

1                                   **AUTHORIZATION AND OVERSIGHT PLAN OF THE**  
2                                   **COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY**  
3                                   **119<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS**  
4

5                    Clause 2(d)(1), Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 119<sup>th</sup>  
6 Congress requires each standing Committee to adopt an authorization and oversight plan for the  
7 two-year period of the Congress and to submit the plan to the Committee on Oversight and  
8 Government Reform and the Committee on House Administration not later than March 1 of the  
9 first session of the Congress.

10  
11                    Legislative Jurisdiction  
12

13                    Clause 1(j) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 119<sup>th</sup> Congress  
14 defines the Committee on Homeland Security’s legislative jurisdiction as follows:  
15

16                    Committee on Homeland Security.

- 17                    (1) Overall homeland security policy.
- 18                    (2) Organization, administration, and management of the Department of Homeland  
19                    Security.
- 20                    (3) Functions of the Department of Homeland Security relating to the following:
  - 21                    (A) Border and Port Security (except immigration policy and non-border  
22                    enforcement)
  - 23                    (B) Customs (except customs revenue)
  - 24                    (C) Integration, analysis, and dissemination of homeland security information
  - 25                    (D) Domestic preparedness for the collective response to terrorism
  - 26                    (E) Research and development
  - 27                    (F) Transportation Security
  - 28                    (G) Cybersecurity

29  
30                    Oversight Jurisdiction  
31

32                    Clause 3(g) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 119<sup>th</sup>  
33 Congress defines the Committee on Homeland Security’s special oversight functions as follows:  
34

- 35                    (1) The Committee on Homeland Security shall review all Government activities  
36                    relating to homeland security, including interaction of all departments and  
37                    agencies with the Department of Homeland Security.
- 38                    (2) In addition, the Committee shall review and study on a primary and continuing  
39                    basis all Government activities, programs, and organizations related to homeland  
40                    security that fall within its primary legislative jurisdiction.

41  
42                    This is the authorization and oversight plan for the Committee on Homeland Security  
43 (“Committee”) for the 119<sup>th</sup> Congress. It includes the areas in which the Committee expects to  
44 conduct oversight but does not preclude oversight or investigation of additional matters as needs  
45 arise. The Committee will examine the following key priorities, among other issues.  
46

1 **BOLSTER CYBERSECURITY**

2  
3 Americans continue to be bombarded with cyber threats that no region of the country,  
4 government entity, or business sector can ignore. The homeland faces cyber threats from  
5 criminal actors and nation-state adversaries targeting government and private entities alike –  
6 including hospitals, schools, and financial systems. Strengthening the cybersecurity of the  
7 nation’s critical infrastructure is vital to securing national security, the economy, and Americans’  
8 way of life. To ensure the resilience and security of American networks and critical  
9 infrastructure, the Committee will build off its work in the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress by continuing its focus  
10 on five key areas: bolstering America’s cyber workforce; promoting regulatory harmonization;  
11 rethinking the economic models of cybersecurity; protecting critical infrastructure from nation-  
12 state actors; and refocusing the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Agency (“CISA”) on its core  
13 mission. The Committee will pursue legislation in each of these areas and will prioritize review  
14 of any existing authorities that are up for reauthorization.

15  
16 The Committee’s oversight of CISA will ensure the agency uses its authorities and  
17 resources to fulfill its statutory mission under the *Homeland Security Act of 2002*. In particular,  
18 the Committee will ensure CISA fulfills its dual role as a Sector Risk Management Agency  
19 (SRMA) for 8 of the 16 critical infrastructure sectors and as the National Coordinator for Critical  
20 Infrastructure Security and Resilience.

21 **SECURE AMERICA’S BORDERS**

22  
23  
24 During the previous administration, the crisis at America’s borders has become a national  
25 security and humanitarian disaster that must be addressed immediately. During the 119th  
26 Congress, the Committee will conduct oversight on the past administration’s actions related to  
27 our national security and borders. Additionally, the Committee will continue its oversight on the  
28 Department of Homeland Security’s (“DHS” or “Department”) land and maritime border  
29 security operations. During the last four years, there have been more than 8.7 million alien  
30 encounters at the Southwest border, in addition to over 2 million known gotaways who evaded  
31 Border Patrol agents. In the last four fiscal years (FY), 385 aliens whose names appeared on the  
32 terrorist watchlist were apprehended trying to cross the U.S.-Mexico border between ports of  
33 entry. For comparison, during the first administration of President Trump, the number of aliens  
34 on the watchlist apprehended crossing the Southwest border totaled 11. Additionally, in FY2024,  
35 CBP seized over 21,000 pounds of fentanyl coming across the Southwest border—enough to kill  
36 over 4.7 billion people. In that same year, the U.S. Border Patrol arrested a little more than  
37 17,000 individuals with criminal convictions including 523 known gang members, with 72 of  
38 those being affiliated with MS-13.

