

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT FOR THE HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2026

OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY OF THE BILL

Fiscal year 2026 represents the 23rd annual appropriations cycle for the Department of Homeland Security. The Department continues to mature and prove its value to our Nation during periods of calm and adversity, and the Committee recognizes the Department's efforts to maintain our overall national security posture, especially in light of developing challenges and threats, without forsaking the mission to safeguard the American people and that of our homeland.

The Committee acknowledges the success in executing the Department's substantial missions is primarily due to the dedication of Department personnel and the Committee is grateful to the thousands of personnel across the Department for their commitment to public service and recognizes the contributions and sacrifices of their families.

The Committee continues to emphasize initiatives to connect and integrate programs across the homeland security enterprise to meaningfully quantify the value of new investments in improving operational capabilities and achieving performance improvements. This type of work must become common practice and not isolated exceptions. Future requests for investments should be informed by workload analyses and predictive analytics, appropriately leveraging AI and machine-learning, to clearly detail anticipated requirements and the costs relating to those requirements and the Committee directs the Department to actively examine new, innovative capabilities to successfully meet mission goals. The Committee calls on the Department to incorporate into future budget submissions the data resulting from modeling efforts and other analytics that directly speak to future workload impacts and operational requirements. The Committee expects the Department to continue gaining management and cost efficiencies by consolidating cross-component efforts while allowing components a reasonable flexibility necessary to respond quickly to changing or emergent threats.

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of \$92,323,000,000 for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2026. Of this amount, \$65,956,000,000 is for discretionary programs and \$26,367,000,000 is for the Disaster Relief Fund designated by the Congress as disaster relief pursuant to Public Law 112–25. This recommended level and the accompanying direction in the bill and report advance key, bipartisan priorities across the Department, including: (1) resources to maintain existing capabilities related to maintaining a secure border and enforcing the Nation's immigration laws; (2) funding to help safeguard against, and en-

able the recovery from, natural and manmade disasters; (3) enhancing capabilities to detect and respond to growing numbers of cybersecurity threats from around the world, including threats to both the Federal Government, as well as non-Federal critical infrastructure and services; and (4) modernizing Coast Guard's surface and air fleets, enhancing our Nation's maritime safety and security capabilities and protecting our interests.

In addition, this bill makes unprecedented investments to protect American families against fentanyl. The Committee provides \$29,999,000,000 to Customs and Border Protection [CBP] and Immigration and Customs Enforcement [ICE] for a range of critical investments in the fight to stem the flow of fentanyl and other synthetic narcotics into the U.S. Such funds will also extend the fight beyond the border, and support and expand efforts to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations that operate on a business model involving an endless cycle of narcotics, firearms, and human trafficking which threatens lives at home and abroad. Of this amount, \$499,278,000 is provided to CBP for improving the detection and seizure of fentanyl at ports of entry. For outbound operations, this level of funding will expand the number of ports of entry on the southwest border with dedicated outbound capabilities to stop the flow of currency, firearms, ammunition, and other contraband being trafficked across the southern border to Mexico in connection with the sale of fentanyl. Of this amount, \$6,162,091,000 is provided to Enforcement and Removal Operations [ERO] to maintain 50,000 detention beds.

Fiscal year 2026 funding levels cited in this explanatory statement reflect the enacted amounts in the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025 (Public Law 119-4), adjusted for comparability where noted, and do not include supplemental appropriations.

BILL FUNDING PRIORITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2025 enacted	Committee recommendation
Title I—Departmental Management Operations	2,952,869	2,987,406
Title II—Security, Enforcement, and Investigations	52,871,734	53,381,008
Title III—Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	30,169,788	34,703,392
Title IV—Research, Development, Training, and Services	1,809,415	1,448,782
Title V—General Provisions	(277,575)	(197,588)
Total, new budget (obligational authority)	87,526,231	92,323,000

REFERENCES

Any reference in this explanatory statement to the Secretary shall be interpreted to mean the Secretary of Homeland Security.

Any reference to the Department shall be interpreted to mean the Department of Homeland Security.

Any reference to a departmental component shall be interpreted to mean offices, components, directorates, or other organizations within the Department of Homeland Security.

Any reference to the budget request or the request shall be interpreted to mean the budget of the U.S. Government, fiscal year 2026.

Any reference to FTE shall mean full-time equivalents.

Any reference to PPA shall mean program, project, and activity.

Any reference to GAO shall mean the Government Accountability Office.

Any reference to OIG shall mean the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security.

Any reference to IT shall mean information technology.

Any reference to SLTT shall mean State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

TITLE I

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, OPERATIONS,
INTELLIGENCE, AND OVERSIGHT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

The Office of the Secretary and Executive Management [OSEM] supports the Department by providing direction, management, and policy guidance to operating components. The programs, projects, and activities funded by this appropriation include: the Office of the Secretary [OE]; the Office of Policy [OPE]; the Office of Public Affairs [OPA]; the Office of Legislative Affairs [OLA]; the Office of Partnership and Engagement [OPE]; the Office of General Counsel [OGC]; the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties [OCRCL]; the Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman [CIS Ombudsman]; the Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman [OIDO]; and the Privacy Office [PRIV].

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$370,106,000 for OSEM. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2025 enacted and budget request levels:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2025 enacted	Committee recommendations
Management and Oversight	184,806	168,059
Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans	85,735	120,296
Operations and Engagement	93,041	36,073
Procurement, Construction and Improvement	8,113	8,113
Federal Assistance (Transfer out)	33,000	.....
Total, Office of Secretary and Executive Management	371,695	332,541

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2025	\$371,695,000
Committee recommendation	332,541,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$332,541,000 for Operations and Support [O&S].

2026 FIFA World Cup Planning.—The Committee recognizes that cities hosting events related to the 2026 World Cup face critical public safety needs that require adequate preparation. These

include ensuring swift secure communications abilities among first responders and emergency services; working with Federal and SLTT jurisdictions to provide emergency services; and ensuring a safe environment for all attendees, residents, and visitors to the United States. The Committee directs the Secretary to submit a report on the security planning processes, expected budgetary impacts, including from Public Law 119–21, coordination efforts with Federal and SLTT entities, and additional resource requirements necessary for the 2026 FIFA World Cup not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act.

2028 Olympic & Paralympic Games.—The Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee, in coordination with the U.S. Secret Service and other relevant components, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, describing the full scope of the Department's obligations, including the nature of its coordination with other Federal agencies and departments as well as representatives of the relevant State and local security related entities involved in securing the 2028 Olympic & Paralympic Games. The report shall also include the Department's projected resource needs, by component, for fiscal year 2026 through fiscal year 2029 including specific account details and how the Department is using the funds provided for this purpose in Public Law 119–21. If there are any projected budgetary shortfalls, the report shall also include those broken out by each fiscal year.

287(g) Programs.—The Department shall evaluate its interactions and relationships with local law enforcement agencies, including but not limited to the 287(g) program. This evaluation should result in specific recommendations for ensuring that the Department considers the costs and benefits of the program, including for local law enforcement agencies, particularly as it relates to the workload and community relationships. The Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, in consultation with the Office of Partnership and Engagement is directed to brief the Committee on the results of its evaluation not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act.

Access to High-Quality Affordable Childcare for Federal Employees.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, and semi-annually thereafter, the Department is directed to provide a report on access to high-quality affordable childcare for children of Department employees. The report shall detail all current programs or efforts that assist Federal employees with childcare, identify programs, including recruitment and retention programs, that would assist with childcare, and detail all associated costs, even if such costs are projections. Additionally, the Department shall survey employees to capture interest in such programs or efforts and identify to the Committee the level of interest and provide the number of employees using such programs. Where possible, the Department shall identify whether access to childcare hinders recruitment or retention efforts, provide the geographical locations where such hindrance occurs, and identify targeted programs for such cases.

Artificial Intelligence Implementation.—The Committee commends the Department for its commitment to deploying artificial intelligence [AI] in a manner that is scalable, secure, and responsible. The Committee directs the Department, within 90 days of the

date of enactment of this act, to brief the Committee on the Department's AI activities, including progress on the Department's implementation of its AI strategy and new use cases of AI.

Body Armor.—The Committee recognizes the critical importance of ensuring that DHS law enforcement personnel operating in high-risk environments are equipped with state-of-the-art ballistic protection. This need is greater than ever before, given the rising number of attacks of DHS law enforcement officers. The Committee directs DHS to procure ballistic body armor and related protective equipment that is specifically designed to fully protect the body shapes of agents and officers and is made to conform to the individual wearer and provide the best possible fit and coverage to allow for either a flat or shaped front panel. The body armor procured must meet or exceed the most current ballistic resistance standards developed by the National Institute of Justice [NIJ]. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee detailing: (1) an assessment of the current ballistic protection inventory across DHS components; (2) a plan to ensure all newly procured body armor conforms to the latest NIJ standards; (3) an inventory management strategy, including equipment lifecycle replacement schedules; and (4) steps to maximize the health, safety, and operational effectiveness of DHS law enforcement personnel through improved protective technologies.

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

Border-Related Data and Transparency.—In addition to the reporting requirements found in the National Defense Authorization Act of 2017 (Public Law 114-328) and in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118-47, the Committee continues its requirement that the Department submit quarterly Border Security Status reports and data on the deportation, or removal, of the parents of citizen children semiannually.

Border-Related Executive Orders.—As the administration considers and executes further executive action that directly impacts operations on the border, the Committee directs ICE, CBP, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, and the Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans to jointly brief the Committee no later than 7 days after the execution of any border-related executive actions on preliminary budgetary impacts, operational changes, new training that may be required, revised or new international agreements, and any additional FTE that have been deployed to implement the executive action. The Department shall also provide to the Committee any data, not less than weekly, utilized in the execution of such actions.

Combating Economic and Industrial Espionage by Foreign Adversaries.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall brief the Committee on its efforts to combat economic and industrial espionage by foreign adversaries. This briefing shall include a description of the Department's actions to address and prevent cyber intrusions and potential abuse of U.S. academic and other visa programs, as well as its interagency coordination with the Department of Justice [DOJ], Department of State, and other relevant agencies in these efforts.

Congressional Requests for Information.—The Committee recognizes the work that the Department is accomplishing by arresting and removing criminals, interdicting drugs, investigating heinous crimes, and helping to rebuild and strengthen communities after disasters. The members of the Committee are keenly interested in responses to their requests for information and briefing requests, particularly as they relate to ongoing operations conducted by the Department. The Committee includes a new General Provision that will enable members and staff of the Committee to receive information from the Department on topics of interest directly from the Department, and allow for them to have information to inform their constituents and communities, as well as funding decisions, before external actors are able to set the narrative.

Coordination with Border-Adjacent Tribes.—The Committee recognizes the need for CBP and ICE to closely coordinate with Indian Tribes along the United States' land borders to address the shared aims of cultural preservation and national security, and supports the ongoing implementation of CBP's December 4, 2023, memorandum of Support to Tribes at or near the U.S. Southwest Border.

Coordination with Other Departments.—The Secretary or heads of agencies are encouraged to coordinate with their counterparts at other agencies prior to conducting a targeted enforcement action on an individual who is employed or contracted by the Federal government when that individual is responding to an active natural disaster (defined as a hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought, or, regardless of cause, fire, flood, or explosion) or a declared emergency.

Countering Unmanned Aerial Systems [UAS].—The Committee remains concerned about the increasing threat that Unmanned Aerial Systems [UAS] pose to our National security and to the safety of the public and the Federal workforce, including their use in facilitating illicit activity at the southern border. The Secretary, in

conjunction with the Office of Intelligence and Analysis [I&A] and CBP, shall provide a report to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, detailing the current threats posed by the use of drones by transnational criminal organizations along the southern border, the Department's ability to address this threat through counter-UAS activities, and any authorities and resources, including for detection, tracking and identification technology and jammer-based mitigation, that would allow the Department to better interdict and deter UAS.

Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction [CWMD] Transition.—The Committee notes that the authorization for the Office of Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction, which was extended beyond its statutory end date through fiscal year 2024 continuing resolutions, ended on March 22, 2024. While the Committee does not continue funding for the CWMD office as a standalone entity, it recognizes the critical importance of the office's underlying mission functions. The Committee directs the Department to ensure that all programs, capabilities, and statutory responsibilities previously managed by CWMD continue without interruption upon transfer to their respective receiving components. The Department shall brief the Committee not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, on the operational and staffing status of each function as well as any risks to mission continuity and the Department's mitigation plans. The table below shows the accounts to which the funds from CWMD are being moved.

COUNTERING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

[In thousands of dollars]

Component	Account	Purpose	Committee recommendation
OSEM	Operations and Support	CBRN Risk Assessments, Detection Architecture, Policy, and Strategy.	36,854
		Mission Support	21,903
		Capability and Operational Support	14,951
OSEM	Operations and Support	National Biosurveillance Integration Center	24,718
		Mission Support	6,708
		Capability and Operational Support	18,010
CISA	Operations and Support	Personnel Support for Federal Assistance Program ...	94,964
		Mission Support	58,561
		Capability and Operational Support	36,403
S&T	Operations and Support	Personnel Support for R&D	4,353
		Mission Support	4,353
CBP	Operations and Support	Rad/Nuc Support Personnel for Safe Port Act Public Law 109–347.	4,356
		Mission Support	4,356

Component	Component	Description	Total
S&T	Research and Development	Research and Development	60,938
CISA	Operations and Support	Training, Exercises, and Readiness	21,268
		Securing the Cities	34,465
		Biological Support (Biowatch)	87,152

DATA Act Reporting.—The Committee expects the Department to submit timely, accurate, and complete financial and award infor-

mation under existing Department of the Treasury reporting obligations in accordance with established management guidance, reporting processes, and data standards established under the requirements of the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act (Public Law 113–101).

Data Aggregation.—The Committee is aware of public concerns regarding the aggregation and use of multiple data sources that include information on U.S. citizens for the purposes of monitoring, surveillance, or tracking. The Department is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on current or planned systems that draw on data from more than two sources and include information on U.S. citizens. The briefing should describe the purpose and use of such systems, the sources and types of data involved, any applicable oversight or privacy safeguards, and how the Department ensures that such systems are not used for systemic, indiscriminate, or wide-scale surveillance.

Department's Mission in Rural Areas and Tribes.—The Office of Partnership and Engagement is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on its outreach efforts to rural communities and Tribes in their efforts to support the homeland security mission.

Department of Defense Border and Immigration Enforcement Support.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, and monthly thereafter, the Department [including representatives from CBP and ICE] is directed to brief the Committee on the continued support from the Department of Defense [DoD] to augment DHS border and immigration enforcement operations. The briefing shall include: (1) The support DHS requested to DoD during the reporting period, including a copy of the written request; (2) The support approved by DoD for the reporting period, including a copy of the written approval; (3) The duties, functions, and stations the DoD assets filled to provide support to DHS during the reporting period; (4) A list of each DoD installation or facility on or off an installation that is being used to support DHS or any of its components; and (5) the DHS steady-state posture plans for border and immigration enforcement operations on the southern border and assessment for continued DoD support.

Deputization of Law Enforcement.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall submit to the Committee the memorandums of understanding for the deputization of law enforcement officers that have been signed with departments and agencies across the Federal Government, including but not limited to, DoD, DOJ, the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of State, and components within DHS. In addition, the Department is directed to provide a report on the authorities utilized for each agency agreement and the training provided to the deputized law enforcement officers, including the costs and which agency incurs the cost for training. For those officers deputized from other DHS components, the report shall include an analysis of the operational impacts of such actions, including a breakdown of number of officers deputized by component and any impacts on the original mission of such agency, across the Department.

DHS Uniform Policy.—The Committee encourages DHS to develop and implement a standardized uniform policy for domestic law enforcement operations to ensure that law enforcement officers are clearly identifiable as Federal law enforcement. The policy may make exceptions for unique situations, such as those involving undercover operations, or for life and safety considerations in areas of increased threat as covered under Title 8 for enforcement activities. The Department is directed to brief the Committees within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, on the policy that has been developed, the implementation plan, and any associated resource costs.

DHS Law Enforcement Officer Assault Reporting.—The Department is directed to brief the committee on a monthly basis on the number of assaults on DHS law enforcement officers within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act. The data provided in the brief shall include statistics for the last five fiscal years.

Duplicative Activities.—The Government Accountability Office’s 2025 Annual Report entitled “Additional Opportunities to Reduce Fragmentation, Overlap, and Duplication and Achieve Billions of Dollars in Financial Benefits” notes that the Department has 20 open and unaddressed recommendations with another 8 recommendations only partially addressed. The Department shall provide a report, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, on the status of the Department’s efforts to address the GAO’s recommendations, and any legal, resource, or other barriers preventing the Department from addressing the recommendations.

Ending Online Child Exploitation.—The Committee directs the Department to brief the Committee semiannually on all of the required data pertaining to Department-wide efforts to combat human trafficking and child exploitation and provide the appropriate committees of jurisdiction with an updated comprehensive study on human trafficking as required in the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–457). The briefing shall include steps the Department has taken to respond to the recent media reports concerning the safety and well-being of vulnerable unaccompanied children.

Family Reunification.—The Committee expects that the Department will, consistent with assessments that it is in the best interest of the child, and whenever possible, ensure that separated family units are reunited prior to removal or deportation, released from CBP or Bureau of Prisons custody, or remain together upon transfer to ICE or Office of Refugee Resettlement custody. The Committee expects the Department to ensure that individuals transferred from CBP to ICE custody, currently in ICE custody, or under ICE supervision, have opportunities to report family separation incidents; to verify the status, location, and disposition of family members; and to regularly communicate by telephone with one another. The Department shall also ensure that agents and officers are properly trained in child welfare screening for child victims of trafficking, in accordance with the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–457).

Federal Trust and Treaty Responsibilities.—The Committee reminds the Department of their obligation to uphold the Federal trust and treaty responsibilities to Tribes and Federal obligations

to the Native Hawaiian Community. This includes upholding treaty and reserved rights, and any other rights and obligations under Federal law; supporting self-determination efforts by Native communities; fulfilling obligations under Presidential Memoranda and Executive Orders; and conducting early and robust government-to-government consultation with Tribes, and meaningful outreach and engagement with Native Hawaiians.

Future Goods and Services for Homeland Security Feasibility Report.—The Secretary, in conjunction with Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] and Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency [CISA], as well as relevant departmental components and other Federal agencies and departments, shall provide a report to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on the feasibility of producing an annual projection of needs for goods and services regarding response to and recovery from nationwide events. The feasibility report shall detail the ways in which sourcing domestic and foreign supplies affects response and recovery preparedness and shall include the potential impact of the development of a program that communicates anticipated national needs on the reliability of the supply chain.

ICE Pact Implementation.—The Committee recognizes the significant potential benefits of the Icebreaker Collaboration Effort [ICE] Pact for the U.S. Coast Guard, for the U.S. shipbuilding industrial base, and U.S. Arctic security. The Committee directs the Department of Homeland Security and the Coast Guard to provide a joint briefing within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, detailing the progress in ICE Pact implementation, future implementation timelines, and estimated resource or other needs, including statutory and regulatory changes, for full implementation.

Office of Homeland Security Statistics [OHSS].—The Committee is concerned that monthly reports have not been updated since January 2025, despite the requirements in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328. The Committee directs OHSS to continue to provide monthly reports for fiscal year 2026. The Committee also directs OHSS to include in its report the arrest location and the number of repatriations by arresting agency, as well as detentions, removals, and ICE arrests of U.S. citizens, Lawful Permanent Residents, and former members of the Armed Services. The report shall also include detailed summary-level data on prosecution types of charges broken down by sector, country of origin, asylum claim and sentencing outcome.

Limited English Proficient Communities.—The Committee encourages the Department to review its practices and create uniform applications across all Department agencies to strengthen communication practices to include digital, television, and radio advertising when working with limited English proficient communities. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, and annually thereafter, the Department is directed to provide a detailed report to the Committee covering the Department’s annual advertising expenditures by component. The report shall identify expenditures that relate to limited English proficient communities and shall delineate between forms of advertising such as television, radio, or Internet.

National Strategy to Counter Antisemitism.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department is directed to provide a report to the Committee that details its progress on fulfilling its commitments outlined in the U.S. National Strategy to Counter Antisemitism.

Non-Leaded Ammunition.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department is directed to provide a report to the Committee that examines whether current brass and lead can be recycled and the environmental implications of such recycling. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department is directed to report to the Committee on examining alternatives to traditional bullet backstops and berms in indoor and outdoor firing ranges that would mitigate or preserve the integrity for the reduction of lead dust and the ability to recycle, and the availability of Reduced Training Hazard Ammunition to meet the current training requirements across DHS components. Additionally, the report shall include a summary of any amounts of lead or brass that were recycled by DHS and a summary of the expenditure of applicable recycling funds over the past five fiscal years.

Parole Requests for Servicemembers and Veterans.—The Committee appreciates the Department's efforts to expedite processing and consideration, on a case-by-case basis, of parole requests under section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act from certain noncitizen current and former military servicemembers and qualifying family members who are outside of the United States. However, the Committee is concerned that processing times remain lengthy and irregular. The Committee directs the Department to continue processing these parole requests on an expedited basis and at a minimum within 180 days of receipt. The Department is directed to make available, on a publicly accessible website, an interactive dashboard detailing the number of such parole requests made, processed, approved, denied and pending by month, along with the average processing time. For each parole request denial, the Department is directed to report the country of nationality or last habitual residence of the noncitizen, whether the noncitizen was discharged or released from service under honorable conditions, whether the noncitizen was deployed overseas, whether the noncitizen served on active duty in the Armed Forces in an overseas contingency operation, their branch of service, whether the noncitizen was awarded military decorations or medals, and whether the noncitizen has a spouse, child or other immediate family member residing in the United States.

Parole Report.—The Department is reminded of the instruction in Public Law 117–103 to produce a report on its use of parole authority, including the number of parole requests received and granted, and for those granted, the rationale for each grant and its duration. The report shall be required on a monthly basis and shall be released at the same time as CBP releases its monthly operation statistics update.

Quarterly Obligation Reports.—The Department shall continue to submit quarterly obligation reports to the Committee for all reception and representation expenses as required in prior years. The Department shall refrain from using funds available for reception

and representation expenses to purchase unnecessary collectibles or memorabilia.

Recalcitrant Countries.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall, in consultation with the Department of State and other relevant agencies, brief the Committee on efforts to remove aliens encountered from countries who currently refuse to accept returns. This brief shall include the list of countries the Department considers recalcitrant, as well as the number of aliens from each of these countries subject to final orders of removal, including their detention status. The brief shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

Records Management.—The Committee expects the Department to maintain records and respond to records requests, consistent with the requirements of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, for information related to all detainees in the custody of the Department, regardless of whether such detainees are housed in a Federal or non-Federal detention facility. The Committee further notes that the Department should not withhold records from disclosure unless the Department reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by an exemption described in section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code or is otherwise prohibited by law.

State Police and Crime Labs.—The work of CBP, ICE, the Coast Guard, and the Secret Service includes investigations and operations in communities throughout the United States. As a result, the Department often shares capabilities and relies upon cooperation with SLTT and foreign law enforcement agencies, including State police crime labs. These labs provide the Department with a number of critical capabilities, including fingerprint, drug, and cellular telephone analysis. Likewise, these capabilities are the same services shared among SLTT and foreign law enforcement agencies. Coordination among these agencies not only ensures efficient use of resources, it also improves public safety outcomes. To that end, the Department should continue to work with State crime labs where available, particularly in areas not adequately served by Department labs or other Federal facilities. The Department should also continue to provide any assistance that is appropriate to State police crime labs to ensure Federal requirements do not burden State resources. Moreover, in areas where the Department frequently relies on State crime labs, additional support may be appropriate to prevent the accumulation of backlogs that can slow investigations. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall report on its use of and partnerships with State crime labs, including funds associated with such partnerships, and should fully reimburse State crime labs for the service they provide to the Department.

Terrorism Watch List.—The Department shall notify the Committee within 7 days if an individual on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Terrorist Screening Data Set [TSDS] is encountered by the Department or another Federal agency supporting the Department's law enforcement mission at or between a port of entry, or while conducting immigration enforcement activities.

TSDS Encounters.—The Department shall continue the requirement to provide quarterly reports to the Committee detailing what actions, if any, the Department has taken or plans to take to determine whether each individual on the TSDS encountered at or between ports of entry poses a homeland security threat that needs to be mitigated and the total number of individuals determined to pose such a threat.

Tribal Consultation.—Department personnel interact with Tribes and thousands of Tribal members every day. Some Department personnel do not have training on Tribal issues, which may lead to misunderstandings that negatively impact Tribes, Tribal members, and ultimately, the Department. The Committee recognizes that the Department is required under Executive Order 13175 to consult and coordinate with Tribal governments. The Department shall continue to consult and work with Tribes to improve the mandatory base level training course for Department personnel, including but not limited to FTE, part-time employees, and contractors, who have regular interactions with Tribal members or are likely to encounter Tribal members at their duty station. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department is directed to brief the Committee on the status of such training improvements.

Women in Law Enforcement.—The Committee strongly supports female law enforcement officers within the Department and recognizes how vital they are to the mission and making our country more secure. The Committee remains committed to working with the Department to continue to recruit, retain and elevate women in the law enforcement ranks. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall brief the Committee on current Department-wide efforts to recruit and retain women in law enforcement. At a minimum, the briefing shall include information of all law enforcement components detailing: an overview of current recruitment and retention efforts of women by component; with base funding for such efforts; success of current efforts including identification of the metrics of success by fiscal year; and the current percentage of women in law enforcement and their seniority per component. The briefing shall also identify planned recruitment and retention efforts by component for the next fiscal year, any funding requirements to improve the recruitment and retention of women in law enforcement fields by component with comparisons of similar efforts by other Federal law enforcement agencies, including the DOJ, and provide recommendations by component for new programs or efforts that would further support the recruitment and retention of women in law enforcement.

OFFICE OF STRATEGY, POLICY, AND PLANS

Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships [CP3].—The Committee directs the Department to coordinate with the DOJ, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and key public safety officials across the Nation to promote information sharing and ensure an effective, responsive, and organized joint effort to combat domestic terrorism. The Committee further directs the Department to review the anti-terrorism training and resource programs that the Department provides to Federal and SLTT law enforcement agencies and ensure that such programs include training and resources to assist

SLTT law enforcement agencies in understanding, detecting, deterring, and investigating acts of domestic terrorism and extremists' activities targeting infiltration of law enforcement agencies. The Committee also directs the Department to report to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on the Department's assessment of the domestic terrorism threat, including extremists' activities targeting infiltration of Federal and SLTT law enforcement agencies. Such report shall also include an analysis of incidents or attempted incidents of domestic terrorism that occurred in the United States during the preceding fiscal year. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall produce a report that provides a description of all procedural and substantive privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections applicable to CP3 programs, whether administered directly by the Department, through grant recipients, or by other third parties, and a detailed description of how CP3 monitors grant recipient compliance with Federal civil rights laws pursuant to 44 CFR part 7, as well as of any other applicable statutory or regulatory provisions.

Federally Recognized Tribal Nations.—The Committee reminds the Department to conduct Tribal consultations on how to comply with U.S. obligations under the Jay Treaty of 1794 while respecting each Tribe's sovereign determination of their own membership, without requiring any visa application process. The Committee further encourages the Department to improve training and compliance with regard to the Department's government-to-government relationships with and responsibilities to Tribal Nations.

Gordie Howe Bridge Operations.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall brief the Committee on the operations at the bridge, to include staffing levels.

Policy on Legal Orientation and Access Within all Department Facilities.—The Committee is aware that immigration-benefit request outcomes and the pace of processing can be substantially different when all parties are represented by competent counsel. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department, in cooperation with the OCRCL, shall brief the Committee on the benefits, challenges and the potential overall impact on the immigration system, if legal orientation and access programs were required or permitted in all custody and detention facilities. The briefing shall discuss the specific changes necessary to facilitate legal orientation and meaningful access if conducted in facilities where the right to counsel does not presently exist and identify the necessary funding requirements.

Report on Asylum Processing at Ports of Entry.—The Committee directs the Department, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, to provide to the Committee an analysis of current capacity to handle asylum seekers and any constraints based on Department projections of the number of anticipated asylum applicants at the southwest border over the next five fiscal years at ports of entry.

Report on Crew-Manned Weapons.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall make publicly available the total number of ammunition and weapons that are de-

signed for or are considered crew-manned weapons that are in the possession of a component, other than the Coast Guard or CBP's Air and Marine Operations.

Report on Transnational Repression.—Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall brief the Committee on the issue of transnational repression to include awareness of reported incidents, interagency coordination with the DOJ and other domestic Federal departments and agencies, and in coordination with the Department of State, and any related activities the Department has taken within the United States.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

Elevated Medical Risk.—The Committee acknowledges that while CBP currently has a system for identifying children who are at an elevated medical risk while in their custody, there is little to no coordination for children with elevated medical risk after they are released from CBP custody. The Committee directs CBP and OCRCL to coordinate to identify requirements for a system to reduce the number of child deaths in custody or immediately upon release. One year after the date of enactment of this act, OCRCL shall produce a report to the Committee detailing the program and creating an outline of necessary additional positions within the program.

Investigations Backlog.—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, OCRCL shall report to the Committee on the current status of its complaint investigations backlog, and processes the Office is implementing to reduce the backlog.

Language Access Programs.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, OCRCL shall conduct an analysis of existing language access plans for the Department. The report shall include but not be limited to: (1) an assessment of current language access plans; (2) whether existing language access plans meet applicable requirements; and (3) whether any legal rights orientations are provided in the appropriate language for migrants participating in agency programs. Any recommendations developed after review of the existing plans shall utilize the four-factor analysis identified in section 4 of the Department's Master Language Access plan.

