for supply chains that are critical to national security, economic resilience, and public health. These may include rare earth elements, nitrile gloves, UAS, and polysilicon and derivative products—sectors which are the subject of ongoing Section 232 investigations. CBP shall use the funds provided to engage in the following activities: Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) support and Application Programming Interface connectivity and training of key staff. The Committee encourages CBP to address longstanding supply chain traceability challenges that have complicated its ability to enforce relevant trade laws on a shipment-by-shipment basis. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP is directed to brief the Committee on the development and adoption of digital traceability standards and related conformity assessment and include cost estimates for broader adoption of such standards across CBP import operations and any legal or regulatory impediments to the mandatory adoption of such standards.

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, 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. The recommendation directs CBP to allocate not less than $5,000,000 for the multi-agency task force on illegal e-cigarettes. 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.

Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA).—The Committee recognizes the importance of ensuring the security of international inbound travel, including the screening and vetting of ESTA travelers under the Visa Waiver Program (VWP). However, the Committee encourages CBP to weigh the security value of the proposed requirement for a five-year social media mandate and other extensive personal data fields, such as IP addresses and

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metadata, family member dates and places of birth, and DNA, against the potential negative impacts on international inbound travel and the U.S. economy. Additionally, the Committee recognizes the likelihood that reciprocal requirements may be implemented by VWP countries on American travelers. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs the Commissioner to submit a report to the Committee that includes:

(1) a thorough cost-benefit analysis for implementing such changes to ESTA;

(2) an assessment of the impact that implementing such changes will have on international inbound travel;

(3) an explanation of how the changes are necessary for enhancing national security; and

(4) an analysis of alternative methods for addressing any identified vulnerabilities in the ESTA application, including methods that reduce the burden on applicants.

Foreign Trade Zones (FTZ).—The recommendation provides $1,000,000 for FTZ dedicated regional staffing. 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.

Inland Ports of Entry.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on staffing requirements for inland and associated trade facilitation operations that have experienced exceptional international passenger and cargo growth. The briefing shall address current officer staffing levels relative to operational demand; identified staffing shortfalls and their impact on wait times, trade processing, and national security operations; and CBP's methodology for allocating resources for existing and known future demand at inland POEs across the nation.

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 current level of security for processing low-risk travelers, efficiencies in CBP staffing, impacts on the customer experience, and partnerships with the commercial aviation stakeholder community.

Medical Devices for Breast Cancer Survivors.—The Committee recognizes that post-mastectomy bras are specialized medical garments designed for use by breast cancer patients following medically necessary surgical procedures, including mastectomy and re-

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constructive treatment. The Committee believes these products function as medical and rehabilitative devices rather than ordinary apparel and encourages CBP, in consultation with the United States International Trade Commission, to review the tariff classification treatment of post-mastectomy bras to ensure they are appropriately classified as medical devices or orthopedic appliances consistent with their therapeutic purpose and clinical use.

National Targeting Center (NTC).—Within the funding provided for the NTC, CBP is strongly encouraged to extend an integrated suite of identity and threat intelligence, data analytics, and managed attribution capabilities for analysts at the Counter Network Division and leverage the funding provided for rapid AI integration to enhance open-source intelligence research and analysis to detect, interdict, and prevent acts of terrorism or the unlawful movement of people.

Passive Muon Tomography.—The Committee is aware of the capability to effectively scan dense and/or shielded cargo entering POEs 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.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs CBP to provide each air, land, and seaport 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 shall provide all future reports on a semi-annual basis. CBP shall brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on staffing shortages, requirements for facility and security upgrades, plans for technology recapitalization, and how CBP will negotiate with port operators and incorporate their feedback into the development of plans to address future facility and security needs. CBP shall work in partnership with seaports and refrain from imposing requirements on seaports in a unilateral fashion.

Ports of Entry Assessment.—The Commissioner is directed to submit to the Committee an assessment within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act that includes the following:

(1) staffing levels for the current fiscal year and projected staffing needs for the following fiscal year;

(2) average delays of transit through air, land, and sea POE;

(3) staff shortages, including due to temporary reassignments, at POEs that exceeds the average at CBP;

(4) staffing shortages identified in (3) with a direct contribution to lane closures at LPOEs;

(5) an assessment of existing efforts and technologies used for border security and technologies on facilitating trade at POEs; and

(6) physical infrastructure and technology backlogs at POEs.

Port Retrofit.—The Committee is concerned about CBP progress to retrofit certain southern 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 accom-

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modate commercial shipments of refrigerated and frozen goods at POEs including for Pharr, Texas; Laredo, Texas; Nogales, Arizona; and Otay Mesa, California.

Port Runners.—The recommendation provides $5,000,000 to continue installation 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 for National Special Security Events.—As the nation prepares for a significant increase in international visitors due to the FIFA World Cup and the Los Angeles Olympics in 2028, it is critical that CBP increase the number of officers to meet passenger volumes. The Committee directs CBP to ensure adequate hiring and training of additional officers to accommodate increased passenger volumes at key POEs.

Resource Allocation and OFO Workload Staffing Models.—Any modifications to the Resource Allocation Model (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 southern and northern borders compared to levels prescribed by the RAM for rail crossings and air, land, and sea POEs, including cruise ship terminals. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs CBP to report on an OFO workload staffing model to mitigate the impacts, including loss of economic output and jobs, and vehicular wait times at the busiest land POEs. The Committee directs CBP to coordinate with the Department of Transportation to improve forecasting for staffing at U.S. ports and to consider both cargo and passenger screening requirements at maritime POEs.

Solar Panel Stockpiling.—The Committee is aware that Chinese solar companies ship 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 enforce 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 and seizure of merchandise. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall submit a report to the Committee 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.

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Tariff Evasion.—The Global Business Identifier (GBI) initiative has been operational since late 2022, but the Committee continues to be concerned that progress has been slow. Public Law 119–86 provided CBP funding to establish a GBI operational demonstration, which is designed to replace the outdated Manufacturer/Shipper Identification Number, allowing CBP to better target resources for reducing tariff evasion. The Committee directs CBP to rapidly select an industry-standard identifier on which to base the GBI and begin the transition process. In addition, the Committee further directs CBP to begin incorporating additional data elements into the GBI to better identify known or trusted traders. Confirming ultimate beneficial ownership should be a primary focus to concentrate inspection and enforcement resources on some of the most pressing types of fraud, including illegal transshipment, undervaluation, and counterfeit goods. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee with a status update to include a project timeline and any additional resource requirements required to complete the transition to a GBI.

User Fee Airports.—The Committee strongly encourages CBP to give priority staffing consideration, on an overtime basis, to existing User Fee Airports to support scheduled international airline service starting no earlier than January 1, 2027. Further, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on any requests by airports for increased CBP support, such as the request from the San Bernardino International Airport. The briefing shall detail the anticipated passenger and/or cargo volumes of the applicant and the reason for CBP accommodating or denying such requests.

Integrated Operations

Aerostats.—Tethered aerostats provide wide-area surveillance and extended dwell times, enabling continuous monitoring of large, remote areas of the border at significantly lower operating costs than many alternative airborne platforms. The Committee believes that these systems remain an important component of a layered border security approach. The recommendation provides $21,149,000 to sustain and modernize existing aerostat capabilities and to integrate these systems with other surveillance technologies to enhance border domain awareness. CBP is directed to comply with all Buy American Act requirements, when cost-effective, and shall utilize a domestic manufacturer to procure and sustain existing aerostat capabilities. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on the current use of aerostat systems, their operational contributions to border security missions, and plans to sustain and integrate these capabilities within the broader border surveillance architecture.

Air and Marine Operations Flight Hours.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, CBP Air and Marine Operations (AMO) shall provide the Committee updated flight hour targets, by fiscal year, that account for the increased fixed and rotary-wing asset investments made by Public Law 119–21.

Center for Air and Marine Drone Exploitation (CAMDEx).—The recommendation provides $10,000,000 to sustain and expand a drone exploitation program within CBP AMO to counter threats posed by hostile Small Unmanned Aerial Systems (sUAS). The

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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.

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 strongly encourages CBP to continue to include Minotaur in the missionization of new assets funded through Public Law 119–21. Additionally, the Committee encourages CBP to continue collaborating with the Coast Guard and directs CBP to ensure it is working alongside its partner DHS agency to procure these new assets and outfit them as efficiently as possible with appropriate Command, Control, Computers, Communications, Cyber, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C5ISR) capabilities. The Committee encourages CBP to not duplicate the elements of the Coast Guard HC–130J Program of Record which has already completed C5ISR mission system and aircraft engineering validation, integration testing, contracting mechanisms, sustainment planning, and configuration management. The Committee encourages CBP to coordinate and leverage the expertise of the Coast Guard in Minotaur assets and operations to upgrade cybersecurity, cyber resiliency, and authority to operate compliance requirements and increase training for Minotaur operators. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs CBP to submit a plan outlining the incorporation of the Minotaur mission system on air, surface, and ground infrastructure, including integration into platforms that provide a common operating picture both within CBP and across DHS component agencies.

Mission Support

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 used to protect our national security can also carry additional risk. 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. The briefing shall address the use of generative AI or large language models in border security and what, if any, new challenges to cybersecurity these new capabilities introduce into CBP operations. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the CIO and Chief AI Officer of CBP shall brief the Committee on CBP's current AI inventory and its resource requirements, costs associated with operating and maintaining AI technology, and the operational impacts those technologies have realized across all of CBP.

Artificial Intelligence for Video Platforms.—The Committee is aware that commercially available AI-enabled video intelligence platforms currently exist that allow government personnel to query large-scale security camera deployments using natural language. Unlike traditional video analytics systems that rely on fixed, pre-

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defined detections, these platforms enable operators to describe highly specific scenarios in plain language, providing enhanced operational flexibility and adaptability to evolving mission requirements. The Committee recognizes that such capabilities could support a broad range of homeland security missions, including border and perimeter security, port and maritime security, critical infrastructure protection, remote or low-manpower monitoring environments, and post-incident investigations and intelligence analysis. CBP is directed to evaluate opportunities, consistent with applicable law and acquisition regulations, to conduct operational demonstrations of AI-enabled video intelligence platforms. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the feasibility, cost, limitations, and potential mission impact of such a technology.

Counter Unmanned Aircraft Systems (cUAS) Training and Testing.—The Committee recognizes the growing threat posed by UAS to border security, critical infrastructure, and public safety. The Committee is encouraged by the establishment of CBP's cUAS Defense Capability Group (DCG) to rapidly deliver cUAS capabilities to the field. To support these efforts, the Committee directs CBP to establish a dedicated cUAS training and testing facility with adequate unrestricted airspace (Class G and/or E) to maximize cost efficiency, training realism, and scalability. The recommendation provides $12,000,000 to establish this facility and associated testing and training capabilities and directs CBP to brief the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the execution of these funds, interagency coordination efforts, and long-term sustainment requirements.

Cross-Border Tunnel Consolidation.—As investments in border security technology and infrastructure made through Public Law 119–21 are deployed in the coming fiscal years, the threat posed by TCOs seeking to evade those capabilities through cross-border tunneling is expected to increase. The Committee strongly believes that counter-tunnel efforts within CBP remain sporadic and fragmented, limiting CBP's ability to detect and remediate cross-border tunnels along the southern and northern borders. The Committee directs CBP to consolidate its cross-border tunnel operational activities. Further, the recommendation provides a total of $14,575,000 for these activities, including intelligence collection and analysis, detection, access and entry, exploitation, remediation, technology acquisition, and coordination with the IC and DoD. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner shall brief the Committee on the execution of these funds, the status of the consolidation, and any additional resource requirements, including those associated with investments in technology made through Public Law 119–21.

Cybersecurity for Border Security Technology.—The Committee notes that the last CBP IT strategy released was in August 2024, covering fiscal year 2024 through fiscal year 2028, and CBP has not had a cybersecurity strategic plan since 2016. Since then, however, the cybersecurity threat landscape has significantly evolved, to include smarter and better resourced adversaries, increased reliance on AI, and more state-linked activity than ever before. At the same time, CBP's reliance on technology along the border has also grown and will only continue to expand with the funding provided

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in Public Law 119–21. As additional technology is deployed to the border, it becomes a possible target for cyberattacks, posing a threat to national security. As such, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs CBP to reevaluate and update its existing IT strategy, to include proactive engagement to real-time threat intelligence, risk-based prioritization, and continuous monitoring of critical border security technologies. The Committee further directs CBP, in consultation with the CISA, to conduct a review within 270 days of the date of enactment of this Act of how CBP can better prioritize and mitigate cybersecurity vulnerabilities and misconfigurations, as defined by the National Institute of Standards and Technology Computer Security Resource Center, and in accordance with the CISA Known Exploited Vulnerabilities Catalog, across all IT, Operational Technology (OT), Internet of Things (IoT) assets, and cloud systems within the border security technology ecosystem and to brief the Committee within 180 days of the completion of this review. The findings of this review should inform the requirements, acquisition, deployment, and maintenance phases of all border security technology programs.

Workforce Care.—The recommendation provides a total of $88,278,000 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 OHS, shall brief the Committee on an obligation plan for this funding.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$222,886,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	599,135,000
Recommended in the bill	513,818,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+290,932,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	−85,317,000

Within the total amount provided, the recommendation includes: $155,000,000 for a C–130J aircraft; $101,500,000 for Automated Commercial Environment Modernization; $77,000,000 for Light Enforcement Helicopters; $30,000,000 for Persistent Air Surveillance Technology; and $16,900,000 for a UH–60 Medium Lift Helicopter.

Border Security Assets & Infrastructure

Autonomous Surveillance Tower (AST) Program of Record.—The Committee recognizes the importance of providing sufficient operations and sustainment funding to support deployed systems; and therefore, the recommendation provides full funding in the CBP O&S account to sustain all deployed AST assets, including standard, maritime, cold weather, and long-range systems. The Committee expects that funding for deployed systems will result in continuous software and hardware enhancements. The Committee further directs the Secretary to include full funding for the operations and sustainment of deployed border technology systems in the fiscal year 2028 budget request and the outyears.

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Autonomy Capability.—Since fiscal year 2021, the Committee has repeatedly provided annual direction that autonomy as a capability for tower and mobile based surveillance systems is a requirement in order to reduce the workload on Border Patrol sensor operators in the field. In order to meet autonomy requirements to support agent operators, these autonomous systems must surveil the entirety of the viewsheds agents that would otherwise manually interrogate and use ML to identify only bona fide items of interest to not overwhelm operators with false alarms and clutter. Autonomous systems should continually be evaluated and improved based on deployments in new operational environments and agent feedback. Border Patrol's Program Management Office Directorate and the Department's OCIO are directed to brief the Committee on autonomous surveillance program activities on a quarterly basis. CBP is further directed to provide the Committee with all testing reports produced as of the date of enactment of this Act by the government and third parties with respect to autonomous capability to date to include systems acceptance tests, and all preliminary and final independent third-party evaluations. Completed evaluations of agent feedback on the effectiveness of autonomous capabilities to reduce the workload for identifying illicit border crossings and plans for continuous evaluation to confirm autonomous system performance improvement shall also be provided. The Committee directs CBP to conduct an independent, third-party review of the Consolidated Tower and Surveillance Equipment and Autonomous Surveillance Tower systems, to verify that each system meets the autonomy definition consistent with Public Law 119–21. The Committee continues language in Sec. 211 prohibiting the use of federal funds for the procurement or deployment of surveillance systems that are not autonomous.

Border Security Sensor Evaluation.—CBP is strongly encouraged to continuously evaluate the performance of tower-based and mobile surveillance sensors for border security operations, with emphasis on sensors that provide persistent coverage, continuous track custody, and data update rates sufficient to support autonomous detection, tracking, classification, and sensor cueing without operator intervention. CBP is further encouraged to prioritize replacement of legacy or mechanically scanned systems that are susceptible to clutter, gaps in surveillance coverage, and manual track management that degrade autonomous performance, and to favor sensing technologies capable of supporting autonomous operations across fixed and mobile deployments, including in adverse environmental conditions. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on efforts to re-evaluate existing sensors that are incapable of supporting autonomous operations.

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.

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Consolidated Tower and Surveillance Equipment (CTSE).—The Committee strongly encourages CBP to compete each task order under the CTSE program using a competitive, fair, transparent, and open process based on verifiable performance in the field. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on its plans to pilot and deploy CTSE along the northern border and maritime environments. CBP is also directed to brief the Committee not later than 15 days before the award of each CTSE task order.

Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems.—The Committee recognizes the growing threat that UAS present to our border, critical infrastructure, and other critical governmental operations. The Committee encourages CBP to explore a portable detection 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 $20,000,000 to detect and mitigate the persistent drone threat along the southern and northern border.

INVNT Program.—The recommendation provides $22,500,000 for CBP's INVNT Program, of which not more than $5,000,000 shall be available for each specific technology project.

Mesh Network.—The Committee encourages CBP to prioritize funds provided in Public Law 119–21 for tactical communications and the deployment and expansion of proven, low-cost, interoperable mesh communication technologies, including associated ground, air, and maritime asset integration and supporting infrastructure. Investments should focus on addressing persistent communication gaps across southern, northern, and coastal border enforcement zones; enhancing agent safety; and enabling advanced operational communication capabilities.

Mobile Surveillance Capability (MSC).—With additional acquisitions planned to replace and recapitalize MSC systems using funding from Public Law 119–21, the Committee is concerned about the ability to sustain optimal availability. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs CBP to provide an operational spend plan by fiscal year for the next five fiscal years to ensure the existing MSC Lite fleet is maintained and fully utilized.

Mobile Surveillance Platforms.—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.

MQ–9 Resilience to Electronic and Cyber Threats.—The Committee is concerned about the increasing use of radio frequency (RF) jamming devices by TCOs to disrupt CBP operations. The Committee notes that CBP's MQ–9 fleet currently lacks the near real-time capability to detect GPS spoofing, jamming, and other cyber or electronic warfare intrusions targeting border surveillance operations. The Committee directs CBP to equip MQ–9 aircraft with near real-time serial bus and RF monitoring capabilities, leveraging proven DoD technologies to detect adversary RF-based

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activity and strengthen operational resilience for border surveillance missions. Not later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on its efforts to counter evolving jamming and spoofing threats from both intentional and unintentional sources.

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 brief 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 2027, 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 investments, including evidence of support from sector leadership based on actual use of 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.

Passive Detection for RF Silent Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems.—The Committee notes the increasing use of sUAS for surveillance and smuggling-related activity along the border, including systems that minimize RF emissions. The Committee directs CBP to conduct an operational evaluation of commercially available passive, non-emitting detection sensors suitable for remote border environments and to demonstrate integration of such sensors with existing surveillance tower architectures. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on the evaluation plan, performance measures, integration approach, and an acquisition strategy for scaling capabilities.

Small Unmanned Aerial Systems.—The Committee supports the acquisition and fielding of portable sUAS to support Border Patrol operations between POEs. The Committee expects CBP to prioritize systems that can be carried by a single agent alongside standard operational gear without materially increasing load burden and that can be launched and recovered without additional support personnel or dedicated launch equipment. Systems should be capable of supporting multi-sensor capability including electro-optical, infrared, and incorporate navigation and obstacle-avoidance features appropriate for low-altitude operations. Systems should be capable of reliable operation in adverse wind conditions common at the southern border and meet applicable federal cybersecurity and supply-chain compliance requirements. The recommendation provides $10,000,000 for the acquisition of sUAS to support border security operations. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on its sUAS efforts.

Trade & Travel Assets & Infrastructure

Automated Commercial Environment (ACE).—The recommendation provides $101,500,000, as requested. Within 120 days of the

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date of enactment of this Act, CBP is directed to implement ACE enhancements that provide end-to-end shipment lifecycle visibility and functionality to capture intermodal transfers and track in-bond shipments in real time, including real-time bond closure status accessible to carriers. Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP is directed to brief the Committee on the status of this enhancement to the ACE and the roadmap of all planned ACE improvements.

Land Port of Entry (LPOE) Infrastructure Capital Plan.—Not later than 30 days after the submission of the budget request for fiscal year 2028, 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 GSA 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 communities. 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. The Committee further directs CBP and GSA to include an analysis on southern border LPOE safety, state of good repair, and economic impact. The analysis should include any work with relevant governmental stakeholders.

Non-Intrusive Inspection Technology (NII).—The Committee is aware that contracts supporting Low Energy Portal (passenger vehicle) and Medium Energy Portal (commercial vehicle) NII systems are approaching expiration and directs CBP to develop new requirements for a future vehicle screening program aimed at achieving 100 percent vehicle screening. These new vehicle portal requirements should prioritize full-vehicle inspection, including under-vehicle screening, and incorporate detection performance standards. As CBP develops and evaluates new fixed portal solutions, the Committee directs CBP to address immediate screening gaps by accelerating the acquisition and deployment of multi-sensor handheld imaging systems and mobile or relocatable screening systems. The Committee further directs CBP to incorporate frontline officer feedback and leverage testing and evaluation previously conducted by other federal law enforcement agencies for comparable mobile and handheld systems, where appropriate, to reduce duplication, accelerate deployment timelines, and maximize operational effectiveness. The Committee is concerned with the GAO findings in GAO–25–107379 that CBP does not have a plan to deploy large-scale NII systems at all southern border land POEs. According to GAO's report, CBP's deployment plans exclude nine major crossings that account for nearly 40 percent of passenger vehicle traffic at the southern border. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP is directed to brief the Committee on its progress towards deployment of large-scale NII systems to all southern border land POEs, identify where such deploy-

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ments are impractical, and develop alternatives to scan commercial and personal vehicles entering those POEs.

Non-Intrusive Inspection Technology Integration (NII–I) Program.—The Committee is aware that CBP has successfully deployed a commercial-off-the-shelf integration platform as part of the 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.

South Texas Infrastructure Projects.—The Committee recognizes the operational importance of advancing key CBP infrastructure projects in South Texas, including the Checkpoint C–29 expansion in Laredo, a new Laredo Sector Headquarters, and a new USBP station in Freer, Texas, to improve officer safety, support current and future mission requirements, facilitate lawful trade and travel, and strengthen narcotics interdiction capabilities. Public Law 119–21 provided additional resources for the lease, acquisition, construction, design, or improvement of CBP facilities and checkpoints; therefore, the Committee directs CBP, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to brief the Committee on the status of each project, including obligations to date, design and site readiness, remaining requirements prior to award or construction, estimated total cost, schedule and major milestones, and any administrative, land, utility, environmental, acquisition, statutory, regulatory, or budgetary barriers delaying execution. The briefing shall also identify how funds made available by this Act and by Public Law 119–21 are being prioritized and executed for these projects and any actions or resources required to accelerate them consistent with applicable law and departmental acquisition requirements. CBP shall prioritize the obligation and execution of available funds for the timely completion of the projects and shall notify the Committee of any reprogramming or execution issue that would delay completion.

Integrated Operations Assets & Infrastructure

Air and Marine Helicopter Modernization.—The recommendation provides $16,900,000 to convert its existing UH–60s 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.

Extended Border Foreign Operations Surveillance.—The recommendation provides $155,000,000 for a C–130J to continue to replace legacy P–3 aircraft.

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.

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Light Enforcement Platform (LEP).—The recommendation provides $77,000,000 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.

Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft (MEA).—The recommendation provides $31,000,000 for one MEA to expand CBP's ability to conduct maritime, air, and land surveillance at our Nation's borders.