39 The Committee will examine the Department’s implementation of its multi-layered  
40 enforcement strategy on preventing the entry of illegal aliens, terrorists, illicit narcotics, and  
41 other illicit contraband into the country. The Committee will also examine the Department’s  
42 frontline law enforcement staffing challenges, as well as the technologies used to secure the  
43 borders and acquisition efforts of border security technologies. Finally, the Committee will  
44 examine the Department’s efforts to identify, detain, prioritize, and remove criminal aliens from

1 the United States, including those apprehended at or near U.S. borders and ports of entry who are  
2 subject to removal, particularly those from special interest countries.

3  
4 **REFORM DHS**  
5

6 The Committee intends to continue its oversight of the structure of the Department and  
7 will examine reforms that will make DHS more efficient and able to accomplish its mission.  
8 While some elements of the Department have flourished since its establishment in 2003, many  
9 have failed to realize their full potential. Other elements have simply floundered, unable to find  
10 and execute their missions.

11  
12 Management challenges continue to hinder the Department despite efforts to remedy  
13 them – all at great expense to the American taxpayer. While the Committee sees itself as a  
14 champion for the hard-working men and women of DHS, especially those serving on the  
15 frontlines, inefficient management practices erode the viability of implementing the DHS  
16 mission. The Committee will take the lead on numerous investigations and oversight projects  
17 surrounding border security, cyber security, emergency management, and other issues.

18  
19 **SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER SECURITY AND ENFORCEMENT**  
20

21 **BORDER SECURITY BARRIERS, TECHNOLOGY, AND PERSONNEL**  
22

23 The Committee will examine the Department’s policies and plans to secure the border,  
24 including the requirements and implementation of the border barrier system which encompasses  
25 both physical wall and associated technology. Additionally, the Committee will review the  
26 Department’s strategy to address the impending retirement cliff and ensure the effective  
27 recruitment and retention of frontline law enforcement personnel who dedicate their lives to the  
28 security of the nation.

29  
30 The Committee will continue its rigorous oversight of the Department’s technological  
31 investments and subsequent implementation. The Committee will examine technology and  
32 infrastructure needs, both at ports of entry to better facilitate legitimate trade and travel, and  
33 between ports of entry to better detect illegal crossings and interdict illicit contraband. The  
34 Committee will examine the Department’s procurement, installation, and implementation of non-  
35 intrusive inspection technology to better detect illicit narcotics, weapons, and other illicit  
36 contraband that pose threats to the United States.

37  
38 The Committee will examine the DHS Joint Task Force Authorization which will expire  
39 on September 30, 2026, and CBP’s Donations Acceptance Program, which is set to terminate on  
40 December 31, 2026.

1 **BORDER SCREENING PROGRAMS**

2  
3 The Committee will review the Department’s efforts to assist border and consular  
4 officials to advance the deployment and implementation of effective training and infrastructure  
5 enhancements to identify, intercept, and disrupt known or suspected terrorists or members of  
6 transnational criminal organizations attempting to enter the United States.  
7

8 The Committee will examine the continued integration, security, and reliability of various  
9 law enforcement and intelligence-based databases used to screen those seeking to enter the  
10 country. This will include oversight of the integration and operational capabilities of the  
11 Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology System for storage and processing of biometric  
12 and biographic data. In addition, the Committee will address any security-related deficiencies or  
13 gaps in the screening process that known or suspected terrorists could use to gain entry or remain  
14 in the country for illegitimate purposes. This assessment will include an examination of Customs  
15 and Border Protection’s continued implementation of the biometric entry and exit system in the  
16 air, sea, and land environments.  
17