Statutory Requirements.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, OCRCL shall report to the Committee, and publicly post on its website, how it is fulfilling the statutory requirements of the CRCL Officer and the Equal Employment Opportunity Division and shall provide detailed reports on these requirements, including the number of staff within in each branch and division of the office. The report shall also include data for the current fiscal year and the previous two fiscal years, broken out by month, on the number of complaints received by the Equal Employment Opportunity division and within the Compliance branch and how they were handled as well as the number of civil rights and civil liberties investigation open and closed during that time period. The report shall also include a description of any previous OCRCL responsibility that is no longer being implemented and a justification for why it is no longer being implemented.

OFFICE OF HEALTH SECURITY

Child Well-Being Program.—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall post a report on its website identifying: (1) how many licensed child well-being professionals OHS has hired; (2) how many additional licensed child well-being professionals OHS intends to hire and on what timetable; (3) in which locations OHS-hired licensed child well-being professionals have been assigned or will be assigned; (4) how the Department is utilizing and will utilize OHS-hired child well-being professionals; and (5) any standards guiding the work of OHS-hired licensed child well-being professionals. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, OHS is directed to brief the Committee on the status of the implementation of the Child Well-Being Program.

PRIVACY OFFICE

Collected Personal Information.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee, a report detailing the collection and use of personal information by all components of the Department. The report shall include information about the collection of personally identifiable data of U.S. and non-U.S. persons by all components of the Department, including data reflecting expressive or associational activities, and including but not limited to collection from social media platforms, data brokers, electronic devices, applications for services and accreditations provided by components, encounters at ports of entry, and other travel information. It shall also include how the data is stored and shared, or accessed, which internal components it is shared with, which external partners inside and outside the Federal Government, including but not limited to local, State and Tribal law enforcement, foreign governments, and private businesses it is shared with, the legal basis for its collection, and all civil rights, civil liberties and privacy mechanisms that are used to protect the rights of individuals whose data is accessed, stored, or shared. Finally, the report shall address any mechanisms that allow individuals to seek redress if they believe that they are erroneously included in any of the lists maintained by the Department or erroneously subjected to additional screening, scrutiny, or surveillance as a result of a Department risk assessment process. The report shall be provided in an unclassified manner that can be shared with the public to the greatest extent possible and with a classified annex as necessary.

FOIA Backlog.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall submit to the Committee a report on the status of the FOIA backlog, its efforts to ensure that FOIA reading room and information requests continue, and how the Privacy Office is using generative artificial intelligence and automation technologies to streamline the process and reduce the backlog.

OFFICE OF THE IMMIGRATION DETENTION OMBUDSMAN

Future Outlook of the Immigration Ombudsman.—The Committee believes that internal and external inspection programs are essential to ensure that individuals in the physical custody of the Department reside in safe, secure and humane environments.

Within 45 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee detailing their strategy to ensure that the Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman [OIDO] is capable of implementing statutorily required independent oversight of detention facilities, how the Administration's new approach to detention oversight has impacted DHS components responsible for detention, and any associated capability gaps that may incur additional costs for components. The briefing shall also include current and anticipated staffing levels for each division within OIDO.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES OMBUDSMAN

Federal Employment Separation Data.—The Committee recognizes the importance of understanding the recent Federal employee separations in order to conduct oversight of agency missions and spending. The Committee directs the Department of Homeland Security to brief the Committee, no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, providing the full number of Federal civilian employees in service at the Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman [CISOMB] as of January 20, 2025, including those in full and part-time status, along with the full number of employees separated from service as of January 20, 2025, through enactment. The brief will further provide metrics for measuring performance of statutorily required functions at a program, project, or activity level and the number of: separated veterans; terminated probationary employees categorized as new to government or recently promoted; employees placed on administrative leave; employees who participated in the Deferred Resignation Program; employees voluntarily separated and receiving separation incentives or early retirement payments; employees separated through formal reduction in force plans; and employees utilizing optional immediate retirement, categorized by department, pay plan, grade, occupational classification and duty-station location beginning January 20, 2025.

Reporting Requirements.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, the Department is directed to brief the Committee on its hiring process including (1) a breakdown of how the office intends to allocate fiscal year 2026 funds to each of the following divisions: Executive, Casework, Policy, Public Engagement, Strategy, and Operations. CISOMB is directed to include information about progress made in appointing regional representatives from the following regions: Western, Central, Northeast, and Southeast. The briefing shall also include the staffing levels for each of the divisions and regions mentioned above. The briefing shall also include the following information on case requests from the date of enactment up until the briefing (1) the total number of requests received; (2) the number of requests received or sent to USCIS within 30 days of receipt; (3) the number of public stakeholder engagement events conducted; (4) the total number of requests outstanding by CISOMB and (5) a detailed plan explaining how the office intends to reply to requests for case assistance within a timely manner.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

The Management Directorate has responsibility for oversight of the management and operations of the Department. The specific activities funded by this appropriation include the Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management [IOUSM], the Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer [CRSO], the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer [CHCO], the Office of the Chief Security Officer [CSO], the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer [CPO], the Office of the Chief Financial Officer [CFO], the Office of the Chief Information Officer [CIO], and the Office of Biometric Identity Management [OBIM].

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,941,213,000 for the Management Directorate. The Committee continues to support the Department's efforts to provide greater transparency of the cost of management operations and to strengthen integration, coordination, and performance across components. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level:

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2025 enacted	Committee recommendations
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	6,906	7,057
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	232,802	228,179
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	148,156	150,169
Office of the Chief Security Officer	201,810	212,812
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	95,953	100,773
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	121,018	125,574
Office of the Chief Information Officer	626,946	627,923
Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management	17,929	19,455
Office of Biometric Identity Management	270,684	293,089
Total, Operations and Support	1,722,204	1,765,031
Construction and Facility Improvements	172,763	.....
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	77,670	122,182
Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology	10,000	40,000
Total, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	260,433	162,182
Total, Management Directorate	1,982,637	1,927,213

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2025	\$1,722,204,000
Committee recommendation	1,765,031,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,765,031,000 for Operations and Support [O&S] and includes an additional \$110,000,000 in an administrative provision for the protection of DHS property and personnel, as well as individuals in the Department's custody.

Component Obligation Plans.—The Department shall continue submitting obligation plans in a timely manner to the Committee

on a quarterly basis, consistent with direction provided in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 114–113, and shall ensure that the obligation plans are connected to activity-level details in the budget justification materials.

Public Reporting on Use of Section 503 Authority.—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, the Department shall make publicly available each time a reprogramming or transfer to or from an appropriation, account, or Treasury Appropriation Fund Symbol occurs. At a minimum, such report shall include the purpose, amount, the authority for such action, and shall include all reprogramming and transfers, irrespective of whether such action is below an existing applicable threshold.

Public Reporting on Final Spend Plans.—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, the Department shall publicly report any final spend plan. At a minimum, the report shall include the purpose and amount of the spend plan and identify the source of funds.

Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems [sUAS] Procurement.—The Committee remains concerned about the threat of foreign-made sUAS collecting intelligence on U.S. national security facilities and critical infrastructure. For the purposes of securing and protecting infrastructure critical to national security, requirements for purchases of American-made UAS should be implemented as soon as practicable. Until such requirements are in place, for any acquisition using funds in this act, including those by Federal grant recipients, the Department is directed to require certification of review of the industry alert, and any subsequent UAS guidance, and completion of a risk assessment that considers the proposed use of the foreign-made UAS. The Committee directs the Department to conduct a review of domestically produced alternatives and update guidance, as appropriate.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF HUMAN CAPITAL OFFICER

DHS Cybersecurity Professionals.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, OCHCO, in coordination with OCIO and CISA, shall brief the Committee on the status of hiring cybersecurity professionals and proposed solutions to develop standardized metrics used to ensure consistency in identifying skills and talents of employees across the Department. The briefing shall include recommendations on how IT-focused jobs can be classified for qualification standards that could be updated to meet the Department's needs, and shall incorporate the use of the new Cybersecurity Talent Management System [CTMS].

Hiring in Rural Communities.—Departmental components continue to face challenges with filling vacant positions and providing for public safety in non-contiguous and rural States. Challenges in recruiting and retaining Federal employees have exacerbated chronic staffing problems at areas critical to public safety. The Department is urged to examine how small businesses, including Native American, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian small businesses, could help the Department fill its unmet needs in communities and the Department is encouraged to explore existing opportunities to fill vacancies where possible. Not later than 90 days

after the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall provide a report to the Committee on the challenges of recruiting and retaining Federal employees in non-contiguous and rural States. The report shall include a clear description of the obstacles related to using small businesses, information about rates of attrition, the number of unfilled positions, and the duration of time those positions have remained vacant. The report shall also provide an assessment of the effect these vacancies have on the ability of components to accomplish their statutory and administrative responsibilities and shall specifically describe steps the Department has taken to address the identified challenges or identify requirements to address the identified challenges.

STEM Hiring.—The Committee recognizes the importance of retaining highly trained STEM graduates from U.S. institutions to advance national competitiveness, economic growth, and security. The Committee directs DHS to provide a briefing not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act on actions taken to streamline pathways for such qualified STEM graduates including any updates to guidance, training, or public-facing materials.

OBBBA Hiring.—The Committee is concerned about the seemingly inconsistent policies for hiring with funds from OBBBA and how positions will be treated after September 30, 2029. Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, OCHO, in consultation with the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, is directed to brief the Committee on projections, by component, for hiring goals associated with funding from OBBBA, to include how new positions will be tracked and transferred from OBBBA funding to base funding.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Fiscal Year 2027 Budget Justification.—The CFO is directed to ensure that fiscal year 2027 budget justification materials for classified and unclassified budgets of all components are submitted, concurrent with the President’s budget submission to the Congress.

The justifications shall continue to include:

- Detailed data and explanatory descriptions for each request and for each PPA, including offices that have been identified as PPAs, reflected in the table at the end of this explanatory statement. Information should be presented in quantifiable terms with specific breakdowns of the funding.
- 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 FTE, including identifying each adjustment to base, transfer, program increase, program decrease, and staffing change proposed in fiscal year 2026.
- 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 prior year 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 ac-

tivity, the Department shall establish one before requesting an increase.

- For each operations and support PPA or sub-PPA reflected in the table at the end of this explanatory statement, a breakdown, for fiscal year 2026 enacted amounts and fiscal year 2027 requested amounts, of pay and non-pay amounts.
- 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.
- 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.
- Information by appropriation and PPA on all reimbursable agreements and significant uses of the Economy Act (Public Law 73-2) for each fiscal year.
- An accurate, detailed table identifying the last year that authorizing legislation was enacted into law for each appropriation, including the amount of the authorization, when the authorization expires, and the appropriation in the last year of authorization.
- The text and citation of all Department appropriations provisions enacted to date that are permanent law.
- 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.
- A report on the status of overdue Committee-required reports, plans, or briefings for each of fiscal years 2025 and 2026.

Additionally, the CFO, working 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 2027 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.

Congressional Request for Information Tracking Software.—The Committee provides \$1,000,000 for the procurement of a consolidated system to better allow the Office of the Chief Financial Officer to track and have oversight of currently outstanding briefing or information requests that the Committee has made to the Department. Not later than 120 days from the date of enactment of this Act, and monthly thereafter, the Department is directed to brief the Committees on the status of all outstanding responses to requests for information, briefings, and overdue reports and briefings stemming from statutory or report requirements. This briefing shall include representatives from each DHS component with outstanding responses due to the Committee that are expected to be able to provide detailed information as to the current status of each requested item.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

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

Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program [FedRAMP].—The Committee recognizes the importance of the DHS Office of Chief Information Officer's [OCIO] responsibility as a member of the FedRAMP Joint Authorization Board and the value of modern cloud products and services. Accordingly, the Committee directs the OCIO to provide a report to 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.

Technology Modernization Fund [TMF] Reporting.—The Committee supports the Department's efforts to leverage the TMF to improve the delivery of mission critical services. The Committee directs the Department to provide notice to the Committee when the Department, or a component agency, submits an initial project proposal to the Technology Modernization Board. If a proposal from the Department or component agency is accepted, the Department shall provide the Committee a briefing on the project and the plan for paying back the TMF, e.g., identify projected cost savings immediately thereafter.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF PROCUREMENT OFFICER

Homeland Procurement Reform [HOPR] Act Implementation.—The Committee expects the reports regarding recommendations on how the Department could procure additional items from domestic

sources and bolster the domestic supply chain or items related to national security, as required by the HOPR Act, be submitted. The Committee directs the Department to consider opportunities to engage with the domestic industrial base to identify what additional items can be procured from domestic sources and communicate forecasted demand for current and potential future covered uniform component items. In addition, the Committee reminds the Department of the requirements of the Make PPE in America Act, and expects the Department to secure personal protective equipment, including nitrile gloves, from domestic sources before utilizing foreign suppliers.

OFFICE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTITY MANAGEMENT

Briefings on the Homeland Security Advanced Recognition Technology [HART].—The Committee remains concerned with the continuing delays and cost overruns for HART and directs the Department to continue to provide, until full operational capability of HART is achieved, monthly briefings to the Committees on system development progress, associated costs, and schedule. Such briefings shall also provide the Committees with similar updates regarding IDENT. The Department shall also continue the disclosure of technologies, data collection mechanisms, and sharing agreements among Department agencies, other Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies, and fusion centers as it relates to the development of the HART biometric database. In cases where the Department relies on information obtained through the HART database or through the State Department foreign intelligence sharing, to separate a minor child from a parent, primary caregiver, or close relative who is caring for or traveling with that child, the Department shall report this incident to the OIG and OCRCI within 24 hours of the separation.

HART Reports.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Secretary shall provide the following documentation to the Committee:

- Component Requirements Executives [CRE] Council-validated operational requirements and an associated adjudication matrix identifying requirements submitted by all users, including users from other DHS components, Federal agencies, and international partners;
- An updated Privacy Impact Assessment [PIA] for HART describing the categories of individuals whose data will be stored in HART, and all users that shall have access to that data, as well as the various permissions delegated to those users;
- Documentation of a HART privacy compliance review, conducted by the DHS Chief Privacy Officer, which demonstrates all deficiencies identified in current and previous HART PIAs have been addressed;
- Privacy training requirements and materials for all HART users, spanning both initial and refresher training.

OFFICE OF PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Requirements Development Framework.—No later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall brief the Committee on the implementation of the Requirements Development Framework.

opment Framework within PARM including the status of the CRE Council. The briefing shall also describe how digital tools and AI are being leveraged to streamline processes within the Framework.

Dissolution.—The Committee recognizes that the Department has stated a desire to dissolve the Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management and to transfer responsibilities performed under this office to other components. The Committee looks forward to receiving a detailed plan for the transfer of such responsibilities from the Department. In the interim, the Committee maintains funding for the Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management to ensure there is proper oversight of contracting activities within the Department, which has been a high priority for both this Administration and Congress.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2025	\$260,433,000
Committee recommendation	162,182,000

The Committee recommends \$107,276,000 for Financial Systems Modernization, \$40,000,000 to support development efforts in the Office of Biometric Identity Management. \$8.434,000 for One Net, \$3,200,000 for Human Resources Information Technology, and \$3,272,000 for the DHS Data Framework.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

The Federal Protective Service [FPS] is responsible for: the security and protection of Federal property under the control of the General Services Administration [GSA]; the enforcement of laws pertaining to the protection of persons and designated property; the prevention of breaches of peace; and enforcement of any rules and regulations made and promulgated by the GSA Administrator or the Secretary. The FPS authority can also be extended by agreement to any area with a significant Federal interest. The FPS account provides funds for the salaries, benefits, travel, training, and other expenses of the program.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level:

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2025 enacted	Committee recommendations
FPS Operations	473,820	481,689
Countermeasures	1,730,567	1,544,766
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service	2,204,387	2,026,455
Offsetting fee collections	– 2,204,387	– 2,026,455

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$2,026,455,000 for FPS, as requested, and these amounts are offset by collections paid by GSA tenants and credited to the account.

Appropriations, 2025	\$2,204,387,000
Committee recommendation	2,026,455,000

Federal Protective Service Contingency Funding.—The Committee notes an alarming increase in threats and violent actions directed at frontline law enforcement officers, and Federal facilities. These politically-motivated attacks have resulted in injury and harm, as well as the tragic and unfortunate death of individuals in the care and custody of the U.S. Government. The Committee abhors political violence, regardless of at whom it is directed and wants to ensure that DHS is adequately equipped and resourced to be able to secure facilities and provide for the safety of all people, in light of these threats. To that end, the Committee includes an administrative provision providing an additional \$110,000,000. Of this, \$10,000 to be available until expended, to allow FPS additional flexibility to respond to imminent threats to Federal property or personnel. The Secretary is directed to notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate within three business days of utilizing the contingency funding. The notification shall include the purpose for which funds for used, the amount of funds used, the agencies for which the funding was used to support, and the amount per agency to be reimbursed should any such amount exist.

Additionally, \$100,000,000 is made available to allow FPS to increase contract support or make upgrades to federally owned facilities with identified security gaps in the face of increasing threats. The Committee expects that this funding shall not be used to infringe on any protected rights of individuals to protest, and shall be used solely for items and staffing directly related to the physical security of federally owned facilities, staff, or individuals in the custody of the government.

The Department is directed to provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate with quarterly updates that consolidate expenditures for that quarter and provide the remaining balance of the account.

INTELLIGENCE, ANALYSIS, AND SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

The Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness appropriation supports activities to improve the analysis and sharing of threat information and includes activities of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis [I&A] and the Office of Situational Awareness [OSA]. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level:

INTELLIGENCE, ANALYSIS, AND SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2025 enacted	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	345,410	371,898
Subtotal, Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness	345,410	371,898

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2025	\$345,410,000
Committee recommendation	371,898,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$371,898,000 for Operations and Support [O&S].

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

Cyber Harassment Threat Assessment.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department of Homeland Security shall develop and publicly disseminate a threat assessment on the use of cyber harassment by terrorists and foreign malign actors.

Intelligence Expenditure Plan.—The Department's Chief Intelligence Officer is directed to brief the Committee on the fiscal year 2026 expenditure plan for the Office of Intelligence and Analysis within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act. The plan shall include the following:

- (1) fiscal year 2026 expenditures and staffing allotted for each program as compared to fiscal years 2020 through 2025;
- (2) all funded versus on-board positions, including FTE, contractors, and reimbursable and non-reimbursable detailees;
- (3) a plan for all programs and investments, including dates or timeframes for achieving key milestones;
- (4) allocations of funding within each PPA for individual programs and a description of the desired outcomes for fiscal year 2026; and
- (5) items outlined in the classified annex accompanying the fiscal year 2022 explanatory statement, updated for fiscal year 2026.

State Judicial Security.—The Committee remains concerned about threats and violence towards Federal and State employees, especially judges and judicial employees, and the potential for threat information and intelligence to become siloed. Therefore, the Committee directs the Office of Intelligence and Analysis to work with fusion centers to draft and implement a plan to increase outreach to stakeholders, as appropriate, to ensure that intelligence and threat information regarding Federal and State employees is shared to the extent possible, and to brief the Committee on such plan within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act.

Continuation of Reporting on Domestic Terrorism.—For the next 5 years, Department of Homeland Security [DHS], in coordination with the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI], shall continue to produce reports first required under section 5602 of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2020 (Public Law 116–92), on the threat from domestic terrorism and how the agencies are resourcing to these threats. Each report shall be provided to the Committee in addition to any other committees receiving the report under section 5602.

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

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Office of Inspector General [OIG] conducts audits, inspections, investigations, and other reviews of the Department's programs and operations with the goal of preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and abuse.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2025	\$220,127,000
Committee recommendation	245,754,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$245,754,000 for Operations and Support [O&S]. This total includes \$5,434,000 for Zero Trust Network architecture and hardware refresh, \$15,000,000 for oversight of funding provided in Public Law 119–21.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2025 enacted	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	220,127	245,754
Total, Office of Inspector General	220,127	245,754

Inspectors General across the government, including the Department's OIG, perform a critical function on behalf of the Congress and the American public. Over the last 5 years, OIG estimates that its work to deter waste, fraud, and abuse saves the Department \$27.26 for every \$1.00 obligated in support of OIG operations.

Denial of OIG Access to Records and Information.—The Committee is concerned about denials and delayed responses by Department component agencies to OIG requests that are properly scoped. OIG shall continue to provide a quarterly report to the Committee concerning efforts of components to prevent or impede OIG access to such records, documents, or other materials. The report shall include at a minimum, a summary of the OIG request, including the justification or legal rationale for the request, a description of the component response to the request, and any other information the OIG determines is appropriate.

Deputization of Federal Law Enforcement for Immigration Enforcement.—The Committee directs the DHS Office of the Inspector General to report to the Committee within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act on how the Department is collaborating with other Department Inspectors General on this oversight including, but not limited to, the Department of Defense and the Department of Justice. The report shall include the number of law enforcement officers from each agency that have been deputized, the authorities the officers are operating under as it relates to immigration enforcement, and the length of their detail.

Quarterly Budget and Staffing Briefings.—OIG shall continue to provide the Committee quarterly budget and staffing briefings which shall include all available funding sources, contracts, and contract staffing.

TITLE I—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 101. The Committee continues a provision regarding grants or contracts awarded by means other than full and open competition and requires OIG to review them and report the results to the Committee.

Section 102. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Chief Financial Officer to submit monthly budget execution and staffing reports within 30 days after the close of each month.

Section 103. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Secretary, in conjunction with the Secretary of Treasury, to notify the Committee of any proposed transfers from the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any agency at the Department.

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 related to acquisition reporting.

Section 106. The Committee continues a modified provision related to pilot projects undertaken by the Department.

Section 107. The Committee includes a provision related to the DRF monthly report.

Section 108. The Committee includes a provision related to Inspector General Oversight.

Section 109. The Committee includes a provision related to FPS.

TITLE II

SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection [CBP] is responsible for enforcing laws regarding the admission of foreign-born persons into the United States and for ensuring that all goods and persons entering and exiting the United States do so legally.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$18,744,718,000 for CBP.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation for the Operations and Support account as compared to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level:

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2025 enacted	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	18,426,870	17,829,667
Small Airport User Fee	24,000	25,000
Columbia Free Trade Collections	281,000	321,000
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	850,170	570,051
Total, Customs and Border Protection	19,582,040	18,745,718
Estimated fee collections:		
Immigration inspection user fee	854,365	1,010,937
Immigration enforcement fines	254	1,283
ESTA	61,659	60,544
Land border inspection fee	80,165	92,556
COBRA fee	821,059	1,003,486
APHIS inspection fee	591,360	791,121
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	304,133	283,871
Virgin Island fee	14,994	14,818
Customs Unclaimed Goods	3,880	1,828
9/11 Response and Biometric Account	21,350	15,942
Total, Estimated fee collections	2,753,219	3,276,386
Reimbursable Preclearance	39,000	39,000
Global entry user fee	457,000	444,000
Transfer Out	— 650,000	.....
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, available funding	22,181,259	22,504,104

Reconciliation Funding for CBP.—Public Law 119–21 provides CBP with over \$64,000,000,000 in funding through Fiscal Year 2029 for investments ranging from thousands of new personnel (Border Patrol Agents, Customs and Border Protection Officers, and support staff), to border security technology, nonintrusive in-

spection equipment, and facility and construction investments. Based on this unprecedented level of funding for these purposes, the Committee prioritized other areas to strengthen CBP operational capabilities, such as key investments to support the continued modernization of systems for travel and trade missions.

Expanding Outbound Operations at Ports of Entry.—The Committee provides \$100,000,000 to expand the number of locations equipped for outbound operations at land ports of entry. This level of funding builds on prior funding, expanding the number of ports of entry on the southwest border with dedicated outbound capabilities from six current locations. The investment in outbound operations will help stop the flow of currency, firearms, ammunition, and other contraband being trafficked across the southern border to Mexico in connection with the sale of fentanyl and other narcotics. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide the Committee a spend plan with timeframes for the execution of these funds and projected performance impacts to operational capabilities as a result of these funds. CBP shall update the Committee on a monthly basis on the use of these funds and provide actual performance impacts against projections, including measures to assess disruption to cartel activities.

Integrating Budget Requests.—The Committee receives individual requests for funding for personnel, technology, equipment, infrastructure, and services for CBP operations that do not take into account how funding in one area impacts another. To date, the Committee must assess and fund these requests as stand-alone budget proposals, potentially resulting in funding imbalances across CBP programs and minimizing the value of investments. To make more informed budget decisions, CBP must provide the Committee with appropriate data that describes and quantifies the relationships between investments. The Committee continues its direction to CBP to include with any requests for new funds a description of other programs the investment is expected to impact and a description of the anticipated impact. This should apply to both internal CBP impacts and to impacts across other DHS components. The Committee directs CBP to provide a plan and a briefing within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act on how the agency will comply with this requirement, to include how CBP plans to adjust internal planning and budgeting processes in order to be able to capture the data necessary to fully comply with this requirement.

Developing and Using Predictive Analytics.—The Committee has a long history of funding analytic and modeling capabilities across CBP, from the Advanced Trade Analytics Platform to tools that project future flow of travel and trade to the U.S. The development and use of the output from these investments brings a critical understanding of future workload and the optimal requirements to meet that workload in a more cost effective manner. Unfortunately, much of the data resulting from these investments are not provided to the Committee through budget justifications and reporting requirements. The Committee directs CBP to provide, within 45 days of the date of enactment of this act, a list of all analytic and modeling capabilities at the agency, a description of the data provided by those capabilities, how CBP currently uses that data, and any plans to expand that use. Further, CBP shall provide a briefing

within the same time period to the Committee with a plan to incorporate the data output from analytic and modeling investments into reporting requirements in fiscal years 2025 and 2026, and budget justifications for fiscal year 2027.

Prioritizing the Acquisition of Innovative and Emerging Technologies and Capabilities.—The Commissioner shall ensure that all funding provided in this act for the acquisition of operational or administrative technology, equipment, and services focuses on innovative and emerging capabilities. Agency policies should prioritize the testing and, when testing results support a sound business case, their acquisition and operationalization. New technologies, including artificial intelligence [AI]/machine learning [ML] tools and autonomous capabilities, are critical for improving mission performance and personnel effectiveness, particularly in combatting fentanyl and other illicit activities. None of the funds provided for border security assets and infrastructure shall be used for the procurement or deployment of border security technology that is not autonomous. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on a plan to better prioritize innovative and emerging technologies and autonomous capabilities into the agency’s internal planning, budgeting, and programming processes.

Artificial Intelligence.—The Committee is encouraged by the example being set by CBP in utilizing AI to achieve efficiencies and successes across the enterprise but, is aware of the growing cost to procure, implement, and utilize AI technologies and platforms. The Committee understands that the costs associated with AI can be substantial, encompassing personnel resource constraints and the need for significant computing power. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act and semi-annually thereafter, the CIO and CAIO of CBP shall brief on the current AI inventory and its resource requirements, costs associated with operating and maintaining AI technology, and the operational impacts those technologies have helped realize across all of CBP.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2025	\$18,426,870,000
Committee recommendation	17,829,667,000

The CBP Operations and Support [O&S] appropriation provides funds for border security, immigration, customs, agricultural inspections, the regulation and facilitation of international trade, the collection of import duties, and the enforcement of U.S. trade laws. In addition to directly-appropriated resources, fee collections ranging from immigration, cargo, and agriculture inspections; public-private partnership reimbursements, travel authorizations; registered traveler programs; and other programs are available for the operations of CBP.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$17,829,667,000 for O&S.

Resource Prioritization.—The Committee directs CBP to brief the Committee bimonthly on efforts to evaluate CBP-wide workload, capabilities, assets, and human resource gaps, describe how those

gaps impact mission performance, and to use the results of the ongoing analyses to support the fiscal year 2027 budget request.

Recruitment, Hiring, and Retention.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall brief the Committee on its efforts to improve hiring and retention at all of its law enforcement components, including existing and planned strategies and initiatives to accomplish this goal. Given hiring and retention challenges, CBP shall prioritize and continue efforts to use available incentives to recruit and retain employees in rural and remote areas and explore other strategies, such as innovative pilot programs that include successful strategies from the private sector, career path enhancements, alternative schedules, and workforce support programs for employees who are willing to choose such locations. CBP shall ensure that staff are trained on recognizing signs of trauma exposure, understanding common behaviors of people exposed to trauma and trauma-informed practices. The Committee encourages CBP to review the Department’s Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Defense [DoD] for potential participation in the DoD Skill Bridge program as an opportunity to identify, recruit, and train highly qualified applicants from the population of service members who are transitioning from active duty in order to address staff shortages across the agency and potentially reduce the personnel costs associated with training new employees. As CBP continues working to improve hiring and retention at all of its law enforcement components, the Committee reminds the agency to use valid, competency-based assessments, rather than self-assessments, to determine whether a candidate is qualified for a particular position. To reduce the number of unqualified candidates being considered for CBP positions, and to improve time-to-hire and other hiring outcomes, the Committee directs CBP to review existing Federal assessment programs, such as USA Hire, for use within the agency. The Committee directs the Commissioner to submit a report within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, detailing the impact that mental health hours, alternative work schedules, on-duty physical fitness, and other related incentives have on personnel morale, recruitment, and retention. The report should also include such policies’ impact on CBP’s ability to achieve its national and economic security mission at 24-hour ports of entry.

Law Enforcement Suitability Analysis.—The Committee understands that CBP has fully implemented a new test supported by the National Center for Credibility Assessment [NCCA] as appropriate for use by CBP to inform law enforcement suitability for new hires. The Committee is aware that this test has been criticized by experts as lacking the effectiveness of the Law Enforcement Pre-Employment Test [LEPET] examination. The Committee directs CBP to submit a report on the effectiveness of polygraph tests within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act. The report shall again include data comparing CBP’s failure rates to those of other Federal law enforcement agencies; a list of admissions elicited during polygraph tests since CBP implemented a mandatory polygraph test requirement; details regarding the total and annualized number of such admissions and types of admissions; and an assessment of this test compared to the Law Enforcement Pre-Employment

Test certified by the NCCA. This assessment shall include a detailed analysis of the effectiveness of both tests.