Persistent Wide Area Air Surveillance.—The recommendation provides $30,000,000 for this program to produce radar technologies that meet program requirements. CBP is directed to use the funding provided for the production and fielding of a single, long range, three-dimensional, air surveillance radar that addresses the shortcomings in the current AMO architecture, such as the ability to detect smaller, uncooperative aircrafts at low altitudes; the ability to track aircrafts; and the ability to be deployed for consistent detection in areas of diverse weather and terrain.

Single Engine Turbo Prop.—The recommendation provides $16,700,000 for one single engine turbo prop aircraft to continue the recapitalization. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP is directed to brief the Committee on the Program of Record for this platform and the mix of medium unmanned systems required to address aerial patrol and surveillance needs.

Radiological Detection Systems

Radiation Portal Monitor Systems.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the failure of the Department to develop and articulate an acquisition plan to replace approximately 1,400 aging and obsolete Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM) systems deployed at POEs under a program formerly known as RAPTER. With the dissolution of the CWMD office and the transfer of this program to CBP, the Committee expects a plan to enhance radiation detection capabilities at the nation's POEs. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on its plan to modernize RPM systems nationwide, including full compatibility with NII systems. The report shall articulate requirements and timelines for an RPM modernization program, a related acquisition strategy, and plans to engage industry on requirements development.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	– – –
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	$10,042,062,000
Recommended in the bill	10,060,995,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+10,060,995,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	+18,933,000

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, contra-

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band, 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 2026	– – –
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	$10,042,062,000
Recommended in the bill	10,060,995,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+10,060,995,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	+18,933,000

ICE received approximately $75,000,000,000 from Public Law 119–21 last year. The Committee notes that such funding should be considered supplementary to resources provided through annual appropriations or other bills that account for base operational requirements. While such funding was provided through the budget reconciliation process, the Committee has the responsibility to maintain appropriate oversight of all resources available for ICE in any given fiscal year to ensure the agency maintains budgetary discipline. Especially given the GAO's acknowledgment of ICE's historically concerning financial management practices in recent fiscal years, ICE must be proactive in sharing information with the Committee and Congress. Accordingly, the bill includes language specifying monthly reporting requirements to maximize the Committee's oversight of obligations and expenditures of all available funding for ICE, including resources provided through Public Law 119–21 and resources derived via fee collections. Regardless of the mechanism by which ICE receives its funding, it is imperative that the agency exercise intentional stewardship of Americans' tax dollars.

Contract Notifications.—ICE shall notify the Committee not less than five days prior to substantively modifying any contract with a total value greater than $5,000,000, to include contracts funded with resources provided through Public Law 119–21. This requirement shall apply to all PPAs and includes, but is not limited to, modifications, renegotiations, recompetes, extensions, and terminations. Any notification provided to the Committee that does not comply with the five day requirement must include a robust justification that includes: the number of days the contract was in any review or approval processes within the component or at the Department level, delineated by reviewing office; the number of days the Office of Acquisition Management awaited funds from the program office; and the immediate needs rationale justifying the urgency of the contract, including any national security or operational implications. The notifications should be transmitted to the Com-

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mittee in a downloadable, sortable format and consolidated into one daily delivery.

Homeland Security Investigations

The recommendation provides a total of $2,637,765,000 for HSI, including $2,287,431,000 for Domestic Investigations, $233,027,000 for International Investigations, and $117,307,000 for Intelligence Operations.

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 includes 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 2027 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 recommendation includes an increase of $5,000,000 to support BESTs in their efforts to combat illicit activities of transnational criminal organizations (TCOs), with an emphasis on initiatives countering fentanyl. The Committee is also concerned about the increased production and distribution of marijuana products by foreign nationals associated with TCOs, particularly from countries of concern, to include the People's Republic of China. Within the funds provided, BESTs shall enhance detection, seizure, and investigation of illegal grow operations, include seizures of marijuana in official reports, and provide an update to the Committee on resource needs to further advance these efforts within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

Center for Countering Human Trafficking (CCHT).—The recommendation includes an increase of $10,000,000 for activities within the CCHT, including for forced labor and child forced labor investigations. 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 Committee applauds HSI's dedication to combatting child sexual exploitation and abuse (CSEA). The recommendation provides an increase of $20,000,000 for the Child Exploitation Investigations Unit within HSI's Cyber Crimes Center to provide additional investigative, forensic, and analytical support for this mission area. HSI is urged to continue collaborating with partner nations and international stakeholders on victim identification techniques.

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 po-

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tential instances of human trafficking from the Office of Refugee Resettlement within the Department of Health and Human Services, consistent with the requirements identified under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47.

Counterfeit Semiconductors.—The Committee is concerned that foreign adversaries have attempted to flood the U.S. market 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 introduce 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 global supply chain. The task force shall include other federal, SLTT, and industry stakeholders to establish policies and procedures for combatting these counterfeit materials. The task force shall also determine best practices for validating approved counterfeit semiconductor mitigation services. HSI shall 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.

Cross-Border Financial Crime Center and Organized Retail Crime.—The recommendation includes an additional $4,000,000 for the Cross-Border Financial Crime Center. HSI shall brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act detailing the current scope of operations, major achievements, and any significant resource gaps that are hindering investigations. The recommendation includes not more than $2,000,000 for the establishment of an Organized Retail and Supply Chain Crime section within the Cross Border Financial Crime Center to ensure a coordinated, prosecutor-led, multi-agency approach to identifying, disrupting, and dismantling TCOs engaging in organized retail and supply chain crime. This section should collect and analyze data from various stakeholders to identify regions in the United States, modes of transportation, and specific distribution and retail networks that are experiencing significant volumes of organized criminal activity. HSI shall brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the status of the implementation of this section, any challenges in its establishment, and an overview of the unmet resource needs and future resource requirements.

Cyber Crimes Center.—The recommendation includes $5,000,000 for increased hiring of support personnel and the acquisition or procurement of enhanced technologies for the HSI Cyber Crimes Center. HSI shall brief the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act on additional resources needed for strengthening investigations of cyber-related criminal activity.

Digital Forensic Tools and Analytics.—The recommendation includes an increase of $10,000,000 for the procurement of standardized, forensic-grade digital imaging and triage capabilities to strengthen ICE's mission and investigative capacity, to be integrated into existing HSI forensic and analytical platforms.

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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 using derivative names to mask their true purpose, precursor chemicals available online are a critical component to fentanyl manufacturing. The recommendation includes an increase of $5,000,000 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.

Fentanyl Technology.—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 $10,000,000 to support procurement of technologies that utilize AI and ML to enhance traditional detection methods. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, HSI shall brief the Committee on the procurement and implementation progress of such technologies and future resources needed to further augment detection capabilities.

Fraud Investigations.—The Committee notes HSI's involvement in recent FBI-led fraud investigations across the country, and the recommendation includes an additional $5,000,000 to support such investigative capacity.

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 to the Committee 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 $5,000,000 for enhanced HERO recruitment, hiring, and training. HSI shall provide an update to the Committee 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.

Illegal E-Cigarette Importation.—The Committee provides $5,000,000 to increase criminal investigations of illegal e-cigarette importation and misdeclarations of illicit e-vapor products.

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.

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International Operations.—HSI shall continue providing the Committee a strategic plan for international operations, as directed in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328. The recommendation includes $233,027,000 for HSI's international mission, and HSI is instructed to provide an execution plan for these funds and include details of additional resources needed within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

International Trade.—The recommendation includes $10,000,000 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 to the Committee with regard to investigative hours in fiscal year 2026 and results of such investigations related to:

(1) violations of the Immigration and Nationality Act;

(2) the Student and Exchange Visitor Program;

(3) immigration enforcement, including worksite enforcement; and

(4) counter-proliferation and national security.

Office of Intelligence.—The recommendation includes an increase of $10,000,000 for AI-powered technologies that include advanced location services and elevated identity and threat intelligence capabilities to enhance investigative capabilities across the HSI enterprise.

Pacific Island Initiative.—The Committee is aware that the Pacific Islands Liaison Initiative established policies and procedures for coordination on disrupting and deterring TCOs in the region, particularly the movement and concealment of contraband bound for destination countries such as the United States, Australia, and New Zealand via passage through the Pacific Islands. Given the growing threats posed by transnational crime and malign actors in the region, to include the People's Republic of China, the Committee encourages HSI to use existing resources to fund activities associated with the Pacific Islands Liaison Initiative, including host government engagement, foreign enforcement activities, and new HSI positions in American territories in the Pacific necessary for supporting the Pacific Islands Liaison Initiative.

Personnel Well-Being.—The Committee is concerned about the mental and emotional well-being of HSI agents who primarily focus their efforts on CSEA investigations, especially given the disturbingly rapid growth of CSEA over the past decade. HSI shall brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on mental health resources available to HSI personnel who encounter CSEA material during investigations, current policies and procedures to determine personnel resiliency, and any additional funding requirements to enhance currently available resources.

Reassignments.—HSI is prohibited from re-assigning or detailing any personnel dedicated to the child exploitation investigation mission area to any other mission area or component of the Department unless such reassignment or detail is voluntarily requested by the employee.

Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEn).—The Committee is appalled by ICE's complete disregard

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of continuous requests for information of the development and deployment of the RAVEn technology with funds provided through Public Law 118–47. Beginning not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act and monthly thereafter, HSI shall provide details to the Committee regarding the overall operational capabilities of the RAVEn system and uses of the platform from the previous month.

Tribal Investigations.—The Committee is concerned with reports of TCOs targeting tribal communities for human and drug trafficking and directs HSI to partner with the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Office of Justice Services and the FBI to aid in investigations that cross tribal lands. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, HSI shall submit a report to the Committee on resources currently provided for investigations on tribal lands, coordination efforts and activities between the law enforcement agencies, recommendations for improving cross-jurisdictional relationships between tribes and federal law enforcement, and resources needed to combat TCOs targeting tribal communities. The recommendation includes $2,000,000 to support partnerships and enhance investigations on tribal lands.

Enforcement and Removal Operations

287(g) Training.—The Committee acknowledges the significant increase in new 287(g) agreements in fiscal years 2025 and 2026. To ensure proper oversight of the program, ICE, in coordination with the Office of Professional Responsibility, shall conduct an evaluation of both the quality and the administration of the training required with any new agreement within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act. ICE shall brief the Committee within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the findings of such evaluation, as well as recommendations of enhancements to required trainings and any improvements to oversight within the 287(g) program. Additionally, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act and monthly thereafter, ICE shall provide a report to the Committee detailing funding obligations of the 287(g) program, delineated by pay and non-pay requirements, and the number of law enforcement entities with 287(g) agreements that were provided training for the prior month.

Access to Forms.—The Committee directs ICE to ensure that all immigration detention facilities, including contract and privately-operated facilities, provide detainees with timely access to printed Privacy Release Forms, clear information in a language they understand on how to request congressional assistance, and access to a working fax machine or other delivery mechanism. ICE shall brief the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act regarding steps taken to ensure uniform compliance across all facilities, including oversight and enforcement mechanisms.

Alternatives to Detention (ATD).—The recommendation provides $395,187,000 for the ATD program. As the number of people on the non-detained docket remains large, the Committee notes 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.

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ATD Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) and Utilization.—Of the total funding provided for ATD, $390,187,000 shall be available solely for the ISAP program. 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;

(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; and

(4) the total number of participants who have been arrested or removed following their participation in the ISAP program.

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

ATD Monitoring Pilot Program.—The recommendation includes $5,000,000 within ATD for a pilot program for deployment of innovative, wearable technologies that incorporate tokenized identity capabilities that verify location and biometric information to monitor every individual on the non-detained docket. 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.

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 listing every alien who has been convicted of a violent crime in the United States known to ICE and the status of ICE's compliance with mandatory detention requirements under the Laken Riley Act (P.L. 119–1) for fiscal years 2020–2026, to include a list of aliens that have committed such criminal acts upon release from SLTT or federal custody.

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Criminal Aliens Prioritization.—The Committee remains concerned by the number of aliens who remain in the United States, despite having convictions for violent acts. ICE shall prioritize available resources to remove such aliens. Additionally, ICE shall brief the Committee within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act and monthly thereafter detailing such prioritization, the number of removals of such aliens, and the funding obligations for such actions in the prior month.

Custody Operations.—The recommendation includes $3,763,892,000 for Custody Operations; of this amount, ICE shall use resources necessary to support a base level of 41,500 detention beds. Robust 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.

Detention Capacity and Utilization.—The Committee is concerned by ICE's recent underutilization of its guaranteed minimum detention, especially since such capacity is fully funded regardless of use. ICE is instructed to inform the Committee whenever the utilization rate for guaranteed minimum detention falls below 87 percent for more than 14 consecutive days. ICE shall include plans to maximize future utilization when updating the Committee.

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: utilizing 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 Contracts.—Consistent with the direction provided in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–260, ICE shall continue the monthly publishing of a consolidated compilation of contract documents for each of the facilities it uses for immigration detention purposes, including the most current and complete contract modification or addendum, any subcontracts, and all bid solicitation requests.

Detention Facilities.—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act, ICE shall submit a report to the Committee detailing ICE efforts to convert commercial facilities into detention facilities. The report shall include the following:

(1) current and future-year plans and sources of funding by fiscal year to acquire, renovate, design, and use such facilities for ICE detention, detailing facility locations; timelines for acquisition and use; the projected number of beds per facility and associated utilization rates, average daily populations, and average lengths of stay; and estimated staffing level per facility, delineated by contract support and federal personnel;

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(2) a summary of communication and coordination measures with impacted governments on acquisition plans and solicitation of input from local stakeholders and communities;

(3) an assessment of the impact of such acquisitions on local public safety resources, emergency preparedness, water and sewage infrastructure, electricity use, and regional economies; and

(4) facility compliance with relevant immigration detention standards, including the Prison Rape Elimination Act (P.L. 108–79) standards, and steps taken to assess and ensure compliance with such standards.

Detention Partnerships.—The Committee maintains 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 in such areas wherever practical.

Foreign-Based Gangs.—The Committee is alarmed about 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.

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.

ICE Health Service Corps (IHSC).—ICE shall brief the Committee not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on the current capacity and operations of the IHSC. This briefing shall include detailed information on the following:

(1) IHSC staffing levels, including the number of authorized and onboard physicians, nurses, mental health providers, and other clinical personnel; reliance on contract medical staff; and initiatives to recruit and retain qualified medical professionals;

(2) clinical oversight practices, including how IHSC ensures compliance with applicable detention standards, monitors the quality of care delivered in both ICE-operated and contracted detention facilities, and addresses identified deficiencies in medical or mental health services;

(3) processes used to identify and manage detainees with serious medical conditions, chronic illnesses, disabilities, or be-

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havioral health needs, including protocols for medical screening at intake, continuity of care, access to prescription medications, and referral procedures for outside specialty care or hospitalization;

(4) medical grievances filed by detainees and the procedures used to review, investigate, and resolve such complaints; and

(5) review of death in custody procedures to include preventable failures in care.

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.

Procurement of Aircraft.—The Committee is concerned with ICE's impulsive decision to procure aircraft using funds from Public Law 119–21, especially as the Department has yet to provide the Committee with the legal justification and rationale for doing so. While the Committee supports all efforts and initiatives to aid in removal operations, ICE must be judicious in balancing consequential, one-time investments with annualized needs. ICE shall brief the Committee on a monthly basis detailing the operational status of the aircraft procured, to include flight hours and removals executed by aircraft; costs associated with aircraft maintenance and operations; and any future procurements of additional aircraft planned.

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

Removal Orders Reporting.—The Committee remains concerned about the more than 1,500,000 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 execute the order.

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 PPAs.

Third-Party Medical Care.—ICE is directed to delineate costs associated with third-party medical care in the monthly reporting re-

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quirements and whenever providing information to the Committee regarding custody operations resources.

Transportation and Removal Program.—The recommendation provides $750,772,000 for 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. Additionally, the recommendation includes a decrease of $79,000,000 to account for the Department's assumptions of annualized savings from the recent procurements of ICE-owned aircraft.

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 shall brief to the Committee on implementation and training with regard to this directive, including an evaluation of the sufficiency of current methods of identifying alien 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.

Mission Support

Employee Well-Being.—The recommendation includes an increase of $5,000,000 to enhance employee well-being programs across the ICE enterprise. ICE shall brief the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act on uses of these funds and resources needed to address any gaps in providing well-being services to all ICE personnel.

Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR).—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, OPR shall provide to the Committee a detailed briefing on services made available by ICE to facilitate language access for detainees in ICE custody. This includes but is not limited to language access to medical care, immigration forms, the National Detainee Handbook and any local facility handbooks, and all communications between detained individuals and employees of detention facilities and ICE regarding access to language services.

Tactical Communications.—The Committee directs ICE to provide at least $44,000,000 in funding available through Public Law 119–21 for the modernization of mission-critical tactical communications infrastructure and for the refurbishment of antiquated radio systems.

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor

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

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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 2026. Additionally, OPLA shall provide the Committee with a monthly report detailing the aforementioned data by the previous month beginning in fiscal year 2027.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$11,511,664,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	11,485,150,000
Recommended in the bill	11,164,544,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	−347,120,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	−320,606,000

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 2026	$10,635,434,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	10,487,781,000
Recommended in the bill	10,361,634,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	−273,800,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	−126,147,000

The recommendation includes the following: $97,310,000 to continue staffing at certain exit lanes; $45,868,000 for the Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) Reimbursement Program; and $34,088,000 for reimbursements to state and local K–9 teams.

Within the total amount provided, the bill makes $250,000,000 available until September 30, 2028. TSA's entire O&S 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 O&S 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 CFO and the Committee to develop a proposal for the TSA O&S appropriation that would limit the two-year period of availability to only the necessary activities that may require such flexibility, including potential modifications to the current PPA structure, consistent with the other DHS components. TSA shall incorporate such proposal in its fiscal year 2028 budget request.

Airline Worker and Crewmember Training Mandate Compliance.—The Committee notes that TSA has not implemented certain congressional mandates in the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024 (P.L. 118–63), including the development of voluntary standards and best practices to combat the interference of airline workers, as required by section 432, and updating the minimum standards for crewmember self-defense training, as required by section 427. TSA shall provide a report to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on actions planned and taken to implement these outstanding mandates.

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Aviation Cybersecurity Information Sharing.—The Committee is concerned that TSA's implementation of changes to Standard Security Programs and Emergency Amendments have become an onerous compliance burden without noticeable cybersecurity improvements and is reducing meaningful information sharing. The Committee encourages TSA work with CISA, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DoD, and the Intelligence Community to create an aviation-specific framework for cybersecurity information sharing.

Aviation Worker Screening.—The Committee continues to be concerned with any mandate that requires airports to significantly increase airport-performed physical screening of employees and encourages TSA to reconsider pursuing such mandates.

Checked Baggage Handling Systems.—The Committee is aware that equipment failures involving TSA-owned and operated checked baggage screening systems have directly resulted in delayed bags and flights, negatively impacting airport and aircraft operations. Such ongoing challenges are heightened in airports in non-contiguous and remote areas where it can take several days to secure and install replacement parts and restore service. The Committee applauds recent actions taken by TSA to stabilize and improve the maintenance of the baggage screening systems and availability of replacement parts in non-contiguous and remote areas. The Committee directs TSA to continue prioritizing these efforts and to provide a briefing within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act on plans and efforts to improve TSA's baggage handling system in non-contiguous and remote areas.

ConfirmID.—In February 2026, TSA started a program to charge a fee for passengers who arrive at an airport without an acceptable ID. Previously, identity verification was a function that TSA performed for free when passengers were unable to present acceptable IDs, which frequently happens after natural disasters or personal property theft. The Committee is concerned about the program, as there is no valid statutory authority for TSA to collect a fee from these passengers. Further, ConfirmID is over an order of magnitude more expensive than the system it replaced on a per passenger basis. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, TSA shall brief the Committee on the new vetting process, funding obligated and expended to-date for this program, and how these funds directly enable the vetting of passengers paying the ConfirmID fee.

Cybersecurity Oversight.—The Committee believes TSA's emergency authorities should be reserved for critical, short-term circumstances that require immediate actions to address an imminent threat. TSA's existing cybersecurity emergency amendment has been in place for almost four years with no long-term program plan. The Committee strongly encourages TSA to replace the emergency amendment with a separate, stand-alone cybersecurity program using a sector-specific cybersecurity airline profile based on the National Institute of Science and Technology's Cybersecurity Framework. Additionally, this program change must enter a notice and comment period following standard Sensitive Security Information guidelines.

Digital Identity.—The Committee notes the growing need to modernize online identity verification solutions across the Federal Gov-

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ernment to protect against fraud, strengthen digital identity nationwide, and support American users. The Committee therefore recommends TSA utilize commercially available solutions that support high-assurance identity proofing and authentication and protect user privacy.

Efficiency Review.—The Committee directs TSA to complete a comprehensive, agency-wide review to identify spending reductions and savings achievable through expanded use of public-private partnerships. The Administrator shall consider private sector reimbursement of TSA staffing, new technologies that reduce the need for staffing while maintaining security efficiencies and protocols, and increasing the use of private sector security screening and remote screening, among others. The Administrator shall submit a report to the Committee on the findings, including a description of any expected cost savings, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Federal Flight Deck Officer (FFDO) Program.—The Committee strongly supports the additional aviation security provided by FFDOs. The recommendation provides $26,797,000 for the FFDO and Crew Training program. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, TSA shall brief the Committee on the FFDO Program. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, current backlogs of candidates awaiting initial training, utilization rates for FFDO recurrent training, FFDO firearms recertification training, plans to address the training backlog, the status of the full-time Atlanta FFDO Recurrent Training Program facility, and plans for the establishment of a new recurrent training facility in the Western region of the United States.

Identity Management (IDM) Capability.—The Committee supports TSA's IDM capability. Through this program, TSA, in concert with other government agencies and the private sector, builds secure and privacy-preserving digital identity solutions for all Americans. The recommendation includes $47,800,000 for this activity.

Modernizing the Known Shipper Program.—The Committee supports modernizing the Known Shipper Program. The program has not been revised since its inception in the mid-2000s and has not accounted for significant technological advancements that have been implemented to ensure the security of the global air cargo supply chain. An updated program should include options for the air cargo industry to make shippers known and trusted using their own risk-based processes through revisions made to the Standard Security Programs.

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

Passenger Security Fee.—The Committee notes that the Passenger Security Fee, collected from passengers of commercial air travel, is intended to fund vital security measures to ensure the safety and protection of travelers within the United States. The Committee further notes that the diversion of funds collected through the Passenger Security Fee to purposes unrelated to aviation security could undermine the integrity and effectiveness of aviation security programs. Under current law, the diversion of

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funds ends in 2027, and the Committee believes that the diversion should not be extended and that all collected fees should instead be appropriated, as part of the annual appropriations process, to strengthen aviation security.

Relationship with Budget Office.—The Committee has channeled most of its inquiries and requests for information and assistance through the TSA budget office. Such a relationship is necessary to accomplish the work of the Committee. While the Committee reserves the right to call upon any organization within the agency for information and assistance, the primary contact between the Committee and TSA must be through the budget office. In May 2026, TSA reorganized its headquarters functions, including restructuring legislative affairs and restricting the Committee's access to the budget office. The Committee rejects this organizational change and directs TSA to reestablish the appropriations liaison function within the CFO's office within 15 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

Security Scanning Equipment.—The Committee notes the challenges faced by TSA in maintaining security 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.