18 **PORT SECURITY**

19  
20 In the 119<sup>th</sup> Congress, the Committee will examine the security of air, land, and seaport  
21 facilities. The Committee will conduct oversight of the integration and effectiveness of  
22 transportation and border security screening systems at ports of entry. The Committee will  
23 review the Department’s efforts to better facilitate legitimate trade and travel with updates to  
24 trusted traveler programs and expansion of CBP Preclearance locations. In the maritime  
25 environment, this will include the screening of vessels and passengers for potential terrorists,  
26 weapons, and other illicit contraband. The Committee also plans to review how the Department  
27 manages emerging risks from maritime threats, while addressing gaps and vulnerabilities in the  
28 maritime border environment. The Committee will continue its oversight of maritime human and  
29 illicit narcotic smuggling along the coastlines of the United States.  
30

31 **SUBCOMMITTEE ON COUNTERTERRORISM AND INTELLIGENCE**

32  
33 United States homeland security is inextricably tied to the international threat landscape.  
34 Vulnerabilities in one country can quickly become security threats in another, including the U.S.  
35 homeland. During the 119<sup>th</sup> Congress, the Committee will examine the capabilities and efforts of  
36 the Department of Homeland Security to identify, prevent, deter, and respond to threats to the  
37 homeland. The Committee’s oversight will specifically examine the capabilities and efforts of  
38 the Department’s Office of Intelligence and Analysis (“I&A”), the Department of Homeland  
39 Security Intelligence Enterprise, and the Department’s coordination with federal, state, and local  
40 law enforcement.  
41  
42  
43  
44



1 partners.

## 3 **HOMELAND SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE ENTERPRISE**

4  
5 The Committee will conduct oversight of DHS' Intelligence Enterprise ("DHS IE"),  
6 including intelligence activities throughout the Department and component agencies. This will  
7 include a focus on coordination and collaboration efforts across intelligence offices and  
8 personnel within the headquarters' elements and component agencies. Additionally, the  
9 Committee will review efforts to build the intelligence, analytical, and assessment capabilities of  
10 the Department and efforts to ensure its full participation in the Intelligence Community as part  
11 of its homeland security mission. This will include an examination of the hiring authorities,  
12 practices, training policies, and career-development of intelligence analysts and professionals  
13 within Headquarters elements and component agencies.

14  
15 The Committee will examine the Department's role in managing, distributing, and using  
16 terrorist threat information in furtherance of its homeland security mission. The Committee will  
17 monitor the extent to which DHS effectively coordinates and collaborates with other federal,  
18 state, and local agencies to mitigate threats to the homeland. Specifically, the Committee will  
19 assess the degree to which I&A effectively supports state, local, tribal, and territorial ("SLTT")  
20 law enforcement partners and other stakeholders. The Committee will also review how DHS  
21 agencies collect and share information, including through vital security vetting programs and  
22 federal terrorist or criminal watchlists.

23  
24 The Committee learned in the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress that SLTT law enforcement agencies have  
25 experienced delays in obtaining the necessary security clearances to carry out their duties. The  
26 Committee will continue its oversight efforts to ensure that DHS is processing security  
27 clearances for state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement agencies in a timely fashion.

28  
29 The Committee will continue to assess the development of DHS counterintelligence  
30 programs, with a particular focus on securing any existing departmental supply chain  
31 vulnerabilities. The efforts are intended to prevent adversaries from penetrating the Department  
32 to exploit sensitive information, operations, programs, personnel, and resources.

## 33 **INFORMATION SHARING**

34  
35  
36 The Committee will examine the Department's efforts to improve homeland security and  
37 terrorism information sharing among federal, state, and local governments; law enforcement  
38 entities; first responders and emergency management personnel; and the private sector. The  
39 Committee will examine the Department's initiatives to coordinate information sharing to and  
40 from state and local fusion centers throughout the country and will continue to evaluate the  
41 efficacy and efficiency of the National Network of Fusion Centers, along with their working  
42 relationship with I&A, to determine their impact on securing the homeland. The Committee will  
43 also review coordination and information sharing procedures between state and local fusion  
44 centers and Joint Terrorism Task Forces.

45  
46 The Committee will examine the Department's role in managing, distributing, and

1 otherwise using terrorist threat information in furtherance of its homeland security mission. The  
2 Committee will also examine how the Department’s component agencies conduct outreach to  
3 state and local law enforcement agencies, as well as other emergency response agencies, to  
4 identify best practices and address ongoing deficiencies.