Northern Border Strategy Implementation.—The Committee recognizes the importance of ensuring Border Patrol and Office of Field Operations [OFO] are properly resourced to effectively manage operations along the more than five thousand miles of border between the United States and Canada. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, Border Patrol and OFO are directed to brief the Committee on northern border operations. At a minimum, the brief shall include information on staffing levels at each sector. The Committee directs CBP to review its table of operations in light of changing levels of activity along the northern border and to report to the Committee on actual staffing levels compared to projected requirements within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act. For Border Patrol, the brief shall include border security technology requirements and investments made and planned, to include increased reliance on autonomous systems. Additionally, the brief shall address challenges for telecommunications and signal transmission posed by mountainous areas. Further, the Committee directs CBP to assess the technology needs across the northern border and provide a report within 180 days after the date of enactment of this act on its plan to address these needs. For OFO, the brief shall include data on any changes in hours of ports of entry, to include an explanation for why those hours were changed and how OFO assesses future changes. Finally, the Committee continues the requirement for CBP to notify the Committee should CBP determine that it is necessary to divert more than 10 percent of staffing in any sector and field office along the northern border to other assignments along the southwest border or other ports of entry. The notification shall occur within 15 days of deployment and include the number and location of the personnel diverted, any operational impacts on the sector, the duration of the diversion, and when the personnel shall return to their posts.

Tracking the Use of Warrants in Arrests.—The Committee directs CBP to report within 45 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter on the number of warrantless arrests it conducts, and in how many of those arrests CBP had established probable cause that the arrested individual was in fact undocumented and determined they pose a flight risk.

BORDER SECURITY OPERATIONS

The Committee recommends \$6,524,919,000 for Border Security Operations.

Compliance With National Standards on Transport, Escort, Detention, and Search [TEDS].—The Committee reaffirms and directs that CBP is required to comply with the agency's National Standards on Transport, Escort, Detention, and Search [TEDS] policy once encountering an alien, including in the field and prior to their processing at a holding station or facility. The Committee further reaffirms and directs that aliens encountered at the southwest border should be expeditiously processed and not forced to wait outside for extended periods of time. CBP shall provide notice to CRCL within 24 hours if the agency holds aliens outside for more

than 12 hours. CBP shall provide adequate shelter, water, food, sanitation, medical care, and other necessities and prioritize expeditious processing; the agency should take special care to comply with this requirement when aliens face severe weather or experience medical emergencies in the field.

Workload Staffing Model for Between the Ports.—The Committee has provided significant resources toward border security across all resource types, ranging from personnel, infrastructure, equipment, and aircraft, as well as ground, air, and marine surveillance capabilities. To understand how these investments impact requirements for Border Patrol agents, Processing Coordinators, and other mission support staff, the Committee, again, reiterates its request for CBP to develop a comprehensive workload staffing model that takes into account how these investments inform the operational requirement for agents, coordinators, and support staff. Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on Border Patrol's Mission Advantage Program and how that work demonstrates the impact, with data, that existing and potential resources are expected to have on personnel needs. Further, the Committee notes this longstanding requirement has still not been met and directs CBP to prioritize completion of the staffing model within fiscal year 2026. CBP shall brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on updated plans to meet this deadline to develop and use such a model. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a report to the Committee detailing the model and the process that CBP used to create and validate the model. The report shall include descriptions of: (1) steps and associated timelines taken to create the model and resources used to develop it; (2) data sources and methodology used to generate the model; (3) actions taken to independently verify the model, including on the following dimensions: data source analysis and findings; variables and assumptions; processes, information, distribution, and reporting; advanced analytics; and probability and risk analysis; (4) an inventory of Border Patrol technology assets, and how those assets and their capabilities inform workload staffing requirements; and (5) a plan for periodically updating and improving upon the model, including a plan for incorporating planned technological investments and associated force multiplier effects into the model, including changes in programs and processes, air and marine assets, and deployment of additional surveillance technologies.

Border Patrol Hiring.—The Committee directs CBP to provide, within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the following: (1) a plan with a timeframe for bringing on board the additional agents and reaching the funded level of agents; (2) how additional agents hired will impact the total number of agents on the northern border as an increasing number of agents have been re-deployed from the northern border to the southwest border; and (3) how CBP is responding to and altering policies to ensure appropriate oversight and execution of recommendations in response to investigations of Border Patrol activities.

Border Security Technology Gaps.—The Committee notes the requirement in Public Law 116–260, for CBP to examine technology gaps along the southwest border at ports of entry and between

ports of entry. This critical analysis should guide CBP decisions on improving its technology development and acquisition. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall brief the Committee on its efforts to improve border security technology development and acquisition based on the analysis required by this law.

Border Barrier Reporting.—The Committee directs CBP to provide, within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, a report on the status and plans during fiscal year 2026 for any funds provided for border barriers and related investments such as roads, lighting, and technology. The report shall include: (1) total funds obligated since January 2021 by project and Border Patrol sector; and (2) total funds planned for obligation by project, including number of miles and type of barrier, and Border Patrol sector. Additionally, the report shall provide a description of the type of project, to include, at a minimum, the amounts obligated and outcomes for each of the following: construction of new barriers, replacement of existing barriers, closure of gaps; installation of gates; linear ground detection capabilities; and remediation activities necessary to address life, safety, environmental and remediation requirements.

International Training and Assistance Programs.—The Committee supports CBP's efforts, in coordination with the Department of State and other agencies, to provide technical training and assistance to build the border security and customs capacity of foreign law enforcement agencies. CBP is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, summarizing which countries and law enforcement agencies CBP provided such training to and the type of training provided. The briefing shall also provide additional details of any trainings provided to Haiti.

Reporting on Prosecutions for Improper Entry and Reentry.—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP, in coordination with ICE and USCIS, shall make publicly available the following records and data on improper entry and reentry prosecutions, redacted only to the extent required by the Freedom of Information Act: policy guidance currently in use regarding referrals for prosecutions; numbers of individuals referred for prosecution, broken down by sector; and numbers of individuals referred for prosecutions who are charged and sentenced. Data shall also include whether the individual has claimed asylum, country of origin, race, and justification for referring each individual for prosecution for improper and or reentry offenses. In addition, the Department shall provide the Committee with CBP's latest Consequence Delivery System guidance, in both unredacted and redacted (consistent with FOIA) versions, and promptly update with any changes made.

Video Monitoring.—The Committee continues the direction included under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47.

Prison Rape Elimination Act [PREA].—The Committee directs CBP to post on its website within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act a schedule for achieving 100 percent compliance with PREA requirements. In addition, the Committee requests CBP examine options to provide PREA training to relevant agency staff

and personnel during their onboarding process and to maintain annual training.

Transportation Checks and Roving Enforcement.—The Committee directs CBP to continue to collect and semiannually report to the Committee data pertaining to Border Patrol transportation and immigration checkpoints. The report shall exclude law enforcement sensitive information and include necessary redactions of all personal and identifying information about specific individuals. The report shall include, at a minimum, the total number of patrol stops made by CBP personnel during transportation checks and a description of the boarding of public conveyances by CBP personnel at air, maritime, and land environments, including ports and terminals. Additionally, the report shall include the following information when an arrest is made: the total number of arrests by location; the total number of use-of-force incidents during an arrest by location; the citizenship status of any individual arrested; and the total amount of drugs, currency, and firearms seized as a result of transportation checks. The report shall also include the following information pertaining to immigration checkpoints: the location of all tactical and permanent checkpoints that were in operation for any period of time; the total number of arrests by location; the total number of use-of-force incidents during an arrest by location; the citizenship status of subjects stopped or arrested following secondary inspection at checkpoints; and the total amount of drugs, currency, and firearms seized at checkpoints.

Reporting Requirements for Deaths in Custody.—CBP shall continue to provide the data required in House Report 116–80 regarding deaths of individuals in custody.

Short Term Detention.—The Committee is sympathetic to the operational needs of CBP which can fluctuate greatly, with surges to the border resulting in overcrowding in facilities presenting safety and health risks to individuals in custody, particularly children, as well as to CBP personnel. CBP shall continue to follow the directives in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–260 related to Holding Facility Length of Stay and Short-Term Detention, as well as the directives in House Report 116–458 on Initial Health Screenings, High-Priority Populations, Medical Equipment and Personnel, Access to Water and Food, Holding Facility Standards, Consumables, Child Welfare Professionals, Families in Custody, Personnel Training, Migrant Property, and Migrants-Safety. However, the Committee’s expectations should not be construed to interfere with the rights obtained, or obligations owed, by any Federal consent decree. Additionally, within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Commissioner shall provide a report to the Committee on infrastructure changes, training protocols, and other investments to ensure the safe, humane, and orderly processing of single adults, families, and unaccompanied children in CBP custody, in compliance with the CBP National Standards on Transport, Escort, Detention, and Search as well as the Flores Settlement. As part of the report, the Department shall solicit and include feedback and suggestions from non-governmental, non-profit organizations with a focus on immigration and civil rights to improve stakeholder monitoring and access policy at CBP facilities.

Emergency Driving and Vehicular Pursuits.—The Committee directs CBP to provide a report within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, on the following: (1) the number of vehicular pursuits over the last three fiscal years, disaggregated by component, reason for pursuit initiation, reason for pursuit termination, pursuit disposition, location, duration, distance, maximum speed, use of force, involvement of other agency/organization, injuries, and fatalities; (2) a detailed description of all training curriculum and materials relating to CBP Directive No. 4510–026A, any updates or modifications thereto, and statistics on the training of personnel to date; (3) a detailed description of the Vehicular Pursuits Review Committee(s) including membership, frequency of meetings, number of incident reports reviewed to date disaggregated by fiscal year, and outcomes of the reviews; and (4) a detailed description of review and compliance assessments by the National Use of Force Review Board and Local Use of Force Review Boards regarding vehicular pursuit incident reports, including the number of incident reports reviewed in the previous fiscal year and outcomes of the reviews. The Committee further directs CBP to provide copies prospectively of: (1) any and all annual Law Enforcement Safety and Compliance [LESC] Directorate vehicular pursuit reports documenting and analyzing pursuits from the previous fiscal year; and (2) any and all final reports of investigation by the CBP Office of Professional Responsibility relating to emergency driving and/or vehicular pursuits. Each of these records shall be made available to the public with appropriate redactions no later than 90 days after the date of submission to the Committee.

Non-Mission Duties.—The Committee is aware that CBP personnel are carrying out the duties of other Federal agencies or components, known as “non-mission duties.” Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall submit to the Committee a detailed report which shall include: (1) the total number of CBP agents or officers carrying out non-mission duties; (2) identification of the funding source associated with non-mission duties; (3) the rationale for CBP personnel to perform non-mission duties and the duration they are expected to perform those duties; (4) a detailed description of all required training for CBP agents and officers in order to carry out the non-mission duties; and (5) identification of any impacts to CBP’s mission due to agents and officers carrying out non-mission duties. The report does not need to include CBP personnel on temporary duty [TDY] assignment within CBP but shall include TDY assignments to other DHS components and executive branch departments.

Assessing Commercial Satellite Radio Frequency [RF].—The Committee notes recent efforts and pilot programs to evaluate the utility of incorporating commercial satellite RF collections to improve situational awareness around the land borders of the United States. CBP should continue these efforts, which will allow for further evaluation of how RF collection fits into existing surveillance and reconnaissance architectures.

Border Patrol Supervisor Staffing.—The Committee directs CBP to report quarterly to the Committee on: (1) the number of supervisory agents assigned at headquarters, each sector, and each station; (2) the number of agents assigned to administrative and non-

enforcement positions; (3) the number of agents assigned to intelligence positions; and (4) the number of agents assigned to task forces.

Rapid Single Nucleotide Polymorphism [NSP] DNA Testing.—The Committee understands the DNA verification technology currently deployed along the southern border is sufficient only for basic relationship testing with family members. Advancements in genomics allow for the determination of more distant relationships precise biogeographical origins, and geolocation insights. Given its potential border security applicability, the Committee directs Border Patrol to conduct a pilot to verify familial relationships using SNP DNA testing along the southwest border. Within 365 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Commissioner is directed to brief the Committee on the results of the pilot, including the number of verified family units, fraudulent claims detected, and arrests made based on intelligence provided by the technology.

Northern Border Mission Center.—The Committee provides \$6,000,000 for the Northern Border Mission Center to improve northern border air and maritime domain awareness, and coordinate with key partners across DHS and other Federal agencies. This funding will help to ensure that the Center has the tools and resources necessary to meet the statutory requirements to support domain awareness and training, as well as testing new technologies.

Coordination with Border-Adjacent Tribes.—The Committee recognizes the need for CBP to closely coordinate with Indian Tribes along the United States' land borders to address the shared aims of cultural preservation and national security, and supports the ongoing implementation of CBP's December 4, 2023, memorandum of Support to Tribes at or near the U.S. Southwest Border.

Multiple-Use Public Lands on the Southwest Border.—Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a briefing, in coordination with the Department of Defense [DOD] on the multiple-use public lands along the southern border that have been transferred to the DOD. The briefing shall include: (1) the level of collaboration between CBP employees with law enforcement and immigration enforcement authorities and DOD; (2) the division of responsibilities for patrolling the National Defense Area between CBP and DOD personnel; and (3) summaries of any encounters between CBP employees in the National Defense Area and U.S. citizens or any other individuals lawfully present in the United States.

TRADE AND TRAVEL OPERATIONS—OFFICE OF FIELD OPERATIONS [OFO]

The Committee recommends \$6,149,833,000 for OFO.

OFO Workload Staffing Model.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs CBP to report on a workload staffing model to mitigate the impacts of vehicular wait times at the busiest land ports of entry, including loss of economic output and jobs. The Committee encourages CBP to ensure appropriate staffing levels are maintained at the top 10 U.S. air ports of entry, as determined by passenger enplanements as measured by the Federal Aviation Administration. The Committee notes that the Freight Logistics Optimization Works [FLOW] program provides a forward-looking, integrated view of supply chain conditions in the

United States. 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 ports of entry. Further, the Committee notes that CBP is projecting a “retirement” cliff as a large number of CBP officers will be eligible for retirement over the next few years. CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act on those projections, steps the agency is taking to manage the risks associated with a loss in workforce, and consequences of inaction on the agency’s operational capabilities, including data on impacts to trade, travel, and economic and security impacts.

CBP Home Mobile Application.—Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs CBP to provide the following information on the use of the CBP Home mobile application: (1) current uses of the application to include purpose, users, and data collected and/or shared through the application; (2) a list of the agencies and programs that have access to the data (including sharing of data) and the reason the data is shared with that agency; and (3) plans for any changes to the use of the application. Any such changes shall be reported to the Committee prior to execution of such change. CBP shall provide the Committee a deployment plan for the CBP mobile application, including the user rate for each service available on the mobile application as of the date of enactment of this act, and a description of additional services and features that will be implemented by the end of fiscal year 2026.

Combating Transportation of Firearms and Illicit Funds.—The Committee is concerned that illicit monetary instruments and firearms continue to be smuggled from the United States into Mexico, fueling transnational criminal organization activities, including drug trafficking and violent crime. The Committee encourages CBP to continue to collaborate with domestic and international partners to disrupt the flow of finances that support these activities and report to the Committee any additional authorities or resources needed to stymie the flow.

Illicit Vaping Products.—The Committee remains concerned with the prevalence of illicit vaping products that remain on the market in direct violation of the law, almost exclusively from China, that are unregulated and putting both adults and children at risk. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall report to the Committee on its enforcement actions to halt, reduce, and prevent illegal electronic nicotine delivery system [ENDS] products from entering the stream of commerce within the United States and any potential regulatory, statutory, or other process-related enhancements that would help facilitate greater enforcement efforts. CBP shall provide the number of shipments of vapor products in fiscal year 2024 that have been stopped at the border, and whether the shipments were ultimately released into the country, and if so, for what reason. The report shall also include the processes in place for stopping illegal vaping products from being allowed entry into the country, including coordination with the Food and Drug Administration [FDA] to determine whether the FDA issues Import Alerts for all products receiving any en-

forcement actions by FDA, including all products cited in warning letters to retailers, and if the products are ultimately returned to the importer, released, or destroyed.

International Mail and Express Consignment Facilities.—CBP’s continued collaboration with the U.S. Postal Service [USPS] and the FDA at International Mail and Express Consignment Facilities is key to reducing the entry of scheduled narcotics and other illicit and restricted drugs (and their precursor materials) through these facilities. The Committee recognizes that illicit substances are often smuggled or mailed in small amounts, making it challenging for CBP to detect. Previously provided funds, and funds provided in this act, shall be made available for facility improvements; detection and testing equipment upgrades; increased capacity for testing and storing illegal and regulated substances; interoperability improvements with FDA detection equipment; and innovative technologies that apply advanced analytics and machine learning capabilities.

E-Cigarettes.—The Committee directs CBP to allocate not less than \$5,000,000 to improve coordination between OFO and FDA with respect to the multi-agency work on illegal e-cigarettes. Specifically, The Committee directs CBP to (1) improve its coordination with the FDA, as part of the multi-agency task force on illegal e-cigarettes, (2) increase the number of random joint inspections at ports of entry and targeted inspections of entries by known manufacturers, brokers, and importers of illicit e-cigarettes; (3) increase the number of field examinations at ports of entry with high import volumes to target manufacturers, importers, and brokers known to engage in illicit activity; and (4) improve screening systems, including risk-based analytics tools, including through additional training for field staff, to detect mis-declared e-cigarette imports.

Identifying Fentanyl Analogues and Related Substances at the Southwest Border.—The Committee commends CBP on ongoing efforts to interdict fentanyl, fentanyl-related substances, and fentanyl analogues along the southwest border. CBP shall identify the specific types of fentanyl analogues and fentanyl-related substances, as defined by Public Law 116–114, it encounters at ports of entry. The Commissioner shall include the totals of fentanyl analogues and fentanyl-related substances, in addition to the other controlled substances for which it reports data in its drug seizure statistics, and make such information publicly available not less than monthly. The Committee directs CBP to continue to pursue and seek to rapidly deploy innovative and proven border technology to detect, interdict and deter the flow of illicit drugs, including fentanyl, carfentanil, and heroin. The Committee supports CBP’s continued acquisition of chemical screening capabilities, non-intrusive inspection equipment and other capabilities to stem the flow of illicit drugs. The Committee also supports CBP’s efforts to increase the percentage of vehicles inspected at land Ports of Entry while minimizing the impact to the flow of traffic, commercial or otherwise. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a briefing on how the agency tracks fentanyl data with the Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA] and whether current capabilities allow for a comprehensive fentanyl tracking system, which includes documentation of seizure location, chemical

composition, probable or known manufacturing location, and probable or known point of entry into the United States, if applicable.

Maritime Ports of Entry.—The Committee continues to support robust staffing at the Nation's cargo and passenger maritime POEs. Within the funds provided for O&S, CBP shall ensure adequate staffing at new and expanded maritime POEs in order to meet peak passenger wait time goals.

Border Security Deployment Program [BSDP].—The Committee commends CBP on its work in executing BSDP as the program provides CBP with a comprehensive, integrated, and continuous surveillance and intrusion detection system at Land Ports of Entry [LPOE]. BSDP improves the safety and security of CBP officers, Border Patrol agents, and the traveling public and facilitates cross-border trade. The program provides a valuable contribution to the prevention and detection of potential corruption among CBP officers by allowing for court admissible video and audio recordings. BSDP provides critical real-time surveillance by using over 15,000 sensors across all LPOEs; such sensors are utilized at 24-hour operating and non-24-hour operating U.S. POEs. Such sensors allow for a better allocation of resources and manpower by acting as a significant force multiplier. CBP shall provide the Committee a briefing within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act on the agency's plan to expand BSDP at LPOEs.

Outbound Operations at Land Ports of Entry.—The Committee continues strong support for robust outbound operations along the southwest border and recognizes the importance of CBP's outbound operations to support efforts to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal operations at the southwest border. These efforts support the Federal Government's mission of stopping the flow of fentanyl and other synthetic narcotics into the U.S. and stopping human trafficking by disrupting the business model of the transnational criminal organizations' movement of firearms and currency resulting from the sale of narcotics in the U.S. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall submit to the Committee a spend plan on NII outbound funding and shall identify how such funds will be deployed across the southwest border land ports of entry. Furthermore, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall submit a report that analyzes the necessary requirements that would ensure 100 percent outbound inspection for all land port of entry passenger vehicles.

Port Runners.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide the Committee with a briefing on the status of the pilot program for energy-absorbing vehicle barrier systems and mobile technology designed to deter, safely stop, and contain "port runner" vehicles at CBP POEs.

High Energy Rail Projects.—The Committee is aware of delays on the high energy rail projects being carried out at border crossings across the country. The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act on the status of those projects, steps the agency is taking to minimize future delays, and updated projected completion dates.

Agricultural Inspections.—The Committee recognizes that agricultural specialists are crucial for ensuring trade and travel safety; preventing the introduction of harmful exotic plant pests and for-

eign animal diseases, including from Asian pork products; and averting potential agricultural and bio-terrorism in the United States. Currently, many POEs are understaffed relative to CBP's Workload Staffing Model, as well as the Agriculture Resource Allocation Model. CBP shall continue working with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to better leverage existing staff in addressing the agricultural inspection workload, such as through the authorization of additional work hours or dual certification.

Land Ports of Entry Hours of Operation.—The Committee recognizes the importance of maintaining 24-hour staffing at remote land ports of entry to prevent negative impacts to local communities and regional economic activity and directs CBP to consult with elected officials at all levels, community members, and industry prior to making changes. CBP shall refrain from reducing the hours of operation at any land port of entry unless CBP can demonstrate, after consultations with local elected officials, that the reduction in hours will not impede local or regional commerce or unduly impede local resident traffic. Further, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a report to this Committee detailing operating hours at all northern border ports of entry, and describing how CBP plans to improve the recruitment and retention of CBP personnel at remote northern border ports of entry to sustain those operating hours and to consider restoring them to pre-COVID hours. Additionally, to assist with the challenges relating to operating hours, the Committee directs CBP to establish a pilot program for the co-location of CBP and Canada Border Services Agency border agents at remote LPOEs to maintain border security and reduce costs.

Baseline Service Levels at Ports of Entry.—The Committee notes that the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 directed CBP to provide each air, land, and sea port operator, including cruise terminals, with information on baseline service levels and report to the Committee quarterly on its adherence to these baseline levels. To date, the Committee has not received the first quarterly report. The Committee directs CBP to provide the aforementioned report no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act, and to provide future reports on a semi-annual basis. Further, the Committee reminds CBP that the report shall address staffing shortages, requirements for facility and security upgrades, and plans for technology recapitalization; the process used to decide how initiatives are funded; a justification for the scope of the requests; 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 is encouraged to defer all current and future seaport facility agreements until it has provided details on baseline service levels to each port operator and provided the Committee with estimates for future facility and security requirement improvements and associated federally mandated technology. CBP is expected to work in partnership with seaports and refrain from imposing requirements on seaports in a unilateral fashion.

Locality Payscale Flexibility.—The explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 directed CBP to provide a report, in coordination with the Office of Personnel Management, on: (1) an

analysis of local pay scales and how those pay brackets impact recruitment and retention; (2) an overview of agency authorities for adjusting pay; and (3) recommendations to better align local pay with the costs of living to improve recruitment and retention. The Committee is disappointed that CBP has not completed this report. The Committee directs CBP to complete the aforementioned report no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act.

Preclearance.—The Committee notes the continued success of the Preclearance program in expediting the security process for passengers traveling to the United States, while simultaneously enforcing procedures that deter and detect national security threats from individuals, groups, or cargo attempting to enter the United States. Fees collected for this program shall be used in a targeted, risk-based fashion and shall prioritize the expansion of preclearance operations as outlined in the Department's Beyond the Border Action Plan between the United States and Canada for land, marine, rail, and air POEs. The Committee appreciates progress on efforts to establish preclearance for the mutually agreed upon sites of Billy Bishop Toronto City Airport, Quebec City Jean Lesage International Airport, Montreal Rail, and Rocky Mountaineer and reiterates that such expansion is contingent upon each site meeting all terms and conditions of the agreement. Additionally, the Committee directs CBP to report on the ongoing efforts to establish a customs and immigration pre-clearance facility at Montreal's Central Station to facilitate passenger rail service along Amtrak's Vermonter route, including by directly engaging State Departments of Transportation and providing biannual progress reports to relevant stakeholders and interested parties. The Committee encourages CBP to meet the objectives for preclearance activities, including obligations in advance of reimbursement, authorized by the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–125), and provides necessary funding to collect and expend reimbursements, including anticipated reimbursements for preclearance activities. As Canada has adopted companion legislation, the Committee expects CBP to make progress in negotiations with the Canada Border Services Agency, Transport Canada, and Public Safety Canada on expanding preclearance activities in Canada. The Committee also encourages CBP to consider the significant economic impact that the expansion of preclearance activities in Canada will have for U.S. communities that neighbor the northern border when prioritizing preclearance expansion projects. The Committee urges CBP to re-engage in negotiations with international airports on expansions to the existing preclearance program by prioritizing airports that were previously identified for possible preclearance locations in 2015 and 2016 and that have the highest number of travelers arriving in the U.S. each year. The Committee supports CBP meeting the expansion of the preclearance program as the opportunity for increased traveler volume, increased revenue, and new flight routes are dependent on the success of the program.

Data on Asylum Seekers.—The Committee directs OFO to continue to produce a monthly report detailing for each preceding month: the POEs along the southwest border at which queue management or metering practices have been employed; the number of

asylum seekers processed at each such POE; and the number of asylum seekers turned away from each such POE due to queue management or metering practices. The Committee also requests the report include: CBP's rationale for queue management or metering practices at POEs; capacity and resource constraints leading to or requiring the implementation of queue management or metering practices at POEs; recommendations for alleviating such capacity and resource constraints at POEs; and any agreements or arrangements between CBP, or the Federal Government, and Government of Mexico authorities involving efforts to restrict the number of potential asylum seekers that can access a POE prior to entering the United States. While the Committee acknowledges that CBP has provided some of the data requested, the data is incomplete and not fully responsive to the Committee's prior requests for information. Further, the Committee directs CBP to include within its monthly southwest migration reports data detailing the number of individuals claiming fear, or attempting to claim a fear of return to their home country, in addition to, and separate from, its monthly apprehension and inadmissible statistics. The data should include individuals presenting at both POEs and between POEs, claiming credible fear as a separate, distinct category from either the monthly "apprehensions" or "inadmissibles" statistics. The Committee acknowledges that CBP has provided annual statistics on the number of "credible fear apprehensions" and "credible fear inadmissibles," but directs CBP to disaggregate this data such that individuals claiming credible fear are not included within or counted towards either the "apprehensions" or "inadmissibles" statistics and do so on a monthly basis.

Assessing Options for Fishing Vessels Crew.—The Committee is aware of the workforce requirements and challenges that are unique to the federally managed longline fishing fleet based out of Hawaii and the impacts that are the result of denying U.S. vessel owners and operators the ability to facilitate the employment of foreign crewmen through commercial air travel. The restriction of these crewmen to fishing vessels allows for consideration of a process to permit entry for the immediate transfer of crewmen to onboard vessels on which they reside and are employed to fish exclusively for tuna and other highly migratory species. To mitigate the impacts from restricting crewmen entry, as well as countering illegal, under-reported, and unregulated fishing by foreign fleets including China, the Committee directs CBP to assess options for a limited or temporary use of authority to allow for the entry of designated crewman via air travel and transfer to their place of employment onboard Hawaii-based longline fishing vessels and provide a list of options to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act.

Border Searches and Electronics.—The Committee continues to require CBP to publish annually and make publicly available on its website data pertaining to searches of electronic devices. This data should include: the total number of U.S. persons for which a Governmental entity obtained access to the digital contents of electronic equipment belonging to or in the possession of the U.S. person at the border; the total number and nationality of individuals for which a Governmental entity obtained access to the digital con-

tents of electronic equipment; aggregate data regarding the race and ethnicity of individuals for whom a Governmental entity obtained access to the digital contents of electronic equipment belonging to or in the possession of an individual at the border; and the number of times CBP searched an electronic device at the request of a Federal, State, local or foreign governmental entity, including another component of the Department, or disclosed to such entity information from any searched device.

Environmental Crimes Enforcement.—Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the activities and resources applied towards the enforcement of the Lacey Act amendments of 2008, which help address international deforestation and combat the trade of illegal wildlife and timber products. Additionally, the briefing shall include efforts by CBP to assist the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service with the electronic collection of data as well as continued consultations with trading partners, importers, exporters, and other interested groups as the provisions of the act are fully implemented. Additionally, CBP shall provide the Committee a briefing within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on actions and funding to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing-related activities relating to the illegal timber trade.

Advanced Electronic Data [AED].—The Synthetics Trafficking and Overdose Prevention Act [STOP Act] (Public Law 115–271) required that all packages coming into the United States from foreign countries use Advanced Electronic Data by January 1, 2021. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs CBP, in coordination with the United States Postal Service, to issue a report with a detailed plan for how the USPS can scan every package or letter entering the United States that could contain an illegal opioid. Furthermore, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a report to the Committee on the implementation of the AED initiative. This report must include: (1) total volume received by USPS and volume containing AED; (2) the volume received by country containing AED; (3) number of packages CBP requests to screen and the number actually tendered by the USPS; (4) reports on the number of goods seized during blitzes on Mail Facilities; and (5) volume received from countries exempted from AED by CBP.