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.

Unmanned Aircraft Systems Beyond Visual Line of Sight Operations.—The Committee is concerned that the inclusion of language in the Normalizing Unmanned Aircraft Systems Beyond Visual Line of Sight Operations notice of proposed rulemaking concerning TSA vetting and security requirements for UAS operators under Part 108 may be overly burdensome and not appropriately tailored to the threat posed by use of UAS for nefarious purposes. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs TSA to provide a briefing of the rationale and justification for inclusion of sections 108.335, 108.440(i), and 108.565(f), particularly any cost-benefit or threat assessment analysis done as part of the rulemaking. The Committee further directs the Administrator to establish a forum for collaboration with the UAS industry and other governmental stakeholders to develop intelligence-based threat assessments for the industry sectors and commercially viable mitigations to such intelligence-based threats.

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 and Public Law 119–86, the recommendation does not include funding for VIPR teams. Further, the Committee does not support simply transferring VIPR personnel and activities to the Federal Air Mar-

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shal 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. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, TSA shall provide a report to the Committee on what functions the personnel formerly assigned to VIPR teams are now performing.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$330,230,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	286,910,000
Recommended in the bill	286,910,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	−43,320,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	– – –

The recommendation includes $286,910,000 for checkpoint support, including $225,920,000 for the purchase and installation of computed tomography machines at passenger checkpoints at U.S. airports, $40,990,000 for credential authentication technology, and $20,000,000 for e-Gates.

Explosive Detection System (EDS) Outages.—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. The Committee directs the TSA to prioritize the purchase and installation of EDS at airports with chronic outages using amounts available in the Aviation Security Capital Fund. Furthermore, 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.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$24,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	23,033,000
Recommended in the bill	14,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	10,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	−9,033,000

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. Of the total provided, the recommendation includes $8,000,000 for the Innovation Task Force.

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COAST GUARD [1]

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$13,915,767,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	15,356,466,000
Recommended in the bill	14,561,645,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+645,878,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	−794,821,000

Mission

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

OPERATIONS & SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$11,272,401,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	12,525,317,000
Recommended in the bill	12,170,631,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+898,230,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	−354,686,000

The Committee is disappointed by the detail and quality of documents supporting the budget request. Program changes are vague, with disparate activities grouped together without any breakout for how much each item of the program change would cost. This obfuscation, whether willful or due to incompetence, is particularly frustrating since the O&S appropriation is a baseline budget. Not providing the Committee with thorough information at the time of a program change request means that the Committee, and the American taxpayers, do not receive a sufficient explanation for how these funds will be spent. Further, there is often no substantive justification as to how these substantial funds would improve mission execution. Some of the increases seem to be necessary to support the assets funded in Public Law 119–21, but other increases appear to be projects that would create unnecessary duplication with other agencies or distract the Coast Guard from addressing long-standing issues, such as its shoreside infrastructure needs; aviation, surface, and shore maintenance backlog; or modernizing outdated systems, such as its Marine Information for Safety and Law Enforcement platform.

The Committee notes the recent increased level of responsiveness and communication it has received from the Coast Guard and sincerely appreciates the supplementary information received in May that provided the appropriate level of detail necessary to evaluate the budget request. The Coast Guard shall ensure that such detail is included in budget submissions for fiscal year 2028 and beyond.

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, and the recommendation provides $45,000,000 for the program.

Advanced Maintenance Technologies.—The Committee notes Coast Guard cutters lack real-time visibility to predict mechanical failures before systems fail. Therefore, the Committee directs the Commandant to investigate and integrate, as appropriate, ad-

[1] Totals include permanent indefinite discretionary and mandatory appropriations.

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vanced technologies for cutter maintenance, including onboard and near real-time monitoring capabilities to improve maintenance efficiency and detect cyber threats. As appropriate, the Commandant shall leverage capabilities used on other military platforms to accelerate integration. The Coast Guard shall brief the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act on implementation timelines and qualification processes for commercially available solutions.

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.

Budgeting Oversight.—During fiscal year 2026, the Coast Guard demonstrated fiscal mismanagement by spending more than $150,000,000 above the requested amount for military pay and simultaneously initiating new programs and activities without dedicated funding or prior consultation with the Committee, presumably with the hope that Congress would backfill funding gaps. The Committee is concerned that these actions may not have been consistent with congressional intent or established budgetary controls. Therefore, the Committee directs GAO to examine the Coast Guard's compliance with relevant laws, congressional direction, and spending levels provided by Public Law 119–4 and Public Law 119–86. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, GAO shall provide to the Committee a report on its findings, including recommendations for internal controls and management practices necessary to ensure compliance with relevant laws, congressional direction, and appropriated funding levels.

Further, in the fiscal year 2028 budget request, the Committee directs the Coast Guard to include a breakdown by program change, including cost and personnel, of any items included in an annualization request.

Childcare Services.—The Committee accepts the proposed Childcare Services program change found within the budget request. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Coast Guard shall provide a breakdown of users of its Child Development Centers by parent or guardian rank, if any, and family income.

Coast Guard Yard Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan.—The Committee recognizes the Coast Guard Yard's essential role in the nation's core industrial base and the Service's fleet support operations. In light of significant recent infrastructure and surface investments, the Coast Guard shall provide an update to the 2019 report, *"The Ten-Year Strategy of the United States Coast Guard Yard"* within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act. The updated report shall include a detailed, multi-year investment and modernization plan for Coast Guard Yard. The report shall further identify ongoing improvements and any additional capital and infrastructure investments needed, including cost estimates for any unfunded improvements, to complete the renovation and modernization of the Coast Guard's sole in-house shipbuilding and major repair facility.

Coordination With the Navy on the Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program.—The Committee supports Coast Guard efforts

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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.

Deployable Specialized Forces Command.—The recommendation does not adopt the proposed Deployable Specialized Forces Command program change found in the budget request, nor does it provide any funds for the Command. Establishing this Command would increase bureaucracy for the sake of bureaucracy.

Extreme Cold Weather Clothing and Uniform Modernization Program.—The Committee directs the Coast Guard to establish an Extreme Cold Weather Clothing and Uniform Modernization Program to test, evaluate, and integrate commercially available, government-validated extreme cold weather garments and ensemble systems, including outerwear, insulation layers, base layers, handwear, headwear, and footwear that meet or exceed current federal environmental clothing standards and test protocols. The recommendation provides $7,500,000 to conduct rapid prototyping, testing, and fielding.

Force Readiness Command.—The Committee supports the current structure of the Coast Guard Force Readiness Command, including the dispersal of its detachments or subordinate units, such as the Leadership Development Center. Accordingly, the recommendation does not include any funding for the transfer or relocation of Coast Guard Force Readiness Command or its detachments or subordinate units.

Foreign Expropriation of U.S.-Owned Port Infrastructure.—The Committee is concerned with the Government of Mexico's expropriation of port infrastructure and land owned by United States companies and the resulting implications for U.S. economic and maritime security interests. The Committee directs the Coast Guard, in coordination with the Department and other relevant agencies, to brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the economic and maritime security impacts to the United States resulting from Mexico's illegal actions, including supply chain risks and potential vulnerabilities to foreign control or influence in the Western Hemisphere, including any risks of exploitation by foreign terrorist organizations, such as cartels. The briefing shall include recommendations to mitigate identified risks and protect U.S. national security interests using authorities under section 70101 et seq of title 46, United States Code or under the Magnuson Act (50 U.S.C. 191), including prohibiting vessels from entering the United States.

Geospatial Management Office.—The Committee recognizes the potential benefits from a Geospatial Information Systems Management Office and provides $5,000,000 for its establishment.

Gulf of America Shore Infrastructure.—The Coast Guard is directed to conduct an assessment on the shore infrastructure and cutter home-port needs in the Gulf of America to ensure the Service can meet its missions and provide this assessment to the Committee within 120 days of the date of enactment of this Act. Recommendations should include shore infrastructure needs, potential

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cutter home-port locations closer to the southern border, exclusive economic zone, or maritime boundary line and for increased cutters, aircraft, maritime systems, unmanned systems, as well as intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance systems to ensure enhanced maritime dominance in the Gulf of America.

Handheld Detection Equipment.—The Committee is concerned that the Coast Guard relies on legacy handheld detection equipment for drug interdiction, cargo screening, and boarding operations that lacks the sensitivity and identification capabilities necessary to address the dangerous threats of synthetic narcotics and explosives. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide a report within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act detailing current capabilities, identifying capability gaps, and detailing a modernization plan with cost estimates to equip cutters and small boats with advanced handheld detection and identification technology.

Hoist Stabilization Demonstration Program.—The Committee recognizes the Coast Guard's critical maritime search and rescue (SAR) mission and notes the military's adoption of proven commercial hoist stabilization systems that eliminate the need for taglines and dramatically improve the safety of operations in extreme conditions. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to utilize existing funds to establish a demonstration program to examine new hoist stabilization systems and technologies.

Indo-Pacific Operations.—The Committee supports the Coast Guard's efforts to expand its presence in the Indo-Pacific, especially through the Shiprider program, and encourages the Coast Guard to continue its coordination with USINDOPACOM and partner and allied Nations. Additionally, the Committee directs GAO to conduct an assessment of the Coast Guard's role in advancing U.S. interests in the Indo-Pacific, particularly in light of the People's Republic of China's activities throughout this critical region. Such report shall consider Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, law enforcement and security assistance, national security, and any other relevant aspects of Coast Guard operations in the region.

The Committee annualizes the support of Indo-Pacific operations made in fiscal year 2026 for a total increase of $232,810,000 over the fiscal year 2025 level for additional activities in the Indo-Pacific, which may include increased operations to combat IUU fishing; increased presence of regional Coast Guard Maritime Advisors, Liaison Officers, Attachés, and other foreign engagement positions throughout the Indo-Pacific; and workforce support including for housing, medical, and childcare access for Coast Guard personnel.

Interagency Working Group on IUU Fishing.—The recommendation provides $10,000,000 for the Interagency Working Group on IUU Fishing as the Commandant of the Coast Guard begins a three-year term as Chair.

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.

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As 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 and its economic impact 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 IUU fishing activity and the effectiveness of administration policies on deterring IUU fishing in the Gulf.

The OIG found in June 2025 that the Coast Guard did not meet its IUU fishing interdiction goal of 40 percent within the U.S. EEZ for fiscal years 2023 and 2024. Instead, the Service only interdicted 21 percent of foreign fishing vessels detected fishing inside U.S. waters because the Coast Guard devoted only four percent of its total mission hours to combating IUU fishing. Additionally, the Coast Guard lacked performance goals for its high-seas enforcement. The Committee directs the Coast Guard develop clear, measurable goals and a plan to meet the 40 percent interdiction goal within the EEZ and to brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on such efforts.

Land Acquisition.—The Committee remains interested in understanding the Coast Guard's plan for Coast Guard Base Honolulu and looks forward to timely receipt of the report required by House Report 119–173 relating to the possible acquisition of adjacent pier space. The Committee further directs Coast Guard to provide an in-person briefing to accompany submission of this report.

Long-Range Command and Control Aircraft (LRCCA).—Not later than 15 days after the last day of each month, the Coast Guard shall submit to the Committee, in a searchable and sortable format, for the previous month:

(1) the flight manifests and itinerary, excluding crew names, for all Long-Range Command and Control Aircraft flights, including the airframe used for each flight;

(2) for official travel, the nexus to a statutory DHS mission and justification for trip; and

(3) the total cost of each flight.

Management of Shore Infrastructure.—The Committee directs the Coast Guard to fully implement the remaining open recommendations in GAO 19–82, as appropriate.

Marine Inspection and Standards for Innovative Vessels.—Advances in vessel design, fuel, and use require the Coast Guard to develop new standards and inspection regimes. Budget constraints often do not allow the Coast Guard to dedicate personnel to this activity, which can stifle technological advances. The recommendation continues funding provided in Public Law 119–86 to develop standards and inspection regimes for innovative vessels.

Maritime Transportation Security Activities.—The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to allocate necessary funding to carry out its conveyance authorities required in Public Law 107–295.

National Capital Region (NCR) Air Defense Mission.—Since 2006, the Coast Guard, under the operational control of the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), has been responsible for intercepting low-flying aircraft in the NCR. The Coast Guard has admirably performed the rotary wing intercept mission since assuming responsibility from CBP, protecting all those in the

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NCR. However, the aging of the MH–65 aircraft and the Coast Guard's transition to an all MH–60 fleet has created uncertainty around how the Coast Guard will perform this mission in the future. Additionally, with the lack of armament on Coast Guard aircraft, the only way for a Coast Guard rotary wing aircraft to stop a non-compliant aircraft would be to sacrifice the Coast Guard helicopter and crew. Further, new technologies, such as AI-enabled cameras with laser signaling have been successfully deployed as part of NORAD's multi-layered air defense mission. The Coast Guard must leverage innovative technology to perform this mission. The recommendation continues funding provided in fiscal year 2026. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on a plan to use UAS or another technology to replace the capabilities of the MH–65s for the NCR Air Defense mission by the end of fiscal year 2027.

Permanent Stationing of Coast Guard Air Assets in Guam.—The Committee recognizes the strategic importance of Guam as a forward hub for maritime domain awareness, SAR activities, and IUU fishing enforcement in the Western Pacific. The Committee recognizes further that the operational demands and heightened geostrategic competition in the Indo-Pacific requires increased Coast Guard assets in the region. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to conduct a feasibility study on the permanent stationing of Coast Guard assets in Guam. Such a study should include: operational requirements to meet mission objectives in the Western Pacific and the Freely Associated States; the infrastructure requirements for stationing air assets; cost estimates of deployed assets and infrastructure; joint-use areas in which such air assets can be stationed; and the impact on maritime domain awareness capabilities, enforcement, and rescue response.

Rio Grande Valley Presence and River Security Capabilities.—The Committee supports Coast Guard's expanding presence in the Rio Grande Valley and provides the requested amount of funding to grow capabilities through both personnel and facilities to secure the Rio Grande River. The Committee is puzzled that the budget request proposes to continue the practice of primarily using reservists for this mission. In a budget that contemplates adding nearly 6,000 new positions, only three are requested for this activity. Reservists are an essential force multiplier for the Coast Guard, but ordering reservists to deploy for a year for an activity that has become a steady-state operation is perplexing.

Shore Infrastructure and Surface Maintenance.—The Committee recognizes the Coast Guard's vast maintenance backlog and provides $40,050,000 above the request for shore infrastructure maintenance and $5,000,000 above the request for surface maintenance.

Shore-to-Ship Automatic Identification System (AIS) Network.—The Committee understands that shore-to-ship AIS technology's capability to create a virtual Aids-To-Navigation (ATON) communication network could support a safe and secure U.S. maritime domain. The Coast Guard is directed to report to the Committee, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on the potential costs and benefits to building out shore-to-ship AIS equipment along the coasts of U.S. states and territories.

Special Victim Counsel Program.—The Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide a report within 90 days of the date of en-

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actment 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.

Station Expansion.—The Committee understands the Coast Guard has completed a staffing model to support its request for 1,023 additional personnel at stations across the Nation, but the Coast Guard has not shared the details of that model with the Committee. The Committee cannot support this request until the Coast Guard articulates the need for these additional personnel. In lieu of "Station Expansion," the recommendation includes funding for 510 positions to improve station readiness, and the Committee expects the Service to develop a more complete justification if additional personnel are required.

Support for Survivors.—The recommendation continues investments made in Public Law 119–86 and includes an additional $5,700,000 to support initiatives critical to expanding the Coast Guard's legal support and oversight, including travel and expert witness support for courts martial; training and coordination; recruiting; reserve support; licensure requirements; technology modernization; and sexual assault prevention, investigation, and prosecution and sexual harassment prevention in the maritime industry.

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 $30,000,000 for the Coast Guard to continue an innovative technology program. The Committee urges the Coast Guard to use this program to test, evaluate, and integrate commercially available technologies such as Ultra-light Group 1 sUAS, Group 3 UAS, AI Sonar Sensor Data for Maritime Threat Tracking, AI Enabled Logistics, Electro-Optical/Infrared Sensor Automation for Coastal Sentinel, Extreme Cold Weather Clothing and Uniforms, Health and Usage Monitoring System, and AI-enabled passive acoustic underwater sensing buoys.

Transition Assistance Program Modernization.—The Committee recognizes the importance of effective transition support for Coast Guard personnel separating from active service. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to evaluate and, as appropriate, expand the use of secure, interoperable workforce management and career counseling technology platforms to support Transition Assistance Program services. Modernizing transition support tools can improve coordination, reduce administrative burden, enhance accountability, and strengthen employment outcomes for separating Service members. The Committee further encourages coordination with federal and SLTT workforce and veterans service partners to ensure timely access to employment and benefits transition resources.

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,

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and smuggling operations in this area. The Coast Guard is directed to address necessary ship deployments, force posture, and force projection in the Caribbean region and to incorporate reaction times to and from San Juan, St. Thomas, and St. Croix.

Unmanned Systems.—The Committee did not adopt the Coast Guard's requested program change for "Unmanned Force Multiplier." In lieu of the Coast Guard's proposal, the Coast Guard shall spend no less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for persistent maritime domain awareness. In order to provide the most value from these investments, the Coast Guard shall award contracts for missions for not less than a year, where practicable. The recommendation provides $25,000,000 for expanding the use of UAS on cutters and includes $30,000,000 for wave-piercing modular unmanned surface vessels to provide long-endurance and low-cost persistent maritime domain awareness. Further, the recommendation provides $5,000,000 to establish a pilot program on AI-enabled autonomous and swarm-based maritime drone operations to meet Coast Guard missions. The pilot program shall leverage expertise and staff from the United States Coast Guard Academy, public universities, and the United States Coast Guard Research and Development Center. Additionally, the Coast Guard shall consider, procuring and fielding standardized short-range reconnaissance sUAS kits to support operational units conducting maritime safety, security, and response missions and continuing its use of unmanned surface vessels in support of operations along the Rio Grande River.

Westhampton Beach Coast Guard Property Disposal.—The Committee understands the Coast Guard, through the GSA, is in the process of disposing of residential property located in Westhampton Beach, New York. Given the high cost of housing on Long Island, the Committee strongly encourages the Coast Guard to use proceeds from the sale to create additional housing opportunities for Coast Guard members stationed at Station Shinnecock and Station Montauk.

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 2026	$991,872,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	1,201,670,000
Recommended in the bill	1,061,670,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+69,798,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	−140,000,000

The Committee expects the Coast Guard to follow the guidance provided for the breakdown of PC&I funds, and the Service shall not use these funds to commit or obligate resources for larger purchases without consultation with the Committee as it has in the

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past year. Congress provided $3,500,000,000 for Arctic Security Cutters (ASCs) in Public Law 119–21. The Coast Guard then entered into contracts with a total value of nearly $7,000,000,000 for ASCs, doubling both the procurement costs and the outyear O&S costs. The Committee understands that the additional funds for ASCs PC&I may come from Public Law 119–21 and directs the Coast Guard to provide a detailed spend plan on the source of funds not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act. Additionally, the Coast Guard repurposed funding from fiscal year 2025 that was originally intended for the Offshore Patrol Cutter to pay for the purchase of a college campus. The Coast Guard's initial estimate suggests there will be at least $285 million in PC&I follow-on costs within the next seven years. Furthermore, the Service does not seem to have fully considered the outyear O&S costs of that purchase. Finally, the Coast Guard spent $196,300,000 to purchase two executive transport aircraft without any advance notice to Congress or articulation of need. At least $172,200,000 of such acquisition came from funding provided through Public Law 119–21, an action inconsistent with the Service's initial spend plan briefing to the Committee which dedicated those resources to the procurement of HC–130Js. While the Committee notes that Public Law 119–21 stipulates those funds were for "fixed-wing aircraft," the Coast Guard's unilateral decision to change course without notifying the Committee created an erosion of trust and created significant concern regarding the Service's stewardship of appropriated funds and its communication with Congress.

In recognition of the expensive and complex nature of its procurements, Congress has provided the Coast Guard with multiyear procurement authority. Additionally, the Committee has not historically incorporated the PC&I tables by reference in the bill as it has with other components. However, the Coast Guard's willful disregard of congressional intent during the last fiscal year seems to suggest that Coast Guard has too much discretion with respect to prioritizing its funding and may require the Committee to revisit its earlier decision.

The Coast Guard is directed to continue to brief 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 appreciates the work the Coast Guard has done to return those briefings to a quarterly schedule and to improve their format.

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 $148,000,000 for Waterways Commerce Cutters, $121,000,000 for In-Service Vessel Sustainment,

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$80,100,000 for Cutter Boats, and $30,000,000 for an additional Great Lakes Icebreaker.

Domestic Icebreaking Capability.—The Committee notes the importance of the Coast Guard's domestic icebreaking to the economy of the Great Lakes region. Inadequate icebreaking capacity can have devastating economic impacts, including significant job losses. The Committee recommends $30,000,000 for the Service to continue work on procuring a second heavy Great Lakes Icebreaker.

Fast Response Cutter (FRC).—Given the funding of 10 FRCs in Public Law 119–21, the Committee directs the Coast Guard to examine the costs and benefits of using some of those new hulls as one-to-one replacements with the oldest and most costly to maintain FRCs in the fleet. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide a report, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on whether replacing up to five existing FRCs with hulls purchased with funding provided in Public Law 119–21 would be cost-effective.

Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC).—The recommendation does not include the requested funding level for a stage three OPC competition, and instead the Committee encourages the Coast Guard to focus its efforts on ensuring stage two is successful.

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 recommendation does not provide funds for this program.

Waterways Commerce Cutter.—The recommendation includes $148,000,000 to continue the 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 $69,130,000 for UAS, $33,100,000 for MH–60T Sustainment, and $7,400,000 for HC–144 Conversion.

MH–60.—The Committee supports the Coast Guard's recapitalization and transition to a rotary wing fleet consisting of all MH–60 aircraft. The Committee recommends $33,100,000 for the MH–60T service life extension program. The Coast Guard shall consider whether integrating cyber and electronic warfare resilience capabilities and predictive maintenance tools during the MH–60T service life extension would be beneficial.

Unmanned Aircraft Systems.—The Committee supports the request for UAS, which includes $65,000,000 for long-range UAS and $4,130,000 to expand cutter-based medium-range UAS.

Other Acquisition Programs

The recommendation includes $45,000,000 for In-Service Systems Sustainment, $22,200,000 for cUAS, $22,000,000 for Program Over-

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sight and Management, $7,040,000 for Other Equipment and Systems, and $5,000,000 for Survey and Design—Vessels, Boats, and Aircraft.

Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Cyber, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Program (C5ISR) Integration.—The Committee notes the capabilities of the government-owned Minotaur mission system that links sensors, cameras, radar, and other C5ISR 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, such as those funded through Public Law 119–21 and other resources. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to include the integration of Minotaur assets as a part of the quarterly procurement briefings. Additionally, the Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide a report, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on the four-year planned integration of the Minotaur mission system onto Coast Guard air, surface, and ground infrastructure assets, including incorporation into platforms that provide a complete common operating picture both within the Coast Guard and with other DHS component agencies.

Survey and Design.—The Committee does not support the Coast Guard using any survey and design funds for National Security Cutter and FRC replacements.

Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation

The recommendation provides $425,000,000 for Shore Infrastructure and $15,000,000 for minor shore.

Survey and Design.—The Committee provides $60,000,000 for survey and design for improvements at the USCGC Wyaconda homeport; the remaining items in the first five-year section of the Coast Guard Academy Infrastructure Development Plan for which no funds have previously been provided at the Coast Guard Academy, New London, CT; the replacement and expansion of housing at Air Station Sitka, Sitka, AK; and an additional C–130J hanger at Barber's Point, Hawaii. Additionally, the Coast Guard shall consider conducting survey and design activities for land acquisition and construction for forward operating locations in the Pacific Islands region to enhance FRC and support cutter deployments throughout the Indo-Pacific and facilities sufficient for rescue swimmer training.

Tactical Training Infrastructure.—The Committee provides $25,000,000 for improvements at training sites, including for the construction and modernization of tactical training infrastructure, such as vessel boarding search and seizure simulators, vertical insertion towers, close quarters combat facilities, live fire ranges, and human performance training facilities.

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RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$6,763,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	6,763,000
Recommended in the bill	6,763,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	– – –
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	– – –

HEALTH CARE FUND CONTRIBUTION [1]

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$297,731,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	409,581,000
Recommended in the bill	409,581,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+111,850,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	– – –

[1] This is a permanent indefinite discretionary appropriation.

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

RETIRED PAY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$1,249,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	913,000,000
Recommended in the bill	913,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	– 336,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	– – –

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 2026	$3,250,071,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	3,451,861,000
Recommended in the bill	3,330,158,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+80,087,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	– 121,703,000

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 tele-

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communications infrastructure. In addition, the agency provides support for investigations related to missing and exploited children.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$3,128,304,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	3,370,756,000
Recommended in the bill	3,253,270,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+124,966,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	−117,486,000

Within the total amount provided for O&S, the bill makes $96,299,000 available until September 30, 2028 for certain activities.

Communications, Law Enforcement, and Awareness.—The recommendation 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 Unmanned Aircraft Systems (cUAS) Review.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the review required under this heading in House Report 119–173. USSS is directed to provide an update to the Committee on cUAS capabilities on a semiannual basis, beginning not later than 180 days after the date of submission of the initial review. Such updates shall include the feasibility of partnering with DoD to include kinetic capabilities in the cUAS mission for enhanced protection efforts.

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 recommendation includes an additional $3,100,000 for the continued procurement of geospatial technology across all field offices to better prepare for and execute protection of USSS protectees, as well as for NSSEs. The Committee reminds the Secret Service of the requirement found under this heading in House Report 119–173.

Mobile Safety Technology.—The Committee recognizes the value of quickly-deployable, innovative mobile safety technologies that do not require permanent infrastructure, including security camera towers and mobile manned surveillance towers, and that can provide the USSS with additional visibility and monitoring capabilities. USSS shall provide the Committee with a list of commercially available technologies that could aid in the protective mission within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act. Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages the Secret Service to procure security camera towers and mobile manned surveillance towers.

National Special Security Events.—The recommendation includes $33,597,000 for the Secret Service to implement security operations for NSSEs, including the 2028 Olympic Games. In addition to continuing the requirement found under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–86, the Secret Serv-

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ice is directed to include in its quarterly briefings to the Committee details of resource requirements for prior year NSSEs.

National Threat Assessment Center (NTAC).—The recommendation includes an increase of $2,500,000 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; 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 2028 budget submission to Congress.

Oversight of Funding.—The Secret Service received a historic investment of $1,170,000,000 through Public Law 119–21 for a myriad of USSS activities, including personnel, performance and retention bonuses, training facilities, programming, and technologies. This funding was meant to accelerate hiring for the Secret Service and allow for large capital expenditures. The Committee repeatedly requested additional information about plans for obligations or expenditures to date, unacceptably to no avail. As such, the bill continues language included in Public Law 119–86 requiring the submission of an obligation plan for funding provided through Public Law 119–21, by component and PPA. In addition to the requirements found in section 550 of this Act, the Secret Service shall provide to the Committee monthly briefings detailing expenditures by activity against the required obligation plans, beginning not later than 30 days after the submission of the initial obligation plan. The monthly briefings shall also include projected outyear costs to annualize investments made with funding from Public Law 119–21 by fiscal year.

Presence in the Indo-Pacific.—As cybercrime and financial criminal activity persist in the Indo-Pacific, the Committee recognizes the need to have an increased Secret Service presence in the region to execute its investigative mission. The Committee directs the Secret Service to provide a briefing within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act on any proposal to establish an additional Resident Office in the Indo-Pacific, including an assessment of barriers to or resources needed for establishment.

Protective Operations Oversight.—The Committee is dismayed by several high-profile security breaches in protection operations over the past two fiscal years, including the attempted assassinations of President Trump at a campaign rally in Butler, PA, and at the White House Correspondents Dinner in Washington, DC. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act and quarterly thereafter, the Secret Service shall provide a briefing to the Committee detailing from the previous quarter: every instance in which USSS suc-

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cessfully mitigated a security failure during a protective operation; the number of personnel and the technology allocated for each protective operation; and variances in overall protective posture for each operation, based on intelligence or threat information and lead-time for the operation. Additionally, the briefings shall include regular assessments of personnel and technology requirements necessary to enhance the protective mission. Such briefings may be provided in a classified setting, as appropriate.

Research and Development Initiatives.—The Committee no longer supports an appropriation for R&D, and the recommendation instead provides $4,217,000 to O&S for USSS to establish an innovation hub that develops or procures innovative solutions to meet the Secret Service's critical technological and operational needs, modeled after other components' innovation labs and task forces. Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, USSS shall brief the Committee on the establishment of such hub and future resources needed to ensure the prioritization of innovation.

Secret Service Hiring.—The Committee continues the requirement found under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–86 for fiscal year 2027 to fiscal year 2031.

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 recommendation includes an increase of $2,000,000 for the development of a portable detection and identification system for countering sUAS and for associated training at the National Computer Forensics Institute.

Unfunded Priorities List (UPL).—The bill includes a new provision requiring the submission of a UPL not later than 30 days after the date of submission of the fiscal year 2028 budget request. The Secret Service shall confer with the Committee prior to the initial submission regarding format and prioritization of the UPL.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$118,517,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	76,888,000
Recommended in the bill	76,888,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	−41,629,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	− − −

Of the total amount provided for PC&I, the recommendation includes $37,882,000 for protective countermeasures; $15,366,000 for fully armored vehicles; $12,450,000 for protectee residence security; and $9,900,000 for blast and ballistic mitigation.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$3,250,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	4,217,000
Recommended in the bill	− − −
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	−3,250,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	−4,217,000

The recommendation does not include funding for R&D and instead provides resources to O&S to support the establishment of an innovation hub to strengthen the Secret Service's ability to advance

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timely development and procurement of technologies that address critical operational needs.

TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 201. The Committee continues 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 passenger fees collected from certain countries.

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 from Canada.

Section 206. The Committee continues a provision regarding waivers of certain navigation and vessel inspection laws.

Section 207. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the establishment of new border crossing fees at LPOEs.

Section 208. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Commissioner of CBP to submit an expenditure plan for funds made available for "U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements".

Section 209. The Committee continues a provision on vetting operations at existing locations.

Section 210. The Committee includes a provision prohibiting the construction of border security barriers in specified areas.

Section 211. The Committee continues and modifies a provision regarding a requirement for surveillance technology to be autonomous, consistent with the definition found in Public Law 119–21.

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 continues a provision regarding the standard of treatment for certain individuals in CBP custody.

Section 216. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to reduce participation in the 287(g) program.

Section 217. The Committee includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds to continue a delegation of authority under the 287(g) program if the terms of agreement have been materially violated.

Section 218. The Committee includes 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 219. The Committee includes a provision regarding the reprogramming of funds related to the detention of aliens.

Section 220. The Committee includes a provision that requires ICE to provide statistics about its detention population.

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Section 221. The Committee includes a provision related to reporting on 287(g) agreements.

Section 222. The Committee includes a new provision requiring ICE to submit a monthly obligation plan.

Section 223. The Committee includes a new provision requiring an execution plan for detention facilities funded by Public Law 119–21.

Section 224. The Committee includes a new provision related to ICE international attachés and liaisons.

Section 225. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the transportation of aliens into the interior of the country for purposes other than enforcement.

Section 226. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the provision or facilitation of abortion services, with limited exceptions, for ICE detainees.

Section 227. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the provision of sex-rejecting care for ICE detainees.

Section 228. The Committee includes a new provision requiring the Secretary to make certain prioritizations and ensure every alien enrolled in an Alternatives to Detention program is equipped with mandatory GPS monitoring.

Section 229. The Committee includes a new provision establishing the minimum rate of allowance paid to certain ICE detainees.

Section 230. The Committee includes a new provision limiting inspection parameters at certain facilities for the provision of detention services.

Section 231. The Committee continues a provision clarifying that certain elected and appointed officials are not exempt from federal passenger and baggage screening.

Section 232. 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 233. The Committee continues a provision directing TSA to provide a report that includes the Capital Investment Plan, the five-year technology investment plan, and information on advanced integrated passenger screening technologies.

Section 234. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting any fee for travelers without acceptable identification.

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

Section 238. 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.

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Section 239. The Committee continues and modifies a provision allowing the reprogramming of funds within "United States Secret Service—Operations and Support".

Section 240. The Committee continues a provision allowing for 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.

Section 241. The Committee includes a new provision requiring the Secret Service to provide a list of unfunded priorities.

TITLE III—PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$2,605,098,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	2,487,194,000
Recommended in the bill	2,352,374,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	−252,724,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	−134,820,000

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 2026	$2,218,634,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	2,022,338,000
Recommended in the bill	1,955,910,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	−262,724,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	−66,428,000

The recommendation includes an increase of $31,226,000 to fund critical vacancies and accepts specific decreases proposed in the budget request to focus CISA on core missions, implement programmatic efficiencies, and consolidate IT systems.

Bimonthly Division Briefings.—CISA shall continue to brief the Committee bimonthly on the operations of specific divisions within the agency to include 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.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee on the progress to improve its budgeting operations required under this heading in House Report 119–173. The Committee remains concerned that CISA has not fully executed appropriated funding and has reprogrammed or transferred funding and personnel to activities contrary to congressional intent in fiscal year 2025 and fiscal year 2026. As a result, the Committee partially accepts requested budget reductions throughout the divisions to better align funding

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with CISA's demonstrated execution capacity, while recommending resources necessary to hire for critical positions in fiscal year 2027.

Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD).—The Committee rejects the proposed transfer of CWMD authorities, funding, and personnel to CISA and maintains Public Law 119–86 decisions regarding recipient components. The recommendation provides CISA an increase of $190,251,000 above the budget request after rejecting the CWMD transfer.

Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act (CIRCIA) Requirements.—The Committee is concerned about delays in publishing the final CIRCIA rule and urges CISA to finalize it promptly following stakeholder review and feedback. As part of the required quarterly budget and staffing briefings, CISA shall continue to brief the Committee on a spend plan for all CIRCIA-dedicated funding and the statutory requirements supported under this heading in House Report 119–173.

Defense Capabilities.—The Committee remains increasingly concerned about foreign adversary cyber actors, such as the People's Republic of China, targeting U.S. critical infrastructure. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall provide a report that focuses on the eight U.S. critical infrastructure sectors it leads—including dams, emergency services, and nuclear reactors, materials, and waste—and include quantifiable data on the effectiveness of its programs and initiatives in countering cyber and physical impacts from the People's Republic of China and other foreign adversaries. This report shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

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

Pay Projections and Analysis.—CISA shall continue to provide pay projections and analysis as required under this heading in House Report 118–123 and in House Report 119–173.

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

Social Media Policy.—CISA is reminded of the requirement found 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, and post the policy on a public website.

Triannual Classified Briefings.—CISA is directed to continue providing triannual classified briefings and classified briefings on emergent issues as required under this heading in House Report 119–173 and the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–86.

Cybersecurity

AI Enhanced Cybersecurity.—The Committee recognizes that rapid deployment of AI models, AI-powered applications, and adversarial use of AI within federal networks has introduced novel

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security risks, including prompt injection and data leakage, while also expanding the quantity and sophistication of vulnerabilities exploitable by attackers. These emerging risks are accelerating beyond the cadence of traditional vulnerability management and threat hunting practices, requiring deployment of new proactive capabilities that leverage AI. To that end, the recommendation provides $5,000,000 to assess and make available to FCEB agencies, AI-enabled penetration testing, red teaming, and automated cyber assessment tools capable of ensuring the secure deployment of AI and hardening against AI-enhanced cyberattacks across federal networks. This initial investment is intended to establish a scalable foundation for consistent, repeatable, and appropriately tailored capabilities. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief to the Committee on its timeline and strategy for incremental delivery of these capabilities to FCEB agencies. Additionally, the recommendation provides an additional $5,000,000 for AI Defense Enhancements to prepare for emerging challenges posed by frontier AI models.

Attack Surface Management (ASM) Program.—The Committee is concerned that CISA is underutilizing advanced discovery capabilities in contradiction with previous direction and resourcing, resulting in persistent visibility gaps across FCEB agency, SLTT, and critical infrastructure networks. The Committee reiterates prior direction to field an ASM program capable of maintaining, at a minimum, continuously updated visibility over the entire FCEB attack surface of internet-connected assets and the ability to rapidly attribute vulnerable software and devices immediately after disclosure of critical vulnerabilities. To that end, not less than $30,000,000 of the recommended amount shall be available to restore core capabilities for CISA's ASM program.

Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE).—The Committee is concerned with quality of CVE records and growing backlogs in the CVE program that tracks cybersecurity vulnerabilities across the federal software ecosystem. These existing challenges will be compounded by frontier AI models that are particularly efficient at identifying vulnerabilities in software and writing exploits for them. The Committee directs CISA to evaluate acquisition approaches that support scalable vulnerability identification and disclosure, including automated technologies capable of improving processing speed and data quality, and brief the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its evaluation.

Cyber Defense Education and Training.—Cyber Defense Education and Training initiatives provide education, training, and workforce development for government employees to strengthen our national cyber workforce. The Committee encourages CISA:

(1) to collaborate with four-year academic institutions with specific expertise in addressing the challenges of emerging AI technology with the goal of strengthening the Nation's cyber defenses and building a more resilient, skills-based workforce;

(2) to consider partnerships with universities to create 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; and

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(3) to compile a list of existing free resources, tools, and processes, such as vulnerability management frameworks, and to share them on a publicly available website.

Cybersecurity Workforce.—The Committee has previously made clear that CISA shall maintain a workforce consistent with the personnel and FTE funded by the pay and non-pay amounts provided to them. To ensure the workforce is prepared for its current challenges, CISA is encouraged to provide hands-on training by industry experts to the workforce and ensure the workforce has accredited certifications to meet the nation's cyber challenges consistent with their positions. CISA shall brief the Committee within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act with an assessment of:

(1) whether CISA's cybersecurity workforce has sufficient training and/or certifications for their job descriptions;

(2) what the agency is doing to ensure its workforce is effectively trained and industry-certified to perform their job requirements, especially for cyber work roles as identified and mandated under the Federal Cybersecurity Workforce Assessment Act (P.L. 114–113); and

(3) how cybersecurity trainings and certifications could inform cyber pay retention incentives.

Energy Utility Supply Chain Cybersecurity Certification.—The Committee recognizes the importance of strengthening supply chain cybersecurity across the energy and utility telecommunications sectors. The Committee directs CISA to participate in standards development activities that underpin accredited third-party cybersecurity certifications for equipment and services deployed in energy utility operational environments, in consultation with the Department of Energy. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee on standards development activities that strengthen energy infrastructure supply chain security.

Enterprise Security Operations Automation and Modernization.—The Committee recognizes the increasing volume and sophistication of cyber threats targeting FCEB agencies and the resulting strain on Security Operations Centers (SOCs). The Committee is concerned that continued reliance on manual processes and legacy, on-premises tools limits scalability, delays response, and hinders advanced analytics. Therefore, not less than $2,000,000 of the amount provided shall be available to provide an assessment on:

(1) the feasibility of centralizing the provisioning and operation of third party SOC and/or managed security services providers under CISA, so that it can most effectively and efficiently provide appropriate FCEB agencies state-of-the-art security information and automation management capabilities; and

(2) the approach to redesign or redevelop those transitioned offerings into SOC hyper-automation capabilities across FCEB agencies.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee on its assessment and plans to deliver AI-enabled, cloud-native software as a service solutions that automate and orchestrate detection, investigation, and response; enable machine-assisted alert triage and contextual enrichment; reduce mean time to detect and respond; and scale seamlessly with

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appropriate emerging security technologies being deployed through the CDM program.

Identity Security for Agentic AI.—The Committee recognizes that federal agencies are increasingly adopting agentic AI to enhance operational efficiency. As noted in a September 2025 GAO report (GAO–25–108519), AI agents could be used as tools by malicious actors for cyberattacks or gaining access to personal data. The Committee is concerned by novel risks associated with agentic AI systems, particularly their ability to independently expand access privileges beyond intended boundaries and the potential for unmonitored data exposure among automated systems. To address these risks, the Committee urges CISA, in consultation with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, to publish guidance for FCEB agencies on secure implementation of identity security and access management for agentic AI systems. The guidance should include the best practices for:

(1) continuous identity and asset discovery methodologies to inventory and contextualize all agents, including unauthorized AI assets;

(2) privileged access and governance policies to manage agent lifecycle;

(3) zero trust access controls enforcing least privilege principles; and

(4) minimum acquisition and supply chain security standards for agentic AI systems.

Intelligence Integration.—The Committee recognizes that cyber threat intelligence (CTI) is a cornerstone of national cybersecurity operations required to disrupt adversaries. The Committee directs CISA to do an assessment on what resources are needed expand its procurement of commercial CTI to provide a whole-of-government defense. This approach should include a CTI capability that would be offered to executive, judicial, and legislative branches; independent agencies; SLTT partners; fusion centers (as described in 6 U.S.C. 124h); and relevant Information Sharing and Analysis Organizations. Furthermore, the Committee directs CISA to prioritize "intelligence integration" over "data sharing." Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee on this assessment, which should address resources needed to procure a commercial CTI capability and CISA's strategy to ensure CTI feeds are interoperable with existing and future cybersecurity operations systems, including Security Orchestration, Automation, and Response and Security Information and Event Management platforms used by federal and SLTT partners.

Operational Technology (OT) and Internet of Things (IoT) Asset Discovery and Management for Federal Civilian Networks.—The Committee recognizes the growing cyber and physical risks associated with the proliferation of OT and IoT devices across FCEB agencies, including in facilities, industrial control systems, and mission-support environments. The Committee is concerned that many agencies lack comprehensive visibility into IT/OT/IoT assets, including accurate inventories, risk context, and continuous monitoring needed to detect unauthorized devices and manage vulnerabilities. Within amounts provided for the CDM program, CISA is directed to allocate not less than $5,000,000 to accelerate asset visibility and the identification and prioritization of attack

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paths and exploitable conditions across IT, OT, and IoT environments. Funds shall support automated, continuous discovery and inventory; device identification and network behavior analysis; integration with CDM reporting and agency risk management processes; and risk-based remediation prioritization, while minimizing disruption to OT operations and leveraging existing security technologies.

Post-Quantum Cryptography.—The Committee recognizes the importance of FCEB agencies maintaining robust, continuously updated cryptographic inventories to support enterprise risk management and an orderly transition to quantum-resistant cryptography. The Committee is concerned that many agencies continue to rely on manual or episodic processes that do not provide timely, actionable visibility into cryptographic assets, configurations, and dependencies. The recommendation provides $8,000,000 to enable new industry capabilities or to expand existing solutions that are already deployed within the FCEB to detect and report cryptographic inventory risks to the CDM Dashboard beginning with a pilot program. The pilot shall demonstrate continuous discovery of cryptographic implementations across applications, services, and infrastructure; normalization of cryptographic findings into consistent data fields; and reporting of cryptographic inventory and risk indicators to the CDM Dashboard to enable enterprise-level visibility. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee on the implementation approach and targeted agencies, and by the end of fiscal year 2027, CISA shall also report on pilot results, including participating agencies, data integration approach, inventory coverage and accuracy, and recommendations for scaling cryptographic inventory reporting across the FCEB.

The Committee also directs CISA to continue its Post-Quantum Cryptography Initiative to prepare for cybersecurity challenges stemming from the capability of quantum computing algorithms to break traditional encryption methods. Such efforts shall include how quantum physics-based methods such as Quantum Key Distribution can be used in combination with existing cryptographic algorithms to create more robust post-quantum security solutions.

Semiannual Cybersecurity Technology and Services Briefings.—The Committee directs CISA to continue semiannual briefings on major cybersecurity programs as required under this heading in House Report 119–173. CISA shall coordinate with the Committee prior to finalizing an agenda.

Specific Foreign Vehicle Cyber Risks.—CISA, in consultation with Department of Transportation, shall brief the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act about the 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, as a follow up to the report required under this heading in House Report 119–173.

Infrastructure Security

2028 Los Angeles Olympics.—The recommendation provides $4,917,000 to support security exercises, drone threat management, and public awareness campaigns for 2028 Los Angeles Olympics activities.

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Chemical Security.—The Committee accepts the budget request proposal to consolidate funding for Chemical Security due to the expiration of the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program authorization. CISA shall provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on any operational impacts related to the lapse in authorization of the CFATS program and how the agency continues to work with partners to secure high-risk chemical facilities, especially as CISA remains the Sector Risk Management Agency for the chemical sector.

Strengthening Preparedness for Critical Infrastructure and Special Events.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the CISA Exercise Program given increasing and rapidly evolving cyber threats and in advance of upcoming NSSEs, including the 2028 Olympics. The Committee directs CISA to continue the CISA Exercises Program, including its component Infrastructure Security Exercises and National Cyber Exercise Program and associated services, without interruption. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall provide a briefing to the Committee on planned exercises for upcoming NSSEs.

Emergency Communications

First Responder Emergency Medical Communications (REMCDP) Grants.—The recommendation includes a decrease of $6,000,000 from the REMCDP program, as requested. The Committee directs CISA to maintain the requisite personnel to continue to support cooperative agreements awarded in previous fiscal years, including offering technical assistance to rural communities responsible for managing emergency medical communications.

Next Generation Network Priority Services (NGN–PS).—The recommendation provides $3,514,000 for the Next Generation Network Priority Services (NGN–PS) program.

Integrated Operations

CISA Support to Pacific Islands.—The Committee supports the work of CISA in bolstering the cybersecurity of partners in the Indo-Pacific region to counter U.S. foreign adversaries, protect infrastructure critical to our national security, and encourage further engagement with the Pacific Islands. The Committee directs CISA to provide a report within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act detailing CISA's engagement in the Pacific Islands, the SLTT agencies CISA coordinates with in the Pacific Islands, potential areas for growth, and resources needed to expand its Pacific Island engagement.

Regional Security Advisors.—The recommendation provides $3,358,000 to hire Cybersecurity State Coordinators to enhance cybersecurity support and coordination across all 50 States and the U.S. territories of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. 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 regional security advisor vacancies.