5  
6 **UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE**  
7

8 The Committee will examine the operations of the United States Secret Service (USSS),  
9 including its protection responsibilities and efforts to investigate financial and cybercrimes. The  
10 Committee will also review the USSS staffing model to determine whether it has adequate  
11 resources to meet its current and projected needs. This oversight is of critical importance given  
12 the failures by the USSS on July 13, 2024, the day that an individual attempted to assassinate  
13 then-candidate and now-President, Donald J. Trump. The Committee will also examine the  
14 Secret Service’s lead role in planning and executing security operations for National Special  
15 Security Events and conduct oversight into the Secret Service’s policies to mitigate malign  
16 influences, especially those stemming from foreign malign actors that seek to leverage federal  
17 law enforcement entities to their benefit, a possibility illuminated by the 2022 investigation of  
18 individuals fraudulently acting as federal agents in D.C.’s Navy Yard neighborhood.

19  
20 **RADICALIZATION, PROPAGANDA, AND INFLUENCE**  
21

22 The Committee will examine the security implications of foreign influence and  
23 propaganda directed at the homeland; state-sponsored influence and espionage campaigns,  
24 occurring both in the physical world and cyber realm, stemming from the People’s Republic of  
25 China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea. The Committee will also examine the recruiting and  
26 radicalization efforts by terrorist networks and propaganda developed and distributed by foreign  
27 adversaries. The Committee will assess homegrown terror threats, and federal, state and local  
28 efforts to address those threats.

29  
30 **SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE**  
31 **PROTECTION**  
32

33 **CYBERSECURITY**  
34

35 During the 119<sup>th</sup> Congress, the Committee will conduct oversight of all the cybersecurity  
36 activities of the Department of Homeland Security and specifically within CISA. Areas of  
37 examination will include CISA’s role in bolstering the nation’s cyber workforce, streamlining  
38 duplicative and overly burdensome cyber regulations, and ensuring CISA’s resources and  
39 authorities are used in alignment with its core mission, as set forth in the *Homeland Security Act*  
40 *of 2002*. The Committee will assess the *Cybersecurity and Information Sharing Act of 2015* and  
41 the *State and Local Cyber Grant Partnership Program*, both of which are up for reauthorization  
42 in FY2025.

43 CISA’s rapid growth in authorities and resources warrants thorough oversight to ensure it  
44 is performing its intended mission. To fulfill its critical cybersecurity mission for civilian  
45 networks, the Committee will ensure CISA provides the cybersecurity services and guidance

1 required to bolster the nation’s cybersecurity posture. Part of this work will be reviewing CISA’s  
2 internal structure and national footprint to make sure it is performing effectively.

3  
4 It is important that any regulations stemming from CISA are not duplicative and enable  
5 CISA to protect its role as a trusted partner to the public and private sectors. Therefore, the  
6 Committee will continue to work with CISA to ensure that any regulations emanating from the  
7 *Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act of 2022* promote security rather than  
8 become an additional compliance burden for industry partners. The Committee will seek to  
9 harmonize the landscape of existing regulations and ensure CISA has a holistic picture of rising  
10 threats in cyberspace.

11  
12 Given the importance of having a robust and prepared workforce to tackle evolving cyber  
13 threats, the Committee will conduct oversight of CISA’s educational programs to ensure it is  
14 fulfilling its statutory role for building cybersecurity awareness and competency across the  
15 workforce.

16  
17 The Committee will continue to lead quarterly meetings of relevant House Committees,  
18 deemed “Cyber Subs”, to educate Members, conduct oversight, coordinate equities, and  
19 recommend changes to facilitate a whole-of-government approach to cybersecurity.

20  
21 Finally, the Committee will conduct oversight on the government’s preparations for the  
22 impact that quantum computing and artificial intelligence will have on cybersecurity.

## 23 **PROTECTION OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

24  
25 In the 119<sup>th</sup> Congress, the Committee will examine CISA’s programs to protect critical  
26 infrastructure, which focus on internal coordination mechanisms to ensure that expertise in both  
27 the cyber and physical realms can be leveraged efficiently and effectively. The Committee will  
28 also review how DHS, through CISA, works with the various critical infrastructure sectors and  
29 their respective sector risk management agencies pursuant to National Security Memorandum 22  
30 on Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience (“NSM–22”).