Prevent Abduction Program.—The Committee recognizes that Federal law prohibits any one parent from removing a child from the United States with intent to obstruct another parent’s custodial rights. The Committee further recognizes that the International Child Prevention and Abduction Prevention and Return Act (Public Law 113–150) required CBP, in coordination with other Federal agencies, to establish a program to ensure children were not unlawfully removed from the United States in violation of a valid State court order. The Committee appreciates CBP’s efforts to establish the Prevent Abduction Program to meet this statutory requirement and protect the rights of parents and children and further appreciates recent updates on the public facing website about the program. The Committee recognizes that CBP officers have many responsibilities, but officers are sometimes the last oppor-

tunity to prevent an unlawful international parental abduction. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP is directed to report to the Committee on the status of the Prevent Abduction Program, which shall include: (1) the total hours of training CBP officers receive on the issue of international parental child abduction; (2) the accumulative number of children enrolled in the program and the number of children enrolled in the preceding fiscal year; (3) the number of children enrolled in the program who, despite their enrollment in the program, were removed at an air POE, if any; and (4) identification of resources CBP might need to ensure children are not removed from the United States in violation of a valid State court order.

Tariff Evasion.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, OFO shall brief the Committee on its plans to further develop a unique identifier for commercial shippers to identify fraudulent customs declarations and tariff fraud. This briefing should, to the extent practicable, include an operational demonstration.

Cannabis Seizures.—Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a briefing on cannabis seizures, to include products containing cannabis, or related paraphernalia that are possessed, sold, or transferred by a cannabis distributor in compliance with applicable State or Tribal law and regulations.

Global Business Identifier.—The Committee is pleased by the success to date of the Global Business Identifier [GBI] test as a tool to improve U.S. government visibility into imports and facilitate supply chain traceability. The Committee directs CBP to expand the GBI program as feasible and within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, provide a briefing to the Committee on plans for GBI expansion.

International Tourism.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on travel data to the United States that covers fiscal years 2023 to 2025, and includes total number of visitors, mode of entry (air, land, sea port of entry), and total amount of immigration and customs fees collected. The Committee requests the Government Accountability Office, within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, to issue a report studying changes in travel to the United States and impacts on the tourism industry.

Access to Counsel.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing on the requirements, to include cost estimates, to ensure that individuals with lawful travel documents be given a meaningful opportunity within one hour after entering CBP's secondary or deferred inspection to consult with counsel and/or an interested party. In identifying the requirements, CBP should assume that the counsel and interested party shall be allowed to advocate on behalf of the individual and, to the greatest extent practicable, be allowed to appear in person at the secondary or deferred inspection site. Individuals for the purpose of this section shall include a national of the U.S.; an immigrant lawfully admitted for permanent residence who is returning from a temporary visit abroad; an individual seeking admission as an immigrant in possession of a valid unexpired immigrant visa; an individual seeking admission as a nonimmigrant in

possession of a valid unexpired nonimmigrant visa; a refugee; a returning asylee; or an individual who has been approved for parole.

TRADE AND TRAVEL OPERATIONS—OFFICE OF TRADE

Within the total funding recommended for Trade and Travel Operations, including OFO and Office of Trade, the Committee recommends \$499,696,000.

Combatting Forced Labor.—Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307) prohibits the importation of merchandise mined, produced or manufactured, wholly or in part, in any foreign country by forced labor-including forced or indentured child labor. Such merchandise is subject to exclusion and/or seizure to prevent those items from entering the U.S. economy. The Committee commends CBP's Office of Trade for their increased efforts to identify and prevent entry of such merchandise.

The Committee directs CBP to allocate not less than Fiscal Year 2025 levels to forced labor enforcement capabilities and to continue to support implementation of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act [UFLPA] (Public Law 117–78) and support additional personnel, technological capability, training, and other activities to faithfully implement the law and protect U.S. consumers from products tainted by forced labor, and reduce unintended impacts on supply chains. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on implementation of the UFLPA, including an update on addressing the challenge of transshipment of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region-related goods, the tools and technology CBP deploys to enhance enforcement of the law, steps to coordinate international engagement to prevent bifurcated supply chains or dumping grounds for the products of forced labor, the obstacles to enforcing UFLPA in cases of rail, road, and air transportation, and CBP engagement with shippers to ensure timely but full review of shipments flagged for review.

Sugar Inspection.—The Committee is concerned about possible circumvention with respect to imported molasses at northern border POEs. Therefore, the Committee directs CBP to coordinate with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Marketing Service as it implements directives contained in Senate Report 118–193. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, CBP shall brief the Committee on this effort, to include any enforcement actions taken as a result of the aforementioned directives.

Trade Enforcement.—The Committee continues to support a range of trade enforcement activities pertaining to intellectual property rights and online anti-counterfeiting. The Committee directs CBP to expand its partnership with the USPS to provide advance electronic data to identify counterfeit goods and to enhance communication with rights holders through sharing specific detention information and images, as recommended in the March 2021 Commercial Customs Operations Advisory Committee background paper. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a report to the Committee detailing implementation of this directive.

Combatting Transshipment.—The Committee is aware of the continued efforts by some foreign traders to circumvent U.S. trade laws and evade duty payments by transshipping products through third party countries. Therefore, the Committee continues to direct CBP to modify targeting criteria and make additional changes necessary to provide CBP with the administrative flexibility required to identify transshipped products.

Imported Wood Products.—The Committee recognizes the majority of U.S. manufactured finished wood products require a combination of domestically grown species with international species, the latter of which cannot be grown in the United States. Multiple Federal agencies, including CBP, are jointly responsible for overseeing processes with respect to clearing imported wood products at U.S. ports of entry. The Committee supports further coordination across the agencies with respect to wood product imports and directs CBP to provide a report to the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act detailing CBP's current role in the wood importation declaration process, how it interacts with other agencies, and concrete steps the agencies can take to expedite shipments that are delayed.

Section 321 Data Pilot.—The Committee recognizes the importance of CBP's Section 321 Data Pilot program, which is a public-private partnership mitigating risk and expediting legitimate low value e-commerce shipments entering the U.S. under de minimis procedures. The Committee requests CBP provide a briefing on next steps based on the results of the pilot to include potential expansion that identifies the costs and benefits to government and industry by accelerating data collection and deterring illegal practices. Additionally, the Committee requests GAO review the findings and merits of the Section 321 Data Pilot program to include whether additional legislative authorities would improve CBP's ability to collect data for goods imported under de minimis.

Report on CBP Authority to Investigate Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties [AD/CVD] Circumvention.—The Committee notes that, since passage of the Enforce and Protect Act [EAPA] (Public Law 114–125), CBP has identified over \$1,000,000,000 in AD/CVD duties that have since been repaid. However, CBP does not currently have self-initiation authority to investigate circumvention allegations. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall submit a report on whether self-initiation authority would allow CBP to pursue more circumvention cases and extend existing investigations deeper into supply chains fully and whether such authority would result in greater enforcement.

U.S. Foreign-Trade Zones [FTZs].—Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a briefing on the current state of FTZs, the performance measures used to evaluate the impact of FTZs, the level of support provided by CBP, and plans for expanding FTZs. Additionally, CBP shall include with the briefing a plan for incorporating requirements relating to FTZs in the OFO Workforce Staffing Model. The Committee directs CBP to use within funds provided to create a FTZ-dedicated regional staffing program that aligns with CBP Field Office structure, and reports to dedicated personnel at CBP Headquarters.

Transparency of Import Data for AD/CVD Enforcement.—The Committee is concerned that importers involved in the evasion or circumvention of antidumping and countervailing duty [AD/CVD] orders may continue to receive confidential treatment for vessel manifest data under 19 C.F.R. §103.31, limiting visibility into high-risk trade flows. The Committee directs CBP to review its confidentiality policies as they apply to importers, consignees, or HTS codes subject to active Enforce and Protect Act [EAPA] investigations or ongoing AD/CVD enforcement actions. CBP shall submit a report to the Committee within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act outlining potential administrative or regulatory reforms to enhance transparency in these cases, while preserving legitimate confidentiality protections for compliant importers.

Enforcement of AD Orders on Magnesium Metal.—The Committee remains concerned about evasion of antidumping duties on magnesium metal, particularly through transshipment and alloy blending practices intended to obscure Chinese origin. The Committee encourages CBP, in coordination with the Department of Commerce, to enhance scrutiny of supply chains involving third-country foundries and recycling operations that import Chinese magnesium for reprocessing. The Committee urges CBP to expand use of production verification tools and to strengthen international cooperation with key trading partners to address these vulnerabilities without undermining legitimate trade.

Solar Panel Stockpiling.—The Committee is concerned that Chinese solar companies have been found to be shipping products through Southeast Asian countries for minor processing in an attempt to avoid paying antidumping and countervailing duties. The Committee notes that since December 3, 2024, these illegal circumventions have resulted in stockpiles of Chinese solar panels remaining in the U.S. unutilized by the deadline. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs CBP to provide a detailed report addressing the agency's enforcement action taken with respect to the anti-stockpiling Utilization Requirement concerning the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders on Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells and Modules Imported from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam (as detailed in 88 Fed. Reg. 57419), including the cumulative amount of pending duties for unutilized panels and the total duties recovered as a result of such enforcement actions.

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS

Center for Air and Marine Drone Exploitation [CAMDEx].—The Committee includes an increase of \$2,750,000 for the drone exploitation program within Air and Marine Operations [AMO] to counter threats posed by hostile Small Unmanned Aerial System. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall brief the Committee on the program's progress.

Counter-UAS [c-UAS] Operations.—The Committee is concerned about the use of drones by transnational criminal organizations in border areas. CBP, in coordination with the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis, shall provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act outlining the current threats posed by the use of drones by transnational

criminal organizations along the border, the resources necessary to deter this threat, and any authorities or resources that would allow for CBP to better interdict and deter narco-drones, including consolidation of the existing concepts of operations [CONOPS] in southwest border sectors into a single CONOPS overlaying the entire southwest land border.

Office of International Affairs.—The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act on recommendations to, in conjunction with the Department of State, expand information campaigns in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras through social and behavior change communication advertising the dangers of irregular migration to the United States and educating citizens of those countries about legal pathways.

Persistent Maritime Domain Awareness [MDA].—The Committee recognizes there are benefits and efficiencies to be gained by deploying uncrewed surface vehicles [USVs] for homeland security missions, specifically interdiction related efforts. Therefore, the Committee directs AMO to continue to work with the CBP Innovation Team [INVNT] and with industry partners to conduct a persistent, long duration MDA demonstration in an area where illicit maritime activity is known to be concentrated.

Tethered Aerostat Radar System [TARS].—The Committee is aware that TARS employs a legacy radar system that operates in the contested L-band of the electromagnetic spectrum, requires regular maintenance but oftentimes lacks replacement parts due to its age, and may not adequately meet the evolving surveillance mission requirements at the southwest border largely due to the proliferation of drones. The Committee directs CBP to report on innovative options to address these challenges within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act.

ENTERPRISE SERVICES

Mission Support Contracting.—The Committee repeats its request for CBP to provide, within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, an inventory of all Enterprise Services contracts organized by category, to identify opportunities to save costs with a plan to reduce current duplication, and to consolidate to leverage economies of scale. To promote more efficient and effective use of these resources, CBP shall apply advanced analytics and machine learning tools to develop an inventory and identify opportunities to save costs.

Caregivers, Child Care Services and Employee Resiliency.—The Committee continues support for suicide prevention clinicians, child care services, and human resources activities and provides an increase of \$6,000,000. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a report to the Committees on its wellness and suicide prevention efforts, including existing and planned strategies and initiatives, and the accessibility of the Department's telemental health and employee assistant pilot. The Committee continues to encourage the Department to work with organizations who have demonstrated success using a proven mental health model.

Independent Verification and Validation [IV&V].—Not later than 30 days after the last day of each fiscal quarter, the Committee di-

rects the Commissioner to submit a report on IV&V, including: (1) any Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 acquisition programs that have IV&V resources assigned; and (2) a summary of the findings of any IV&V activities or an explanation for why no such verification and validation has been performed.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2025	\$850,170,000
Committee recommendation	570,051,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$570,051,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], as included in the table below.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Program Funding for Border Security Assets and Infrastructure	
Innovative Technology	20,000
BECN-ES	46,800
BECN-iBOS	29,800
Program Funding for Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure	
Fentanyl Initiative: NII Outbound	100,000
Electronic Export Manifest Capability (Outbound)	10,000
Program Funding for Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure	
AWI	10,000
International Rail (IRAIL)	1,300
Radiation Portal Monitor Program (RPMP)	20,478
Radiation Portal Monitor Replacement Program (RPM RP)	13,900
Program Funding for Construction and Facility Improvements	
Border Patrol Facilities	60,000
OFO Facilities	187,000
Program Funding for Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	
Revenue Modernization	4,973
Financial Systems Enhancements	5,000
Employee Lifecycle Program (EL360)	3,000
S4HANA	32,000
UPRO	25,800

Identifying Impact of Border Security Investments.—The Committee is committed to providing funding to strengthen the security of U.S. borders in a smart, data-driven manner that is informed by robust, cost-benefit analysis that incorporates all types of border security assets and is tied to identified capability gaps. As part of CBP’s briefing of the fiscal year 2027 request, CBP shall provide the Committee the outcome of such analysis.

Border Security Technology.—The Committee directs CBP to reallocate funding as appropriate to ensure technology is deployed at the locations where it will have the greatest impact on CBP’s ability to identify and interdict illicit activity. 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. The Committee directs CBP to ensure that the appropriate amount of technology is piloted, tested, and deployed along the northern bor-

der, in addition to the southern border. CBP shall notify the Committee quarterly on the operational availability of all fixed, relocatable, and mobile surveillance systems deployed by CBP throughout the United States, including maintenance needs of such systems and the agency's maintenance plan for keeping the systems operational, including recapitalization or replacement of systems.

Transitioning Innovative Technologies and Equipment Into CBP Operations.—The Committee continues support for CBP's Innovation Team and the progress the agency has made in identifying, piloting, and evaluating innovative capabilities that likely would have previously gone undiscovered. Key to the success of this program is the ability of the agency to transition successful pilots into operations. The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter on: the current rate of pilots that have transitioned to operations; the performance impact to operations as a result of the transition; a plan to evaluate whether there are common indicators for unsuccessful pilots; and recommendations to incentivize CBP programs to participate and ultimately execute promising capabilities. Further, the Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act on the outreach to frontline personnel that informs decisions on piloting innovative capabilities.

Non-Intrusive Inspection [NII] at Ports of Entry.—CBP shall continue to provide monthly updates to the Committee on the obligation of all funds for NII equipment along with actual and projected performance gains as a result of deployments for NII funded in this or prior appropriations, including funding provided through Public Law 119–21. Those updates shall include progress on incorporating AI/ML capabilities to aid in faster detection of anomalies. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the status of NII coverage in pre-primary lanes along the southwest border and to report on whether the increase in pre-primary screening will create additional alarms at POEs, impacting current secondary inspection capacity and possibly the workflow of other Federal agencies that may not have sufficient opportunity to plan for additional resource needs.

The Committee encourages CBP, in coordination with S&T and private sector partners, to conduct research and development activities to enhance existing equipment and develop advanced mobile NII equipment for large-scale cargo and other items requiring screening. Such activities should include an examination of how enhanced mobile systems could contribute to saving taxpayer dollars. Not later than 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a report on the current status of mobile NII technology and proposals for enhancing it.

Deterring Illicit Substances.—The Committee is aware of CBP's ongoing testing of innovative technologies, including recent testing of radiation-free passive cargo scanning technology, and encourages CBP's efforts to leverage evolving and advanced capabilities to accelerate progress in achieving screening goals to detect, interdict, and deter the flow of illicit drugs and other contraband at the POEs. The Committee seeks to ensure CBP dedicates the necessary

resources to procuring technologies, including NII and passive radiation scanning, as well as X-ray/Gamma-ray imaging of cargo and conveyances, that detect, interdict, and deter the flow of illicit drugs, including fentanyl, carfentanil, and heroin. The dramatic influx of fentanyl into the United States, including through the mail, is contributing substantially to the opioid epidemic. The Committee supports CBP's continued efforts to combat this influx through the acquisition of portable chemical screening capabilities necessary to determine the presence of fentanyl and other narcotics, including lab equipment, decontamination solutions, personal protective equipment, and other consumables, and increasing the number of scientists at POEs and consignment facilities to rapidly interpret screening test results.

Land Ports of Entry.—While the Committee continues direction to CBP to provide to the Committee its annual report prioritizing facility needs at LPOEs with the annual budget submission, the Committee notes significant delays with this submission. The Committee directs CBP to take appropriate steps to ensure submission of the report in a timely manner. CBP shall continue to work with GSA and the Office of Management and Budget on this 5-year strategy to modernize POEs. Specific attention shall be paid to the health, safety, and welfare needs of CBP officers. Special consideration shall also be considered for facilities where reconfiguration or upgrades will improve the flow of local traffic and allow local residents to move freely in their own communities. Additionally, CBP shall provide a detailed report and timeline within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act outlining completion of the Blue Water Bridge Plaza expansion project and any steps taken in the last fiscal year toward project completion. The report shall align with the annual LPOE priority list, outline projected CBP costs, and should explain how CBP will engage with State and local entities and the specific milestones and timeline for the project's completion. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP, working with GSA, shall provide the Committee with a briefing on plans to execute the funds provided in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–58) and whether there are any significant changes involving the 26 LPOE projects supported in that act. The Committee also acknowledges that CBP and GSA findings in their completed feasibility study for the expansion and modernization of land ports of entry would increase CBP's capacity to facilitate increased international trade and interdict fentanyl. The Committee urges CBP to work expeditiously with GSA to prioritize modernization and expansion on its 5-year Capital Investment Plan while adhering to the proposals in the completed feasibility study. As part of this briefing, CBP shall also provide the Committee an update on steps to “rebuild” the annual 5-year LPOE plan.

The Committee acknowledges that CBP and GSA findings in their completed feasibility study for the expansion and modernization of the Santa Teresa LPOE. The Committee directs CBP to report to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on a timeline for a project design study and environmental impact assessment for this LPOE during Fiscal Year 2026. Additionally, CBP shall provide a detailed report and timeline within 90

days of the date of enactment of this act outlining the Dennis DeConcini Port of Entry modernization project and a detailed timeline for project completion and outline projected CBP costs, and explain how CBP will engage with State and local entities and the specific milestones and timeline for the project's completion.

Construction and Facility Improvements.—

Additionally, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall submit a report to the Committee that includes:

- (1) the details of the design and construction process for new or renovated Border Patrol facilities, including stations, processing centers, and checkpoints;
- (2) detailed requirements for each facility currently funded or proposed for funding, including buildings, parking facilities, sally ports, vehicle maintenance facilities, fueling stations, temporary detainee holding facilities, and kennels;
- (3) for each currently funded facility:
 - (a) the total amount funded, obligated, and expended, by fiscal year; and
 - (b) if funds were obligated to an outside agency (e.g., General Services Administration and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), the obligation and expenditure status of those funds;
- (4) for each currently funded facility and for proposed facilities, a construction schedule and associated expenditure plan broken out by quarter (to include funds appropriated through other agencies);
- (5) For each requirement described in (2):
 - (a) the severability of each requirement that is specific to the location;
 - (b) confirmation that each requirement is an independently awardable option for all contracts currently funded;
 - (c) the requirements for facilities that are unfunded; and
 - (d) the requirements for facilities described in (2) that are unfunded; and
- (6) the number of personnel to be assigned at each location, with confirmation the design is scoped to address current and anticipated future staffing needs.

The report shall also include a detailed plan to improve CBP's cost estimating capability for these facilities.

Advanced Training Center [ATC].—The Committee continues to support the investments made at the ATC's construction of the Instructional Design Center/Distance Learning Center. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall brief the Committee on progress made with the use of previously appropriated funds.

PC&I Spend Plan.—The Committee reminds CBP of the continuing requirement for a detailed PC&I Spend Plan and, once submitted, updated and shared with the Committee in a timely manner if there are any deviations from congressional direction provided concerning the purpose of funds provided and any changes from the plan.

Maritime Patrol Aircraft [MPA] Support.—Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall brief the Committee on existing capabilities to test complex hardware, software configurations, and inter-component/international partner tactical data communications systems essential to the CBP MPA mission. The briefing shall identify existing requirements for such capabilities and options, including accessing other DHS component facilities, to meet requirements.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement [ICE] is the principal investigative agency within the Department of Homeland Security. ICE is responsible for securing the Nation's borders, enforcing U.S. immigration laws, and safeguarding cyberspace through the enforcement of Federal laws that govern trade and travel, including but not limited to narcotics enforcement, financial crimes, child exploitation, and human smuggling.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total appropriations of \$10,769,805,000 for ICE. This amount is in addition to estimated fee collections of \$409,500,000.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level:

IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2025 enacted	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	9,986,542	10,740,305
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	55,520	29,500
Total, Immigration and Customs Enforcement	10,042,062	10,769,805

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2025	\$9,986,542,000
Committee recommendation	10,760,505,000

The ICE Operations and Support [O&S] appropriation provides for the enforcement of immigration and customs laws, related intelligence activities, and the detention and removal of illicit people and goods. In addition to directly appropriated resources, funding is derived from the following existing offsetting collections:

Immigration Inspection User Fee.—ICE derives funds from user fees to support the costs of detention and removals in connection with international inspection activities at airports and seaports, as authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356).

Student Exchange Visitor Program Fee.—ICE collects fees from foreign students, exchange visitors, schools, and universities to certify, monitor, and audit participating exchange programs.

Immigration Breached Bond/Detention Fund.—ICE derives funds from the recovery of breached cash and surety bonds in excess of \$8,000,000, as authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356), and from a portion of fees charged under

section 245(i) of that act to support the cost of the detention of aliens.

Detention and Removal Office Fee.—ICE collects fees from bonds filed by individuals arriving at an air or sea port of entry where the individual is needed to testify in the prosecution of a person for violating a State or Federal law. These fees cover the costs incurred during the stay of removal, if granted. The collections are also used to fund some Custody Operations non-bed general expenses [GE].

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Annual ICE Report.—The Committee continues the direction under this heading outlined in Senate Report 118–85.

Contract Notifications.—ICE shall inform the Committees five days prior to any substantive change to any contract that is greater than \$5,000,000. Substantive changes include but are not limited to modifications, renegotiations, recompetes, extensions, and terminations.

Financial Management.—The Committee holds serious concerns regarding ICE’s ability to sustainably manage congressionally appropriated funds for the duration of a given fiscal year. ICE is directed to adhere to the recommendations outlined in GAO–24–106550 expeditiously. The Committee further directs ICE to update the Committee on a quarterly basis its progress toward implementing all GAO–24–106550 recommendations.

Initial Obligation Plan.—The bill continues language requiring ICE to provide an initial obligation plan to the Committee within 45 days of the date of enactment of this act.

Monthly Reporting Requirements.—ICE is directed to continue the monthly reporting requirements outlined in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying Public Law 118–47.

Execution of Funding Provided in P.L. 119–21.—The Committee includes a new Administrative Provision requiring quarterly updates on ICE’s execution of funding provided in P.L. 119–21, particularly as it relates to detention and transportation operations. The Committee views the resources entrusted to ICE under P.L. 119–21 as setting the foundation for transformational growth for how ICE conducts its operations, and will need to work closely with ICE to align base funding with those resources. These quarterly updates will help inform future base funding investments to be made in such a way as to ensure a seamless transition for ICE operations at the end of the period of availability for funding provided in P.L. 119–21.

HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

Additional Agents.—The Committee recognizes significant increases in seizures of illicit contraband, both inbound and outbound, by made by U.S. Customs and Border Protection [CBP]. The Committee provides funding for 50 additional HSI agents to augment ICE’s ability to investigate these seizures and directs that these additional personnel be used exclusively for investigations stemming from CBP seizures or interdictions. The Committee strongly believes that focusing on investigations, arrests and dismantling criminal networks will help stem the flow of illicit mate-

rials by delivering consequences to bad actors. ICE is directed to brief the Committee within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act on the geographic locations that they plan to deploy these additional agents, as well as the measurements of effectiveness that ICE will use to assess the impact of the investment.

Additional Fentanyl, Opioids, and other Synthetic Narcotics Investments.—The recommendation includes an additional \$7,000,000 to assist with the investigation of crimes related to the smuggling of opioids and synthetic narcotics, and to support procurement of technologies that utilizes artificial intelligence and machine learning to enhance traditional methods of investigation. ICE, in conjunction with the DHS OCIO and Chief AI Officer, is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on a plan to execute this funding and the impact it will have on the DHS enterprise.

Advanced Analytics.—The Committee supports HSI's continued efforts to grow its advanced analytics capabilities in support of HSI counterproliferation investigations. The Committee provides \$1,000,000 to continue and expand the advanced analytics work of HSI's Counterproliferation Mission Center.

Aggressively Pursuing Illegal E-Cigarette Importation.—The Committee is concerned that, despite the vast quantities of e-cigarettes being illegally imported into the U.S., there are few arrests, indictments, and convictions of the perpetrators. The recommendation includes an increase of not less than \$5,000,000 for the National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center to increase its criminal investigations with respect to misdeclarations of illicit e-vapor products, through its Tobacco Program, in an effort to improve prosecution rates.

Center for Countering Human Trafficking [CCHT].—The recommendation includes funding to implement the requirements of the Countering Human Trafficking Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–322). The Committee also recommends continued support for the Department of Homeland Security's Blue Campaign, to educate the American public about the signs of trafficking and how they can help victims and bring suspected traffickers to justice.

Child Exploitation.—The recommendation continues enhancements provided in prior fiscal years for the Child Exploitation Investigations Unit at the Cyber Crimes Center. The recommendation also includes funding for the campaign to combat child sexual exploitation and abuse [CSEA] and an increase of \$6,000,000 for Child Sexual Abuse Material [CSAM] investigations. The Committee directs HSI to provide a spend plan for this enhanced funding, including funding that will be spent on forced labor investigations, within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act.

Cross-Border Financial Crime Center.—The Committee recommends an additional \$2,000,000 for the Cross-Border Financial Crime Center. HSI is directed to provide a briefing within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act detailing the current scope of operations, any major achievements, and any major resource gaps that are hindering investigations.

International Forensic Science Research.—HSI shall provide a briefing within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act to the Committee on partnerships with external academic partners aim-

ing to grow existing efforts on international forensic science research. The briefing shall include any efforts to build holistic approaches to combating transnational crime organizations. The Committee is supportive of the Department's engagement with academic research partners as a proactive and multilayered approach to policing and combating international crime syndicates and activities.

Fentanyl Precursors.—While the majority of the fentanyl that continues to devastate American communities is smuggled across our borders as a finished product, domestic manufacturing of fentanyl is steadily increasing. Often under derivative names to mask their true purpose, precursor chemicals available online are a critical component to fentanyl manufacturing. The Committee encourages HSI to use its analytical abilities 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.

Full Title 21 Authority for HSI.—The Committee continues the requirement under this heading in Senate Report 118–85.

Forced Labor and Child Exploitation.—The Committee is concerned with recent reports of forced child labor and human trafficking, particularly with respect to unaccompanied minors. The Committee applauds HSI's efforts to investigate and combat these crimes and understands that continued efforts in this area necessitate coordination with other departments and agencies across the Federal Government. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, DHS, in coordination with the Department of Labor, shall brief the Committee on how they are working together to combat forced child labor and provide recommendations for improved coordination. Additionally, within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, DHS shall submit a report on the number of referrals from the Department of Health and Human Services related to possible instances of forced child labor and human trafficking.

Human Exploitation Rescue Operative [HERO].—The Committee continues to support the concept of paid HERO apprenticeships.

Human Rights Violators.—The Committee is concerned by the large number of suspected human rights violators from foreign countries who have found safe haven in the United States. The Committee directs ICE to continue its efforts to investigate, remove, and prosecute individuals who have committed human rights abuses, including persecution, genocide, severe violations of religious freedom, torture, extrajudicial killing, use or recruitment of child soldiers, crimes against humanity, or war crimes. ICE shall report to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act on the following: the total number of prosecutions and investigations of human rights offenses and other offenses committed and their outcomes, delineated by serious human rights violators within each of the last five fiscal years; the efforts of ICE to increase the number of human rights investigations and prosecutions; and any organizational, resource, or legal impediment to investigating and prosecuting more human rights violators, including whether the identified amount above is sufficient. ICE shall also update the Committee on base funding for this effort.

The National Intellectual Property Rights Coordination Center [IPR Center].—The Committee directs HSI to ensure that it appropriately staffs the National IPR Center to facilitate continued enforcement actions against theft of U.S. intellectual property, particularly online.

National Academy for Advanced Training and Leadership [NAATL].—The Committee recognizes the importance of providing cutting-edge training and leadership opportunities for criminal investigators in a rapidly evolving environment, and is disappointed in a lack of progress in completing construction work at NAATL. ICE is directed to provide a brief, in collaboration with the General Services Administration, on progress made at the facility within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter. The first briefing shall include a summary and timeline of efforts made to complete work at this facility, and lessons learned from any process issues that have caused a delay.

Office of Intelligence.—The Committee notes increasingly advanced and sophisticated digital operations by Transnational Criminal Organizations [TCO] and provides an additional \$3,000,000 for procurement of threat intelligence, data analytics, artificial intelligence and managed attribution capabilities to help counter this threat. The HSI Office of Intelligence is directed to brief the Committees within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act to provide an assessment of TCO activity and current trends, particularly related to the threat of fentanyl smuggling, how their intelligence informs ICE operations, any capability gaps and their associated resource requirements, and how they plan to leverage these additional funds to counteract illicit TCO activity.