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Risk Management Operations

Cyber and AI Security Initiative for Critical Infrastructure Resilience.—The Committee encourages CISA to establish a cybersecurity and critical infrastructure analytic initiative to strengthen the analysis of national critical infrastructure systems against emerging cyber threats by providing real-time analytic and policy support to government agencies focused on sector-specific intelligence challenges. CISA, in coordination with DHS's Science and Technology Directorate and the National Science Foundation, is encouraged to partner with large public research universities already designated as an IC Centers for Academic Excellence by Office of the Director of National Intelligence, with established interdisciplinary programs focused on operational technology security and critical infrastructure protection and demonstrated expertise in AI, cybersecurity, and infrastructure resilience. In addition to developing the analytic capability, the initiative would also serve for recruitment, training, and placement of professionals directly into critical infrastructure organizations; policy options; and model guidelines.

Digital Twin Technology.—The Committee directs CISA to assess the value of pursuing a pilot program to develop a digital twin capability that enhances the resilience of critical infrastructure facilities. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the results of this assessment along with any recommendations regarding scope, parameters, and sustainable funding options.

Risk Register.—CISA has a lead role in the development of a National Risk Register, as required by Executive Order 14239. The recommendation provides $5,000,000, as requested, for analysis and planning to inform the development of the National Risk Register.

Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements

Cybersecurity Education and Training Assistance Program (CETAP).—CETAP provides K–12 cybersecurity curricula, professional development, and classroom resources to over 28,000 teachers and 6,000,000 students in all 50 States and U.S. territories. Funding for this program helps address the critical cybersecurity workforce shortages and growing cyber threats facing our Nation by increasing the number of students entering cybersecurity careers and/or pursuing cybersecurity degrees. The recommendation supports a total funding level of $8,000,000 for CETAP, which includes an increase of $1,200,000 for the Cyber Innovation Center.

Mission Support

Funding Mission Support Critical Positions.—The recommendation includes $6,285,000 to fund critical positions within the Mission Support Division, partially accepting the request.

Mission Support Efficiencies.—The Committee understands that there may be duplicative processes, functions, contracts, contractor support, and services within the Mission Support Division; nonetheless, the Committee is concerned about the lack of details regarding the consolidation of contracts and IT systems. The recommendation supports the request, in part, by accepting $145,000,000 in Mission Support cost savings, which includes the

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sustained reduction of $113,000,000 from the fiscal year 2025 transfer. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall provide a report to the Committee detailing all contracts, systems, and other reductions consolidated into the Mission Support PPA during fiscal years 2025 and 2026 to include detailed description, amount, and source PPA.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$386,464,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	420,453,000
Recommended in the bill	396,464,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+10,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	−23,989,000

The recommendation provides $396,464,000 for PC&I. Of the total, $377,821,000 is provided for Cybersecurity Assets and Infrastructure, including $302,649,000 for CDM, $70,172,000 for the Cyber Analytics Data System (CADS), and $5,000,000 for Threat Hunting for cyber defense operations with CyberSentry. Additionally, $18,643,000 is provided for Emergency Communications Assets and Infrastructure, which includes Next Generation Networks Priority Services Phase 2.

Cloud-Native Security.—The Committee is encouraged by the results of CISA's ongoing market research, testing, and evaluation of commercially available cloud native application protection platform solutions for deployment through the CDM program. Such solutions effectively combine the capabilities of multiple point products into a unified platform that can help FCEB agencies better protect cloud infrastructure and modern applications by ensuring security controls are consistent across multi-cloud network environments. These solutions can also provide CISA with comprehensive visibility into the security posture of federal network cloud infrastructure and containerized environments, a net new capability, while driving cost effectiveness. To that end, not less than $20,000,000 of the amount provided for the CDM program 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-off-the-shelf solutions certified as meeting 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. Furthermore, CISA shall include an update on steps taken to fulfill this guidance during required fiscal year 2027 quarterly CDM program execution briefings.

CyberSentry.—The Committee supports continued investment into the CyberSentry program. As a part of the quarterly budget and staffing briefing requirements, CISA shall brief the Committee on the progress made under the CyberSentry program.

Software Bill of Materials (SBOM).—The Committee notes that the CDM program was previously directed to study the availability of SBOM capabilities for software used across FCEB agencies. The Committee further notes that work is currently underway within CISA to develop SBOM capabilities. Accordingly, not less than $10,000,000 of the amount provided for the CDM program shall be available to implement and expand a SBOM capability for software used by the Federal Government. Within 90 days of the date of en-

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actment of this Act, CISA shall report to the Committee on the plan to initiate the SBOM program and shall brief the Committee on its plan to implement and scale the SBOM capability across federal systems.

Threat Hunting Capability.—The recommendation includes an increase of $10,000,000 for CISA to implement a Next Generation Security and Event Management solution to aggregate, integrate, and enrich telemetry and operational data from across different endpoint, cloud, network, edge devices, identities, and related assets used in FCEB agencies' IT environments. CISA may implement this capability through its existing programs such as the CADS program and the CDM program.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	– – –
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	$44,403,000
Recommended in the bill	– – –
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	– – –
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	−44,403,000

The recommendation does not include funding for R&D.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$32,027,206,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	32,523,828,000
Recommended in the bill	34,067,202,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+2,039,996,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	+1,543,374,000

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 2026	$1,667,038,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	1,394,480,000
Recommended in the bill	1,758,454,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+91,416,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	+363,974,000

FEMA Review Council Final Report.—While the Committee applauds the recent release of the President's Council to Assess the Federal Emergency Management Agency Final Report, the Committee reminds the administration that recommendations stemming from the Final Report are merely proposals. FEMA shall denote any instance in which the inclusion of such recommendations in the fiscal year 2028 budget submission impact a PPA funded in fiscal year 2027.

Workforce Analysis.—The Committee is deeply concerned with FEMA's efforts to reduce its workforce across key mission areas during the past two fiscal years, especially as such reductions ap-

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pear to have been haphazardly implemented without adequate modeling or thorough analysis. As such, the Committee rejects the budget proposal to further diminish FEMA's personnel levels in fiscal year 2027 and instead provides an increase of $243,952,000 above the request for O&S to maintain sufficient staffing across the enterprise. FEMA shall provide to the Committee the workforce modeling or other analysis that informed the personnel reductions executed within each PPA during fiscal years 2025 and 2026 not later than five days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Mitigation

Hail.—The Committee continues the direction found under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–86.

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 engaging with other federal and non-federal stakeholders to develop and support conservation and natural infrastructure-based flood mitigation measures and to utilize mitigation grant funds for natural infrastructure projects.

Promoting Building Resiliency.—The Committee encourages FEMA to update its building code guidance to reflect modern resilient construction standards and to provide technical assistance to states and rural communities seeking to adopt or enforce such codes.

Wildland Fire Mitigation and Management Commission Recommendations.—The Committee continues the direction found under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–86.

Preparedness and Protection

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 and urges the on-time transmission of the report.

Response and Recovery

Emergency Response Mapping.—The Committee recognizes the importance of standardized, high quality digital emergency response maps to improve situational awareness and operational coordination for first responders, law enforcement, and emergency management personnel. The Committee is aware of efforts to de-

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velop uniform technical, interoperability, and privacy standards for such mapping products to avoid the procurement of proprietary or non-interoperable systems that could impede timely access to critical information during emergencies. The Committee directs FEMA, in consultation with the Attorney General and other relevant federal and SLTT stakeholders, to develop guidance establishing minimum standards and best practices for the procurement, use, and sharing of digital emergency response maps and related situational awareness tools by federal law enforcement and grant recipients. This guidance shall address, at a minimum, interoperability across jurisdictions and platforms, data accuracy and update frequency, cybersecurity and access control, protection of personally identifiable and sensitive facility information, and mechanisms to ensure that first responders have real time access during an incident. The Committee further directs FEMA to ensure that any federal financial assistance provided for the acquisition or development of digital emergency response mapping tools is consistent with these standards and does not support products that are incompatible with such guidance. Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA and the Attorney General shall jointly submit to the Committee a report describing: the guidance issued pursuant to this directive; actions taken to align federal procurement and grant programs with such guidance; and any additional legislative authority needed to fully implement uniform mapping standards nationwide.

Emergency Response Vehicles Navigation Resilience.—The Committee recognizes the importance of ensuring emergency response vehicles can operate effectively during emergencies and disasters that disrupt communications and satellite-based navigation systems. As such, the recommendation includes $2,500,000 to establish a pilot program to evaluate technologies that integrate resilient GPS backup capabilities into emergency response vehicles to maintain operational awareness and vehicle coordination during incidents without fully-available radio frequency spectrum or GPS. FEMA shall confer with the Committee prior to the establishment of such pilot program and report to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the pilot's progress.

Innovative Technologies in Coordinated Disaster Response.—The recommendation includes an increase of $3,000,000 to expand existing efforts among FEMA and relevant partners for use of geospatial information system tools and technologies to improve disaster response capabilities, specifically for search and rescue common operating platforms. The Committee encourages FEMA to expand this 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 encourages 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. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on efforts to-date of procuring and deploying such tools

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and technologies, as well as further resource requirements needed to continue enhancing disaster response capabilities.

Mobile Pet Shelters.—The Committee continues the requirement found under the heading "Animal Wellness Act Implementation and Mobile Pet Shelters" in House Report 119–173. Additionally, the recommendation includes $5,000,000 for the establishment of a pilot program to provide grants to states and territories for the purpose of equipping mobile pet shelter sites for use during emergencies and major disasters through localities and appropriate nonprofit organizations.

National Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Response System.—The recommendation includes $60,000,000 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. Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA is directed to provide a spend plan for these funds and brief the Committee on proposed future resources needed to enhance the Task Forces' ability to respond during disasters.

Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) Satellite-Driven Hazard Monitoring.—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 been proven effective in streamlining disaster declarations, improving immediate situational awareness, and supporting FEMA's community engagements following major disasters. The recommendation includes $4,000,000 for FEMA to continue expanding the use of this SAR satellite-driven hazard monitoring technology in aiding FEMA's efforts to 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 its efforts to integrate SAR satellite-driven hazard monitoring technology into its disaster operations.

Unmanned Aircraft Systems Training.—The recommendation includes an increase of $3,000,000 to partner with the Alliance for System Safety of UAS through Research Excellence to expand training for SLTT first responders.

Veterinary Emergency Teams.—The Committee directs FEMA to establish regional veterinary emergency teams with demonstrated capabilities of responding to disasters, consistent with section 1218 of the Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018 (P.L. 115–254). The recommendation includes $5,000,000 for this purpose.

Mission Support

Delegation of Authority.—The Committee is aware that delays in the approval of certain grant awards and disaster assistance administered by FEMA can impede the timely delivery of assistance to SLTT governments and other eligible entities. To improve efficiency and reduce administrative delays, the Committee encourages FEMA to ensure that appropriate approval authority is delegated to regional leadership when practicable.

Financial Systems Modernization (FSM).—The recommendation includes the requested amount of $41,990,000 for FSM. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and quarterly

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thereafter, FEMA shall update the Committee on FSM progress and future required resources to achieve full operational capability.

Household Surveys.—The Committee encourages the restoration of FEMA's behavioral research and risk communication capacity, including revitalization of the National Household Survey and other rigorous human subjects research programs, to systematically track trends in public knowledge, attitudes, perceptions, and behaviors related to: hazard and threat probabilities and potential consequences; preparedness and protective actions; insurance and mitigation uptake; and the comprehension and efficacy of alerts and warnings across communication platforms. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA shall provide to the Committee a report describing research activities undertaken designed to reduce disaster losses and long-term federal expenditures, associated key findings, and recommended programmatic adjustments.

National Capital Region Coordination Office (NCRO) Elimination.—The Committee rejects the proposal included in the budget request to eliminate the NCRO. Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA shall share with the Committee the assessment or analysis referenced in the congressional justification that determined the functions of the NCRO aligned more effectively and efficiently under the Office of National Continuity Program.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$156,419,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	158,200,000
Recommended in the bill	158,200,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+1,781,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	– – –

The recommendation includes $96,800,000 for Mt. Weather Facilities; $55,400,000 for the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System; and $6,000,000 for the National Emergency Training Center.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$3,836,749,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	2,592,148,000
Recommended in the bill	3,761,548,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	−75,201,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	+1,169,400,000

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, mass casualty incidents, natural disaster response, trauma care, and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. The Committee supports FEMA's continued engagement

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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. Of this amount, not less than $3,000,000 shall be competitively awarded for FEMA-certified rural training and not less than $3,000,000 shall be competitively awarded for FEMA-certified tribal training. FEMA is directed to prioritize awards that address training gaps as identified in the National Tribal and Rural Training Needs Assessment.

Flood Risk Perception and Public Communications.—The Committee recognizes that persistent public misperception of flood risk undermines the effectiveness and fiscal sustainability of the National Flood Insurance Program, ultimately increasing long-term disaster costs. The Committee also recognizes evidence demonstrating that even in high-risk areas, a majority of residents underestimate flood harm and rely on binary "flood zone" designations to discount personal exposure, further contributing to underinsurance and insufficient mitigation. The Committee directs FEMA to evaluate how flood risk is depicted, described, and communicated to the public, including the use of probabilistic and gradient-based risk representations rather than solely on regulatory boundary designations. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA shall provide a report to the Committee on planned research activities, communication strategies, and recommended policy adjustments designed to improve public understanding of flood risk, increase voluntary protective action, and reduce federal disaster expenditures over time.

Grants Reporting.—The Committee continues the direction found under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–86 for funding provided in fiscal year 2027. In addition, FEMA shall provide a report to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act on steps taken to improve transparency, timeliness, and overall communications with relevant stakeholders with regard to grant funding. Finally, FEMA is directed to notify to the Committee not later than five business days prior to implementing any modification of policies for grant awards.

Mudslide Assistance.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA shall provide a briefing on the technical assistance, resources, and guidance provided to states, localities, and tribes to prepare for and decrease the risk of potential mudslides. This briefing should include an overview of how these resources are made available on FEMA's website, as well as the procedures FEMA uses to respond to mudslides in the aftermath of wildfires.

National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC).—The recommendation includes $106,000,000 for the NDPC to enhance domestic preparedness by training emergency responders and event personnel for various disastrous incidents, including chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives. 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 large spectator events, including NSSEs. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act and quarterly thereafter,

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FEMA shall provide a briefing to the Committee detailing the number of trainings requested and provided from the previous quarter.

Next Generation Warning System.—The Committee supports the mission of the Next Generation Warning System Grant Program, and the recommendation provides $50,000,000 to help 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.

Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP).—The Committee includes $315,000,000 for the NSGP. FEMA is directed to prioritize the timely review of applications and obligation of awards for the NSGP, and the Administrator is directed to work with State Authorizing Agencies (SAAs) to synchronize application and approval timelines. Additionally, the Committee directs FEMA to ensure that any terms and conditions applied to NSGP awards are clearly communicated to applicants in advance of the Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) release and subsequent application period. FEMA is encouraged to broaden allowable award activities to include technology and software tools that can be used to intercept and enhance apprehension of perpetrators.

Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA shall provide a report to the Committee on the NSGP for fiscal years 2024, 2025, and 2026. The report 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 the use of funds. The report 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, as well as an analysis of the efficacy of the expanded scope of the program to include nonprofit consortia. Finally, the report shall include NSGP reform recommendations to promote standardization in the implementation of funds by SAAs. 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 recommendation includes $88,000,000 for Operation Stonegarden. The Committee reminds FEMA of the need to ensure states make proper and timely distributions to local governments. The Committee encourages FEMA 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 FEMA 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, the State Homeland Security Program, and the NSGP. 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

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responders; installation of distraction devices or other countermeasures administered by law enforcement; and other measures determined to provide significant improvement to school physical security. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA is directed to provide to the Committee a plan to increase awareness of funding opportunities for school hardening measures that are eligible opportunities under such grant programs.

State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program (SLCGP).—The recommendation includes $50,000,000 to continue the SLCGP following the expiration of emergency funding provided in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117–58). The Committee encourages the prioritization of elementary and secondary schools in making award determinations. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA, in coordination with CISA, shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the following related to the SLCGP:

(1) the total number of applications submitted in each of the last five fiscal years, delineated by whether such applications were awarded and the cost per award;

(2) the activities and programs funded in each award; and

(3) the average cost per award.

U.S. Fire Administration (USFA).—The recommendation includes $77,270,000 for the USFA, an increase of $5,130,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. The Committee directs the USFA to conduct an assessment on resources needed to expand capacity in: community-based wildfire training and engagement of the Nation's non-federal fire services; promotion of fire-adapted communities to build community resilience; and coordination with wildland fire management as a critical and necessary partner in wildfire risk reduction. FEMA shall provide to the Committee a report on the assessment findings not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Unmanned Aircraft System Curriculum Standardization.—The Committee recognizes the growing use of UAS in disaster response, emergency management, and other all-hazards missions conducted by federal and SLTT first responders. The Committee encourages FEMA, in coordination with the Center for Domestic Preparedness and other appropriate federal partners, to develop and implement a standardized training curriculum to support the safe and effective use of UAS in disaster response and incident management operations. The curriculum may include virtual and scenario-based tools, guidance, and instructor resources to support consistent training for fire and rescue personnel, emergency managers, and other first responders.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$26,367,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	28,379,000,000
Recommended in the bill	28,389,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+2,022,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	+10,000,000

The recommendation includes $28,389,000,000 for the Disaster Relief Fund, which is an increase of $2,022,000,000 above the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

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Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC).—While the Committee appreciates FEMA's compliance with court orders requiring the reinstatement of the BRIC program, the Committee is concerned with the administration's reluctance to review and award funding in a timely manner. As such, FEMA shall provide to the Committee updates on a monthly basis of BRIC applications and awards from fiscal years 2024–2026, as well as any recommended reforms to the program. The Committee continues the requirements found under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–86.

Cross-Agency Disaster Data Coordination and Collaboration.—The Committee directs FEMA to continue collaborating with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Small Business Administration (SBA) in a manner that 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 program, and SBA disaster loans. FEMA is 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 shall jointly brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on any challenges that exist in sharing and processing data related to interplay of these three disaster programs. The Committee encourages FEMA, in coordination with the SBA, to strengthen small-business recovery outreach and referral mechanisms following federally declared disasters, including coordination with qualified local economic recovery partners to accelerate navigation to available capital and technical assistance.

Delays in Public Assistance.—The Committee is concerned about delays in Public Assistance determinations following major disasters. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA shall provide a plan outlining steps to reduce processing times of such determinations, improve documentation requirements for rural and low-income applications, and increase transparency in appeals.

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 agencies and volunteer organizations to ensure that disaster survivors have information on support available for breastfeeding equipment and supplies.

Disaster Assistance for Persistent Poverty Counties.—The Committee encourages FEMA to adjust the cost share for persistent poverty counties for disasters declared during calendar year 2025.

Distribution of Surplus Goods During Emergencies.—The Committee recognizes the challenges posed by the distribution of personal and essential household goods during major disasters. 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

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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. As such, FEMA is directed to submit a report to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act detailing emergency housing operations for major disasters over the last four fiscal 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.

Fair Disaster Assistance.—The Committee is concerned about premature Individual Assistance denials related to unresolved insurance claims and directs FEMA to brief the Committee on steps taken to ensure applicants are not denied funding assistance before insurance determinations are finalized within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

High Hazard Potential Dams.—The Committee recognizes the importance of comprehensive risk assessments to strengthen dam safety across the country and directs FEMA to provide not less than $5,000,000 in Federal Assistance funding for such efforts.

Individual Assistance Modernization.—The Committee supports FEMA's efforts to modernize Individual Assistance technology platforms to provide a streamlined digital experience, reduce manual errors, and accelerate aid delivery to disaster victims. However, to safeguard against any disruption of support to disaster survivors, FEMA must ensure that legacy systems maintain functionality until new systems' claims processing functionality has been proven and scaled. Therefore, the Committee directs FEMA's Recovery Technology Programs Division to prioritize continuity for legacy system maintenance while providing the necessary technical assistance to transition data into new platforms to assist disaster survivors.

Natural Infrastructure Activities.—The Committee continues the direction found under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–86 for BRIC applications in fiscal years 2025 and 2026.

Pending Disaster Declaration Requests.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and quarterly thereafter, FEMA shall provide a report to the Committee identifying all pending requests for major disaster declaration, the date such request

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was received, and the length of time each request has been under review since receipt. Additionally, FEMA is directed to continue the requirements found under the heading "Declaration of a Disaster" in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–86.

Public Assistance and Resilience Programs.—The Committee directs FEMA to include in its policy and guidance materials related to building codes all major construction codes utilized by the plumbing, mechanical, and electrical industry, including plumbing, mechanical, and electrical codes approved as American National Standards by the American National Standards Institute.

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.

Short-Term Rental Integration Feasibility.—FEMA is directed to conduct a feasibility study on integrating independent residential accommodations sourced through online marketplace platforms into its Transitional Sheltering Assistance and Individual Assistance programs. This study shall assess:

(1) the technical requirements for interoperability between FEMA's Unified Disaster Application System and online marketplace platforms; and

(2) potential cost-efficiencies of utilizing independent residential accommodations sourced through online marketplace platforms compared to traditional lodging and direct-lease options.

FEMA shall brief the Committee on its findings within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, including any recommended updates to the Individual Assistance Program and Policy Guide to improve community resiliency and reduce long-term displacement.

Technology Modernization and Standardization of Submissions.—FEMA's Public Assistance Program has accumulated the largest backlog of unprocessed disaster reimbursement requests in its history, and the Committee is concerned that the principal cause of such backlog stems from a lack of standardized technology to produce FEMA-compliant documentation among SLTT agencies during incident operations, forcing post-incident reconstruction that is prolonged, incomplete, and error-prone. The Committee directs FEMA to identify and adopt an incident management platform that is compliant with the National Incident Management System; supports the complete emergency management lifecycle, from preparedness and planning through active incident operations to cost recovery and reimbursement; and produces validated, Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide-aligned Project Worksheet documentation packages as a standard output of those operations, not through post-incident reconstruction. The Committee further directs that FEMA evaluate requiring standardized digital submissions from such platform as the primary intake mechanism for Public Assistance reimbursement requests and report to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act on implementation timelines and estimated cost savings from such platform.

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NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$226,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	199,840,000
Recommended in the bill	199,840,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	−26,160,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	– – –

Community Rating System (CRS).—The CRS acts as an incentive program by assessing community floodplain management practices and calculating respective discounts for millions of flood insurance policyholders across the country, generating savings for both the taxpayer and the Federal Government. FEMA is directed to provide the resources necessary to maintain, at a minimum, program operations as of January 1, 2025. FEMA shall notify the Committee not later than 30 business days prior to making any substantive alterations to program operations or contract modifications.

Additionally, within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act and quarterly thereafter, FEMA shall provide updates to the Committee detailing:

(1) total obligations and expenditures for CRS administration;

(2) contract modifications affecting service delivery;

(3) the number of communities receiving verification visits and technical assistance; and

(4) processing times for community rating updates.

TITLE III—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 301. The Committee continues a provision regarding cybersecurity threat feeds to CISA stakeholders and partners.

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

Section 303. The Committee continues and modifies 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 a report on the expenditures of the DRF.

Section 307. The Committee continues a provision permitting waivers of certain SAFER 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 Firefighter Grants.

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

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

Section 312. The Committee continues and modifies a provision that provides a minimum and maximum for grant periods of performance.

Section 313. The Committee continues a provision requiring a dashboard for reimbursements made pursuant to a major disaster declaration under the Stafford Act.