31  
32 In the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress, the Committee was alarmed to learn that key sectors of critical  
33 infrastructure were compromised by nation-state actors, especially PRC state-sponsored actors  
34 Volt and Salt Typhoon. The Committee will examine information sharing mechanisms to ensure  
35 the Committee is informed of significant nation-state activity early and is updated often.  
36 Additionally, the Committee will ensure CISA is fulfilling its role as the National Coordinator  
37 for Sector Risk Management Agencies (“SRMA”) by facilitating rapid, useful, and actionable  
38 information sharing across the public and private sectors. Finally, the Committee will ensure  
39 CISA is adequately fulfilling its role as an SRMA for 8 of the 16 critical infrastructure sectors.



1                   **SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND**  
2                   **TECHNOLOGY**

3  
4                   **PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE**  
5

6           During the 119<sup>th</sup> Congress, the Committee will review the Federal Emergency  
7 Management Agency’s (“FEMA”) response and recovery efforts to evaluate the organization’s  
8 effectiveness, impartiality, and stewardship of U.S. taxpayer dollars. The Committee will  
9 additionally address the challenges confronting emergency management efforts due to difficult  
10 terrain, water shortages, and local policies that may impact disaster response coordination. The  
11 Committee will also assess the nation’s overall preparedness for biological incidents, nuclear  
12 security risks, and threats to public health. The Committee will review the resilience of federal  
13 and state efforts to safeguard the nation’s critical infrastructure.  
14

15           **ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND FIRST RESPONDERS**  
16

17           The Committee will examine FEMA’s suite of preparedness grants to enhance the ability  
18 of state and local governments and emergency response providers to prevent, prepare for,  
19 respond to, mitigate, and recover from terrorist attacks. In anticipation of National Special  
20 Security Events, such as the National Football League’s Superbowl(s) and the 2026 FIFA World  
21 Cup, the Committee will oversee DHS’ coordination with state and local law enforcement to  
22 mitigate and protect against the threat of terrorism. The Committee will also evaluate the needs  
23 of state and local governments and consider the impact that FEMA’s grant programs have on  
24 U.S. national security. The Committee will assess the acquisition of emerging technology for  
25 first responders.  
26

27           **CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR PLANNING,**  
28           **PREPAREDNESS, AND RESPONSE**  
29

30           During the 119th Congress, the Committee will examine the significant challenges posed  
31 by chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (“CBRN”) agents to the homeland and conduct  
32 oversight over the future of the Department’s Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office  
33 to assess efforts in combatting CBRN threats. The Committee will evaluate the technological  
34 needs of the Department and investigate emerging technology’s impact on CBRN threats. The  
35 Committee will oversee the Department’s efforts to predict and respond to the evolving CBRN  
36 threat landscape, and ensure that CBRN expenditures are risk-based, coordinated, and are wise  
37 uses of taxpayer dollars. The Committee will also oversee the Science and Technology  
38 Directorate (“S&T”) and its CBRN assets, including the National Biodefense Analysis and  
39 Countermeasures Center and the Food Agriculture Veterinarian Defense program. Further, the  
40 Committee will continue to assess the consolidating and streamlining of health security activities  
41 within DHS’ Office of Health Security.  
42  
43

1  
2  
3 **EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS**

4 In the 119th Congress, the Committee will examine the coordination of various  
5 communications programs and offices within the Department of Homeland Security, including  
6 the achievement and maintenance of interoperable communications capabilities among the  
7 Department’s components, as required by the *Department of Homeland Security Interoperable*  
8 *Communications Act*. The Committee will monitor activities of the First Responder Network  
9 Authority (“FirstNet”) and the development of the public safety interoperable wireless  
10 broadband network. In addition, the Committee will review the Department’s Integrated Public  
11 Alert and Warning System to ensure timely and effective alerts and warnings are provided to the  
12 public in the event of an emergency. Hurricanes Helene and Milton as well as the Maui and  
13 California fires demonstrated the need for effective emergency communications to alert the  
14 public in time for evacuations. The Committee will oversee state, local, and federal alert systems  
15 and their coordination with advance forecasters to ensure accurate and timely warnings during  
16 life-threatening natural disasters.

17 **TRAINING AND EXERCISES**

18  
19 During the 119<sup>th</sup> Congress, the Committee will review the Department’s training and  
20 exercise programs, including awareness and availability of these resources for first responders  
21 and state and local governments. The Committee will review existing training centers and  
22 programs, such as the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium and the National Disaster  
23 and Emergency Management University, to determine whether the Department is optimally  
24 utilizing these facilities and resources to enhance first responder terrorism and emergency  
25 preparedness. The Committee will also examine the Department’s efforts to streamline and  
26 improve the National Exercise Program to ensure the program enhances the preparedness of the  
27 nation. The Committee will monitor the extent to which FEMA is incorporating lessons learned  
28 from national exercises into future training, planning, and response, recovery, and mitigation  
29 activities.