Organized Supply Chain Crime.—The Committee is concerned with the alarming rise of organized crime targeting the U.S. supply chain. Organized Theft Groups, including transnational criminal organizations, are utilizing a variety of illicit means to steal cargo and systematically target all stages of the supply chain, from agricultural producers to transportation to distribution to retail. The negative economic effects and public safety concerns stemming from organized crime are impacting all facets of the American economy, including the security of our food, the movement of cargo by rail and commercial motor vehicle, and the systematic targeting of retail outlets. Therefore, the Committee provides \$2,000,000 for HSI to establish a Cargo Theft-Crime Coordination section within the Cross-Border Financial Crimes Center to ensure a coordinated, multi-agency, intelligence-based, and prosecutor-led approach to identifying, disrupting, and dismantling those poly-criminal organizations responsible for putting our supply chains and Nation at risk. 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 high volumes of organized crime, and utilize that data to coordinate HSI's resources and response in collaboration with other government agencies, including but not limited to the FBI, Drug Enforcement Agency [DEA], ATF, and DOJ. In addition, the Committee recognizes the unique ways HSI can mitigate and investigate these crimes using its broad cross-border authorities and en-

courages HSI to consider organized supply chain crime among its BEST activities.

Protecting Vulnerable Children.—The Committee continues the requirement under this heading in Senate Report 118–85 to detail costs associated with expanding the Mutual Agreement between Government and Employers [IMAGE].

Repository for Analytics in a Virtual Environment [RAVEEn].—The Committee understands the value of utilizing Artificial Intelligence in law enforcement capabilities, but stresses the need to ensure privacy and public accountability associated with the growth of these tools. The Committee strongly encourages HSI to update all required Privacy notices, and to identify, develop and monitor potential violations of civil rights and civil liberties as further development occurs.

Shadow Wolves.—The Committee provides an additional \$2,000,000 for the Shadow Wolves program to address recruitment and retention challenges that have prevented the program from expanding. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE is required to provide a briefing on their recruitment and retention efforts for this program and a spend plan for these funds.

Trade-Based Money Laundering [TBML] Schemes.—The Committee directs HSI to provide a briefing on current HSI efforts to combat TBML schemes and resources that may be required to enhance these efforts within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act.

ENFORCEMENT AND REMOVAL OPERATIONS

Access to Oversight.—The Committee recognizes the role that oversight plays in ensuring that detention centers are safe and healthy for individuals in custody and for staff. ICE is directed to ensure that individuals in custody have the opportunity to confidentially contact oversight entities without retaliation, at no cost to the individual in custody. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall brief the Committee on the facility-specific level existing method of outreach to oversight entities and whether such outreach is monitored by ICE or contractors. Additionally, ICE shall provide a summary of efforts in place to deter retaliation should outreach occur. ICE is discouraged from limiting access to oversight entities in any fashion that would only permit the individual in custody to go through ICE or a contractor to reach oversight entities.

Intensive Alien Supervision Program.—ICE shall continue to brief the Committee on any ATD contracts it awards under this program. The monthly reports shall continue as outlined under this heading in Senate Report 118–85 and as outlined under the heading “ATD Program” in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47. The Committee directs ICE to continue to publish annually the following policies and data relating to ATD: guidance for referral, placement, escalation, and de-escalation decisions; enrollment by Field Office; information on the length of enrollment broken down by type of ATD; and a breakdown of enrollment by type and point of apprehension. The Committee further directs ICE to report on a monthly basis a description of the steps it is taking to close the Government Accountability Office’s recommendations

in “Alternatives to Detention: ICE Needs to Better Assess Program Performance and Improve Oversight” (GAO–22–104529) until such recommendations have been closed.

ATD Metrics Reporting.—Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, and monthly thereafter, ICE shall provide to the Committee standardized data on all ATD programs, compliance with court hearing attendance, compliance with final order of removal, number of removals of ATD participants, number of individuals removed from ATD prior to termination of proceedings, number of ATD program violations for enrolled participants in each program that occurred in the prior month, whether the individual was subject to an enforcement action upon such program violation, number of recent border entrants enrolled in ATD without electronic monitoring, number of individuals enrolled in ATD on continuous GPS monitoring in total and disaggregated by nationality, number of individuals enrolled in ATD subject to curfew in total and disaggregated by nationality, total size of the non-detained docket, compliance data of individuals on the non-detained docket not enrolled in an ATD program, disaggregating persons previously enrolled in ATD, and those that were never enrolled.

ATD Technology.—The Committee is concerned with the cost effectiveness of some of the technology utilized to manage the non-detained docket. The Committee directs ICE to explore the feasibility of utilizing wearable, cost effective technologies that achieve law enforcement objectives within the program. ICE shall report to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, on potential external vendors, a cost estimate, and the number of those on the non-detained docket that would meet qualifications for such technologies.

Custody Operations.—The recommendation provides funding to maintain 50,000 detention beds.

Detention of Stateless Aliens.—ICE shall identify individuals in its custody who are stateless and shall continue to work, in conjunction with the Department of State, to secure a travel document for the individual’s removal to a third country, including one where the individual has family ties, had previously held residence, or has some other connection. For those stateless individuals for whom there is no significant likelihood of removal in the reasonably foreseeable future, ICE shall, after considering whether the individual poses a danger to the community or is a flight risk, facilitate the release of such individuals under Alternatives to Detention or order of release on recognizance. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, ICE is directed to report to the Committee on the number of stateless individuals in detention, the number of stateless individuals removed, and the number released from detention.

Detained Population Statistics.—ICE shall continue to submit the report required under section 216 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2021 (division F of Public Law 116–260) with respect to the period beginning 15 days after the date of the enactment of this act and semimonthly thereafter, and include additional requirements as follows:

1. Statistics on the number of detainees by race, ethnicity, age, and nationality over multiple fiscal years;

2. Statistics on the number of detainees who are minors, including whether they are unaccompanied;
3. Statistics on the number of detainees by number of criminal convictions and by number of pending criminal charges over multiple fiscal years, broken out by whether those convictions and charges are for violent crimes or felonies; and
4. Statistics on individuals enrolled in the Alternatives to Detention program and the criteria for escalation and de-escalation and application of such criteria.

Detention Standards and Inspections.—The Committee continues the direction under this heading in Senate Report 118–85. The Committee looks forward to receiving further briefings from ICE on resource requirements to achieve full PREA compliance at all facilities.

Enforcement Surrounding Emergency Shelters.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall brief the Committee on enforcement operations surrounding emergency shelters and other evacuation-related facilities during and following a disaster.

Health and Safety in Immigration Detention.—The Committee directs ICE to ensure medical access for detention beds belonging to the Bureau of Prisons, DOD facilities, State and local jails, and any other detention facility space. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement shall submit a report to the Committee on Appropriations on the agency’s plan to improve the provision of medical services to detained persons in its custody. To support the health and wellbeing of detained individuals, the Committee recommends ICE ensure individuals in ICE custody have ample recreation space and access to nutrition outside of regular mealtimes to account for varying nutritional and medical needs across the detained population when appropriate. ICE shall ensure that individuals in any form of segregation, including medical segregation, also have ample recreation time.

ICE Public Reporting.—ICE shall continue updating its public website on a quarterly basis with the following information:

1. Arrests by country of citizenship and criminal history;
2. Arrests over time disaggregated by single adults and members of family units, the agency conducting the initial arrest for civil immigration violations, whether the arrest was made on Tribal land, the number of arrests disaggregated by fugitive arrest or custodial arrest;
3. Arrests by Area of Responsibility; and
4. Removal data as outlined in the section in this report entitled *Removal Orders Reporting*.

Hunger Strikes.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE is directed to make public the following data quarterly: (1) the number of individuals known to be presently on a hunger strike (as defined by the 2011 Performance Based National Detention Standards); and (2) the number of individuals who have participated in a hunger strike who were also subject to force feeding, hydration or forced urinary catheterization or involuntary blood draws. Additionally, ICE shall provide the Committee with the projected costs associated with hunger strikes per fiscal year, which

shall include costs for equipment, additional medical supplies, and transportation, as applicable.

Intensive Supervision Appearance Program [ISAP] Utilization.—Within 90 days of the date of the enactment of this act, ICE shall provide the Committee a report that examines the alternatives to detention program. The report shall identify all consequences for noncompliance options currently available within the ATD program, identify how many individuals remain on ATD through the duration of their immigration court proceedings, provide the associated costs to provide ATD services for the duration of such immigration proceedings, identify how many times in the prior fiscal year a form of de-escalation was utilized in the program and whether such de-escalation was in accordance with existing policy, and whether any such individuals who are determined to be non-compliant are escalated to a higher level of supervision, which shall include the basis for such escalation and the noncompliant act.

Language Access.—The Committee directs ICE to ensure that language access is available, and services are high quality and accurate. ICE shall ensure that translation services to facilitate language access are available at no cost to individuals in custody. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall brief the Committee on all existing language access contracts, efforts, or plans and identify the costs and challenges associated with improving and expanding language access to ensure that individuals in custody understand their rights and obligations, have access to competent counsel, and understand ICE staff while in custody.

Law Enforcement Support Center [LESC].—The Committee directs ICE to ensure that current operations performed by the LESC remain centralized at the LESC facility in Williston, Vermont, and that these operations are not unnecessarily duplicated elsewhere. The Committee directs ICE to ensure that the LESC has the resources and approvals necessary to fully utilize its recruitment incentives program. The LESC is also encouraged to use hiring campaigns, education, and outreach, including coordination with nearby community, technical, and State colleges and universities.

Parental Interests Directive.—ICE is reminded of the directive under this heading in Senate Report 118–85.

Removal of Parents of U.S. Citizen Children.—The Committee continues its requirement that the Department submit data to the Committee on the removal of parents of U.S. citizen children semi-annually.

Removal Orders Reporting.—The Committee continues the requirement under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47 to provide quarterly briefings on removal orders. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, this briefing shall also include the total number of non-executable final orders of removal and the number of non-executable final orders that are due to aliens not meeting current enforcement priorities.

Removal Flight Reporting.—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, ICE shall provide a report to the Committee that includes:

1. the monthly number of removal flights conducted during the reporting period;

2. the number of people removed on each flight;
3. the citizenship of the individuals removed;
4. the statutory authority claimed for each removal;
5. the number of removals within each criminality category, as defined in the integrated decision support system, disaggregated by gender;
6. the number of migrants removed with removal orders, including the agency that issued the removal order, i.e. Executive Office for Immigration Review [EOIR] or DHS; and
7. the average cost per removal flight.

Further, within 60 days of the enactment of this act, and every 30 days thereafter, ICE shall make available on a publicly accessible website the number of flights chartered to transfer migrants to Naval Station Guantanamo Bay, the cost of each of those chartered flights, the number of migrants on each flight, and the cost to the U.S. Government house a migrant on Naval Station Guantanamo Bay. The website must also list from which congressionally appropriated account the money is being drawn.

Reporting Requirements.—ICE shall continue to provide results of detention inspections on a public facing website within 60 days of each inspection in a similar fashion as required of inspection reports in fiscal year 2021. ICE is directed to make public all final detention facility inspection reports within 60 days of inspection; complete and make public an initial report regarding any in-custody death within 30 days of such death, with subsequent reporting to be completed and released within 60 days of the initial report unless additional time is required for redacting personally identifiable information; make public a full list, updated monthly, of all facilities in use for detention of adults or children, including the average daily population, the type of contract, the governing detention standards, and the complement of on-board medical and mental health personnel; ensure that non-governmental organizations are provided with independent and timely access to all facilities for the purpose of providing representation, legal education, and programming, and for purposes of monitoring and visitation; and update detainee location information in the ICE Detainee Online Locator system within 48 hours of detention and 24 hours of completion of any transfer.

Segregated Housing in Detention.—The Committee directs ICE to report to the Committee beginning within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act and then quarterly thereafter, on use of segregation in ICE facilities and facilities that contract with ICE for detention purposes during the preceding fiscal year, including an overview of all placements in segregation by facility, the duration of such placements, and the rationale for such placements.

Sensitive Locations and Protected Areas.—The Committee continues a requirement to provide officers with guidance and training for engaging with victims and witnesses of crime, and the conduct of enforcement actions in or near formerly identified sensitive locations, including courthouses. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall brief the Committee about steps taken to minimize the effect of immigration enforcement activity on victims and witnesses of crime. ICE shall provide monthly notifications to the Committee on enforcement actions that take place in

or near formerly identified sensitive locations, including court-houses.

Sex Offender Release Notifications.—The Committee understands that ICE is currently notifying law enforcement authorities and State regulatory organizations through the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (Public Law 109–248) exchange portal when ICE releases into their jurisdictions individuals who have a registration requirement. The Committee recommends continued funding to identify any potential information gaps within this system and to address these gaps in a manner that ensures that data on ICE detainees with sex or violent offender records are provided in real time to jurisdictions where such detainees will reside.

Short-Term Holding Facilities.—The Committee reminds ICE of its outstanding recommendation from GAO–16–514 to develop and issue guidance on how and which complaint mechanisms should be communicated to individuals in custody at holding facilities. ICE shall provide monthly updates to the Committee on its progress towards compliance in addition to the completed field guidance once applicable. In addition, ICE shall provide to the Committee all written guidance on its “self inspection” program being utilized in short-term holding facilities.

Transportation and Removal Program [TRP].—The recommendation includes an additional \$170,000,000 for TRP. The Committee recognizes that there has been a significant increase in the costs associated with the TRP mission but remains concerned about ICE’s planning for these costs and continued reliance on reprogrammings and transfers to solve the challenges. The Committee understands the evolving nature of the ICE mission but emphasizes the importance of spending within the confines of appropriated funds. While ICE now has significant resources available to conduct necessary transportation activities, the Committee remains concerned about past patterns of overspending.

Transfers of Persons in Custody.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall submit a report to the Committee which includes quality assurance processes currently put into place by all Field Office Directors, the detainee transfer checklist currently being utilized, and the current statistics on transfers as required by section 5.16 of Policy 11022.1. ICE shall also include within this report any barriers to achieving full compliance with Policy 11022.1.

Unaccompanied Minor Reporting.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act and monthly thereafter, the Secretary shall provide the Committee with and make publicly available online a report which shall: (1) include the number of individuals currently in ICE’s custody who were transferred to ICE by the Office of Refugee Resettlement and a breakdown, delineated by ICE area of responsibility, of the type of placement and accompanying justification for such placement; (2) the number of unaccompanied children transferred by DHS (including DHS contractors) into ORR custody over the prior year, disaggregated by month, transferring agency, justification for such transfers, and each minor’s age, gender, and country of nationality; (3) the number of unaccompanied minor removed or otherwise returned from the United States by DHS (including DHS contractors) over the prior year, disaggregated by

month, returning agency, and each minor's age, gender, country of nationality, and country of return.

Veterans Subject to Removal.—The Committee appreciates ICE Directive 10039.2, regarding consideration of U.S. military service in making discretionary determinations regarding enforcement actions against individuals subject to removal. However, the Committee is concerned by reports that veterans continue to be deported without consideration of their service. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, ICE is directed to brief the Committee on implementation and training with regard to ICE Directive 10039.2, including an evaluation of the sufficiency of current methods of identifying veterans and former members of the Armed Forces who are placed in removal proceedings and considering veteran status prior to initiation of removal proceedings against such individuals. ICE is further directed to report, on a publicly accessible website, the number of individuals removed from the United States who are service members or veterans, their length of service in the Armed Forces, their branch of service, their receipt of medals or military decorations, whether the individual appealed the removal order to the Board of Immigration Appeals, and their country of removal.

287(g) Agreements.—The recommendation includes an additional \$2,000,000 for the 287(g) program. The Committee directs ICE to publicly publish on its website applications for new or renewed 287(g) agreements on its website 8 weeks prior to entering into any such agreement. ICE shall ensure thorough vetting of 287(g) applicants in an effort to minimize detention conditions that do not fully comply with the detention standards in place at any facility or location holding individuals in ICE custody and PREA standards. Before renewing or initiating any 287(g) agreement, the Director of ICE shall make a formal determination, that explains: (1) Why ICE is unable to perform the delegated duties itself; (2) What measures ICE is taking to assume those responsibilities itself in the future; and, (3) An estimate of the resources required, and how long it will take, until ICE no longer requires the agreement because it has internally addressed the covered jurisdiction's needs. ICE is further required to provide a report to the Committee within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act and monthly thereafter on the cost for implementation of this program, including a breakout for how the funds have been spent, the source of the funding, the model of agreement for each jurisdiction, the number of arrests effectuated per 287(g) agreement, and the personnel dedicated to training for new or existing agreements.

MISSION SUPPORT

Tactical Communications.—The Committee is concerned that the current capacity of Tactical Communications [TACCOM] systems are insufficient to accommodate the majority of ICE's Law Enforcement Officers [LEOs]. Many of the legacy systems are overdue for upgrade and do not provide sufficient capacity or coverage to support the mission-critical operations undertaken by ICE. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall submit a detailed plan for initiating and completing additional TACCOM equipment and infrastructure upgrade and expansion projects. The

plan shall include regional modernization priorities, including any geographic areas that may require upgrades, budget projections, and a timeline for initiating and completing these site expansion priorities.

Personnel Well-Being.—The Committee recognizes the need to invest in the mental health and well-being of the law enforcement officers facing increasing rates of operation and threats to health and safety. While previous investments have largely focused on agents experiencing threats to mental health based on CSAM investigations, the Committee sees value in extending support to all law enforcement officers. The Committee provides an additional \$5,000,000 above the request to support workforce readiness efforts. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall brief the Committees on their plans to execute this funding, other investment opportunities, and the feasibility of establishing an office modeled after the Workforce Care Division of U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL LEGAL ADVISOR

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor [OPLA] Hiring.—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall submit a report to the Committee on a strategy for OPLA hiring over the next 5 years, ongoing retention efforts, recruitment goals, and litigation team augmentation requirements to match EOIR hiring cadence.

EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP AND OVERSIGHT

Staffing Augmentation.—The Committee provides an additional \$750,000 to augment the Appropriations Liaison team within the Office of the Chief Financial Officer. ICE is directed to ensure that these new positions are filled through an open, competitive interview process. Within 15 days of the date of enactment of this act, and monthly thereafter, the Appropriations Liaison team is directed to brief the Committee on the status of all currently outstanding items owed to the Committee, including outstanding requests for information, briefings that are overdue or due within the next 20 business days, and reports that are overdue or due within the next 20 business days.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2025	\$55,520,000
Committee recommendation	29,500,000

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Transportation Security Administration [TSA] is charged with ensuring security across U.S. transportation systems, including aviation, railways, highways, pipelines, and waterways; and safeguarding the freedom of movement of people and commerce.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a gross discretionary total of \$11,591,478,000 and a net of \$8,028,828,000 for TSA.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level:

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2025 enacted	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	10,614,968	10,676,598
Aviation Passenger Security Fees	— 2,804,400	— 3,030,000
Subtotal, Operations and Support (net)	7,810,568	7,646,598
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	40,678	358,230
Research and Development	14,641	24,000
Total, Transportation Security Administration (net)	7,865,887	8,028,828
Total, Transportation Security Administration (gross)	11,222,937	11,591,478

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2025	\$7,810,568,000
Committee recommendation	7,646,598,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,676,598,000 for Operations and Support [O&S]. Within the total amount provided, the bill makes \$600,000,000 available until September 30, 2027. TSA's entire Operations and Support appropriation has historically been made available for two fiscal years, which runs counter to the 1 year period of availability that is the baseline for Operations and Support appropriations provided for other DHS components and the standard across the Federal Government for appropriations that fund salaries and operating expenses. TSA is directed to continue to work with the DHS OCFO and the Committee to develop a proposal for the TSA Operations and Support appropriation, including potential modifications to the current PPA structure, that would limit the 2 year period of availability to only the necessary activities that may require such flexibility, consistent with the other DHS components. TSA shall incorporate such proposal in its fiscal year 2027 budget request.

The recommendation includes the following: \$98,523,000 to continue staffing at certain exit lanes; \$45,868,000 for the Law Enforcement Officer [LEO] Reimbursement Program; and \$34,088,000 for Canine LEO Other Transaction Agreements.

Aviation Worker Screening.—The Committee recognizes TSA's authority to deter and detect threats to airport security. TSA recently issued an Airport Security Program [ASP] amendment that requires airports to significantly increase airport-performed physical screening of employees and procure explosive detection screening [EDS] equipment for the first time. The Committee is concerned that these new mandates impose an undue burden on airport operators and are being implemented without conducting a thorough cost-benefit analysis or risk assessment to justify the change. The Committee urges TSA to rescind the current ASP amendment and solicit a formal round of notice and comment to examine the benefits to aviation security and the full financial and operational impacts of this proposal on airports.

Federal Flight Deck Officer [FFDO] and Flight Crew Training Programs.—The Committee recommends \$27,437,000, for the FFDO and Flight Crew Training programs. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, TSA shall brief the Committee on the FFDO Program. The brief shall, at a minimum, include current backlogs of candidates awaiting initial training, utilization numbers for FFDO recurrent training, FFDO firearms recertification training, plans to address the backlog, and the status of the full-time Atlanta FFDO Recurrent Training Program facility.

Hiring in Rural Communities.—The Committee remains concerned about the ability for TSA to recruit and retain personnel, particularly in non-contiguous and rural States. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall provide a briefing to the Committees addressing these concerns. The briefing shall include a clear description of how TSA is solving these challenges, the rates of attrition in these areas compared to larger and more urban areas, and the duration of time for which those positions have remained vacant.

Multimodal Generative AI Language Technology.—The Committee provides \$3,000,000 to enable TSA to carry out the requirements set forth by the Sec. 7131 of Public Law 117–263. The Administrator shall provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this act on the status of this program.

On-Person Detection/Next Gen Advanced Imaging Technology [AIT].—The Committee supports TSA’s ongoing efforts to recapitalize its aging Advanced Imaging Technology [AIT] fleet and address longstanding performance challenges identified in Government Accountability Office and Department of Homeland Security Inspector General reports. The Committee notes that a significant portion of TSA’s deployed AIT systems are nearing or beyond end of life and urges TSA to prioritize the deployment of enhanced screening systems that improve detection performance, reduce false alarm rates, and enhance passenger throughput and experience.

Screening Partnership Program [SPP].—The recommendation maintains necessary funds for security at airports where private screening contracts are in place. The Committee finds that small and rural airports play a critical role in the security of our National Airspace System as the first point of entry for millions of travelers every year. Therefore, the Committee encourages TSA to work with local airport authorities and stakeholders to ensure that appropriate security screening services are deployed to any public use airport with regularly scheduled commercial air service.

Throughput and Wait Times at TSA Checkpoints.—The Committee is concerned about the impact of staffing reductions and delays in equipment and technology investment on checkpoint efficiency and the traveler experience. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, TSA shall provide a briefing to the Committees on how staffing levels, including any anticipated or proposed reductions, and investments in screening equipment and technology are projected to affect passenger throughput and wait times. The briefing shall include analysis of current staffing models, deployment timelines for new technologies such as computed tomography [CT] machines, and the an-

ticipated effects of these changes on operational efficiency and passenger wait times at checkpoints.

TSA PreCheck Enrollment.—The Committee notes TSA’s goal of 70 percent of American fliers enrolled in TSA PreCheck. PreCheck not only drives revenue for TSA, but also reduces screening costs and increases security. However, to date, enrollment sits significantly below the goal across the traveling public. The Committee urges the Administrator to work with private sector TSA enrollment providers to increase the number of travelers in the PreCheck program. No later than 60 after enactment of this act, the Administrator shall brief the Committee detailing PreCheck enrollment numbers to date.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2025	\$40,678,000
Committee recommendation	358,230,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$358,230,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I].

The recommendation includes \$300,000,000 for the purchase and installation of computed tomography [CT] machines at passenger checkpoints at U.S. airports, providing a total of \$320,000,000 for checkpoint support.

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

Category-X Interconnection Program.—The Committee supports efforts to interconnect all Category-X airports and the TSA cloud environment and includes \$20,000,000 for this purpose. The Administrator shall provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this act on the status of this program and an expansion plan for all TSA serviced airports.

Identity Risk and Security Management.—The Committee supports cost-effective development of systems that support the use of biometric identity validation tools by both the private and public sector to improve security, the passenger experience, and operational efficiency at the checkpoint. The Committee directs TSA to continue support of pilot deployment at key airports to further advance the necessary infrastructure and investment to support these operations.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2025	\$14,641,000
Committee recommendation	24,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$24,000,000 for Research and Development [R&D].

On-Person Detection/Next Gen Advanced Imaging Technology [AIT].—The Committee’s recommendation includes \$3,000,000 to further develop and certify screening equipment that combine Artificial Intelligence with hardware solutions. This technology should

enable the screening of limited mobility passengers in hybrid lanes with regular passengers eliminating the need for special limited mobility lanes.

COAST GUARD

The primary responsibilities of the Coast Guard include: enforcement of all applicable Federal laws on the high seas and other waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; promotion of safety of life and property at sea; assistance to navigation; protection of the marine environment; and maintenance of a State of readiness to function as a specialized service of the Navy in time of war, as authorized by sections 1 and 2 of title 14, United States Code. The Commandant of the Coast Guard reports directly to the Secretary of Homeland Security.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$13,918,721,000 for the Coast Guard.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level:

COAST GUARD

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2025 enacted	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	10,415,271	11,267,499
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	1,413,950	1,094,228
Research and Development	7,476	10,263
Health Care Fund Contribution (Permanent Indefinite Appropriations)	290,093	297,731
Retired Pay	1,147,244	1,249,000
Administrative Provisions		
Total, Coast Guard	13,274,034	13,918,721
(Defense)	530,000	530,000

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2025	\$10,415,271,000
Committee recommendation	11,267,499,000

The Operations and Support [O&S] appropriation provides funds for the salaries and benefits of both military and civilian personnel and the operation and maintenance of multipurpose vessels, aircraft, and shore units strategically located along the coasts and inland waterways of the United States and in selected areas overseas. The program activities of this appropriation include: search and rescue; aids to navigation; marine safety; marine environmental protection; enforcement of laws and treaties; Arctic and Antarctic operations; and defense readiness.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$11,267,499,000 for O&S. The recommendation includes adjustments to reflect the fiscal year 2025 enacted appropriation and fiscal year 2026 current services needs. The Committee provides \$116,405,000 for Indo-Pacific Expansion,

\$1,000,000 for the Sexual Assault, Prevention, Response, and Recovery [SAPRR] Program, \$12,000,000 for the former Commandant-directed actions following the Accountability and Transparency Review [ATR] report, \$10,000,000 for legal support and oversight, \$1,000,000 for environmental compliance and restoration, \$6,000,000 for fishing safety grants, \$10,000,000 for an uncrewed acoustic monitoring system pilot, and \$50,000,000 for autonomous uncrewed surface vehicles; increases for certain follow-on activities; and other changes. The total includes \$24,500,000 from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund and \$530,000,000 for Coast Guard defense-related activities. For the fiscal year 2027 budget justification, the Committee expects the request to contain the same sub-PPA level of detail.

Aerial Maritime Domain Awareness.—The Committee directs the Coast Guard to test, train, and deploy unmanned aerial systems to support search and rescue, illegal unreported unregulated fishing, drug smuggling, and humanitarian support missions, and to expand domain awareness in expansive areas of responsibility. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on its efforts.

Cetacean Desk for Puget Sound Region.—The Committee provides \$400,000 for implementation of the Cetacean Desk for Puget Sound Region, as authorized in the 2023 James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263).

Child Care Subsidy.—The Committee recognizes the unique barriers service members at remote and small duty stations experience with respect to securing adequate child care. The Committee provides not less than \$35,000,000 for Fee Assistance, child care subsidies, and related child care provisions authorized by the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–263). Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall provide a briefing on the implementation of this program.

Coast Guard Oversight.—The Committee directs the Coast Guard to fully comply with all oversight inquiries, including into its Operation Fouled Anchor investigation. The Committee acknowledges the challenges of facing multiple investigations from congressional and executive entities but reminds the Coast Guard of its obligations to respond to inquiries. In addition, the Coast Guard has indicated its technology has impeded its responsiveness to some inquiries. Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall provide the Committee with a specific list of impediments to responsiveness, as well as potential mitigation opportunities.

Combatting Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated [IUU] Fishing.—The Committee recognizes the importance of bolstering the maritime domain awareness of partner island nations through the Coast Guard's Shiprider program, specifically in the Indo-Pacific region. The Department is encouraged to use amounts appropriated to improve security cooperation with island States on IUU fishing. Additionally, the Committee recognizes IUU is a pervasive and serious global problem that threatens ocean ecosystems and sustainable fisheries. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Coast

Guard to collaborate with state and academic partners to identify the impacts of IUU on U.S. waters, including the Gulf of Mexico. Additionally, the Committee recognizes the need to characterize and quantify IUU fishing of fish species. Therefore, the Committee provides an additional \$250,000 for the Coast Guard to collaborate with state and academic partners that will quantify the impact and explore the factors influencing increased IUU fishing activity.

Counternarcotics Efforts.—The Committee recognizes the Coast Guard’s engagement across the Pacific in support of countering the flow of narcotics and precursor chemicals that have devastated communities across the United States and our Pacific partners. The Coast Guard has worked with the Department of Defense, the Drug Enforcement Agency, and foreign partners on this counternarcotics mission, but there seems to be potential for further operations and capacity-building to stem the flow of destabilizing and life-threatening drugs—including methamphetamine and fentanyl—across the Pacific. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act and monthly thereafter, the Coast Guard shall report to the Committee the amounts and types of narcotics it intercepts across each of its Districts. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on options for heightening drug interdiction efforts, particularly in the Pacific in collaboration with other Federal agencies, military branches, and foreign partners. The briefing shall detail the additional resources, intelligence, and other support the Coast Guard would require to more fully meet the demands of countering the shifting drug smuggling environment across the Pacific.

Environmental Compliance and Remediation.—The fiscal year 2025 appropriation included \$24,717,000 for site investigations and remediation activities at Coast Guard locations for the cleanup of hazardous substances and pollutants. The Coast Guard is encouraged to continue its progress on these studies and to include any known funding needs related to such remediation work in the annual President’s Budget. The Committee provides \$25,335,000 to help address the environmental compliance and restoration project backlog.