Section 314. The Committee continues and modifies a provision prohibiting the pausing of training or grants funded under FEMA Federal Assistance.

Section 315. The Committee includes a new provision requiring the issuance of BRIC grants.

TITLE IV—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES

U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$122,941,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	112,955,000
Recommended in the bill	112,955,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	−9,946,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	− − −

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 2026	$122,941,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	112,955,000
Recommended in the bill	112,955,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	−9,946,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	− − −

The recommendation includes $112,995,000 for O&S 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.—The Committee directs USCIS to continue the requirements for timely processing of all applications and of all required public disclosers found under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–86. USCIS shall continue to update the Committee on the status of these requirements during the quarterly budget and productivity briefings required by House Report 117–396 and House Report 118–123. The Committee also understands that USCIS has taken steps to improve timely processing citizenship and other applications, such as partnering with the Department of Labor (DOL) to concurrently

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adjudicate I–129 petitions for H–2A workers while DOL officials adjudicate the temporary labor certification petitions. USCIS is urged to build upon these efficiencies by instituting similar concurrent adjudication procedures with the DOL to concurrently review temporary and permanent labor certifications during USCIS' adjudication of petitions for other immigrant and nonimmigrant visa classifications. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the agency shall provide a report to the Committee detailing how USCIS is partnering with DOL to concurrently process applications, as well as outline other administrative steps the agency has taken to improve processing efficiency.

Backlog Reduction and Reporting.—USCIS is directed to continue monthly reporting to the Committee on the application processing case backlog trends and statistics required under this heading in House Report 119–173.

Budget Justification Materials.—USCIS shall continue to provide user fee budget justifications and USCIS's budget strategy, plans, and assumptions required under this heading in House Report 119–173.

Continuous Vetting and Evaluation.—The Committee notes that increases in issued visas, paroles, and asylum claims in previous years have not been paired with adequate investments in monitoring and investigation of foreign nationals on temporary release in the country to ensure compliance with requirements set forward by USCIS and to maintain the security of our homeland. USCIS shall brief the Committee within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act on:

(1) its plans and procedures for continuous evaluation and vetting of foreign nationals who hail from countries designated by Executive Order 14161 to be national security or public safety threats;

(2) if continuous evaluation and vetting can be accomplished through new or existing capabilities; and

(3) how USCIS would propose centralizing domestic vetting of foreign nationals within one U.S. government component.

Cost Recovery.—The Committee urges USCIS to limit fee waivers to ensure maximum recovery of costs associated with USCIS services and directs USCIS to provide the information required under this heading in House Report 119–173.

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.

Electronic Processing.—The Committee continues the requirement for USCIS to provide quarterly briefings 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.

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.

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Fee Adjustment Rule.—The Committee understands that last year, USCIS adopted a Fee Adjustment Rule that includes a change from using calendar days to business days for Premium Processing of certain visa applications. The Committee urges USCIS to make best efforts to adhere to its former calendar day practice when possible. When exigent circumstances may warrant such timely processing, such as in circumstances where a delay in processing an applicant's visa application could have an adverse economic impact in the U.S. or could negatively impact U.S.-based jobs, the Committee urges USCIS to reinstate an avenue to request further expedited processing. For these special circumstances, the Committee also urges USCIS to designate staff to promptly address Premium Processing applicants' questions and requests to facilitate expeditious processing.

H–2B Visa Program.—The Committee directs USCIS, in consultation with DOL, to provide a report to the Committee not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act that includes:

(1) strategies to provide predictability to employers regarding the availability and timing of H–2B visas;

(2) the impacts of current visa allocation practices on industries with varying seasonal start dates; and

(3) how implementing a quarterly or otherwise phased allocation of available H–2B visas would impact employers with seasonal workforce needs throughout the fiscal year.

J–1 Visa Program.—The Committee is aware of dual language education programs present in numerous K–12 public, private, and charter schools across the country, which utilize teachers participating in the J–1 Exchange Visitor Program. The Committee understands that teachers participating in these programs, admitted under J–1 visas, are transitioning to jobs offering H–1B visas mid-school year. The Committee urges the Department to utilize its discretionary authority to restrict such transitions to times outside of the traditional school year.

Nonimmigrant Visa Petition Processing.—The Committee reminds USCIS to meet the agency's statutory obligation to adjudicate I–129 petitions for O and P nonimmigrant visas for extraordinary ability in the arts within 14 days of receiving a petition.

Quarterly Budget and Productivity Reporting.—The Committee directs USCIS to provide the quarterly briefings required under this heading in House Report 117–396 promptly. USCIS shall continue to provide these briefings in fiscal year 2027.

R–1 Visas.—USCIS shall brief the Committee on reports of organizations abusing the R–1 visa program within 180 days of enactment of this Act, including its plans to prevent such abuses.

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 2026.

Temporary Worker Visa Adjudications.—The Committee reminds USCIS of its discretionary interview waiver authority and urges USCIS to utilize all statutory and regulatory authorities to expeditiously manage and process such nonimmigrant petitions.

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FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTERS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$398,137,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	417,516,000
Recommended in the bill	403,243,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+5,106,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	−14,273,000

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 2026	$379,837,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	398,736,000
Recommended in the bill	389,587,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+9,750,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	−9,149,000

Collaboration with Bureau of Indian Affairs.—In collaboration with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and within available funds, FLETC is directed to develop, implement, and conduct training for federal law enforcement officers who have been assigned to immigration enforcement efforts on matters of tribal relations, acceptable forms of tribal identification, and government-to-government relations with Indian tribes.

Human Trafficking Awareness Training.—The Committee directs FLETC, in coordination with the Center for Countering Human Trafficking, to increase advertising of this critical training within the law enforcement community and to report to the Committee not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act on any requests for human trafficking awareness training FLETC was unable to fulfill due to funding constraints.

SLTT Training.—The Committee encourages FLETC to continue its work with SLTT agents and officers, especially along the southern border, to continue to expand and enhance intelligence training.

Training Delivery Constraints.—The Committee continues the reporting requirement under this heading in House Report 119–173. The Committee directs FLETC to provide an updated report not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act reflecting the training requests for fiscal years 2026 and 2027 and the projected number of requests in fiscal year 2028.

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

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PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$18,300,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	18,780,000
Recommended in the bill	13,656,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	−4,644,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	−5,124,000

The recommendation provides $13,626,000 to address the most critical of FLETC's major deferred maintenance projects that would improve the delivery of training or the health and welfare of students. The Committee directs FLETC to provide a briefing on deferred and preventative maintenance projects that require additional resources not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Cheltenham Expansion.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, FLETC shall brief the Committee on the plan to expand the Cheltenham facility. The briefing should include the timeline for completion and total project costs, as well as plans to maintain current operations and continue necessary maintenance on the existing buildings on the Cheltenham campus. The briefing shall also include the following details for each project included in the expansion: a detailed description, the total project costs delineated by fiscal year, and the projected completion timeline.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$831,206,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	753,722,000
Recommended in the bill	855,436,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+24,230,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	+101,714,000

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 2026	$352,802,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	372,273,000
Recommended in the bill	383,987,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+31,185,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	+11,714,000

Redundant Research and Development Efforts.—Prior to engaging in any new or continuing funding for 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 by DoD.

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PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	$51,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	40,000,000
Recommended in the bill	40,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	−11,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	− − −

The recommendation provides $25,000,000 for the Plum Island Closure and Support (PICS) Program and $15,000,000 for critical improvements to S&T's laboratory facilities.

Plum Island Closure and Support (PICS) Program.—The Committee provides $25,000,000 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 2026	$426,904,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	341,449,000
Recommended in the bill	431,449,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2026	+4,545,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2027	+90,000,000

Research, Development, and Innovation

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.

AI-Enabled Distributed Situational Awareness.—The Committee encourages S&T to consider expanding its use of AI-enabled distributed situational awareness for first responder safety and critical infrastructure protection to enable early detection of escalation indicators and predictive decision support during the critical first minutes of an incident.

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. S&T is urged to consider whether this program could be expanded to include innovative partnerships with high value nonprofit or faith-based targets by creating, testing, and deploying security technologies.

Border Security Technology Transfer Program.—The Committee recognizes the importance of structured industry engagements to accelerate innovation in support of border security, customs enforcement, and trade facilitation. The Committee encourages S&T to consider establishing a Border Security Industry Partnership Intermediary Agreement.

Border Security Testbed.—The Committee encourages S&T to consider establishing a border security testbed to test, evaluate, in-

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tegrate, and train on a variety of border security technologies in a realistic, relevant, and accessible environment, away from cross-border observers.

Chem-Bio Threat Surveillance & Detection.—The recommendation includes $50,000,000 to continue the development of 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 relevant 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 efforts on developing a single solution that can detect all possible hazards, but rather focus on what is practicable.

Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages S&T to examine MALDI TOF sensor technology to enable high throughput, real-time analysis (seconds to minutes) of aerosols samples directly from human breath. S&T should further consider the integration of advanced AI and ML methods to identify traditional and emerging bioterrorism and disease vectors. Further, within the funds provided, the Committee supports the ongoing work at Advanced Research Projects Agency Chemical and Biological Defense Division to provide real-world research for next-generation biodetection capability that will provide near-real time screening of breath for respiratory and other communicable diseases, prevent the spread of contamination or infectious disease across borders, and prevent large-scale closure of vital economic interests.

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. The Committee encourages S&T to continue its work to extend and operationalize capabilities to detect, mitigate, and respond to increasingly sophisticated UAS threats to borders, critical infrastructure, commerce, and transportation hubs.

Critical Infrastructure and Cyber Attacks.—Within the funds provided, S&T is encouraged to support research to develop and demonstrate timely hierarchical hardware quality assurance and timely cyberattack 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.

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.

Digital Twin.—Within the funds provided, S&T is encouraged to pursue research and development related to the use of digital

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twins. Advanced modeling and simulation can improve and enhance mission effectiveness by developing new paradigms, tools, and simulation-enabled capabilities for DHS operations.

Enabling Unmanned Aircraft Systems.—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.

First Responder Capability Program.—The Committee encourages S&T to continue the work of its First Responder Capability Program, which enhances first responders' operational capabilities and safety by developing, testing, and deploying innovative technologies.

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.

Joint Security Initiative.—Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages S&T to develop a system-of-systems approach that enables cross-sector analysis while respecting the distributed ownership of critical infrastructure sectors.

National Coastal Critical Infrastructure Technologies and Homeland Security Response Lab.—The Committee encourages S&T to consider the establishment of a lab focused on coastal critical infrastructure technologies and homeland security response.

Next Generation 911 (NG911).—The Committee encourages S&T to consider establishing a NG911 program office for the certification of conformance and interoperability of NG911 functional elements and to complete the development and maintenance of the software-based conformance and interoperability testing system.

Partnership Intermediary Agreements.—These agreements 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. As such, the Committee does not support the proposed reduction to Partnership Intermediary Agreements found in the budget request.

Threat Drone Mitigation Testing.—The Committee is concerned about the Department's existing capabilities to mitigate threats

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posed by dark or fiber-guided drones to large public events, critical infrastructure sites, and other targets in the homeland, and encourages S&T to evaluate non-kinetic technologies, including high power microwave, to defeat these threats with limited collateral effects.

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

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles.—The Committee encourages S&T to continue its work to promote unmanned aerial vehicles for use in homeland security missions.

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.

Wastewater Surveillance Systems.—Within the funds provided, S&T is encouraged to develop and pilot comprehensive wastewater surveillance systems at confinement facilities operated by or under contract with the Department to identify the prevalence of dangerous communicable and infectious diseases and the prevalence of covered drugs and controlled substances.

University Programs

The recommendation provides $47,000,000 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.

The Committee reminds S&T of the reporting requirement under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–86.

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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 continues a provision related to the collection and use of biometrics.

Section 404. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds for employment authorization documents for certain aliens.

Section 405. The Committee includes a new provision related to USCIS official reception and representation expenses.

Section 406. 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 407. The Committee includes a new provision regarding credible fear standards for asylum claims.

Section 408. The Committee includes a new provision related to eligibility for certain asylum claims.

Section 409. The Committee includes a new provision related to the H–2B program.

Section 410. The Committee includes a new provision regarding H–2A visas.

Section 411. The Committee includes a new provision regarding certain visas.

Section 412. The Committee continues a provision authorizing FLETC to distribute funds for incurred training accreditation.

Section 413. 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 414. The Committee continues a provision allowing for the acceptance of funding transfers from other government agencies for construction of special use facilities.

Section 415. The Committee continues a provision classifying FLETC instructor staff as inherently governmental for certain considerations.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS AND RESCISSIONS 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 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,

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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 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 PPA 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 PPAs that were not proposed in a formal budget submission. Transfers may not reduce accounts by more than two and a half percent or augment appropriations 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 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 CFO 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 and modifies a provision, by reference, prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department to make payment to the Working Cap-

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ital Fund (WCF), except for activities and amounts allowed in the President's fiscal year 2027 budget request.

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

Section 506. The Committee continues 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 totaling $1,000,000 or more; an award or contract, other transaction agreement; a grant from the Disaster Relief Fund greater than $100,000; or task order on a multiple award agreement, or to issue a letter of intent of greater than $2,000,000; task or delivery orders greater than $5,000,000 from DHS multi-year funds; or sole-source grant awards. Notifications shall include a description of the projects or activities to be funded and the 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 that precludes DHS from using funds in this Act to use reorganization authority, with the exception of the former Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office.

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 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.

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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 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 reports on a public website required by the Committees on Appropriations unless public posting compromises homeland or national security or the report contains proprietary information.

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

Section 526. The Committee continues 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 prohibiting the use of funds to use restraints on pregnant detainees in DHS custody, except in certain circumstances.

Section 528. The Committee continues and modifies a provision prohibiting the use of funds for the destruction of records related to detainees in custody.

Section 529. 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 530. 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 531. 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 532. The Committee continues a provision requiring notifications and reporting on DHS submissions of proposals to the Technology Modernization Fund.

Section 533. The Committee continues a provision requiring the identification of discretionary offsets when fee increase proposals to

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support current activities assume the enactment of such proposals prior to the beginning of the budget year.

Section 534. The Committee continues a provision related to the Arms Trade Treaty.

Section 535. 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 536. 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 537. The Committee continues a provision directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop, use, and share estimates of arrivals of aliens at the southern border.

Section 538. The Committee continues a provision directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop, use, and share estimates of individuals anticipated to be detained in and removed from the United States.

Section 539. The Committee continues a provision related to assistance from DoD for border security operations.

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

Section 541. The Committee includes a provision providing DHS with the ability to transfer funds for activities within the Blue Campaign.

Section 542. 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 543. 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 544. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the obligation or award of funds to certain jurisdictions.

Section 545. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds for diversity, equity, and inclusion or critical race theory.

Section 546. The Committee continues a provision that reduces funds from the Office of the Secretary if the monthly DRF report is not delivered consistent with Section 306, or reviews for DRF reimbursements exceed 60 days and exceed 500 projects under review.

Section 547. The Committee continues a provision that extends medical licensure across state lines for Department medical professionals.

Section 548. The Committee continues a provision related to classified programs and a classified annex.

Section 549. The Committee continues a provision subjecting transfers of National Intelligence Program funding to section 503 requirements.

Section 550. The Committee continues a provision requiring obligation plans for funding provided in Public Law 119–21 from all sources, including fee collections.

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Section 551. The Committee continues and modifies a provision regarding access to detention facilities by members of Congress or their designated staff.

Section 552. 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 553. The Committee includes a new provision granting certain other transactional authority to the Secretary.

Section 554. The Committee includes a new provision regarding the recording of federal law enforcement.

Section 555. The Committee includes a new provision regarding law enforcement training requirements.

Section 556. The Committee includes a new provision regarding the transfer of land titles.

Section 557. The Committee includes a new provision regarding identification of law enforcement personnel.

Section 558. The Committee includes a new provision regarding the detention and deportation of U.S. citizens.

Section 559. The Committee includes a new provision rescinding unobligated balances from a specified source.

Section 560. The Committee includes a new provision rescinding unobligated balances from various sources.

Section 561. The Committee includes a new provision rescinding unobligated balances from the DHS Nonrecurring Expenses Fund.

Section 562. 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 materials are submitted in accordance with various requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

DISSENTING VIEWS

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(a)(1) of House rule XIII and sec. 6(i) of the Committee Rules, the dissenting views of the minority party of the House of Representatives, are printed below:

[Insert Minority Views]

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those against, are printed below:

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FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

[Insert Full Committee Roll Call Votes]

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table compares the levels of new budget authority provided in the bill with the appropriate allocation under section 302(b) of the Budget Act.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 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	18,711	17,149	-1,562
Office of Public Affairs	10,475	10,112	-363
Office of Legislative Affairs	4,421	4,746	+325
Office of General Counsel	28,855	29,065	+210
Office of Health Security	95,414	96,773	+1,359
Privacy Office	27,234	16,457	-10,777
Subtotal, Management and Oversight	185,110	174,302	-10,808
Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans	106,996	101,117	-5,879
Operations and Engagement:			
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	10,000	5,175	-4,825
Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	5,000	545	-4,455
Office of Partnership and Engagement	9,189	9,182	-7
Subtotal, Operations and Engagement	24,189	14,902	-9,287
Subtotal, Operations and Support	316,295	290,321	-25,974

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Medical Information Exchange	8,911	9,000	+89
Administrative Provisions:			
Additional Appropriations	20,000	40,000	+20,000
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	345,206	339,321	-5,885
Management Directorate			
Operations and Support:			
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	6,969	6,927	-42
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	228,750	240,956	+12,206
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	138,750	135,429	-3,321
Office of the Chief Security Officer	202,089	212,089	+10,000
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	98,063	98,584	+521
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	124,519	123,680	-839
Office of the Chief Information Officer	603,745	611,341	+7,596
Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management	16,495	17,291	+796
Office of Biometric Identity Management	271,000	264,116	-6,884
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,690,380	1,710,413	+20,033

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	33,106	55,034	+21,928
IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology	25,000	10,066	-14,934
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	58,106	65,100	+6,994
Federal Protective Service:			
FPS Operations:			
Operating Expenses	481,689	481,689	---
Countermeasures:			
Protective Security Officers	1,507,201	1,507,201	---
Technical Countermeasures	37,565	37,565	---
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Gross)	2,026,455	2,026,455	---
Offsetting Collections	-2,026,455	-2,026,455	---
Total, Management Directorate	1,748,486	1,775,513	+27,027
(Appropriations)	(3,774,941)	(3,801,968)	(+27,027)
(Offsetting Collections)	(-2,026,455)	(-2,026,455)	---

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness			
Operations and Support	340,819	355,065	+14,246
Office of Inspector General			
Operations and Support	257,599	227,110	-30,489
Total, Title I, Departmental Management, Intelligence, Situational Awareness, and Oversight	2,692,110	2,697,009	+4,899
(Appropriations)	(4,718,565)	(4,723,464)	(+4,899)
(Offsetting Collections)	(-2,026,455)	(-2,026,455)	---

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 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	---	5,615,145	+5,615,145
Assets and Support	---	965,579	+965,579
Office of Training and Development	---	121,275	+121,275
Subtotal, Border Security Operations	---	6,701,999	+6,701,999
Trade and Travel Operations:			
Office of Field Operations:			
Domestic Operations	4,405,147	4,062,817	-342,330
International Operations	199,725	205,675	+5,950
Targeting Operations	315,112	321,885	+6,773
Assets and Support	1,097,346	1,098,442	+1,096
Office of Trade	499,696	572,757	+73,061
Office of Training and Development	93,775	80,215	-13,560
Subtotal, Trade and Travel Operations	6,610,801	6,341,791	-269,010

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Integrated Operations:			
Air and Marine Operations:			
Operations	419,289	431,970	+12,681
Assets and Support	716,886	740,619	+23,733
Air and Marine Operations Center	51,992	52,644	+652
Office of International Affairs	61,059	61,921	+862
Office of Intelligence	91,886	89,989	-1,897
Office of Training and Development	15,720	14,214	-1,506
Operations Support	373,719	338,226	-35,493
Subtotal, Integrated Operations	1,730,551	1,729,583	-968
Mission Support:			
Enterprise Services	2,095,564	1,947,298	-148,266
(Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund)	(3,274)	(3,274)	---
Office of Professional Responsibility	356,078	372,534	+16,456
Executive Leadership and Oversight	290,018	331,618	+41,600
Subtotal, Mission Support	2,741,660	2,651,450	-90,210
Subtotal, Operations and Support	11,083,012	17,424,823	+6,341,811

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure			
Innovative Technology	20,000	22,500	+2,500
Border Enforcement Coordination Network	12,014	---	-12,014
Small Unmanned Aircraft System	10,000	10,000	---
Counter Unmanned Aircraft System	10,000	---	-10,000
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure			
Non-Intrusive Inspection Fentanyl Initiative - Outbound	30,000	---	-30,000
Electronic Export Manifest Capability - Outbound	10,000	---	-10,000
Counter-UAS	---	20,000	+20,000
ACE Modernization	---	101,500	+101,500
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure			
Airframes and Sensors			
Aircraft Sensor Upgrades	6,500	---	-6,500
Light Enforcement Platform	---	77,000	+77,000
UH-60 Medium Lift Helicopter	---	16,900	+16,900
Single Engine Turbo Prop	---	16,700	+16,700
C-130J Extended Border Foreign Operations Surveillance	---	155,000	+155,000
Persistent Air Surveillance Technologies	---	30,000	+30,000
Watercraft			
U.S. Border Patrol V-Hull	2,400	2,000	-400
All-Weather Interceptor	6,000	---	-6,000
Construction and Facility Improvements			
Office of Field Operations Facilities	65,281	---	-65,281
ATC Security Fencing	---	2,500	+2,500
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure			
Revenue Modernization	4,973	---	-4,973

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Financial Systems Enhancements	5,000	5,000	---
Employee Lifecycle Program	3,000	---	-3,000
S4HANA	---	17,000	+17,000
Radiological Detection Systems			
International Rail	1,300	1,300	---
Radiation Portal Monitor Replacement Program	13,900	13,900	---
Radiation Portal Monitor Programs	20,478	20,478	---
Basic Handheld Radioisotope Identification Devices	750	750	---
Portable Detection Systems End Items/Equipment	1,290	1,290	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	222,886	513,818	+290,932
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities (Small Airport) (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary)	25,000	27,000	+2,000
Global Entry Program (International Registered Traveler) (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary)	444,000	352,000	-92,000
Offsetting Collections	-444,000	-352,000	+92,000
Fee Funded Programs:			
Immigration Inspection User Fee	(1,010,937)	(1,042,312)	(+31,375)
Immigration Enforcement Fines	(1,283)	(1,053)	(-230)
Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee	(60,544)	(158,823)	(+98,279)
Land Border Inspection Fee	(92,556)	(127,488)	(+34,932)
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee	(1,003,486)	(1,102,649)	(+99,163)
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Fee	(791,121)	(773,500)	(-17,621)
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	(283,871)	(755,073)	(+471,202)
Virgin Islands Deposit Fund	(14,818)	(15,657)	(+839)