30  
31 **RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

32  
33 The Committee will conduct oversight of S&T and its ability to provide DHS  
34 components with the technological advancements needed to effectively carry out their respective  
35 missions. The Committee will conduct oversight on the guidance provided by S&T to ensure that  
36 the sensitive information handled by the Department for projects addressing border security,  
37 maritime safety, criminal investigations, emerging technologies, and CBRN threats is protected  
38 from harmful actors. The Committee will also oversee developments in emerging technology,  
39 artificial intelligence, counter-UAS and UAS within the Department. The Committee will  
40 examine S&T’s collaboration with industry stakeholders, DHS components, and Federally  
41 Funded Research and Development Centers. The Committee will also assess the technological  
42 and equipment needs of first responders, law enforcement, and DHS components and the

1 research and development work conducted by the National Urban Security Technology  
2 Laboratory to support first responders.

3  
4 **SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT, INVESTIGATIONS AND**  
5 **ACCOUNTABILITY**

6  
7 **DEPARTMENTAL EFFICIENCY AND WASTE, FRAUD, ABUSE AND DUPLICATION**  
8

9 In the 119<sup>th</sup> Congress, the Committee will examine the Department of Homeland  
10 Security's day-to-day operations to ensure that it is efficiently and effectively using taxpayer  
11 dollars. The Committee will work to identify potential opportunities to eliminate duplicative or  
12 unnecessary programs, find efficiencies that will contribute to the Department's ability to meet  
13 its vital missions, and identify areas for cost savings. The Committee will also conduct rigorous  
14 oversight to ensure the Department conducts effective outreach to all homeland security  
15 stakeholders and utilizes commercial best practices, as appropriate. The Committee will conduct  
16 oversight to ensure that the Department of Homeland Security is prioritizing its mission to  
17 protect American lives, livelihoods, and interests.

18  
19 Additionally, the Committee will take the lead on numerous investigations and oversight  
20 projects surrounding border security, cyber security, emergency management, and other issues.

21  
22 **DHS MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS (PROCUREMENT, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT,**  
23 **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, HUMAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT & SECURITY)**  
24

25 During the 119<sup>th</sup> Congress, the Committee will review the efforts of the Department to  
26 improve its management functions. Management challenges continue to plague the Department  
27 despite years of departmental, Government Accountability Office (GAO), Inspector General  
28 (IG), and Congressional efforts to remedy them. The Committee will continue its oversight of the  
29 Department's progress in properly managing financial systems and data to minimize inefficient  
30 and wasteful spending, make more informed decisions to manage its programs, and implement  
31 Department policies with an eye towards legislation should failure to fix these issues continue.  
32 The Committee will review the Department's efforts to address information technology (IT)  
33 challenges, including the management and integration of the Department's IT systems. The  
34 Committee will review the authorities and activities of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and  
35 component CIOs to ensure the effective management, oversight, and coordination of these key  
36 functions. The Committee will monitor the Department's progress in IT architectural planning,  
37 investment management, cloud computing, policy development, operations, and related  
38 personnel management. The Committee will continue its oversight of the Department's efforts to  
39 establish a centralized and modernized human resources IT program.

40  
41 Additionally, the Committee will conduct oversight of the Department's acquisitions  
42 process. The Committee will continue to monitor the Department's implementation of the *DHS*  
43 *Contract Reporting Act*, and seek to reauthorize the Department's other transaction authority,  
44 which expired on September 30, 2024.  
45  
46

1 **CHINA’S INFLUENCE ON THE HOMELAND**

2  
3 The Committee will closely monitor the People’s Republic of China’s (PRC) attempts to  
4 influence the homeland. As the United States continues its great power struggle with the PRC,  
5 the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) continues to pursue a national strategy to assert themselves  
6 as the head of the global order while degrading America’s power militarily, diplomatically, and  
7 economically. The CCP’s aggressive “Military-Civil Fusion” strategy drives their goal of  
8 positioning the People’s Liberation Army as the most technologically advanced military in the  
9 world by 2049.

10  
11 The CCP is implementing its strategy through theft of the world’s cutting-edge  
12 technologies. As the premier pioneer of both civilian and military research and development, the  
13 United States is a key target of the CCP’s espionage efforts. The Committee will hold a series of  
14 hearings related to the activities of China in the homeland on the areas of military intellectual  
15 property, academic research and development, economic security, and political influence.