Impacts on the U.S. Coast Guard Academy.—The Committee wants to ensure that the Coast Guard Academy continues to be a cradle of confident leaders, and a ready, effective military service. The Department of Homeland Security and the Coast Guard are directed to provide a report and briefing to the Committee within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, detailing the full extent of changes to Academy curricula, policies, and organization, as well as their impacts on campus culture, cadets’ morale, and the Academy’s overall mission.

Fishing Safety Grants.—The Committee provides \$6,000,000 for Fishing Safety Training and Research grants. The Committee supports an agreement between the Coast Guard and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health [NIOSH] to efficiently administer the Fishing Safety Training and Fishing Safety Research Grant Programs in fiscal year 2026. The Coast Guard is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on the execution of the Fishing Safety Training and Fishing Safety Research Grant Programs since the

start of the programs. If the Administration believes funding for this activity should be provided directly to NIOSH in fiscal year 2027, the brief shall provide that justification and such a change should be articulated in the next budget request.

Great Lakes Center of Expertise for Oil Spill Preparedness and Response.—The Committee recognizes the importance of examining the impacts of oil spills in freshwater environments and helping develop effective responses, and continues its support of the Coast Guard’s work as a co-host of the Great Lakes Center of Expertise for Oil Spill Preparedness and Response.

Increased Initial Entry Training.—The Committee recognizes increased recruiting and accessions within the Coast Guard and the strain placed on its current initial entry training at Training Center Cape May. Therefore, the Committee provides \$3,000,000 for the Coast Guard to evaluate and plan for acquisition of an additional initial entry training facility. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to evaluate existing facilities that could easily be transitioned to a new training facility, opposed to new construction that would be timely and cost inefficient.

Implementation of Efforts to End Sexual Assault and Harassment.—The Committee recognizes the Coast Guard’s attention to the need to address its history of sexual assault, harassment, and coverups, and the need to chart a path towards stronger transparency, accountability, culture, and support for all cadets and servicemembers at the Coast Guard Academy and across the full Service. The November 2023 Accountability and Transparency Review [ATR] Team Report laid out concrete steps for the Coast Guard to take, and the independent review required by the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (Public Law 118–47), will offer additional recommendations. The Committee directs the Department to provide the overdue independent review of the Coast Guard’s efforts to reduce and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment as required in the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide a briefing within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act on what has been done to implement the former Commandant’s directives following the ATR Team Report, detailing its implementation of efforts to reduce and respond to sexual assault, and specific resources the Service is dedicating to each line of effort. The briefing shall also detail the steps taken to enhance survivor advocacy and support, and efforts of the Sexual Assault, Prevention, Response, and Recovery [SAPRR] Office. The Committee also directs the Coast Guard to provide with each future budget request submitted to the Committee a full accounting of all personnel, funding, training, curriculum, and other efforts to end sexual assault and sexual harassment within the Service; measurable outcomes of such efforts; lessons learned; and descriptions of efforts proposed within each budget request to eliminate sexual assault and sexual harassment.

Funding Efforts to End Sexual Assault and Harassment.—The Coast Guard continues to struggle with sexual assault and harassment both in the field and at the Academy. The SAPRR Office can help change the mindset and set expectations Service-wide. However, because the Office is understaffed, the Committee provides

\$1,000,000 to hire 10 new staff in order to implement the best and most current sexual assault and harassment prevention practices. The Committee provides an additional \$12,000,000 to fund the directed actions of the former Commandant related to the ATR to address workforce support through a new recruit preparatory course, increased leadership courses, Integrated Primary Prevention, a victim mentor program, and core values updates and communication. Finally, the Committee provides an additional \$10,000,000 for legal support and oversight, including travel and expert witness support for courts martial, training and coordination, recruiting, reserve support, licensure requirements, technology modernization, and advice related to sexual assault and sexual harassment in the maritime industry.

Healthcare.—The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to conduct a study of all healthcare resources by sector, especially isolated sectors, and establish a plan to upgrade facilities to meet the needs of the men and women in service.

Indo-Pacific Expansion.—The Committee provides \$116,405,000 for increased presence, maritime governance, and meaningful engagement activities in the Indo-Pacific. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall provide to the Committee a spend plan for these efforts, including personnel and operations costs, timelines for implementation, and planned activities and operations. The Coast Guard shall brief the Committee within 270 days of the date of enactment of this act and semi-annually thereafter on its activities in the Indo-Pacific, including implementation of the U.S. Indo-Pacific Strategy, progress related to maritime governance, and engagement with regional partners.

Inspections of New Maritime Transportation Solutions.—The Committee is aware of new transportation solutions in the maritime industry that could increase the efficiency and speed of coastal and inter-island transportation, including the development of electric wing-in-ground coastal passenger vessels. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on its plans to accommodate expanding demand for inspection of such new transportation solutions.

Maritime Industry Cybersecurity Sector Risk Management.—The Committee provides an additional \$3,000,000 for the Coast Guard to mitigate current and emerging cybersecurity risks to maritime industry. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the integration of additional cybersecurity risk mitigation activities funded by this increase.

Medical Readiness.—The shortage of medical providers is a serious issue facing readiness and wellbeing in the Service, therefore the Committee encourages the Coast Guard to ensure that no fewer than two training allowance billets are available for officers for the purposes of Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences [USUHS] School of Medicine and no fewer than two training allowance billets are available for enlisted members for the Enlisted to medical Degree Preparatory Program [EMDP2].

Merchant Mariner Credential Program.—The Coast Guard was provided \$11,000,000 in fiscal year 2025 to modernize the mariner credentialing program. The Coast Guard shall provide a briefing to

the Committee within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act on its progress to-date of implementing the new program, including an overview of the features that are intended to improve the efficiency of the credentialing process.

Minor Shore Infrastructure.—The bill includes long-established language to allow funds for operations to be used for the sustainment, repair, replacement, and maintenance of shore infrastructure projects, including projects to correct deficiencies in code compliance or to mitigate against threats to life, health, or safety, with costs not exceeding 75 percent of a building's or structure's replacement value. Additionally, O&S funds can be used for contingent, emergent, or other unspecified minor construction projects which include new construction, procurement, development, conversion, rebuilding, improvement, or extension of any facility not exceeding \$2,000,000 in total cost at any location for planned or unplanned operational needs.

Next Generation Buoys.—The Committee is aware that the Coast Guard completed its "Next Generation Aids to Navigation [ATON] Buoys & Alternative Moorings: New Buoy & Moorings Field Trial Summary Report" and found that Next Generation [Next Gen] buoys "represent a cost-efficient opportunity for the CG to help close the gap on buoy shortages and modernize the ATON system with lighter, less maintenance-intensive buoy hulls while still maintaining a high, system level of service." The Committee understands that other nations are using non-steel buoys, and many of these buoys are commercially available and consist of hard-shell plastic, foam, and other materials. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to prioritize the adoption of Next Gen buoys, including Commercial Off The Shelf [COTS] buoys, where feasible and in appropriate circumstances and conditions.

Persistent Maritime Domain Awareness [MDA].—The Committee provides \$50,000,000 to satisfy the increasing demand for autonomous uncrewed surface vessels to support more robust coverage and patrols of the southern maritime corridors across the Southeast and Southwest Districts.

Recruitment and Retention.—The Committee understands that the Coast Guard has temporarily reduced status at some stations to best preserve search and rescue capabilities and personnel morale in the face of personnel shortfalls. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, the Coast Guard shall provide a briefing on efforts to recruit and retain sufficient personnel, and plans with timelines to return stations to their previous operational status.

Restoration of Capabilities.—The Committee notes the effects that major storms and other disasters have had on the Coast Guard's facilities and vessels and is concerned that such damages could negatively impact Coast Guard capabilities. The Coast Guard shall brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on its plans to restore operational capabilities at locations with degraded capabilities as a result of such damages.

Review of Coast Guard Command Centers' Needs.—The Committee recognizes the importance of Coast Guard command centers across the globe for fielding emergency calls and routing Coast Guard assets effectively to address threats and save lives. How-

ever, command centers continue to operate with outdated technology and insufficient integration of systems, leaving them struggling to perform their critical missions. In addition, the issue of hoax emergency calls continues to cause difficulties for command centers, requiring the diversion of time and resources from real emergencies. The Coast Guard is directed to provide a report and briefing to the Committee within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, detailing the state of Coast Guard command centers, including their technology, top challenges (including fielding hoax emergency calls), and options for improvements to better support their mission.

Seismic Problem Study.—The Committee is concerned about reports of seismic vulnerabilities in Coast Guard facilities and infrastructure, which could jeopardize mission readiness and the safety of personnel. To address these concerns, the Committee provides \$2,000,000 for the Coast Guard, in coordination with the Department of Homeland Security, to conduct a comprehensive study of seismic risks to its facilities, including but not limited to operational centers, housing units, and mission-critical assets located in regions prone to seismic activity. This study should identify infrastructure most at risk, assess potential operational impacts of seismic events, and propose mitigation strategies to improve resilience. The Coast Guard is directed to submit a report to the Committee no later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this act, detailing findings and recommendations for mitigation measures. Within 6 months of the date of enactment of this act and semiannually thereafter, Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on the progress of the study.

Short-Range Reconnaissance Program.—The Committee believes that small drones could further contribute to the Coast Guard's mission to secure the homeland and conduct search and rescue operations. Section 11255 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) required the Coast Guard to, within 90 days, discontinue using drones manufactured by the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, the Islamic Republic of Iran, or the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and replace such drones with unmanned aircraft systems manufactured in the United States or an allied country (as that term is defined in section 2350f(d)(1) of title 10, United States Code). The Committee directs the Coast Guard to brief the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act on its plan to replenish its small unmanned aircraft fleet to restore its short-range reconnaissance capabilities.

Small Arms Simulation and Cognitive Training Capability Improvements.—The Committee supports ensuring the Coast Guard has the appropriate tools to train Service personnel to meet the cognitive decision-making demands and small arms readiness skills required to engage in unique operational environments that transition between law enforcement and potential military environments, to include the appropriate use of force and lethality. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall provide a briefing on its current capabilities and practices to improve cognitive skills, operator situational awareness, judgment, and proficiency in high-risk operations.

State Boating Fees.—The Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide a briefing within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act discussing any statutes, regulations, and policies governing the ability of States to collect fees including those related to boating safety, search and rescue operations, and aquatic invasive species as part of a process for numbering undocumented vessels under chapter 123 of title 46, United States Code.

Surface and Shore Maintenance.—Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall provide a briefing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate; the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, on the status of infrastructure repairs, dredging, and the plan to ensure long-term operability of Coast Guard Station Cape Disappointment and the National Motor Lifeboat School in Ilwaco, WA.

Surface Maritime Domain Awareness.—The Committee provides an additional \$2,000,000 for the expansion of persistent, long-duration, surface MDA data collection from uncrewed surface systems to support the interdiction operations and enhance security along U.S. maritime borders. The Coast Guard is directed to update the Committee on the planned obligation of these funds at least 15 days prior to obligation.

Uncrewed Acoustic Monitoring System Pilot.—The Committee provides the Coast Guard an additional \$10,000,000 to pilot autonomous, wave and solar powered, persistent, passive acoustic large-aperture towed sonar arrays for functions including monitoring transit routes, enhancing port and maritime security, and detecting narcotic trafficking vessels, particularly semi-submersibles in the Eastern Pacific and Caribbean Sea.

U.S. Coast Guard C5I Service Center.—The U.S. Coast Guard C5I Service Center (previously known as the Operations Systems Center) supports the 11 Coast Guard statutory mission areas by housing and maintaining all of the Coast Guard's IT systems and computer servers, as well as by providing operational watches worldwide through the Mutual-Assistance Vessel Rescue System. The Committee appreciates the Coast Guard's continued commitment to advancing the work of the C5I Service Center.

Unfunded Priorities List [UPL].—The Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide to the Committee a list of approved but unfunded Coast Guard priorities and the funding needs for each priority, not later than 30 days after submission of the fiscal year 2027 budget request.

Visit, Board, Search and Seizure [VBSS] equipment.—The Committee is aware that Coast Guard deployable specialized forces need ladder kits and powered ascenders to execute advanced interdiction missions. The Committee supports the Coast Guard's desire to purchase specialized equipment to conduct VBSS maritime operations and provides an additional \$1,750,000 for the Coast Guard to modernize its equipment and address its needs.

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 promise to increase the effi-

ciency and speed of coastal and inter-island transportation while reducing overall passenger expenses. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to develop the capacity for wing-in-ground craft inspections and certification.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2025	\$1,413,950,000
Committee recommendation	1,094,228,000

The Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I] appropriation provides funds for vessels, aircraft, information management resources, shore facilities, aids to navigation, and military housing required to execute the Coast Guard's missions and achieve its performance goals.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,094,228,000 for PC&I. The total includes \$20,000,000 from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

Fleet Mix Analysis.—Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall submit the Fleet Mix Analysis originally required in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103. While the Committee appreciates the Coast Guard's periodic status updates, the Analysis itself must be delivered. The Committee reiterates its expectation, as stated in the requirement, that the analysis be truly comprehensive and include all classes of vessels, even those whose mission might not have a direct bearing on the workload of other vessel classes.

Full-Funding Policy.—The Committee again directs an exception to the current acquisition policy that requires the Coast Guard to attain the total acquisition cost for a vessel, including long lead time materials [LLTM], production costs, and post-production costs, before a production contract can be awarded. This policy has the potential to make shipbuilding less efficient, to force delayed obligation of production funds, and to require post-production funds far in advance of when they will be used. The Department should position itself to acquire vessels in the most efficient manner within the guidelines of strict governance measures.

Funded Projects.—The Committee expects that when Congress funds projects, those projects shall be executed expeditiously and responsibly. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, the Coast Guard shall provide a briefing on any projects experiencing significant cost increases, executability concerns, and any other issues that may increase the risk profile of a project. Coast Guard shall provide the Committee sufficient time to consider such increased risk profiles and respond in an appropriate manner.

VESSELS

47-foot Motor Lifeboat Service Life Extension Program [MLB–SLEP].—The Committee provides \$45,000,000 for the 47-foot MLB–SLEP program. The Committee notes that the condition of many of the MLBs is significantly worse than expected at program inception and urges the Coast Guard to continue providing the re-

sources necessary to sufficiently upgrade and extend the service life of the entire fleet.

Great Lakes Icebreaker.—The Committee provides \$25,000,000 for LLTM for a Great Lakes Icebreaker. The Coast Guard is required by law to maintain a heavy icebreaking capability on the Great Lakes to assist in keeping channels and harbors open to navigation in response to the reasonable demands of commerce to meet the winter shipping needs of industry. The Committee remains concerned that the Coast Guard does not possess adequate capacity to meet its statutorily-required icebreaking mission on the Great Lakes, with negative consequences to the regional and national economy as well as to the safety of local communities, and directs the Coast Guard to provide a briefing on the Great Lakes Icebreaker Program within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act.

Cutter Boats.—The Coast Guard removed its 52-foot heavy weather motor lifeboats from service due to their reaching the end of their service life and increasing maintenance issues, causing an operational capability gap. The recommendation includes an additional \$24,000,000 to support the procurement of two Heavy Weather Boat [SPC–HWX] replacement boats and program costs related to the acquisition program. The Committee recognizes the Coast Guard’s need for new equipment and technologies to support mission critical functions for U.S. border security, and thus provides an additional \$22,000,000 to purchase a minimum of four unmanned monohull surface vessels that are uncrewed fully autonomous, but also capable of remote operations, amphibious, and capable of self launching and self recovery, from a wholly U.S. owned and operated shipyard.

Waterways Commerce Cutter [WCC].—The Committee provides \$54,588,000, for the WCC program.

Polar Security Cutter [PSC].—\$96,500,000 is provided for costs related to PSC 3 construction. The Committee is hopeful that the Coast Guard continues to show progress with the program. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on the program’s progress and shall provide a timeline and spend plan for the completion of construction of PSC 1 and PSC 2. The Coast Guard is directed to continue to keep the Committee fully informed of the PSC program’s progress both with regular quarterly updates and, in the case of emergency or time-sensitive issues, as soon as possible.

Arctic Security Cutters.—The Committee notes that a 2023 Coast Guard fleet mix analysis concluded that the Service requires a total of eight to nine polar icebreakers, including four to five heavy polar icebreakers and four to five medium polar icebreakers, to perform its polar (i.e. Arctic and Antarctic) missions in coming years. In order to accelerate the production of assets to compete in the Arctic region, and consistent with the authority and direction provided in Section 11218 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) to establish a program office for the acquisition of the Arctic Security Cutters. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall submit to the Committee a multi-year investment plan

and current spend plan to achieve the total number of icebreakers required in the 2023 fleet mix analysis.

AIRCRAFT

HC-130J Acquisition, Conversion, and Sustainment.—\$12,000,000 is provided for the HC-130J Acquisition, Conversion, and Sustainment program.

MH-60 Service Life Extension and Recapitalization.—The Coast Guard's MH-60 helicopters perform a critical and often life-saving role on a daily basis. The Committee is aware that the current fleet of MH-60 helicopters is rapidly accumulating flight hours and is nearing the end of its service life. Efforts to extend the service life of these aircraft, including the development and integration of electric braking systems are strongly supported by the Committee. The recommendation includes \$151,600,000, for the MH-60 program to accelerate the rotary wing fleet transition.

Review of MH-60 Acquisition and Missionization.—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on options for streamlining the acquisition and missionization of MH-60 rotary wing aircraft, including potential utilization of similar design specifications and production lines used for the Navy's MH-60R. The Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on the program's progress and shall provide a timeline and spend plan for the completion of fleet expansion. The Coast Guard is directed to continue to keep the Committee fully informed of the program's progress both with regular quarterly updates and, in the case of emergency or time-sensitive issues, as soon as possible.

OTHER ACQUISITION PROGRAMS

Command, Control, Communications, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance [C4ISR].—The Committee provides \$10,000,000 for C4ISR.

In-Service Systems Sustainment.—\$30,000,000 is provided for the In-Service Systems Sustainment program.

Cyber and Enterprise Mission Platform.—\$25,800,000 is provided for the Cyber and Enterprise Mission Platform.

SHORE FACILITIES AND AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Coast Guard Academy Infrastructure.—The Coast Guard Academy has long suffered from outdated, unsafe, and decaying infrastructure that sets back cadets' recruitment, retention, education, and training, ultimately impacting the readiness of the Coast Guard to execute its many critical missions. It is necessary to address these deficiencies to improve Academy operations in fiscal year 2026 and the years beyond. The Committee provides \$39,800,000 for the Major Construction, Housing, AtoN, and Survey and Design programs, of which \$25,000,000 is to make critical capital improvements at the Coast Guard Academy, including barracks habitability upgrades and improvements to utility services to ensure compliance with fire and safety standards; mold, asbestos, and lead remediation; maintenance and repair activities; electrical distribution; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning; boiler plant

and locker room repairs; and elevator replacement. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on an initial plan for Academy improvements using these funds.

Coast Guard Cutter Homeports.—The Committee is concerned with the Coast Guard’s ability to complete homeport projects in an adequate timeframe, particularly for the Fast Response Cutter program. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide a report for each homeport where an asset is in active status, but its designated permanent homeport is not complete. The report shall include the detailed timeline for and projected costs associated with land acquisition, permitting, planning, engineering, design, and construction.

Engineering and Design.—The Committee is concerned with the track record of appropriation reprogramming actions for new construction development. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to factor in the preconstruction, engineering and design needs when developing cost estimates for Coast Guard projects. Additionally, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard is directed to provide a report on past Coast Guard construction projects that have been appropriated that did not proceed to construction for failure to properly factor in preconstruction and engineering and design needs.

Facilities Plans.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall provide to the Committee long-term master facilities plans for the modernization and upgrading of the campuses of Training Center Cape May and the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, which are necessary to facilitate additional personnel accessions to accommodate the growing mission demands on the Coast Guard. Each plan shall include a capital improvement plan [CIP] that includes capital project budgets, an inventory of deferred maintenance items necessary to sustain campus operations through completion of the CIP, and schedule and sequencing estimates based upon funding assumptions.

Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure [MASI].—The Committee recommends \$330,000,000 for MASI, including \$30,000,000 for an aircraft hangar in Saint Paul, AK, and \$50,000,000 for Alaska housing.

Polar Security Cutter [PSC] Homeport Base Seattle.—The Committee recognizes the strategic and geographical importance Coast Guard Base Seattle provides, specifically as it is the homeport for Coast Guard Polar operations and the new Polar Security Cutters [PSC]. However, the Committee is concerned with the continued base improvement and expansion delays. Included within the amounts provided for MASI is \$160,000,000 to prepare for PSC Homeport Seattle, as identified on the fiscal year 2025 unfunded priorities list [UPL]. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, the Coast Guard shall provide briefings updating the progress, timelines, and funding execution of the project to date, as well as updates on future planning and deliverables to facilitate Base Seattle’s expansion. The Committee further directs the Coast Guard to continue using funding appropriated for Base Seattle modernization to ensure homeport comple-

tion and support for the 3 PSCs, the CGC Healy, and up to 4 additional major cutters.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2025	\$7,476,000
Committee recommendation	10,263,000

The Coast Guard's Research and Development [R&D] appropriation provides funds to develop techniques, methods, hardware, and systems that contribute directly to increasing the productivity and effectiveness of the Coast Guard's operational missions. This appropriation also provides funds to operate and maintain the Coast Guard Research and Development Center.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$10,263,000 for R&D. The total includes \$500,000 from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

Enhancing Search and Rescue.—The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to develop and integrate fully autonomous technologies, such as artificial intelligence and human-machine collaboration, for use in Coast Guard search and rescue operations during extreme weather events to improve efficiency and de-risk rescue personnel.

HEALTH CARE FUND CONTRIBUTION

Appropriations, 2025	\$290,093,000
Committee recommendation	297,731,000

According to estimates by the Congressional Budget Office, the Coast Guard will pay \$297,731,000 in fiscal year 2026 to the Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund for the costs of military Medicare-eligible health benefits earned by its uniformed service members. The contribution is funded by permanent indefinite discretionary authority pursuant to Public Law 108–375.

RETIRED PAY

Appropriations, 2025	\$1,147,244,000
Committee recommendation	1,249,000,000

The Retired Pay account provides for: the pay of retired military personnel of the Coast Guard, Coast Guard Reserve, and members of the former Lighthouse Service; annuities payable to beneficiaries of retired military personnel under the retired serviceman's family protection plan pursuant to sections 1431–1446 of title 10, United States Code and survivor benefit plan pursuant to sections 1447–1455 of title 10, United States Code; payments for career status bonuses under the National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 115–232); continuation pay; and payments for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under the Dependents Medical Care Act (10 U.S.C., ch. 55).

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,249,000,000 for Retired Pay.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

The United States Secret Service's [USSS] appropriation provides funds for: the protection of the President, the Vice President, and other dignitaries and designated individuals; enforcement of laws relating to obligations and securities of the United States; enforcement of laws and investigations relating to financial crimes that include, but are not limited to, access device fraud, financial institution fraud, identity theft, and computer fraud; mitigation against computer-based attacks on financial, banking, and telecommunications infrastructure; and protection of the White House and other buildings within the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. The agency also provides support for investigations related to missing and exploited children and for digital forensics investigative training for State and local cybersecurity task forces.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$3,166,936,000 for USSS. Within the total amount provided, the recommendation makes \$80,041,000 available until September 30, 2026.

The Committee recognizes that work remains to ensure the agency is properly staffed and encourages adequate staffing to reduce the reliance on overtime that continues to strain the agency's budget and personnel, which limits investments in other areas.

The Committee commends the United States Secret Service on their work to improve protective efforts, workforce resiliency, and tactical communications procedures since the events of July 13, 2024.

USSS shall also provide a quarterly spend plan to the Committee on the planned utilization of the \$1,170,000,000 provided in Public Law 119–21, Sec. 100057 entitled "Appropriation for the United States Secret Service" until such funds are expended.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2025 enacted	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	3,238,982	3,064,300
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	75,598	99,386
Research and Development	4,217	3,250
Total, USSS	3,318,797	3,166,936

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2025	\$3,238,982,000
Committee recommendation	3,064,300,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

PROTECTIVE OPERATIONS

Presidential Campaigns and National Special Security Event [NSSE].—The Committee continues the directive under this heading from Senate Report 118–85.

2026 FIFA World Cup.—\$16,000,000 is provided for USSS to continue planning efforts for the 2026 FIFA World Cup. USSS is directed to provide a briefing on a quarterly basis outlining their planning and coordination efforts with State, Local, Tribal, and Territories Law Enforcement ahead of the 2026 FIFA World Cup.

Protective Mission.—The Committee understands that the USSS continues to work toward improvements and enhanced capabilities in their protective mission. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, the USSS shall submit a report to the Committee that examines the efforts to identify and communicate threats with law enforcement partners during a protective event and include an evaluation of the lessons learned in light of the events of July 13th, 2024. The Committee reminds the USSS that a similar report was required after the threat identification failures of January 6th, 2021 in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103.

FIELD OPERATIONS

Domestic and International Field Operations.—The Committee recommends \$788,852,000 for Domestic and International Field Operations.

Support for Missing and Exploited Children Investigations [NCMEC].—The recommendation includes \$6,000,000 for grants in support of missing and exploited children. NCMEC was created in 1984 to serve as a national resource on missing and exploited children. NCMEC provides assistance to law enforcement for long-term missing persons cases; identification of signs of facial reconstruction procedures; outreach and prevention programs for children, their families, and the public; and assistance to victims of child sex trafficking and child sexual exploitation.

Support for Computer Forensics Training.—The Committee recommends \$66,812,000, to continue training in computer forensics, academic certification efforts, and to expand subject matter expert contracts as necessary in response to unmet training needs. National Computer Forensics Institute [NCFI] shall continue to prioritize the training needs of SLTT law enforcement, and legal and judicial professionals, in computer forensics and cyber investigations. Further, the Committee is deeply concerned about the growing threat of small unmanned aerial systems [sUAS] that can be utilized by malicious actors to commit crimes and acts of terrorism. Therefore, the Committee provides \$7,000,000 for NCFI to expand its curriculum to include forensic analysis of sUAS.

MISSION SUPPORT

Autonomous Robotic Targets [ART].—The Committee is encouraged to learn how the use of ART has drastically increased the effectiveness of firearms training for USSS Special Agents and Officers. This technology provides instant feedback, models real world threats, and enables the USSS to provide more tailored training to personnel, essential in their support of the National Command Authority. Therefore, the recommendation provides \$20,000,000 to support the use of ART in USSS firearm and tactical training.

Employee Resiliency Programs.—The Committee applauds the USSS for their continued efforts to improve employee resiliency

programs, including the establishment of an Employee Wellness and Workforce Care Division. The USSS is encouraged to coordinate with other DHS agencies on best practices for implementing additional health and resiliency programming for the USSS workforce. The Committee directs the USSS to brief the Committee on their efforts to improve employee resiliency programming and efforts, including the impact of current employee resiliency programs on retention no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act. The briefing shall also include ongoing retention efforts for more senior agents aimed at reducing the utilization of supermax pay.

Secret Service Overtime.—The Committee continues the direction under this heading in Senate Report 118–85.

Strategic Human Capital Plan.—The Committee continues to be concerned with the prolonged workforce effects stemming from reliance on overtime pay to fill personnel gaps. The Committee directs the USSS, in coordination with the Department’s Chief Human Capital Officer, to ensure the annual evaluation of the 5-year plan in order to meet all benchmarks and goals as identified. The Committee further directs the USSS to brief the Committee, not less than bi-annually, on the status of the plan.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2025	\$75,598,000
Committee recommendation	99,386,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Long Term Acquisition and Refresh Cycles.—The USSS is directed to brief the Committee within 120 days on all ongoing and anticipated Procurement, Construction, and Improvements projects that operate on a sliding refresh cycle. The brief should include current and anticipated costs, including out year projections through fiscal year 2030.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2025	\$4,217,000
Committee recommendation	3,250,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$3,250,000 for Research and Development.

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 and the U.S. Virgin Islands with appropriated funds.

Section 203. The Committee continues a provision regarding the availability of Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–272) fee revenue.

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

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

Section 206. The Committee continues a provision regarding waivers of the Jones Act (Public Law 66-261).

Section 207. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the establishment of a new border crossing fee.

Section 208. The Committee continues a provision requiring an expenditure plan for CBP's Procurement, Construction, and Improvements account.

Section 209. The Committee continues a provision limiting construction in specific areas.

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

Section 211. The Committee continues and modifies provision detailing CBP's Procurement, Construction, and Improvements funding levels.

Section 212. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds provided under the heading "U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support" for a 287(g) program agreement if the terms of the agreement governing the delegation of authority have been materially violated.

Section 213. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds provided under the heading "U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support" to contract for detention services provided by a facility that receives less than "adequate" ratings in two consecutive performance evaluations.

Section 214. The Committee continues a provision allowing the Secretary to reprogram funds within and transfer funds to "U.S. Customs and Immigration Enforcement—Operations and Support" to ensure the detention of aliens prioritized for removal.

Section 215. The Committee continues provisions requiring the public reporting of data.

Section 216. The Committee continues prohibitions on the use of funds to take enforcement actions against sponsors of unaccompanied children and continues reporting requirements for ICE.

Section 217. The Committee continues a provision on "Monthly Reporting Requirements."

Section 218. The Committee continues a provision requiring ICE reporting on funding obligations.

Section 219. The Committee includes a provision on planning related to detention and removal operations.

Section 220. The Committee includes a provision related to overseas staffing.

Section 221. The Committee continues a provision clarifying that certain elected and appointed officials are not exempt from Federal passenger and baggage screening.

Section 222. The Committee continues a provision allowing the use of the Aviation Security Capital Fund.

Section 223. The Committee includes a provision requiring TSA's Capital Investment Plan.

Section 224. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds made available by this act under the heading "Coast Guard—Operations and Support" for recreational vessel expenses,

except to the extent fees are collected from owners of yachts and credited to this appropriation.

Section 225. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Coast Guard to submit a future years capital investment plan.