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Customs Unclaimed Goods	(1,828)	(1,203)	(-625)
9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account	(15,942)	(14,363)	(-1,579)
Electronic Visa Update System	---	(19,931)	(+19,931)
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	3,276,386	4,012,052	+735,666
Administrative Provisions			
Colombia Free Trade Act Collections (Sec. 203)	321,000	300,000	-21,000
Reimbursable Preclearance (Sec. 204)	39,000	39,000	---
Subtotal, Administrative Provisions	360,000	339,000	-21,000
Reimbursable Preclearance (Offsetting Collections)	-39,000	-39,000	---
Total, Administrative Provisions	321,000	300,000	-21,000
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection	11,651,898	18,265,641	+6,613,743
(Appropriations)	(12,134,898)	(18,656,641)	(+6,521,743)
(Offsetting Collections)	(-483,000)	(-391,000)	(+92,000)
Fee Funded Programs	3,276,386	4,012,052	+735,666

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement			
Operations and Support:			
Homeland Security Investigations:			
Domestic Investigations	---	2,287,431	+2,287,431
International Investigations	---	233,027	+233,027
Intelligence	---	117,307	+117,307
Subtotal, Homeland Security Investigations	---	2,637,765	+2,637,765
Enforcement and Removal Operations:			
Custody Operations	---	3,763,892	+3,763,892
Fugitive Operations	---	162,222	+162,222
Criminal Alien Program	---	315,510	+315,510
Alternatives to Detention	---	395,187	+395,187
Transportation and Removal Operations	---	750,772	+750,772
Subtotal, Enforcement and Removal Operations	---	5,387,583	+5,387,583

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Mission Support:			
Enterprise Services	---	1,250,172	+1,250,172
Office of Professional Responsibility	---	199,375	+199,375
Executive Leadership and Oversight	---	133,496	+133,496
Subtotal, Mission Support	---	1,583,043	+1,583,043
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	---	452,604	+452,604
Subtotal, Operations and Support	---	10,060,995	+10,060,995
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	(216,500)	(216,500)	---
Detention and Removal Office Fee	(3,000)	(3,000)	---
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	409,500	409,500	---
Total, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	---	10,060,995	+10,060,995
(Appropriations)	---	(10,060,995)	(+10,060,995)
Fee Funded Programs	409,500	409,500	---

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Transportation Security Administration			
Operations and Support:			
Aviation Screening Operations:			
Screening Workforce:			
Screening Partnership Program	287,033	328,068	+41,035
Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits	5,532,816	5,499,917	-32,899
Screener Training and Other	278,869	257,528	-21,341
Airport Management	922,722	873,660	-49,062
Canines	197,927	192,141	-5,786
Screening Technology Maintenance	626,031	817,990	+191,959
Secure Flight	142,694	133,784	-8,910
Subtotal, Aviation Screening Operations	7,988,092	8,103,088	+114,996

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Other Operations and Enforcement:			
Inflight Security:			
Federal Air Marshals	815,605	525,157	-290,448
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Crew Training	27,392	26,797	-595
Aviation Regulation	297,143	285,421	-11,722
Air Cargo	138,754	123,828	-14,926
Intelligence and TSOC	102,755	89,363	-13,392
Surface Programs	125,100	100,694	-24,406
Vetting Programs	48,324	38,664	-9,660
Subtotal, Other Operations and Enforcement	1,555,073	1,189,924	-365,149
Mission Support	1,092,269	1,068,622	-23,647
Aviation Passenger Security Fees (offsetting collections)	-3,030,000	-3,060,000	-30,000
Subtotal, Operations and Support	7,605,434	7,301,634	-303,800
(Appropriations)	(10,635,434)	(10,361,634)	(-273,800)
(Offsetting Collections)	(-3,030,000)	(-3,060,000)	(-30,000)

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DMWilson on DSK7X7S144PROD with HEARINGS

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Vetting Fee Programs:			
Transportation Worker Identification Card	72,700	72,700	---
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Fee	16,400	16,400	---
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	427,900	427,900	---
TSA ConfirmID	---	---	---
Adjustment based on CBO estimate of receipts	-10,650	-30,650	-20,000
Subtotal, Vetting Fee Programs	522,000	502,000	-20,000
Vetting Fees (Offsetting Collections)	-522,000	-502,000	+20,000
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Aviation Screening Infrastructure:			
Checkpoint Support	316,290	286,910	-29,380
Checked Baggage	13,940	---	-13,940
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	330,230	286,910	-43,320
Research and Development	24,000	14,000	-10,000

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Fee Funded Programs:			
Alien Flight School Fee (mandatory)	(6,000)	(5,300)	(-700)
Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory)	(250,000)	(250,000)	---
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	256,000	255,300	-700
Total, Transportation Security Administration	7,959,664	7,602,544	-357,120
(Appropriations)	(11,511,664)	(11,164,544)	(-347,120)
(Offsetting Collections)	(-3,552,000)	(-3,562,000)	(-10,000)
Fee Funded Programs	256,000	255,300	-700
Coast Guard			
Operations and Support:			
Military Personnel	5,872,665	6,329,538	+456,873
Mission Support	537,593	537,046	-547
Field Operations:			
Surface, Air, and Shore Operations	3,536,469	3,883,669	+347,200
Command, Control, and Communications	1,325,674	1,420,378	+94,704
Subtotal, Operations and Support	11,272,401	12,170,631	+898,230
(Non-defense)	(10,742,401)	(11,640,631)	(+898,230)
(Defense)	(530,000)	(530,000)	---

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Vessels:			
In-Service Vessel Sustainment	152,000	121,200	-30,800
Cutter Boats	54,900	80,100	+25,200
Polar Security Cutter	43,500	---	-43,500
Commercially Available Polar Icebreaker	---	25,000	+25,000
Great Lakes Icebreaker	25,000	30,000	+5,000
Waterways Commerce Cutter	98,000	148,000	+50,000
Subtotal, Vessels	373,400	404,300	+30,900
Aircraft:			
HC-144 Conversion/Sustainment	12,000	7,400	-4,600
MH-60T Sustainment	151,600	33,100	-118,500
Unmanned Aircraft Systems	---	69,130	+69,130
Subtotal, Aircraft	163,600	109,630	-53,970

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Other Acquisition Programs:			
Survey and Design - Vessels, Boats, and Aircraft..	4,500	5,000	+500
Other Equipment and Systems	7,040	7,040	---
Program Oversight and Management	22,000	22,000	---
C4ISR	10,000	---	-10,000
Cyber and Enterprise Mission Platform	25,800	6,500	-19,300
In-Service Systems Sustainment	30,000	45,000	+15,000
Counter-UAS	---	22,200	+22,200
Subtotal, Other Acquisition Programs	99,340	107,740	+8,400
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation:			
Major Construction; Housing; ATON; and Survey and Design	180,532	---	-180,532
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure	167,500	---	-167,500
Minor Shore	7,500	15,000	+7,500
Shore Infrastructure	---	425,000	+425,000
Subtotal, Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation	355,532	440,000	+84,468
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	991,872	1,061,670	+69,798

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Research and Development	6,763	6,763	---
Health Care Fund Contribution (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary)	297,731	409,581	+111,850
Mandatory Funding:			
Retired Pay	1,249,000	913,000	-336,000
Administrative Provisions			
Coast Guard Housing Fund	4,000	4,000	---
Coast Guard Housing Fund (Offsetting Collections)	-4,000	-4,000	---
Coast Guard PC&I	98,000	---	-98,000
Total, Coast Guard	13,915,767	14,561,645	+645,878
(Appropriations)	(13,919,767)	(14,565,645)	(+645,878)
(Defense)	(530,000)	(530,000)	---
(Non-Defense)	(12,140,767)	(13,122,645)	(+981,878)
(Offsetting Collections)	(-4,000)	(-4,000)	---
(Mandatory Funding)	(1,249,000)	(913,000)	(-336,000)

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
United States Secret Service			
Operations and Support:			
Protective Operations:			
Protection of Persons and Facilities	1,146,668	1,204,903	+58,235
Protective Countermeasures	98,072	101,525	+3,453
Protective Intelligence	89,628	96,333	+6,705
Presidential Campaigns and National Special Security Events	33,880	33,597	-283
Subtotal, Protective Operations	1,368,248	1,436,358	+68,110
Field Operations:			
Domestic and International Field Operations	855,140	882,707	+27,567
Support for Missing and Exploited Children Investigations	6,000	6,000	---
Support for Computer Forensics Training	64,777	69,386	+4,609
Subtotal, Field Operations	925,917	958,093	+32,176
Basic and In-Service Training and Professional Development	174,225	173,509	-716
Mission Support	659,914	685,310	+25,396
Subtotal, Operations and Support	3,128,304	3,253,270	+124,966

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Protection Assets and Infrastructure	96,167	54,538	-41,629
Construction and Facility Improvements	22,350	22,350	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	118,517	76,888	-41,629
Research and Development	3,250	---	-3,250
Total, United States Secret Service	3,250,071	3,330,158	+80,087
Total, Title II, Security, Enforcement, and Investigations	36,777,400	53,820,983	+17,043,583
(Appropriations)	(39,567,400)	(56,864,983)	(+17,297,583)
(Non-Defense)	(39,037,400)	(56,334,983)	(+17,297,583)
(Defense)	(530,000)	(530,000)	---
(Offsetting Collections)	(-4,039,000)	(-3,957,000)	(+82,000)
(Mandatory Funding)	(1,249,000)	(913,000)	(-336,000)
Aviation Security Capital Fund (Mandatory)	250,000	250,000	---
Fee Funded Programs	3,941,886	4,676,852	+734,966

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 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	25,304	25,146	-158
Threat Hunting	242,627	231,180	-11,447
Vulnerability Management	186,495	192,586	+6,091
Capacity Building	194,359	152,311	-42,048
Operational Planning and Coordination	113,906	92,291	-21,615
Subtotal, Cyber Operations	762,691	693,514	-69,177
Technology and Services:			
Cybersecurity Services	10,641	10,152	-489
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation	84,311	92,475	+8,164
Joint Collaborative Environment	249,176	240,159	-9,017
Subtotal, Technology and Services	344,128	342,786	-1,342
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	1,106,819	1,036,300	-70,519

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Infrastructure Security:			
Infrastructure Assessments and Security:			
Strategy and Performance	4,436	4,878	+442
Security Programs	21,926	19,004	-2,922
CISA Exercises	22,796	19,620	-3,176
Assessments and Infrastructure Information	26,723	25,600	-1,123
Bombing Prevention	26,246	17,177	-9,069
Subtotal, Infrastructure Assessments and Security	102,127	86,279	-15,848
Chemical Security	13,727	---	-13,727
Subtotal, Infrastructure Security	115,854	86,279	-29,575
Emergency Communications:			
Emergency Communications Preparedness	34,436	28,674	-5,762
Priority Telecommunications Service:			
GETS/WPS/SRAS/TSP	48,517	48,637	+120
Next Generation Networks Priority Services	3,469	3,514	+45
Subtotal, Priority Telecommunications Services	51,986	52,151	+165
Subtotal, Emergency Communications	86,422	80,825	-5,597

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Integrated Operations:			
Regional Operations:			
Coordination and Service Delivery	25,723	24,214	-1,509
Security Advisors	80,401	81,421	+1,020
Subtotal, Regional Operations	106,124	105,635	-489
Operations Coordination and Planning:			
Intelligence	2,807	2,842	+35
Operations Center	56,699	58,565	+1,866
Planning and Readiness	5,492	6,050	+558
Business Continuity and Emergency Preparedness	1,966	2,249	+283
Subtotal, Operations Coordination and Planning	66,964	69,706	+2,742
Subtotal, Integrated Operations	173,088	175,341	+2,253
Risk Management Operations:			
National Infrastructure Simulation Analysis Center	21,561	15,561	-6,000
Infrastructure Analysis	42,759	38,669	-4,090
Subtotal, Risk Management Operations	64,320	54,230	-10,090

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AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements:			
Sector Risk Management Agency	23,752	26,664	+2,912
Council Management	7,450	6,477	-973
Stakeholder Engagement	32,579	19,107	-13,472
International Affairs	4,635	4,410	-225
(Defense)	(3,059)	(2,911)	(-148)
Subtotal, Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements	68,416	56,658	-11,758
Mission Support:			
Executive Leadership and Oversight	41,058	32,208	-8,850
(Defense)	(19,461)	(15,267)	(-4,194)
Enterprise Services	562,657	434,069	-128,588
(Defense)	(266,699)	(205,749)	(-60,950)
Subtotal, Mission Support	603,715	466,277	-137,438
Subtotal, Operations and Support	2,218,634	1,955,910	-262,724

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Cybersecurity:			
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation	302,649	302,649	---
Threat Hunting	5,000	5,000	---
Cyber Analytics and Data System	60,172	70,172	+10,000
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	367,821	377,821	+10,000
Emergency Communications:			
Next Generation Networks Priority Services	18,643	18,643	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	386,464	396,464	+10,000
Total, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency	2,605,098	2,352,374	-252,724
(Defense)	(2,284,001)	(2,103,365)	(-180,636)
(Non-defense)	(321,097)	(249,009)	(-72,088)

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Federal Emergency Management Agency			
Operations and Support:			
Regional Operations	225,386	234,806	+9,420
Mitigation	57,503	47,973	-9,530
Preparedness and Protection	353,969	373,455	+19,486
Response and Recovery:			
Response	273,810	303,253	+29,443
(Urban Search and Rescue)	(56,000)	(60,000)	(+4,000)
Recovery	59,284	56,442	-2,842
Mission Support	697,086	742,525	+45,439
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,667,038	1,758,454	+91,416
(Defense)	(156,534)	(164,357)	(+7,823)
(Non-defense)	(1,510,504)	(1,594,097)	(+83,593)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Operational Communications/Information Technology	64,375	55,400	-8,975
Construction and Facility Improvements	63,625	102,800	+39,175
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	28,419	---	-28,419
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	156,419	158,200	+1,781
(Appropriations)	(156,419)	(158,200)	(+1,781)
(Defense)	(128,000)	(152,200)	(+24,200)
(Non-defense)	(28,419)	(6,000)	(-22,419)

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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Federal Assistance:			
Grants:			
State Homeland Security Grant Program	494,000	506,500	+12,500
(Base Program)	(394,250)	(403,500)	(+9,250)
(Operation Stonegarden)	(85,500)	(88,000)	(+2,500)
(Tribal Security)	(14,250)	(15,000)	(+750)
Urban Area Security Initiative	584,250	599,000	+14,750
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	300,000	315,000	+15,000
Public Transportation Security Assistance	99,750	100,000	+250
(Amtrak Security)	(9,500)	(10,000)	(+500)
(Over-the-Road Bus Security)	(1,900)	(2,000)	(+100)
Port Security Grants	95,000	97,375	+2,375
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	342,000	351,000	+9,000
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants	342,000	351,000	+9,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants	337,250	346,000	+8,750
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program (RiskMAP)	297,113	305,000	+7,887
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants	11,400	11,685	+285
High Hazard Potential Dams/High Risk Dam Safety	11,400	11,685	+285
Emergency Food and Shelter	123,500	126,750	+3,250
State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program	---	50,000	+50,000
Next Generation Warning System	48,000	50,000	+2,000
Community Project Funding	272,672	125,202	-147,470
Subtotal, Grants	3,358,335	3,346,197	-12,138
Education, Training, and Exercises:			
Center for Domestic Preparedness	85,711	87,795	+2,084
Center for Homeland Defense and Security	17,100	17,500	+400

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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Emergency Management Institute	33,366	34,458	+1,092
U.S. Fire Administration	72,140	77,270	+5,130
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	95,950	106,000	+10,050
Continuing Training Grants	15,200	16,000	+800
National Exercise Program	21,266	22,304	+1,038
Biological Support Program	83,657	---	-83,657
Securing the Cities Program	34,465	34,465	---
Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Training, Exercises, and Readiness	19,559	19,559	---
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises	478,414	415,351	-63,063
Subtotal, Federal Assistance	3,836,749	3,761,548	-75,201
(Defense)	(48,000)	(50,000)	(+2,000)
(Non-defense)	3,788,749	3,711,548	-77,201
Subtotal, Federal Assistance (including transfer)	3,836,749	3,761,548	-75,201

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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Disaster Relief Fund:			
Disaster Relief Category	26,367,000	28,389,000	+2,022,000
National Flood Insurance Fund:			
Floodplain Management and Mapping	209,698	185,022	-24,676
Mission Support	16,302	14,818	-1,484
Subtotal, National Flood Insurance Fund	226,000	199,840	-26,160
Offsetting Collections	-226,000	-199,840	+26,160
Administrative Provisions			
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (Sec. 308):			
Operating Expenses	34,000	37,000	+3,000
Offsetting Collections	-34,000	-37,000	-3,000
Subtotal, Administrative Provision	---	---	---
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	32,027,206	34,067,202	+2,039,996
(Appropriations)	(32,287,206)	(34,304,042)	(+2,016,836)
(Defense)	(332,534)	(366,557)	(+34,023)
(Non-defense)	(31,954,672)	(33,937,485)	(+1,982,813)
(Disaster Relief Category)	(26,367,000)	(28,389,000)	(+2,022,000)
(Regular appropriations, not Disaster Relief)	(5,587,672)	(5,548,485)	(-39,187)
(Offsetting Collections)	(-260,000)	(-236,840)	(+23,160)

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Total, Title III, Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	34,632,304	36,419,576	+1,787,272
(Appropriations)	(34,892,304)	(36,656,416)	(+1,764,112)
(Defense)	(2,616,535)	(2,469,922)	(-146,613)
(Non-Defense)	(32,275,769)	(34,186,494)	(+1,910,725)
(Disaster Relief Category)	(26,367,000)	(28,389,000)	(+2,022,000)
(Regular Appropriations)	(5,908,769)	(5,797,494)	(-111,275)
(Offsetting Collections)	(-260,000)	(-236,840)	(+23,160)

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
TITLE IV - RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES			
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services			
Operations and Support:			
Employment Status Verification	112,566	112,995	+429
Application Processing	10,375	---	-10,375
Subtotal, Operations and Support	122,941	112,995	-9,946
Fee Funded Programs:			
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:			
Adjudication Operations:			
Adjudication Operations	(6,742,583)	(2,392,662)	(-4,349,921)
Immigration Policy and Support	---	(2,237,261)	(+2,237,261)
Refugee and Asylum Operations	---	(507,568)	(+507,568)
Immigration Records and Applicant Services	---	(683,566)	(+683,566)
Premium Processing (Including Transformation)	---	(1,381,722)	(+1,381,722)
Subtotal, Immigration Examinations Fee Account	(6,742,583)	(7,202,779)	(+460,196)
H1-B Non-Immigrant Petitioner Account:			
Adjudication Services:			
Service Center Operations	(18,808)	(20,042)	(+1,234)
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account:			
Adjudication Services:			
Adjudication Services:	(46,066)	(43,478)	(-2,588)

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
EB-5 Integrity Fund	(10,800)	(13,900)	(+3,100)
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	6,818,257	7,280,199	+461,942
Administrative Provisions			
H-2B Returning Worker (CHiMP)	---	10,000	+10,000
P Visas (CHiMP)	---	1,000	+1,000
Subtotal, Administrative Provisions	---	11,000	+11,000
Total, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	122,941	123,995	+1,054
Fee Funded Programs	6,818,257	7,280,199	+461,942
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers			
Operations and Support:			
Law Enforcement Training	346,209	355,748	+9,539
Mission Support	33,628	33,839	+211
Subtotal, Operations and Support	379,837	389,587	+9,750
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Construction and Facility Improvements	18,300	13,656	-4,644
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers	398,137	403,243	+5,106

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Science and Technology			
Operations and Support:			
Laboratory Facilities	127,850	138,076	+10,226
Acquisition and Operations Analysis	73,333	92,803	+19,470
Mission Support	151,619	153,108	+1,489
Subtotal, Operations and Support	352,802	383,987	+31,185
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Laboratory Facilities:			
Plum Island Closure and Support	41,500	25,000	-16,500
Critical Repair/Replacement Requirement	10,000	15,000	+5,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	51,500	40,000	-11,500
Research and Development:			
Research, Development, and Innovation	379,904	384,449	+4,545
University Programs	47,000	47,000	---
Subtotal, Research and Development	426,904	431,449	+4,545
Total, Science and Technology	831,206	855,436	+24,230

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
Total, Title IV, Research, Development, Training, and Services	1,352,284	1,382,674	+30,390
(Appropriations)	(1,352,284)	(1,382,674)	(+30,390)
Fee Funded Programs	6,818,257	7,280,199	+461,942

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISIONS			
Appropriation for the Supreme Court of the United States	30,000	---	-30,000
Appropriation for the Federal Aviation Administration.	140,000	---	-140,000
CBP O&S (70 X 0503) (Rescission)	---	-51	-51
CBP O&S (70 x 0530) (rescission)	---	-6,713	-6,713
CBP Automation Modernization (70 x 0531) (rescission).	---	-387	-387
CBP PC&I (70 x 0532) (rescission)	---	-836	-836
CBP BSFIT (70 x 0533) (rescission)	---	-6,520	-6,520
CBP Air and Marine Interdiction (70 x 0544) (rescission)	---	-1,413	-1,413
CISA Infrastructure Protection and Infrastructure Security (70 x 0565) (rescission) (defense)	---	-172	-172
DHS Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (70 x 1914) (rescission)	---	-2,400	-2,400
Derived by transfer from P.L. 117-58 (defense)	---	-99,750	-99,750
Total, Title V, General Provisions	170,000	-118,242	-288,242
(Defense)	---	(-99,922)	(-99,922)
(Non-Defense)	(170,000)	(-18,320)	(-188,320)

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS			
DIVISION B FURTHER ADDITIONAL CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026 (P.L. 119-86)			
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY			
U.S. Customs and Border Protection			
Operations and Support	4,500,000	---	-4,500,000
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement			
Operations and Support	2,500,000	---	-2,500,000
Total, Division B Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026	7,000,000	---	-7,000,000

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2026
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2027
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2026 Enacted	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted
TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISIONS			
Appropriation for the Supreme Court of the United States	30,000	---	-30,000
Appropriation for the Federal Aviation Administration.	140,000	---	-140,000
CBP O&S (70 X 0503) (rescission)	---	-51	-51
CBP O&S (70 x 0530) (rescission)	---	-6,713	-6,713
CBP Automation Modernization (70 x 0531) (rescission).	---	-387	-387
CBP PC&I (70 x 0532) (rescission)	---	-836	-836
CBP BSFIT (70 x 0533) (rescission)	---	-6,520	-6,520
CBP Air and Marine Interdiction (70 x 0544) (rescission)	---	-1,413	-1,413
CISA Infrastructure Protection and Infrastructure Security (70 x 0565) (rescission) (defense)	---	-172	-172
DHS Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (70 x 1914) (rescission)	---	-2,400	-2,400
Derived by transfer from P.L. 117-58 (defense)	---	-99,750	-99,750
Total, Title V, General Provisions	170,000	-118,242	-288,242
(Defense)	---	(-99,922)	(-99,922)
(Non-Defense)	(170,000)	(-18,320)	(-188,320)

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BUDGETARY IMPACT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2027, PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 308(A) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974

[In millions of dollars]

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table compares the levels of new budget authority provided in the bill with the appropriate allocation under section 302(b) of the Budget Act:

[Insert CBO Table]

FIVE YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII and section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill as provided to the Committee by the Congressional Budget Office:

[Insert CBO Table]

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII and section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has provided the following estimates of new budget authority and outlays provided by the accompanying bill for financial assistance to State and local governments:

[Insert CBO Table]

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.