16 **ECONOMIC SECURITY**

17  
18  
19 In the 119<sup>th</sup> Congress, the Committee will examine multiple areas of economic security,  
20 including the Department’s implementation of the *Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act*, global  
21 supply chains, critical homeland security domains, and the Arctic.

22  
23 The economy is the backbone of the nation, and it is imperative that the Committee does  
24 its part to ensure that markets can function without being manipulated by U.S. adversaries – this  
25 was never more apparent than in the COVID pandemic when China manipulated the personal  
26 protective equipment market to the detriment of the rest of the world. The Committee will  
27 conduct oversight on how China’s economic expansion and manipulation of markets and supply  
28 chains threaten the economic security of the homeland. The Committee will hold hearings on  
29 how China’s economic expansion and tactics threaten homeland security.

30  
31 **SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND MARITIME SECURITY**

32  
33 In the 119<sup>th</sup> Congress, the Committee will undertake a comprehensive review of efforts  
34 to safeguard the nation’s transportation systems against emerging and persistent threats. This  
35 includes addressing vulnerabilities in aviation and surface transportation infrastructure and  
36 maritime transportation systems to ensure the highest levels of safety and preparedness. The  
37 Committee will closely examine the Transportation Security Administration’s (TSA) screening  
38 operations for passengers, baggage, and cargo, with a focus on identifying opportunities to  
39 bolster efficiency and effectiveness. Recognizing the value of private sector collaboration, the  
40 Committee will advocate for the adoption of innovative technologies and industry best practices  
41 to strengthen transportation security and streamline the travel experience.

42  
43 The Subcommittee will explore the U.S. Coast Guard’s (USCG) ability to effectively  
44 execute their homeland security missions and secure the U.S. maritime border to address existing  
45 and evolving threats. Through these efforts, the Committee aims to advance a forward-leaning

1 strategy that adapts to evolving challenges while ensuring the resilience of critical transportation  
2 infrastructure and maritime transportation systems.

### 4 **AVIATION SECURITY**

5  
6 The Committee will prioritize strengthening aviation security to ensure the safety and  
7 resilience of the nation’s transportation systems. The TSA plays a pivotal role in safeguarding air  
8 travel, and the Committee will work to ensure the agency is equipped with the tools, resources,  
9 and policies necessary to stay ahead of emerging threats. A key focus will be on advancing the  
10 deployment of innovative screening technologies, such as Computed Tomography and  
11 Credential Authentication Technology, at airport checkpoints.

12  
13 The Committee will closely oversee TSA’s red teaming efforts, which are designed to  
14 test and identify vulnerabilities within aviation security operations. These exercises are critical to  
15 ensuring continuous improvement in TSA’s ability to detect and mitigate emerging threats.  
16 Reports of foreign adversarial actors attempting to place incendiary devices on U.S.-bound  
17 aircraft underscore the importance of proactive measures and intelligence-driven security  
18 strategies. The Committee will evaluate TSA’s readiness to counter these types of threats and  
19 ensure the agency maintains close coordination with federal, state, and international partners.

20  
21 The Committee will also examine TSA’s efforts to expand "detection at range"  
22 capabilities, which allow for the identification of potential threats further from secure areas,  
23 enhancing preemptive security measures. Furthermore, we will continue oversight of TSA  
24 Pre✓™ to ensure this program provides expedited screening to low-risk travelers while  
25 maintaining the highest levels of security. In addition, the Committee will conduct rigorous  
26 oversight of the No-Fly List, ensuring that it remains an effective tool for preventing known or  
27 suspected terrorists from boarding aircraft while protecting the civil liberties of all travelers. This  
28 oversight will include an evaluation of how the list is maintained, updated, and shared with  
29 relevant stakeholders to address dynamic threats.

30  
31 Through targeted oversight, legislative action, and collaboration with TSA and other  
32 stakeholders, the Committee will ensure that aviation security adapts to evolving risks while  
33 providing a seamless and secure travel experience for the American public.

### 34 **PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT**

35  
36 The Committee will prioritize engagement with private sector stakeholders to ensure that  
37 their expertise, capabilities, and resources are effectively leveraged in support of national  
38 security goals. One focus of this engagement will be fostering collaboration with private industry  
39 to develop and deploy advanced technologies, including those used by the TSA and other  
40 Departmental components. The Committee will encourage innovation in areas such as artificial  
41 intelligence, cybersecurity, biometrics, and detection systems to enhance security operations  
42 within the transportation and maritime sectors.