Section 226. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds from being used to reduce the staff or mission at the Coast Guard's legacy Operations Systems Center.

Section 227. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the Coast Guard from performing an Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 study at the Coast Guard National Vessel Documentation Center.

Section 228. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the Coast Guard from reducing operations within the Civil Engineering program.

Section 229. The Committee continues a provision making available certain Coast Guard housing receipts.

Section 230. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting certain inspection fees absent a determination by the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

Section 231. The Committee includes a provision on Force Design 2028.

Section 232. The Committee continues a provision allowing USSS to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursement to personnel receiving training.

Section 233. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds made available to USSS for the protection of the head of a Federal agency other than the Department of Homeland Security, unless the Director has entered into a reimbursable agreement for such protection services.

Section 234. The Committee continues a provision allowing for funds made available for "United States Secret Service-Operations and Support" without regard to limitations on such expenditures in this or any other act after notification to the Committee.

Section 235. The Committee continues a provision providing flexibility to address travel anomalies as a result of protective travel.

Section 236. The Committee includes a provision for the National Computer Forensics Institute.

TITLE III
PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY
CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency [CISA] aims to foster better integration of national approaches among strategic homeland security programs, facilitate infrastructure protection, and ensure broad emergency communications capabilities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a total program level of \$2,832,020,000 for CISA. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level:

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2025 enacted	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	2,382,814	2,266,975
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	489,401	545,045
Research and Development	793	.....
Total, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency	2,873,008	2,812,020
(Defense)	2,541,357	2,386,651

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2025	\$2,382,814,000
Committee recommendation	2,266,975,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$2,266,975,000 for Operations and Support [O&S]. The recommendation includes \$3,000,000 for World Cup 2026 and America250 support, \$25,000,000 for Endpoint Detection and Response, \$5,000,000 for Attack Surface Management.

Election Security.—The Committee provides \$39,610,000 for the Election Security Program within the Cybersecurity (\$36,729,000), Integrated Operations (10 full-time equivalents; \$1,950,000), and Risk Management (4 full-time equivalents; \$931,000) Divisions, including Election Security Advisors [ESAs] in each of the 10 CISA Regions who act as liaisons between CISA and its partners, and the continuation of the Elections Infrastructure Information Sharing and Analysis Center [EI-ISAC].

CYBERSECURITY

Assistance for Health Information Sharing and Analysis Center [H-ISAC].—The Committee recognizes the importance of securing healthcare infrastructure from cyberattacks and urges CISA to mature and expand CISA's existing relationship with the Health Information Sharing and Analysis Center [H-ISAC] and related entities that help mitigate risk to our healthcare infrastructure. The Committee additionally urges CISA to increase its outreach and public education to small and medium-sized hospitals.

Attack Surface Management [ASM] Capability.—As asset visibility and vulnerability detection remains an increasingly critical capability throughout the Federal Civilian Executive Branch [FCEB] and across critical infrastructure and State, local, Tribal, and territorial [SLTT] networks, CISA is directed to continue enhancing its ability to centrally verify and manage asset and vulnerability data on Internet-facing cyber terrain for Federal, critical infrastructure, and SLTT partner networks. In addition, CISA shall sustain efforts funded in fiscal years 2022, 2023, and 2024 for ASM. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA shall brief the Committee on progress made deploying its ASM capabilities. The brief shall include a detailed description of fiscal year 2023, 2024, and 2025 funds execution and deliverables provided; a plan and milestones for execution of fiscal year 2026 funds; a demonstration of asset and vulnerability identification capability currently deployed, and a discussion of how CISA uses this capability to verify and manage Federal, critical infrastructure, and SLTT asset and vulnerability data and help these partners prioritize and remediate critical vulnerabilities.

Attack Surface Management [ASM] Program.—CISA's Attack Surface Management [ASM] program has been instrumental in providing situational awareness of Federal, SLTT, and priority critical infrastructure entities' Internet-facing attack surfaces, proactively identifying network vulnerabilities, and effectively mitigating vulnerabilities before they can be exploited by adversaries like China and Russia. The Committee provides \$73,700,000 for CISA's ASM program. The Committee believes other Federal agencies would benefit substantially from direct access to this ASM data to more nimbly defend their own networks. Therefore, CISA shall assess the feasibility of administering an ASM shared service offering for Federal partners. CISA shall report its findings, including an estimate of any additional resources required to administer the proposed shared service offering, within 270 days of the date of enactment of this act.

Cybersecurity Education and Training Assistance Program [CETAP].—The funding level includes \$10,000,000 for CETAP to enhance cybersecurity education, training, and other related efforts to address the National shortfall of cybersecurity professionals. The Committee is encouraged by the Department's inclusion of CETAP in underserved communities including historically black colleges and universities and minority serving institutions, rural and Tribal areas, as well as students with disabilities, which is helping to address the historical underrepresentation of minorities and women in the Federal cybersecurity workforce.

Cybersecurity Grant Program.—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA is required to report to and brief the Committee on any request to establish a cybersecurity grant program aimed at private and public water, transportation, and energy providers to implement risk reduction strategies. The Committee urges CISA to consider burdens on small businesses and critical operators for grant compliance. For private operators and providers, to the extent practical, CISA is urged to adopt the definitions of small businesses under the Small Business Act. Before finalizing any grant requirements, CISA is urged to conduct stakeholder outreach to appropriately tailor the requirements to individual industrial settings. The brief should include any plans to conduct outreach to stakeholders.

Cybersecurity Training.—The Committee encourages CISA to collaborate with a 4 year academic institution with specific expertise in practical policy applications, workforce development, and Senior Executive Service level education to assist CISA leadership in identifying challenges and innovating solutions in developing hands-on, real world scenario training exercises, and addressing the challenges of emerging artificial intelligence technology with the goal of strengthening the Nation's cyber defenses and building a more resilient, skills based workforce.

Data Security Vulnerability Improvements.—The Committee is increasingly concerned with the ability of adversaries to circumvent and utilize existing cybersecurity solutions to gain access to critical systems and data. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA shall submit a report to the Committee that examines existing security vulnerabilities of government information technology [IT] systems. The report shall include an examination of emerging technologies that could improve the government's data security and protection, such as immutable logging of suspect activity by default, intrusion detection and prevention of mechanisms, automation of asset management, and behavioral indicators.

Federal Cyber Skilling Academy.—The Committee acknowledges the need to grow the pipeline of qualified cybersecurity professionals within the Federal Government at a large scale, given the massive need. The Committee believes we need to continue to both “upskill” and “reskill” the current Federal cybersecurity workforce to address the shortage of qualified cybersecurity professionals, trained in cyber defense, cyber threat intelligence analysis, and risk informed analysis, including through the Federal Cyber Skilling Academy. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA is directed to provide a briefing on the steps taken to meet these goals and the progress made, including the number of personnel who have been trained and been placed into a cybersecurity-related position since the inception of the Academy.

Federal Cyber Workforce Development Institute.—The Committee notes the Federal Government faces a persistent challenge in filling essential cyber roles amid a nationwide cyber workforce shortage. Weak personnel management practices and private sector competition, with higher salaries and streamlined hiring processes, make it difficult for government agencies to recruit and retain talent. Therefore, the Committee recommends development of a plan to create a Federal Cyber Workforce Development Institute to im-

prove the accession and training of cyber personnel across the government. The Institute would serve as a centralized training entity for human resources [HR] professionals as well as cyber personnel. HR would receive specialized training on the recruiting and personnel management of cyber personnel. For cyber personnel the Institute would provide modular role specific instruction for new entrants and mid-career personnel seeking to upskill or reskill for cyber roles. The training should align with the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education [NICE]. Upon completion of training, personnel would receive a formal certification.

Federal Network Security Reporting.—The Committee directs CISA to provide a progress report, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, on the success of each Federal agency and department to implement the established program goals. The report shall also include an accounting of non-CISA resources that lent to implementation in order to provide needed context on the entire effort. Finally, the report shall include a description of implementation plans through fiscal year 2028, including desired target completion goals, methods for updating lifecycle costs, acquisition program schedules, and details on how innovation and evolving technology such as end point detection could improve Federal network and data security. This report may be submitted in a classified format if necessary along with an unclassified summary that provides a summary of progress.

Operational Technology [OT].—The Committee is aware of government directives for Federal agencies to inventory their Internet of Things [IoT] and OT by the end of the fiscal year 2024 to pursue full asset visibility and abide by updated Federal information security requirements. The Committee is also encouraged by CISA's increased focus on the cybersecurity posture of OT and Industrial Control Systems. Inventorying allows agencies to establish a baseline to enable monitoring and detecting unauthorized, abnormal, or potentially malicious activities. Requiring agencies to incorporate IoT and OT assets into the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation [CDM] program helps reduce agency threat surface, increase visibility into the Federal cybersecurity posture, and improve Federal cybersecurity response capabilities. The Committee encourages CISA to include information on the status and planned actions to secure IoT and OT assets as part of the CDM program.

Post-Quantum Cryptography Initiative.—The Committee is concerned that critical U.S. infrastructure and government systems face serious cybersecurity challenges posed by quantum computing. Traditional encryption methods are known to be breakable by quantum computing algorithms, which would create new vulnerabilities that the United States should proactively address. The Committee directs CISA to continue its Post-Quantum Cryptography [PQC] Initiative to prepare for this eventuality. PQC should continue to work with interagency and industry partners to address threats posed by quantum computing and to support critical infrastructure and government network owners and operators during the transition to post-quantum cryptography.

Security Operations Center Modernization and Centralized Security Operations Center Services.—The Department of Justice's [DOJ] Security Operations Center "as-a-Service" [SOCaaS] offering,

governed by CISA in its role as the Cybersecurity Quality Service Management Office [QSMO] as specified in OMB Memorandum M-19-16, provides FCEB agencies with a customizable menu of security operations center services including threat monitoring, detection and incident response, threat intelligence, and cybersecurity investigations. The Committee notes that cloud-delivered technologies like artificial intelligence and advanced machine learning are rapidly accelerating the capabilities of both network defenders and our adversaries. To stay ahead of our adversaries, Federal network defenders must be able to access, interpret, and rapidly analyze large amounts of security data at scale; quickly identify, prioritize, and triage potential security incidents, and mitigate threats with automation wherever possible. Therefore, CISA is directed to assess (1) the feasibility of transitioning the operation and administration of any federally-provided and/or CISA endorsed SOCaaS offerings, including but not limited to any DOJ SOCaaS capabilities, to CISA so that it can most effectively and efficiently provide FCEB agencies state-of-the-art security information and automation management capabilities; and (2) the approach it would take to re-design (and if necessary, redevelop) those transitioned offerings into a comprehensive Federal-wide CISA SOCaaS, which offers a range of Security Operations Center services and capabilities under CISA management, not a single technology platform. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA shall brief the Committee on its assessment and any resources required to facilitate the transition, redesign, and management.

Shared Services.—The Committee provides 146 full-time equivalents and \$206,661,000 for the Cybersecurity Shared Service Office [CSSO] to continue fiscal year 2024 service levels.

Space Systems.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA shall brief the Committee on its current efforts related to commercial space system and related cybersecurity, as well as the feasibility and costs of implementing a pilot program in coordination with the Office of the National Cyber Director [ONCD], National Space Council, and heads of other agencies as determined appropriate. Such a pilot program should include the development of a clearinghouse of information that is publicly available online, containing publicly available commercial satellite system cybersecurity resources and information, including voluntary risk-based recommendations for cybersecurity-informed engineering, planning, protection measures, supply chain threats, and other threats to the confidentiality, availability, and integrity of data residing on or in transit through commercial satellite systems and other materials specifically aimed at assisting small business concerns with the secure development, operation, and maintenance of commercial satellite systems.

State Court Electronic Data.—The Committee is concerned with potential cyber-attacks on State court electronic data systems. A large majority of the annual caseload of the United States is handled by State courts. State and Federal agencies, including all law enforcement communities, rely on the determinations reflected in these State court data systems. It is important to ensure the integrity and reliability of the approximately three billion records held

by State courts in their systems and often shared with other justice system agencies.

The Committee directs CISA to maintain and expand upon prior year outreach to the State courts through national level associations to drive participation and understanding of services available to prevent, protect against, and respond to cyber-attacks on State court electronic data systems.

Vulnerability Assessments.—The Committee provides 211 full-time equivalents and \$208,652,000 for vulnerability assessments to continue fiscal year 2024 service levels.

Cyber Workforce Development Activities.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA shall brief the Committee on the TryCyber, Threat Sandbox Challenges, and other cyber workforce development programs. The briefing shall include a discussion of such programs' integration of artificial intelligence tools and other emerging technologies.

Zero Trust Network Architecture.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA, in coordination with the ONCD and the Office of Management and Budget [OMB] shall provide a comprehensive assessment report of Federal agency progress toward adopting Zero Trust Architectures, as outlined in Federal Government wide policy memoranda and standards. The assessment shall include a strategy to proactively engage Federal agencies on leveraging CISA's CDM program to upgrade to zero trust solutions in fiscal year 2026 and beyond.

INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY

Artificial Intelligence [AI] Emergency Preparedness and Continuity Planning.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA shall brief the Committee on its efforts to strengthen AI emergency preparedness and continuity planning activities across critical infrastructure sectors that implement artificial intelligence in their operations. This includes enhanced regional coordination, technical assistance to State and local governments, risk assessments, and pre-incident operational planning. The briefing shall include initiatives to prioritize support to high-risk communities and sectors vulnerable to natural disasters, cyber incidents, and complex emergencies.

Bomb Disposal Technician Training and Technology Events [TTEs].—The Committee remains concerned with the threat of Improvised Explosive Devices [IED] both internationally and domestically. To keep pace with evolving threats and ever-advancing technology development, CISA shall utilize the Office of Bombing Prevention resources to hold a minimum of four technician TTEs across the Nation to bring together Federal and SLTT agencies, and industry. These events would provide a unique opportunity for training the Nation's bomb technicians. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA shall brief the Committee on efforts to conduct these annual TTEs across the Nation. This briefing shall include schedules to conduct at a minimum four TTEs and total program cost.

Bombing Prevention.—The Committee supports critical training for Public Safety Bomb Technicians. The Office for Bombing Prevention can play a critical role in providing for the public safety by

ensuring counter IED training, awareness, information sharing, and technical assistance. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA is directed to brief the Committee on its fiscal year 2026 plans to support the bomb technician community to include continuing education, post graduate proficiency, and advanced training.

Protecting the Critical Infrastructure from National Security Risks.—The Committee wishes to better understand the potential security risks of vehicles operating in the United States that send telemetry to and receive updates from companies located in foreign entities of concern, and whether such entities empower their governments to access sensitive data for national security purposes. Such activity would raise significant privacy and security concerns surrounding data used by connected vehicles manufactured and operated by companies incorporated in foreign countries of concern, particularly the potential for unauthorized access to collect and transmit data, implement surveillance capabilities embedded within a vehicle's technology, and disable some vehicles. Some foreign entities of concern are increasingly among the world's largest exporters of automobiles through the use of unfair trade and workforce practices. The Committee wishes to learn whether such activity would pose a cybersecurity risk to U.S. critical infrastructure. Therefore, the Committee directs CISA to identify potential cybersecurity risks to U.S. critical infrastructure related to vehicles that send telemetry to and receive updates from companies located in foreign entities of concern. CISA is directed to report its findings to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act.

School Safety.—The Committee provides \$3,341,000 to maintain the fiscal year 2024 current services level for Federal school safety programs.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

First Responder Emergency Medical Communications.—The Committee recognizes the need for reliable communications capabilities during emergencies that leave normal communications networks inoperable or overwhelmed. The Committee provides \$6,000,000 for this effort to continue fiscal year 2024 service levels.

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS

Cybersecurity Advisors.—Recognizing CISA's commitment in its Strategic Plan to strengthen its regional presence, the Committee supports the use of funds appropriated to support additional cybersecurity advisors in the 10 CISA regional offices. These advisors will be in addition to the State cybersecurity coordinators established in furtherance of Section 1717 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283), in order to supplement regional capability in areas of high demand or particular national security importance.

Election Security Advisors.—The Committee recognizes the important role of Election Security Advisors in providing support to State and local elected officials so that these election professionals can ensure the American people have confidence in the security of

our democratic process each election cycle. The Committee is also concerned by threats in recent years to State and local election officials, including suspicious substances in the mail, online harassment, and “swatting” incidents, and encourages CISA to allocate additional resources to ensure its capabilities and services are being employed to mitigate cyber and physical threats related to our States’ and communities’ elections infrastructure.

Regional Operations.—The Committee provides 113 full-time equivalents and \$28,580,000 for Coordination and Service Delivery to continue fiscal year 2024 service levels, including maintaining the delivery of services, oversight of field staff, and the coordination of critical infrastructure protection missions.

RISK MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

National Risk Management Center [NRMC].—The Committee provides \$126,062,000 to maintain fiscal year 2024 service and staffing levels of the NRMC. In addition, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA shall provide a briefing on the NRMC’s strategic engagement with election stakeholders, including engagement progress to date, future engagement plans and priorities, and information regarding any identified election security risks and shortfalls that should be mitigated in the near-, mid-, and long-terms.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND REQUIREMENTS

Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure [CIRCI] Act Requirements.—As a part of CISA’s quarterly budget and staffing briefing requirements, CISA shall brief the Committee on its spend plan for all CIRCI-dedicated funding and the statutory requirements supported.

Cybersecurity Regulation Harmonization.—The Committee is concerned with the proliferation of cybersecurity regulations from different entities and the potential impacts to effective and efficient compliance. CISA’s efforts to promote cybersecurity regulatory harmonization should continue in collaboration with the ONCD with the goal of strengthening security while reducing duplicative and conflicting cybersecurity requirements to minimize time, expense, and complexity of compliance. Therefore, within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA is directed to report on progress towards harmonization and streamlining of duplicative cybersecurity rules and regulations. Additionally, the report should identify any remaining barriers to harmonization and provide recommendations to expedite solutions.

International Cybersecurity Engagement.—CISA shall coordinate with the Department of State and other entities as appropriate to evaluate and assess ongoing and recently-completed cybersecurity engagement activities with international partners, including requests for cybersecurity support, technical assistance, or expertise provided to foreign governments and foreign owners and operators of critical infrastructure. The assessment shall include details on the processes for requesting support or assistance, barriers to providing requested support or assistance to international partners, and the average time and cost of providing such support or assistance. CISA shall submit a report on the assessment and how it will

inform new engagement strategies, including a classified annex if appropriate, to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act.

Tribal Engagement.—CISA shall brief the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act on its engagement with federally recognized tribes. The briefing shall identify how CISA promotes the effective delivery of agency programs, resources, and services to Alaska Native, American Indian, and Native Hawaiian communities within the United States.

MISSION SUPPORT

Open Source Software.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA shall brief the Committee on the feasibility, benefits, and costs of establishing an Open Source Software Management function. The pilot function would be modeled after open source program offices—such as those in the private sector, the non-profit sector, academia, and other non-Federal entities—and would support the secure usage of open source software at CISA, develop policies and process for contributions to and releases of open source software at the agency, interface with the open source software community, and manage and reduce risks of using open source software at the agency.

CISA Workforce.—CISA shall maintain a workforce consistent with the personnel and full-time equivalents funded by the pay and non-pay amounts provided in this act. CISA shall not reduce staffing in such a way that it lacks sufficient staff to effectively carry out its statutory missions, including cybersecurity and infrastructure security for the FCEB agencies, SLTT partners, Sector Risk Management Agencies [SRMA], international partners, and other stakeholders. Further, CISA is directed to maintain no fewer than 10 regional field offices around the country, and is directed to ensure that CISA employs no fewer than one expert “Cyber Security Advisor” per State or territory devoted exclusively to assisting such state or territory.

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

Quarterly Classified Briefings.—CISA is directed to continue to provide the Committee quarterly classified briefings required under this heading in House Report 118–123.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2025	\$489,401,000
Committee recommendation	545,045,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a total program level of \$545,045,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I].

CYBERSECURITY

Artificial Intelligence [AI] Systems Cybersecurity.—The Committee applauds the April 2024 release of the “Deploying AI Systems Securely” Cybersecurity Information Sheet. Developed through collaboration with CISA, the National Security Agency [NSA], Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI], and other partner agencies, this guidance provides best practices for deploying and operating AI systems. While the safe and secure use of AI can enhance U.S. Government mission effectiveness, the use of untrusted or unreliable AI software, including models developed by companies headquartered in, or operating from, China or other foreign countries of concern, can put government networks, data, and applications at risk. Maintaining the security and integrity of AI systems requires a comprehensive approach involving continuous monitoring, assessment, and improvement of the security posture of AI models, data, and infrastructure. This comprehensive approach needs to effectively identify and address vulnerabilities, misconfigurations, and potential risks associated with AI adoption, as well as ensure AI adoption complies with applicable data handling and security regulations. Therefore, the Committee recommends that not less than \$5,000,000 for the CDM PC&I appropriation shall be available for CISA to test and evaluate available commercial off-the-shelf artificial intelligence security posture management, access, and runtime security solutions that can enable U.S. Federal agencies to proactively protect AI systems from threats, minimize data exposure to the extent practicable, and maintain the trustworthiness of AI applications in Federal networks.

Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation [CDM].—Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA shall brief the Committee on its implementation of the CDM program, including agencies’ CDM activities previously or currently supported with CISA funding, the duration of such funding support for each agency (including durations for those that are no longer supported with CISA funds), and when such agencies will begin fully funding their CDM activities.

Continued Implementation, Modernization, and Expansion of Endpoint Detection and Response [EDR] Across the FCEB.—The Committee has supported CISA’s efforts to deploy EDR technologies across Federal agencies in furtherance of the May 2021 Executive Order 14028 on Improving the Nation’s Cybersecurity, which required all Federal agencies to implement EDR solutions to better protect their networks. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA shall report to the Committee on the status of EDR deployment across Federal agencies, and if EDR is being deployed to cloud environments. The report shall include a timeline to modernize and upgrade existing EDR deployments for future technologies such as the next-generation security information and event management solutions. CISA is also directed to report to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on how it is leveraging EDR technologies to support vulnerability management, IT hygiene, and to enable better and more responsive managed threat hunting.

Threat Hunting.—As a part of CISA’s quarterly budget and staffing briefing requirements, CISA shall brief the Committee on the progress made under the CyberSentry program.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

Next Generation Networks-Priority Services [NGN-PS] Phase 2.—The Committee provides \$30,000,000 for NGN-PS Phase 2.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2025	\$793,000
Committee recommendation .....	.....

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends no funding for Research and Development [R&D].

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The primary mission of the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] is to reduce the loss of life and property and to protect the United States from all hazards, including natural disasters, acts of terror, and other manmade disasters, through a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$32,151,372,000 for FEMA. The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level:

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2025 enacted	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	1,483,990	1,579,705
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	99,528	188,419
Federal Assistance	3,203,499	3,756,248
Disaster Relief Fund	22,510,000	26,367,000
Disaster Relief Base		
Disaster Relief Category	22,510,000	26,367,000
National Flood Insurance Fund	175,029	226,000
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	40,065	34,000
 Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	 27,512,111	 32,151,372
Offsetting Fee Collections	– 215,094	– 260,000

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2025	\$1,483,990,000
Committee recommendation	1,579,705,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,579,705,000 for Operations and Support [O&S]. The recommended increase includes adjustments to reflect the fiscal year 2025 enacted appropriation and fiscal year

2026 current services needs. The Committee provides \$6,000,000 for innovative technologies in coordinated response, \$4,000,000 for synthetic aperture radar, \$8,000,000 for veterinary teams, \$40,000,000 to hire critical positions to meet statutory requirements.

Congressionally Directed Spending [CDS] Administration.—The Committee provides \$1,760,000 to maintain fiscal year 2024 service levels for CDS management and administration.

FEMA Advisory Committee.—The Committee would like additional information regarding FEMA’s disbanding of the National Advisory Council, the National Dam Safety Review Board, and the Technical Mapping Advisory Council. Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall report to the Committee on the status of the three groups and provide a timeline for appointing members to unfilled positions.

FEMA Hiring.—The Committee is concerned that staffing levels are insufficient to effectively and efficiently execute FEMA’s statutory missions, and provides an additional \$40,000,000 to hire additional Federal staff to critical positions. Positions and funding are provided to the programs, projects, and activities in the following amounts: Regional Operations, \$10,000,000; Response and Recovery, other response, \$20,000,000; Response and Recovery, recovery, \$10,000,000. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on a hiring plan for these positions.

FEMA Workforce.—FEMA shall maintain a workforce consistent with the personnel and full-time equivalents funded by the pay and non-pay amounts provided in this act. FEMA shall not reduce staffing in such a way that it lacks sufficient staff to issue guidance, provide payments, and provide technical assistance and operational support to grantees in a timely manner; review and approve plans for obligating and expending Federal funds; review expenditures and reports for waste, fraud, and abuse; and perform all other necessary duties to allow recipients to proceed without unnecessary interruption.

State Strategic Stockpiles.—The Committee requests that FEMA provide an update in the fiscal year 2027 Congressional Justification about how FEMA and the Department of Health and Human Services are coordinating Federal resources to strengthen the capabilities of state strategic stockpiles, minimize duplication, and strategically respond to emergencies.

MITIGATION

Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities [BRIC].—The Committee continues its interest in the BRIC program (42 U.S.C. 5133) and the need for mitigation and resiliency for a disaster-ready Nation. Accordingly, the bill contains a provision to require the implementation of the BRIC program, therefore, within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, FEMA shall brief the Committee on the status of BRIC, including projected funding levels. Recognizing the importance of stakeholder input, the briefing shall include a description of how stakeholder views are incorporated, including the needs of local governments. Further, the Committee is concerned that many communities may

be disadvantaged during the technical scoring process due to FEMA's lack of consideration of the unique circumstances of many local municipalities. For example, certain applicants may be disadvantaged due to State building code laws outside of their control, such as those stating they may not be responsible for enforcing building codes, even where a project takes place in an area that has high building code enforcement standards. Accordingly, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA is directed to brief the Committee on the steps it has taken to address applicants' concerns.

Community Disaster Resilience Zones.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA is directed to brief the Committee on lessons learned from the development and rollout of Community Disaster Resilience Zones [CDRZ], and how those lessons learned will be incorporated into future selection criteria. Prior to briefing the Committee, FEMA shall engage with SLTT stakeholders in the development of the lessons learned and plans for incorporating such lessons into future selection criteria.

FEMA and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [FWS] Dam Removal Coordination.—The Committee encourages coordination between FEMA and FWS following the removal of dams, including necessary flood map updates. The Committee directs that within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA and FWS shall jointly brief their plans to increase interagency coordination around dam removal and flood map updates and provide a timeline for the updating of flood maps for States where dam removals have taken place within the past 10 years.

Flexible Mitigation.—The Committee encourages the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program to provide States with flexible funding prior to a disaster for the purposes of property acquisition or elevation when the risk of repetitive losses due to extreme weather is identified.

Flood Resilience.—The Committee provides 25 full-time equivalents and \$6,900,000 to maintain fiscal year 2024 service levels for flood resilience measures.

Habitat Restoration.—The Committee recognizes the importance of habitat restoration and directs FEMA to streamline the permitting process as soon as practicable for such projects, and to the greatest extent possible under its applicable authorities and responsibilities. FEMA shall brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on its current progress, as well as its plans and estimated timelines for continued implementation.

Hail.—The Committee is aware that the frequency and severity of extreme weather involving significant sized hail is increasing, as is the number of declared disasters resulting from severe weather involving hail causing billions of dollars of damage to structures, crops, and livestock. Unfortunately, some of the most effective methods of mitigating the damage caused by hail are still only improvised. The Committee directs FEMA to identify cost-effective and widely deployable solutions to reduce damage caused by severe weather involving hail, and to report to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.—Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on execu-

tion of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program authorized by section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (as amended) (42 U.S.C. 5170c).

Hazard Mitigation Plans.—The Committee recognizes the importance of hazard mitigation plans and encourages counties to develop FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plans to protect their communities and public and private assets. The Committee also encourages such actions to increase the number of communities in rural areas that are eligible for hazard mitigation dollars in the future.

Nation-State Actor Threats.—Department of Homeland Security [DHS] and FEMA have stressed increasing threats associated with Nation state actors. While the increased awareness is helpful to SLTT partners, DHS and FEMA should expand the dialogue to include actions that should be taken to prevent or prepare for such an event. They should also expand access to unclassified briefings and engagement in exercises related to the Nation-State threat. FEMA, in conjunction with the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency [CISA], DHS leadership, and other DHS stakeholders, is therefore directed to develop an outreach plan amongst emergency management leadership to provide regular updates on potential threats, identify ways in which existing programs can be updated and utilized to enhance preparedness, and communicate strategies to increase public awareness, and shall brief the Committee on such plan within 270 days of the date of enactment of this act.

National Inventory of Dams.—The Committee is concerned about the state of dams across the country, many of which were built before 1970 and have either reached or are about to reach the end of their useful lives. There is a strong demand for fast, reliable, cost-effective and national decision support tools to generate flood inundation maps and other products to support the goals of dam safety. As such, the Committee provides an additional \$2,500,000 for FEMA to update its current modeling software to allow the incorporation of upstream and downstream flow of a dam to ensure that the model represents accurate field conditions during an extreme wet weather event.

Nature Based Solutions.—The Committee provides \$5,300,000 to maintain the fiscal year 2024 service level for nature based solutions.

Safeguarding Tomorrow through Ongoing Risk Mitigation [STORM] Act.—The Committee continues \$1,000,000 and seven full-time equivalents to continue the fiscal year 2024 service level in the management and administration of grants made available in paragraph (1) under the heading “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance” in title V of division J of Public Law 117–58.