PROGRAM DUPLICATION

No provision of this bill establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government know 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 de-

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velop or consider the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2027:

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on March 26, 2026, entitled "Member Day." The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Debbie Wasserman Schultz (FL–23)

The Honorable Melanie A. Stansbury (NM–01)

The Honorable James R. Walkinshaw (VA–11)

The Honorable Sylvia R. Garcia (TX–29)

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on April 16, 2026, entitled "Budget Hearing—Department of Homeland Security: CBP, ICE, and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services." The Subcommittee received testimony from:

Mr. Rodney Scott, Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Mr. Todd Lyons, Acting Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

Mr. Joseph Edlow, Director, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on April 16, 2026, entitled "Budget Hearing—Department of Homeland Security: CISA, TSA, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Secret Service, and FEMA." The Subcommittee received testimony from:

Mr. Nick Andersen, Acting Director, Cybersecurity, and Infrastructure Security Agency

Ms. Ha Nguyen McNeill, Acting Administrator, Transportation Security Administration

Admiral Kevin Lunday, Commandant, United States Coast Guard

Mr. Sean Curran, Director, U.S. Secret Service

Ms. Karen Evans, Acting Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3(d) (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):

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3(d) (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, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

[Insert Comparative Print (provided by OLC)]

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

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describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill that directly or indirectly change the application of existing law.

The bill includes a number of provisions which place limitations on the use of funds in the bill or change existing limitations and that might, under some circumstances, be construed as changing the application of existing law:

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 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 Homeland Security 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.

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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.

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 certain collection of intelligence.

Language related to required spend plans.

Language regarding the procurement, deployment, and operation of body-worn cameras.

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 UAS; 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, unmanned aerial systems and radiological detection systems. The Committee provides three-year and five-year availability of funds for these activities.

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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 provides two-year availability and no-year availability of funds for certain 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

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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.

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.

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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 regarding vetting operations at existing locations.

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

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 regarding the treatment of certain individuals in CBP custody.

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 requiring ICE to submit a monthly obligation plan.

Language requiring an execution plan for certain detention facilities.

Language regarding ICE's international presence.

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 sex-rejecting care for ICE detainees.

Language requiring the Secretary to make certain prioritizations and ensure every alien enrolled in an Alternatives to Detention program is equipped with mandatory GPS monitoring.

Language establishing the minimum rate of allowance paid to certain ICE detainees.

Language regarding inspection parameters of certain ICE detention facilities.

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 investment plans.

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Language prohibiting any fee for travelers without acceptable identification.

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 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 allowing for the reprogramming of funds 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.

Language requiring the Secret Service to provide a list of unfunded priorities.

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 representation 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; firefighter assistance; emergency management; flood hazard mapping and risk analysis; catastrophic preparedness, emergency food and

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shelter; cybersecurity; 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.

Language providing a minimum and maximum for grant periods of performance.

Language requiring a dashboard for reimbursements made pursuant to a major disaster declaration under the Stafford Act.

Language prohibiting the pause of training or grants funded under FEMA Federal Assistance.

Language amending BRIC Program requirements.

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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 regarding the collection and use of biometrics.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to provide employment authorization documents for certain aliens.

Language related to USCIS official reception and representation expenses.

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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 regarding credible fear standards for asylum claims.

Language related to eligibility for certain asylum claims.

Language regarding H–2B visas.

Language regarding H–2A visas.

Language regarding certain visas.

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.

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.

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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 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.

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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 bimonthly basis to provide estimates of the number of aliens anticipated to arrive at the southern border of the United States.

Language directing the Secretary to develop, use, and share estimates of arrivals of anticipated to be detained in and removed from the United States.

Language regarding requests for assistance from DoD.

Language regarding the employee emergency back-up care program.

Language regarding transfer authority for certain activities.

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 reducing funds from the Office of the Secretary if the monthly DRF report is not delivered consistent with Section 306, or reviews for DRF reimbursements exceed 60 days and exceed 500 projects under review.

Language extending medical licensure across state lines for Department medical professionals.

Language related to classified programs and a classified annex.

Language subjecting transfers of National Intelligence Program funding to section 503 requirements.

Language requiring obligation plans for funding provided in Public Law 119–21 from all sources, including fee collections.

Language regarding access to detention facilities by members of Congress or their designated staff.

Language prohibiting the use of funds for the purchase of certain equipment from companies based in the People's Republic of China.

Language granting certain other transactional authority provided to the Secretary.

Language regarding the recording of federal law enforcement personnel.

Language regarding law enforcement training requirements.

Language regarding the transfer of land titles.

Language regarding identification of law enforcement personnel.

Language regarding the detention and deportation of U.S. citizens.

Language rescinding unobligated balances from a specified source.

Language rescinding unobligated balances from various sources.

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Language rescinding unobligated balances from the DHS Non-recurring Expenses Fund.

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:

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FY 2027 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	2004 [1]	$3,083,259 [2]	$4,396,750 [3]	$17,424,823 [4]
Customs and Border Protection, International Cargo Screening	2010 [5]	$153,300	$162,000	$4,268,492 [6]
Customs and Border Protection, Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C–TPAT)	2010/2012 [7]	$75,600/$21,000	$62,612/$44,979 [8]	$4,062,817 [9]
Customs and Border Protection, Automated Targeting Systems	2010 [10]	$37,485	$34,560	$321,885 [11]
Customs and Border Protection, Automated Commercial Environment	2018 [12]	$153,736	N/A	$572,757 [13]
Customs and Border Protection, Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement	2004 [14]	$175,100	$240,200	$431,970 [15]
Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Operations and Support	2003 [16]/ 2004 [17]	$4,131,811/$1,399,592	$3,032,094 [18]/N/A [19]	$10,060,995 [20]
Transportation Security Administration, Operations and Support	2021 [21]	$7,917,936	$7,793,715	$10,361,634 [22]
Transportation Security Administration, EDS/ETD Systems	2011 [23]	$400,000	$110,100	$286,910 [24]
Transportation Security Administration, Surface Transportation Security, National Explosives Detection Canine Team Program	2021 [25]	Such sums	$169,513	$192,141
Transportation Security Administration, Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing	2005 [26]	Such sums	$115,000 [27]	$128,027 [28]
Transportation Security Administration, Federal Air Marshal Service	2007 [29]	$83,000	$764,643	$525,157 [30]
Transportation Security Administration Law Enforcement Officer Reimbursement Program	2021 [31]	$55,000	$46,392	$45,868 [32]
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, Operations and Support	2012 [33]	Such sums	$888,243 [34]	$1,995,910 [35]
FEMA, Salaries and Expenses	2010 [36]	$375,342	$797,650	$1,758,454 [37]
FEMA, Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)	2018 [38]	Such sums	N/A	$55,400
FEMA, State and Local:				
Programs Port Security Grants	2013 [39]	$400,000	$250,000	$99,375
Non-Profit Security Grants	2024 [40]	$75,000	$274,500 [41]	$315,000
Public Transportation Security Grants	2011 [42]	$1,108,000	$250,000	$100,000
Amtrak Security	2011 [43]	$175,000	$20,000	$10,000
Over the Road Bus Security	2011 [44]	$25,000	$5,000	$2,000
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	2011 [45]	$219,000	N/A	$106,000
Center for Domestic Preparedness	2011 [46]	$66,000	N/A	$87,795
FEMA, Urban Search and Rescue Response System	2008 [46]	$45,000	$36,700	$60,000
FEMA, Emergency Management Performance Grants	2022 [47]	$950,000	$355,000	$346,000
FEMA, Emergency Food and Shelter	1994 [48]	$188,000	N/A	$126,750
FEMA, National Flood Mapping Program	2017 [49]	$400,000	$168,363 [50]	$305,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service, Citizenship and Benefits, Immigration Support and Program Direction	2002 [51]	$631,745	$631,745 [52]	$0 [53]
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Salaries and Expenses	1988 [54]	$50,000	$40,265 [55]	$389,587 [56]

[1] P.L. 107–210, Sec. 311.

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[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 2027 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 2027 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. 108–458, 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 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] 29 P.L. 108–458, 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] 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.)).
[34] Infrastructure Protection and Information Security activities in P.L. 112–74.
[35] Represents funding that would traditionally be categorized as defense that is recommended for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.
[361] P.L. 109–295, Sec. 699.
[37] Funding recommended for fiscal year 2027 is for Federal Emergency Management Agency, Operations and Support. This is not a true comparison to the legacy ''Salaries and Expenses'' appropriation.
[38] P.L. 114–143, Sec. 2(c).
[39] P.L. 111–281, Sec. 828(b)(4).
[40] P.L. 116–108, Sec. 2.
[41] P.L. 118–47.
[42] P.L. 110–53, Sec. 1406(m).
[43] P.L. 110–53, Sec. 1514(d).
[44] 6 U.S.C. 1182.
[45] P.L. 110–53, Sec. 1204; 6 U.S.C. 1102.
[46] P.L. 109–295, Sec. 634; 6 U.S.C. 722.
[46] P.L. 109–295, Sec. 634; 6 U.S.C. 722.
[47] P.L. 115–254, Sec. 1217(b); 6 U.S.C. 762(f).
[48] P.L. 102–550, Sec. 1431.
[49] P.L. 112–141, Sec. 100216.
[50] P.L. 115–31.

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[51] P.L. 107–273, Div. A., Sec. 101(12)(B), ''for salaries and expenses of citizenship and benefits''.
[52] P.L. 107–77, see also, H. Rept. 107–278 (the accompanying conference report).
[53] Represents 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.
[54] P.L. 100–690, Sec. 6164.
[55] P.L. 101–509.
[56] Funding recommended for fiscal year 2027 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.

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following list includes the transfers included in the accompanying bill:

In title II, under "U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Operations and Support", language is included allowing for the transfer of $2,500,000 to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

In title II, under "Administrative Provisions", section 219 allows for the transfer of funds appropriated within this Act to "U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support" as necessary to ensure the detention of aliens prioritized for removal.

In title III, under "Administrative Provisions", section 310 requires the transfer of unobligated balances of funds in any prior Act from "Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance" to "Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief Fund".

In title III, under "Administrative Provisions", section 311 requires the transfer of funds appropriated under prior Acts from "Federal Emergency Management Agency—Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program" to "Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance" for necessary expenses for flood hazard mapping and risk analysis.

In title V, under "General Provisions", section 503 allows for the transfer of up to 5 percent of each appropriation in this Act to one or more other appropriations in this Act and permitting the augmentation of each appropriation to not more than 10 percent of the original amount appropriated.

In title V, under "General Provisions", section 506 requires the transfer of funds appropriated in this Act from "Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness—Operations and Support" to "Management Directorate—Operations and Support" if such funds exceed certain amounts authorized.

In title V, under "General Provisions", section 541 requires the transfer of not less than $5,000,000 from other appropriations funded within this Act to "U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support" to support and conduct necessary operations of the Blue Campaign.

RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the rescissions included in the accompanying bill:

Program or Activity	Amount
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Operations and Support division J (Public Law 117–58)	99,750,000
U.S. Customs and Border Protection Operations and Support (70 X 0530)	6,712,864
U.S. Customs and Border Protection Automation Modernization (70 X 0503)	50,547
U.S. Customs and Border Protection Automation Modernization (70 X 0531)	387,404
U.S. Customs and Border Protection Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (70 X 0532)	836,164
U.S. Customs and Border Protection Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (70 X 0533)	6,519,703
U.S. Customs and Border Protection Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement (70 X 0544)	1,412,681
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Infrastructure Protection and Infrastructure Security (70 X 0565)	172,486

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Program or Activity	Amount
Nonrecurring Expenses Fund Sec. 538 of division F (Public Law 117–103).	2,400,409

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY 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.

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HOMELAND SECURITY

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	State	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	San Bernardino County	Rialto Channel Improvements	CA	1,007,060	Aguilar
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Village of Waterloo	Village of Waterloo Back Up Generators	NE	168,750	Bacon
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Montpelier	City of Montpelier Bailey Dam Removal	VT	1,007,060	Balint
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Kotzebue	City of Kotzebue Emergency Command Center	AK	750,000	Begich
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Virginia Department of Emergency Management	Lake Barcroft Dam Embankment Armoring & Flood Mitigation Project	VA	1,007,060	Beyer
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Citrus County Sheriff's Office	Emergency Operations Center Enhancement	FL	1,125,000	Bilirakis
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Scranton	City of Scranton Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	PA	2,343,750	Bresnahan
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Ojai	City of Ojai, Ojai Ready Multi-Modal Emergency Alert and Communication System	CA	1,007,060	Carbajal
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Indianapolis	Castleton Flood Mitigation Improvement Project	IN	1,007,060	Carson
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Louisiana Department of Insurance	LA-02 Louisiana Fortify Homes Program	LA	1,007,060	Carter
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of San Antonio	Judson and Lookout Roads Low Water Crossing Improvements	TX	2,014,103	Casar, Castro
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Hawaii Emergency Management Agency	Kapolei Warehouse Emergency Operations Center Renovation	HI	581,533	Case
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Hawaii Emergency Management Agency	Department of Hawaiian Home Lands Warehouse Retrofit	HI	1,007,060	Case
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Upland	City of Upland Emergency Operations Center Retrofit Project	CA	581,533	Chu
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of South Pasadena	City of South Pasadena Wildfire Resilient Urban Forest Management Plan	CA	375,000	Chu
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Monrovia	City of Monrovia Advance Alert Systems	CA	1,007,060	Cisneros

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HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	State	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Framingham	Beaverdam Brook Project	MA	1,007,060	Clark
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Revere	Revere Utility Elevation Project	MA	375,000	Clark
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Texas Division of Emergency Management	Texas Division of Emergency Management's Hurricane Safety Room	TX	3,000,000	Cloud
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Shelby County Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency	Shelby County Emergency Operations Center Phase II	TN	581,533	Cohen
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Township of Marlboro	Improvements to the Marlboro Firehouse for use as an Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	NJ	581,533	Conaway
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Town of Stonington	Stonington Public Safety Radio Network Connectivity Project	CT	124,000	Courtney
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	University of Connecticut	CIRCA Flood Hazard and Risk Mitigation	CT	1,007,060	Courtney
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Alice	Alice Emergency Operations Center	TX	3,000,000	De La Cruz
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of West Haven	West Haven EOC Phase II	CT	525,000	DeLauro
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Town of Hamden	Town of Hamden EOC Phase II	CT	581,533	DeLauro
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Harmony Township	Ridge Road Landslide Remediation	PA	1,007,060	Deluzio
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Concord	Emergency Operations Center Upgrades Phase II	CA	581,533	DeSaulnier
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Portland	Disaster Response Accessibility Project—Registry for People with Disabilities and Additional Needs	OR	900,000	Dexter
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Gresham	Flood Mitigation Support Project	OR	1,007,060	Dexter
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Town of Mount Airy	Emergency Operations Center Construction	MD	581,533	Elfreth

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FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Annapolis	Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and Joint Information Center (JIC) Technology Improvement Project	MD	581,533	Elfreth
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Town of Highland Beach	Shoreline Restoration and Protection Initiative	MD	1,007,060	Elfreth
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Anne Arundel County	Annapolis Maritime Resilience Initiative	MD	1,007,060	Elfreth
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Village of Wellington	Wellington Emergency Operations Center Phase II	FL	581,533	Frankel
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Contra Costa County	East Richmond Heights Shaded Fuel Break	CA	1,007,060	Garamendi
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Harris County Flood Control District	Wallisville Outfall	TX	1,007,060	Garcia
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	New York City Small Business Services	Lower Manhattan Flood Mitigation Infrastructure	NY	1,007,060	Goldman
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	New York City Small Business Services	Lower Manhattan Resilient Stormwater Pump Station	NY	1,007,060	Goldman
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Ramsey Office of Emergency Management	Borough of Ramsey Emergency Operations Center	NJ	581,533	Gottheimer
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Harris County Flood Control District	Tributary C143–00–00 Conveyance Improvements	TX	1,007,060	Green
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Tohono O'odham Nation	Tohono O'odham Nation Western Police & Fire Substation/Regional Emergency Operations Center (EOC)—Technology and Equipment	AZ	375,000	Grijalva
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Somerton	State Avenue Drainage and Roadway Improvement Project	AZ	1,007,060	Grijalva
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Tennessee Emergency Management Agency	Emergency Operations Center in Johnson County	TN	900,000	Harshbarger
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Bridgeport	Public Safety Answering Point Dedicated Generator Project	CT	637,500	Himes
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Maryland Department of Emergency Management	Maryland Joint Operations Center Update	MD	581,533	Hoyer
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Karuk Tribe	Emergency Operations Center	CA	581,533	Huffman
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	County of Del Norte	Emergency Operations Center	CA	581,533	Huffman

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HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	State	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Prince George's County	Emergency Operations Center Technology Enhancements	MD	581,533	Ivey
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Township of Branchburg	Branchburg Emergency Operations Center	NJ	2,250,000	Kean
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Lee County	Lee County Emergency Operations Center	MS	3,000,000	Kelly (MS)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Village of Monee	Village of Monee Regional Emergency Operations Center	IL	581,533	Kelly (IL)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Duchesne County	Pickup Wash Flood Control	UT	511,000	Kennedy
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Obion County Government	Storm-Resistant Emergency Management Agency Logistics Building	TN	600,000	Kustoff
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Village of Asharoken	Asharoken Seawall Resilience and Protection Project	NY	3,750,000	LaLota
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Everson	Everson Emergency Operations Center	WA	581,533	Larsen
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Town of North Salem	Nash Road Drainage Improvements	NY	619,406	Lawler
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Town of Mount Pleasant	Cypress Area Flood Mitigation	NY	900,000	Lawler
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Hillsborough County	Hillsborough County Emergency Operations Equipment	FL	1,200,000	Lee (FL)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Las Vegas	City of Las Vegas Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Upgrades	NV	150,000	Lee (NV)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Town of Los Gatos	West Valley Wildfire Early Detection and Situational Awareness Project	CA	380,587	Liccardo
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Los Angeles County Public Works	Abalone Cove Landslide Stabilization and Drainage Improvements Project	CA	1,007,060	Lieu
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Los Angeles County Public Works	Klondike Canyon Rainwater Drainage Improvements	CA	1,007,060	Lieu

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FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Washington County of Utah	Washington County Emergency Operations Center	UT	1,725,000	Maloy
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Town of Sewall's Point	Sewall's Point Road Resiliency Project	FL	1,500,000	Mast
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	County of Sacramento	Cosumnes River Flood Mitigation Project	CA	1,007,060	Matsui
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Albemarle County	Albemarle County Dam Restoration Project	VA	2,250,000	McGuire
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Harris County Flood Control District	The Wallisville Outfall Project	TX	1,007,060	Menefee
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Greene County Emergency Management	Greene County Emergency Operations Center	IN	1,000,000	Messmer
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	South Manheim Township	Lake Wynonah Dam	PA	1,900,000	Meuser
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Clare	Lake Shamrock Dam	MI	3,000,000	Moolenaar
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Morgan City Corporation	Morgan City, Utah Culvert Bypass	UT	2,068,155	Moore
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Coconut Creek	EOC Consolidation Project	FL	581,533	Moskowitz
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners	South Florida AgriCenter Special Needs Emergency Shelter at South Florida Fairgrounds	FL	1,007,060	Moskowitz
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Town of Ipswich	Ipswich Infrastructure Storm Repairs and Upgrades	MA	950,000	Moulton
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Richmond	City of Richmond Emergency Operations Center	TX	150,000	Nehls
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Government of the District of Columbia	Oxon Run Flood Mitigation, Sewer Line Improvement, Stream Restoration SE, D.C.	DC	1,007,060	Norton
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Government of the District of Columbia	Blue Plains Floodwall Construction	DC	1,007,060	Norton
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Twentynine Palms	Adobe Road Improvements	CA	1,491,881	Obernolte
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Granite School District	Robert Frost Elementary School Safety Retrofit	UT	3,750,000	Owens
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Teller County Government	Teller County Emergency Operations Center	CO	581,533	Pettersen
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	State of Colorado	Strontia Springs Wildfire Mitigation and Water Protection Project	CO	1,007,060	Pettersen

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HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued

[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	State	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Ector County	Emergency Operations Center	TX	3,000,000	Pfluger
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Town of Navassa	Cedar Hill Road Culvert Replacement Projects	NC	2,528,576	Rouzer
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Coachella	Coachella Emergency Operations Center	CA	581,533	Ruiz
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	County of Ulster	Ulster County Emergency Operations Center Phase II	NY	581,533	Ryan
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	County of Orange	Orange County Emergency Operations Center Phase II	NY	581,533	Ryan
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Salem	Safe and Secure Willamette Valley Regional EOC	OR	581,533	Salinas
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Walnut	Walnut Senior Center Emergency Power Resiliency Upgrades	CA	375,000	Sánchez
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of North Chicago	North Chicago Emergency Operations & Public Works Facility Modernization	IL	581,533	Schneider
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Village of Lake Bluff	Lake Bluff Downtown Flood Mitigation Project	IL	1,007,060	Schneider
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Village of Winnetka	Village of Winnetka—South of Willow Rd Stormwater Conveyance Project	IL	1,007,060	Schneider
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	Power Line Undergrounding Project	CA	694,847	Sherman
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Rushville	Cherry Street Extension (Stormwater)	IN	1,125,000	Shreve
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Rockford	Keith Creek Greenway Improvements	IL	1,007,060	Sorensen
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of North Port	North Port Water Control Structure Replacement Project	FL	2,282,907	Steube
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Village of East Hills	Village of East Hills OEM Emergency Operations Center Enhancement Initiative	NY	163,604	Suozzi

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FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Jurupa Valley	Emergency Operations Center	CA	581,533	Takano
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Jurupa Valley	Disaster Communications	CA	750,000	Takano
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Calistoga	Calistoga Emergency Operations Center	CA	581,533	Thompson
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Napa County	Northwest Calistoga Fuels Mitigation	CA	853,275	Thompson
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	State of Hawaii, Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity	Molokai Wildfire Mitigation and Water Infrastructure	HI	1,007,060	Tokuda
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City and County of Honolulu	Trailer Backup Generators for Honolulu Fire Department	HI	500,000	Tokuda
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	State of Hawaii Agribusiness Development Corporation	Kauai Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project	HI	1,007,060	Tokuda
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	County of Hawaii, Department of Water Supply	Waikoloa Reservoir No. 1 Dam Hardening and Seismic Mitigation	HI	1,007,060	Tokuda
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Eastvale	Santa Ana Riverbed Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project	CA	650,719	Torres
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Miami Conservancy District	Great Miami River Levee Improvement Project	OH	3,385,575	Turner
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Wasco	City of Wasco Emergency Operations Center	CA	3,000,000	Valadao
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Port Republic	Port Republic Mill Street Dam Improvements	NJ	1,725,000	Van Drew
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Bonita-Sunnyside Fire Protection District	Regional Emergency Command Center Upgrade	CA	500,000	Vargas
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Jefferson County, Office of Emergency Management	Jefferson County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	TX	3,000,000	Weber
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	County of Los Angeles Fire Department	Acton Fire Resilience Program	CA	130,000	Whitesides
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Belgrade	Belgrade Police Department Emergency Operations Center	MT	2,000,000	Zinke