1 **SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY**

2  
3 The Committee is committed to ensuring the safety and resilience of the nation’s surface  
4 transportation systems, which are critical to the movement of people, goods, and services.  
5 Central to these efforts is robust oversight of the TSA Visible Intermodal Prevention and  
6 Response program, the Surface Transportation Security Inspection Program, and TSA’s surface  
7 cybersecurity posture. These initiatives must effectively deploy resources and foster strong  
8 collaboration with transportation operators to mitigate risks and enhance security across mass  
9 transit, freight rail, and passenger rail systems.

10  
11 The Committee will also examine the role of PRC state-owned enterprises in the U.S.  
12 mass transit and rail sectors, assessing potential security risks and vulnerabilities associated with  
13 foreign-owned entities operating in critical infrastructure. Addressing these concerns is vital to  
14 safeguarding the integrity of the nation’s transportation systems. Lastly, the Committee will  
15 ensure TSA works seamlessly with federal, state, and local governments, as well as private  
16 sector partners, to strengthen coordination, prevent conflicting or unnecessarily redundant  
17 regulations, and maintain a unified approach to transportation security.

18  
19 **TARGETING WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE**

20  
21 The Committee will identify and address waste, fraud, and abuse within the TSA to  
22 ensure the agency operates efficiently in safeguarding the nation’s transportation systems. The  
23 Committee’s oversight will focus on TSA’s procurement processes, contracts, and grant  
24 programs to identify inefficiencies, prevent misuse of federal funds, and ensure taxpayer dollars  
25 are directed toward enhancing security.

26  
27 **MARITIME SECURITY**

28  
29 The Committee will undertake a comprehensive review of maritime security to ensure the  
30 safety and resilience of the nation’s ports, waterways, and maritime infrastructure. This will  
31 include oversight of the security measures in place at port facilities and the screening of vessels,  
32 passengers, cargo, and crew to detect and deter threats, such as terrorism, smuggling, and the  
33 movement of contraband. The Committee will also examine the state of maritime cybersecurity  
34 policies governing Maritime Transportation Security Act-regulated facilities to address  
35 vulnerabilities in critical maritime networks.

36  
37 Additionally, the Committee will examine the Coast Guard’s expanding mission in the  
38 Indo-Pacific, with a focus on countering the influence of the People’s Republic of China in the  
39 region. This review will include the operational effectiveness of specialized units, such as the  
40 Maritime Safety and Security Teams, Port Security Units, Tactical Law Enforcement Teams, and  
41 the Maritime Security Response Team, in addressing terrorism and other maritime threats.  
42 Through oversight and targeted hearings, the Committee aims to strengthen the security of  
43 America’s ports and waterways, address emerging challenges in the Indo-Pacific, and ensure the  
44 Coast Guard has the tools and capabilities to fulfill its critical mission.

1 **ARCTIC SECURITY**

2  
3 The Committee recognizes the growing strategic importance of the Arctic region to U.S.  
4 security. The Committee will prioritize oversight of homeland security efforts in the Arctic to  
5 address emerging challenges, including geopolitical competition, and increased commercial and  
6 military activity.  
7

8 The Committee will focus on the USCG’s Arctic Strategy and its readiness to secure the  
9 region’s maritime domain. The Committee will evaluate the USCG’s operational capabilities,  
10 resource requirements, and infrastructure needs to ensure it is adequately prepared to address the  
11 heightened demand for search and rescue operations, law enforcement, and environmental  
12 response. Additionally, the Committee will assess the timeline and progress of fleet  
13 modernization, including icebreaker acquisition, to ensure the USCG can maintain a sustained  
14 presence in the Arctic.  
15

16 The Committee will also examine the role of federal interagency coordination and  
17 partnerships with allied nations in promoting security and stability in the Arctic. This will  
18 include oversight of efforts to counter the influence of adversarial nations, such as the PRC and  
19 Russia, whose growing presence in the region poses strategic risks to U.S. national security and  
20 economic interests.  
21

22 Through hearings, site visits, and legislative action, the Committee aims to strengthen the  
23 United States’ ability to address Arctic security challenges, protect critical infrastructure, and  
24 ensure the region remains stable and secure in the face of evolving threats.  
25

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27