Safety and Efficiency Advantages of Unvented Attics.—As FEMA supports the home rebuilding efforts following the devastating wildfires in Maui and California, and recognizing the critical need to address wildfire spread and protect households from other natural disasters, FEMA shall charter a university led engineering research initiative to assess the relative advantages of unvented attics in areas threatened by wildfires and other severe weather re-

lated events. This initiative will study the safety and other benefits of unvented attics, including those sealed with air impermeable insulation, compared to other current methods employed to protect attics from weather, wind uplift prevention, wildfire, and other damage.

Urban Flood Mapping Pilot Program.—The Committee is concerned about FEMA’s lack of implementation of the previously enacted \$1,200,000 pilot program included in Public Law 116–93. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on its progress in developing this program.

Urban Flooding.—The Committee encourages FEMA to explore opportunities to improve coordination across agencies that have a role in managing small or large urban floods. This should include both vertical coordination (i.e., Federal, State, and local government entities) and horizontal coordination (i.e., local agencies responsible for storm water systems, flood control, and removal of damaged property; and Federal agencies responsible for severe storm warnings, evacuation, and community redevelopment and flood mitigation in urban areas). The Committee urges FEMA to employ geospatial indicators, such as the Social Vulnerability Index, to quantify and map social vulnerability using census demographic data to allow for more efficient allocation of resources for flood disaster mitigation and recovery.

FEMA has established methods for analyzing several types of flood hazards, including riverine and coastal flood hazards. To assist in the prevention and mitigation of urban flooding, the Committee encourages FEMA to include, in its analyses of flood hazards, methods that incorporate capacity of storm water systems, small topographic variations or local drainage patterns, and site-specific structural designs that drive the granular nature of urban flood impacts.

Wildland Fire Mitigation and Management Commission Recommendations.—The September 2023 report, “ON FIRE: The Report of the Wildland Fire Mitigation and Management Commission,” included 148 recommendations covering the full landscape of how Federal agencies manage wildfire assistance. FEMA is directed to brief the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, and semi-annually thereafter, on efforts to implement such recommendations appropriate to FEMA. These briefings shall include efforts to conduct stakeholder engagement, identifying which recommendations are regulatory in nature or require Congressional action, and available resources to aid in implementation.

PREPAREDNESS AND PROTECTION

Deployable Cellular Communications System.—The Committee provides an additional \$290,000 for deployable cellular communications equipment.

Disaster-Impacted Renters and Rental Markets.—Within the funds provided, FEMA is directed to coordinate with the Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD] and, within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, contribute toward a National Academy of Public Administration [NAPA] study examining how renters and rental markets have recovered from recent major

disasters, with a focus on disasters involving long displacement times for large numbers of renter households.

Flood Early Warning Systems.—The Committee recognizes the importance of flood early warning systems in protecting communities and infrastructure from the impacts of flooding, and especially deadly flash flooding events. These systems play a critical role in providing real-time data on rainfall rates, identifying safe evacuation routes and they inform the deployment of emergency resources in areas at highest risk of life-threatening flooding. The Committee is concerned, however, that many non-Federal flood early warning systems across the country are outdated and in need of modernization and expansion to address the increased frequency of heavy rainfall events and serious floods. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on its understanding of the operational reliability of these systems.

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, is capable of improving resiliency, reducing damage from flooding and coastal storm surge and can provide effective floodplain management. Such natural infrastructure can also have long-term beneficial impacts on topography and soils, water quality, wetlands, floodplains, coastal resources, aquatic resources, environmental justice, and public health and safety in coastal areas. The Committee urges FEMA to continue to engage other Federal and non-Federal stakeholders to develop and support conservation and environment-based flood mitigation measures and utilize mitigation grant funds for natural infrastructure projects consistent with the directive under this heading in House Report 117–396.

Integrated Public Alert and Warning System [IPAWS].—The Committee provides an additional \$1,013,000 for IPAWS implementation.

National Continuity Programs [NCP] Readiness.—The Committee provides an additional \$581,000 for NCP readiness implementation.

Next Generation Warning System [NGWS].—The Committee provides an additional \$1,000,000 for administration of the NGWS program.

Water Generation.—The Committee encourages FEMA to evaluate the need for new technologies, including an inventory of atmospheric water generation machines, to better prepare for disaster response activities.

REGIONAL OPERATIONS

FEMA Regional Offices.—FEMA shall not close, eliminate, or consolidate its regional offices in a manner that violates 6 U.S.C. 313(b)(2)(E) or 6 U.S.C. 317.

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

Coordinated Information Dissemination.—The Committee is concerned with the time and strain on families to jump-start their recovery from a major disaster. We also remain concerned with the overwhelming amount of information with which families and individuals need to familiarize themselves to begin recovery. Therefore,

we recommend that FEMA-in coordination with other relevant Federal and State agencies-evaluate how post-disaster and recovery information is disbursed to individuals, communities, and community leadership and consider opportunities to simplify and improve dissemination of such information.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact [EMAC].—The Committee recognizes the important value of EMAC as a cost-effective solution to requesting and deploying assets; conducting planning, training, and exercises; and completing and implementing lessons learned. As natural disasters continue to increase in both number and intensity, the Committee anticipates reliance on EMAC will also grow. Therefore, the Committee directs FEMA to allocate not less than \$3,000,000 to EMAC to strengthen state EMAC capacity and readiness and ensure States are better prepared to respond to natural disasters, including by making necessary improvements to the deployment operating system and providing training for EMAC coordinators. The Committee also directs FEMA to ensure that the level of funding for EMAC is specified in the President’s Budget for fiscal year 2027.

Innovative Technologies in Coordinated Disaster Response.—The recommendation includes an additional \$6,000,000 for FEMA’s Office of Response and Recovery to expand and build upon existing efforts between FEMA and collaborators for use of geospatial information system [GIS] tools and technologies to improve disaster response capabilities, specifically for search and rescue common operating platforms and in coordination with the U.S. Fire Administration [USFA] data and analytics platform. The Committee directs 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 directs FEMA to ensure imagery and information collected through these tools and technologies be made routinely available to support joint preliminary damage assessments and the delivery of FEMA’s disaster assistance programs, as appropriate.

Synthetic Aperture Radar [SAR] Satellite-Driven Hazard Monitoring.—Faster disaster response saves lives, reduces suffering, and helps communities recover quickly. FEMA’s use of SAR satellite-driven hazard monitoring technology allows the agency to rapidly assess disasters such as floods and wildfires. This data has already been proven effective at improving situational awareness, expediting disaster declarations, and targeting response efforts more efficiently. Expanding the use of SAR driven technology will help FEMA reduce fraud, streamline individual assistance payments, decrease reliance on costly airborne assets, and save millions of taxpayer dollars through agency-wide efficiencies. The Committee provides an additional \$4,000,000 to FEMA’s Response Geospatial Office to expand the use of this technology across the entirety of the agency including resilience, response, and recovery. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs FEMA to report on its efforts to integrate SAR satellite-driven hazard monitoring technology into its disaster response.

Unmanned Aerial System [UAS] Training.—The Committee is aware of the need to build a federated ecosystem to teach, train, educate, certify, and credential first responders to employ UAS skills to crises and emergency management events. Therefore, the Committee directs FEMA to work in collaboration with the FAA Center of Excellence for UAS and other subject matter experts in UAS training. The Committee provides an additional \$7,500,000 for this program.

Veterinary Emergency Team.—The Committee recognizes that section 1218 of the Disaster Recovery Reform Act (Public Law 115–254) authorizes the establishment of one or more national veterinary emergency teams at accredited colleges of veterinary medicine. To date, FEMA relies on the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Agriculture to provide this capability. The Committee directs FEMA to develop a series of national veterinary emergency teams, regionally located, with demonstrated capabilities of responding to natural disasters and includes an additional \$8,000,000 for this purpose.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2025	\$99,528,000
Committee recommendation	188,419,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$188,419,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I].

Construction and Facilities Improvements.—The recommendation includes \$95,625,000 for construction and facilities improvements, including \$73,625,000 for Mt. Weather facility projects, and \$5,000,000 for the Center for Domestic Preparedness for mobile radio system upgrades and other construction backlogs, \$3,000,000 for maintenance backlogs at the U.S. Fire Administration, and \$3,000,000 for maintenance backlogs at the Emergency Management Institute.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2025	\$3,203,499,000
Committee recommendation	3,756,248,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$3,756,248,000 for Federal Assistance. When awarding grants, the Administrator shall consider the needs of cybersecurity preparedness and planning, State court cybersecurity, 911 call capability, alert and warning capabilities, implementation of the REAL ID Act (Public Law 109–13), and countering targeted violence and terrorism prevention programs. A comparison of the budget request to the Committee-recommended levels by budget activity is provided in the table at the end of this explanatory statement.

Advance Wildfire Mitigation.—The Committee notes that new homes continue to be built within the “wildland-urban interface” [WUI] and that as many as 4.5 million homes are at high or extreme risk of wildfires. FEMA’s Hazard Mitigation Grant Program has Post Fire assistance available to help communities implement

wildfire mitigation projects including defensible space measures, ignition-resistant construction, and hazardous fuels reduction, but only after a community has suffered a major fire or is under active threat from one. FEMA is encouraged to do more to support at-risk communities, particularly those within the WUI, that wish to proactively implement such mitigation measures, particularly through pre-disaster mitigation programs. Additionally, the Committee recognizes the critical role of urban firefighters in prevention and response and encourages FEMA to support training programs that enhance firefighter preparedness.

Center for Domestic Preparedness [CDP].—The Committee provides \$86,469,000 for the Center for Domestic Preparedness, including \$12,000,000 for increased costs to services.

Combatting Domestic Violent Extremism.—The Committee directs FEMA to report, within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, on how States and urban areas use State Homeland Security Grant Program and Urban Area Security Initiative Grant Program funding in support of combating domestic violent extremism as part of the National Priority Area.

Congressionally Directed Spending.—See “Disclosure of Congressionally Directed Spending Items” and the associated table at the end of this explanatory statement. Not later than 60 days after the release of the Notice of Funding Opportunity for Congressionally Directed Spending, and monthly thereafter, FEMA is directed to provide a list of all projects that have been deemed ineligible (including expired or non-existent Hazard Mitigation Plans) or are at risk of being deemed as such, to include amounts for each project.

Continuing Training Grants.—Of the total amount provided for Continuing Training Grants, \$2,000,000 is for FEMA to partner with the Federal Aviation Administration Unmanned Aircraft Systems [UAS] Center of Excellence, which has expertise in disaster response, to conduct a regional training program for SLTT responders in utilizing UAS for disaster preparedness and response. In addition, improvement in cybersecurity preparedness among SLTT governments and non-governmental partners with the public sector requires a sustained, multi-year effort. The Committee provides \$6,000,000 under Continuing Training Grants for the National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium [NCPC], which was created to utilize the subject-matter expertise of universities to develop such relationships. FEMA shall continue its activities as it relates to the NCPC, which has been developing and delivering training in partnership with FEMA to help States and communities establish a viable and sustainable program to prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from cyber-attacks. FEMA is also encouraged to develop and implement opportunities to provide emergency response training to ensure rural county officials are prepared to respond to emergencies.

Emergency Response Training.—The Committee recognizes the importance of FEMA’s education, training, and exercise programs in improving the Nation’s response to extreme weather events and natural disasters. Given the unique challenges underserved, rural, and remote communities face in training for emergencies, the Committee encourages FEMA training programs to support initiatives

that serve rural and remote communities and help them prepare for and respond to extreme weather events.

*Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program [RiskMAP].—*In the past 5 years, all 50 States have experienced some form of extreme and significant flooding. These disasters result in expensive Federal obligations for recovery efforts and liability for insurance claims, while flood maps help manage and minimize this risk. Funding for the RiskMAP is critical to updating flood maps, which are used to educate communities about flood risks including how to minimize losses from flooding. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on its progress in implementing RiskMAP.

*Firefighter Assistance Grants for Turnout Gear Without Added [PFAS].—*The Committee recognizes recent advancements in firefighter turnout gear made without added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS], including the commercial availability of outer shells and moisture barriers that meet National Fire Protection Association Standards without PFAS added to achieve performance characteristics. Recognizing the ongoing demand for firefighting gear made without added PFAS, the Committee encourages the designation of replacement turnout gear as a priority in establishing criteria under the program.

*Grants Reporting.—*Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, and not later than the fifth business day of each month thereafter, FEMA shall provide to the Committee a report identifying the current expected Notice of Funding Opportunity [NOFO] release dates for each federal assistance program administered by FEMA for which funding is provided or otherwise made available in fiscal year 2025 and fiscal year 2026, by this or any other act. Each report shall also identify the current expected application, review, and award schedules for each such program. Following the awarding of Federal assistance for each such program, each report shall also include the amounts expended under each such program's awards.

The report shall also include the status of all prior year FEMA-administered Federal assistance funding, including at a minimum, whether and for what amounts any such funds have been reprogrammed, transferred, obligated, expended, or lapsed.

The Committee is aware that grant recipients and sub-recipients who incurred costs prior to any notices to terminate awards have not been reimbursed for allowable costs incurred pursuant to each program's rules and guidelines. These recipients and sub-recipients performed work with the reasonable expectation that they would be reimbursed for their services, which were delivered in accordance with each program's intent and guidelines. The Committee directs FEMA to provide, within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, a report detailing the rationale for each individual award termination and the amount terminated.

*Hazard Mitigation Plans.—*The Committee recognizes the importance of hazard mitigation plans. The Committee encourages counties to develop FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plans to protect their communities and public and private assets. The Committee also encourages such development so that more communities in

rural areas can become eligible for hazard mitigation grants in the future.

Hermit's Peak/Calf Canyon.—The Committee encourages the Hermit's Peak/Calf Canyon Claims Office to standardize and streamline the claims process to the extent practicable for individuals and entities filing claims based on erosion damage stemming from the flooding that occurred after the Hermit's Peak/Calf Canyon wildfire. The Committee further urges the Hermit's Peak/Calf Canyon Claims Office to expand their community-centered engagement efforts where possible, and requests that the Claims Office continue efforts to most effectively and efficiently reach community members. Finally, the Committee requests that the Hermit's Peak/Calf Canyon Claims Office expand the scope of their outreach and workforce development when searching for New Mexico-based employees and contractors to perform the work needed in response to Hermit's Peak/Calf Canyon wildfire. In the instances where local and other New Mexico-based contractors may require assistance in executing Federal contracts, the Committee encourages the Claims Office to offer those individuals supplemental training and support where such training and support is authorized.

Implementing Technical Mapping Advisory Council Recommendations.—The Committee urges FEMA to implement the final recommendations and goals of the Technical Mapping Advisory Council's Annual Reports, including transitioning to current and future condition risk scores, structure-specific flood risk analysis, incorporating high-resolution topographic data into flood risk maps, and better communicating current and future direct and residual flood risk to property owners. FEMA should coordinate with State agencies and other experts that have developed mapping expertise and models that can be useful in FEMA's efforts to consider future conditions, such as sea level rise and coastal erosion.

Improving Rural Access to Assistance to Firefighters Grants [AFG] and Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response [SAFER].—The Committee directs FEMA to review these programs and identify potential improvements, and to report to the Committee within 270 days of the date of enactment of this act on recommendations to improve access and distribution of AFG and SAFER grants to rural fire departments.

Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities [LETPA] Set-Aside for State Homeland Security Program and Urban Area Security Initiative.—Prior to setting the LETPA set-aside for the State Homeland Security Program and Urban Area Security Initiative, FEMA is directed to brief the Committee on the threat environment. FEMA is also directed to include in this brief a discussion of any stakeholder engagement undertaken up to that date. The Committee believes that preventing and responding to terrorist activity and targeted violence requires a whole-of-community approach. As such, FEMA is strongly encouraged to engage with a range of stakeholders beyond only law enforcement entities to ensure all entities that play a role in preparing for and responding to a terrorist activity and targeted violence are given the opportunity to provide inputs and feedback.

National Domestic Preparedness Consortium [NDPC].—The Committee provides \$104,000,000 for NDPC and acknowledges its posi-

tive impact on domestic preparedness by training emergency responders and event personnel against a range of threats. The Committee directs FEMA to consider threats inherent to large spectator sports and special events within the NDPC purview and provides \$3,000,000 for this effort. Additionally, the Committee directs the NDPC to continue to provide training for rural county emergency response to ensure rural county officials are prepared to respond to any emergency and provides \$5,000,000 for this effort.

Natural Infrastructure Activities.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall provide the Committees a report on the number, total requested funding, and percentage of fiscal year 2023 and 2024 BRIC applications for natural infrastructure projects, and a comparison of these numbers to each of the fiscal years 2020 through 2022 grant cycles. The report shall be disaggregated by successful and unsuccessful applications and describe the types of natural infrastructure activities funded.

FEMA may utilize public/private partnerships, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 3701 and 16 U.S.C. 3709, to enhance and leverage nature-based infrastructure within the BRIC and pre-disaster mitigation programs through one or more pilot projects. Such projects should provide additional expedited and streamlined opportunities for communities, including disadvantaged communities, to utilize funding for enhancing nature-based strategies that provide resilience and protection against natural threats, including but not limited to coastal and inland flooding, wildland fires, and drought.

Next Generation Warning System.—This recommendation includes \$76,000,000 for the Next Generation Warning System as part of the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System. Of the funds provided \$20,000,000 shall be for Tribal governments. The Department is reminded that these funds are supporting the continuity, redundancy, and modernization of public radio broadcast stations serving rural, remote, Tribal, and underserved communities. FEMA shall use these funds for technical assistance, infrastructure replacement, infrastructure hardening, cybersecurity, technology infrastructure, improving access to alerts, and operational continuity support. FEMA is directed to work with non-governmental entities that have proven expertise and focus on resilient infrastructure, a technical assistance center or hub, and an existing memorandum of agreement with FEMA.

Nonprofit Security Grant Program [NSGP].—The Committee directs FEMA to provide, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, a report on fiscal year 2023, 2024, and 2025 (if available) NSGP funding awards, the number of grant applicants in those years, and any quantitative or qualitative results or other outcomes related to such awards. FEMA is also encouraged to utilize NSGP grants to help nonprofits detect and respond to threats. The Committee further notes that eligible uses of NSGP grant funding include the acquisition of technology providing immediate notification to emergency 911 services; real-time, actionable intelligence directly to law enforcement and first responders; and other DHS-certified technology designed to prevent and respond to terrorism and other threats.

Operation Stonegarden.—The Committee believes that the State Homeland Security Grant Program [SHSGP] provides funding for

a range of crucial activities and equipment for States. The Committee is also well aware of how vital SHSGP's Operation Stonegarden grant funds are for States in partnering with U.S. Border Patrol to secure U.S. borders. The Committee is aware that apprehensions and activity is increasing along the U.S.-Canada border, which is the world's largest land border. Many areas of this border are remote and properly securing the border is a national security priority. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Secretary to submit data from the last three fiscal years detailing Operation Stonegarden awards by State and recipient, and the process used to determine such awards and recipients. Moreover, for fiscal year 2026, the Secretary is directed to brief the Committee and provide the data and justifications for Operation Stonegarden awards 15 days before such awards are publicly announced.

Reducing Carcinogen Exposure Among Firefighters.—The Committee is concerned about the prevalence of cancer among firefighters and urges FEMA to collaborate with fire departments to find cost-effective procedures to reduce chemical exposure.

Reporting on Lithium-ion Battery Related Fires.—The Committee commends the U.S. Fire Administration [USFA] for modernizing the U.S. Fire Data System and empowering the fire and emergency services community by equipping them with an empirical basis for decision-making to improve fire reporting and data collection through the National Emergency Response Information System [NERIS]. The Committee, however, is concerned with the lack of available data at the National level relating to lithium-ion battery fires. The Committee provides an additional \$5,000,000 in support of USFA's user training on NERIS, including training on reporting lithium-ion battery-related fires. With the launch and availability of NERIS, the Committee directs the U.S. Fire Administration to form a cadre of Fire Data Leaders nationwide to provide technical expertise and assistance to local fire departments in need, and provides an additional \$500,000 to support the development of a National Fire Data Corps that will support fire and emergency services in their adoption and use of NERIS.

State Rural Water Associations.—The Committee recognizes that State rural water associations continue to be the primary first responders to natural disasters for rural and small communities with emergency water needs. Each time there is a natural disaster, State rural water associations are called on for immediate response. No other government agency or organization serves this purpose or has the expertise to provide the necessary technical assistance and equipment.

Temporary Housing and Non-Congregate Sheltering.—The Committee directs the Government Accountability Office [GAO] to conduct an assessment of current temporary housing and non-congregate sheltering options, including non-congregate structures, that are available on the market and whether FEMA has utilized the most cost-effective, viable solutions following major disaster declarations in fiscal years 2022–2025, including the Maui wildfires and Hurricane Ian. GAO shall brief the Committee within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act on the costs, benefits, disadvan-

tages, feasibility, and utility of the creation of a national stockpile of rapid response, cost-effective temporary shelter solutions.

United States Fire Administration [USFA].—The recommendation includes funding for USFA to fulfill its mission of providing training and professional development to the fire community. FEMA is directed to continue its traditional funding for the congressionally-mandated National Fallen Firefighters Memorial. The Committee further directs USFA to provide a briefing within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act regarding any plans to revise Emergency Support Function [ESF]–4, Firefighting, to clarify or change USFA’s role in responding to structural fires and wildland fires that burn into the Wildland Urban Interface.

Urban Area Security Initiative [UASI].—The Committee directs FEMA to, within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, provide the current risk and threat assessment methodology used for UASI, identify any geographic-related factors used to assess the risk of urban areas applying for funding, and identify how such geographic-related factors are used in developing urban areas’ risk and threat assessments. The Committee directs FEMA to provide, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, a report on fiscal year 2022, 2023, and 2024 UASI funding awards, the number of grant applicants in those years, and any quantitative or qualitative results or other outcomes related to such awards. The report shall include information about potential violations of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, (Public Law 88–352) arising from the use of acoustic gunshot detection systems. The Committee also directs FEMA to examine the enhanced use of the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Threat Review and Prioritization program in the development of Metropolitan Statistical Area Risk Profiles.

Grant Eligibility.—The Committee recommends that FEMA list regional councils and councils of governments as eligible entities in competitions for Federal funding whenever local governments or non-profit agencies are eligible entities, where such listing is permitted under current statute. Furthermore, it is the desire of this Committee that FEMA actively seek opportunities for regional councils and councils of governments to serve as lead applicants and grantees in order to encourage and expand greater regional collaboration. In the competitive grants process, FEMA should continue to work with all eligible entities including those having previous experience with administering Federal funding that resulted in successful, comprehensive, well-coordinated outcomes.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

Appropriations (regular), 2025	\$22,510,000,000
Committee recommendation	26,367,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$26,367,000,000 for the Disaster Relief Fund [DRF] for the Major Disaster Allocation category. No funding is provided for the Base Disaster Relief category.

BRIC Termination Reporting.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on which BRIC grants were terminated by FEMA. At a minimum, the brief shall include a table for each cancelled BRIC grant detailing the

previous grant award amount, the percentage of the award disbursed prior to cancellation, the amount of the award that the grantee returned as a result of the BRIC award termination, a description of work completed under the BRIC award prior to cancellation, and a description of work unable to be completed due to BRIC award termination.

Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities [BRIC].—The Committee is disappointed in the Administration’s decision to cancel the BRIC program, which invests funding to mitigate risks from disasters before they happen. Studies have shown that predisaster mitigation projects can directly save \$6 in response and recovery costs for every \$1 invested, and far more when economic savings are considered. In addition, predisaster mitigation under BRIC reduces the risk of the loss of life and property in our communities. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall brief the Committee on its rationale for ending the BRIC program, including justifying forgoing long-term savings associated with investing in predisaster mitigation. The briefing shall include comprehensive empirical data related to any claims of waste, fraud, and abuse, to the extent that any exists.

Debris Removal.—The Committee recognizes that the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act incorporates provisions aimed at ensuring debris removal for all taxpayers in the aftermath of an emergency under section 5173 of title 42, United States Code. However, the Committee is aware that in practice, certain types of communities may not receive FEMA-sponsored post-disaster cleanup assistance despite express Congressional authorization to do so. As a matter of either practice or policy, disaster cleanup procedures should not result in the exclusion of, or discrimination against specific populations based on communal association. Prohibitions of this nature are unacceptable, and the Committee expects distribution of critical aid to impacted communities to ensure complete coverage for all taxpayers, including those accessed via community associations’ roads. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA is directed to submit to the Committee a report clarifying debris removal and public safety policies across all types of communities, including those characterized by manufactured homes and communities with established formal community associations. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on the number and type of discrimination incidents related to debris removal reported to FEMA’s Office of Equal Rights since October 1, 2022, as well as a summary of related public comments received during the drafting of Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide [PAPPG] version 5.

Declaration of a Disaster.—The Federal Emergency Management Agency shall brief the Committee on current or updated written evaluation factors, thresholds, and any other written or unwritten criteria used to determine eligibility requirements, when making recommendations to the President related to emergency (42 U.S.C. 5122(1)) or major disaster (42 U.S.C. 5122(2)) declarations under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.)—with respect to current factors, thresholds, and criteria, within 30 calendar days of the date of en-

actment of this Act; and with respect to updated factors, thresholds, and criteria, not later than the day on which such update takes effect. The brief should include how each emergency or major disaster declaration request received by the Executive Branch in the previous fiscal quarter measures against the specific factors, thresholds, and criteria identified and the specific reason or reasons for any delays in findings of eligibility or non-eligibility of more than 20 calendar days from the receipt of each outstanding emergency declaration request, or 30 calendar days from the receipt of each outstanding major disaster declaration request.

Disaster Relief Fund [DRF] Monthly Report.—The Committee is concerned that projections in each report are only provided through the end of the fiscal year. Therefore, in addition to the information provided in the monthly report, the Committee directs FEMA to provide a projection of obligations from the DRF for the twelve-month period following the date of submission of the current month's report to the Committee. Further, the Department is reminded of its statutory obligation to provide the report by the fifth business day of the succeeding month.

Distribution of Surplus Goods During Emergencies.—The Committee is concerned with the lack of essentials such as food, hygiene products, clothing, and household items needed in times of disasters and other national emergencies. The Committee urges FEMA to survey programs and conduct research initiatives to assess the scope and scale of product insecurity and the potential to incentivize initiatives that address the massive need for goods by repurposing returned or surplus consumer goods. This effort may also address how the Federal Government can expand relationships with organizations that provide specific resources that serve the public interest and have the capacity to ensure that surplus goods are distributed and used at the right time when they are most needed.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program [HMGP].—FEMA is encouraged to simplify requirements for Local Hazard Mitigation Plans [LHMP] for communities with populations below 2,000 residents, including by providing these communities with easy-to-access resources and technical assistance. Additionally, FEMA is encouraged to consider other ways to make LHMP completion easier for small communities, such as by offering approved template language that can be adapted to meet the needs of a small community's LHMP. FEMA is further encouraged to enact internal deadlines for the disbursement of HMGP funds for approved projects. Finally, when the risk of repetitive losses due to extreme weather are identified, HMGP should provide States with flexible funding prior to a disaster for property acquisition and/or elevation.

Housing Assistance Delivery.—The Committee is concerned that FEMA's provision of Housing Assistance may have unintended consequences for parts of the country that have shortages of housing units. Typically FEMA relies on financial housing assistance to disaster-displaced households and increases the assistance relative to the area's fair market rent where housing shortages make it difficult to find a unit. Providing direct housing instead could address an area's housing shortage while housing survivors. The Committee requires the Government Accountability Office [GAO] to

produce a report and briefing within 270 days of the date of enactment of this act, that analyzes the economic impacts of FEMA's financial housing assistance on communities that have housing shortages and encourages FEMA to prioritize the use of direct housing solutions in eligible disasters with a shortage of available housing.

Immediate Needs Funding.—FEMA shall brief the Committee monthly on its use of Immediate Needs Funding [INF]. At a minimum, this brief shall include current policies and procedures for when FEMA would deploy INF, specifically at what level(s) of DRF balances and under what categories of work FEMA would plan to discontinue reimbursements of otherwise eligible costs. Additionally, the brief shall include an analysis of the benefits and costs of utilizing a strategic approach to the deployment of INF vice an across-the-board cessation of reimbursements.

Improving Access to BRIC.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on the abilities of States and local jurisdiction to qualify for access to BRIC. The brief shall include, but not be limited to, an analysis of the applicants' abilities to meet the program's building code requirements, their options outside of this program to assist communities with needed predisaster mitigation, and other challenges in addressing predisaster mitigation. It shall also include a discussion of the feasibility of modifying the existing technical scoring criteria in the Notice of Funding Opportunity to provide local jurisdictions with full application points for the building codes implemented by municipalities within the boundary of a county, as well as for other mechanisms to protect property such as advanced floodplain regulations and drainage criteria carried out by a county.

Indirect Costs Reimbursement.—The Committee urges FEMA to improve provider capacity of its Disaster Case Management [DCM] program by establishing "management cost" rates, for grantees and subgrantees of the program, as required by section 324 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5165b) and defined therein. Further, until such time as FEMA establishes management cost rates for the DCM program, FEMA shall provide an annual report to Congress on the effect of having not established management cost rates on DCM capacity, in particular with respect to nonprofit DCM providers.

Public and Individual Assistance.—FEMA leadership and the DHS Office of Legislative Affairs have consistently stymied attempts by the Committee to receive timely, transparent, and accurate information related to spending from the Disaster Relief Fund. This is unacceptable and is counterintuitive to the goal of empowering States and communities to do more in the disaster response and recovery space. As such, the bill includes a new provision requiring FEMA to produce an interactive dashboard on its public-facing website showing the status of certain requests for reimbursement. The dashboard shall include the following information:

- a) The damage category code;
- b) For each proposed grant award, information on each cost estimate, applicant ID, the date of each submission, the descriptions for each project, and the cost of each project with a

- breakdown of the Federal cost-share and non-Federal cost-share;
- c) Status of the Agency review and approval of each cost estimate submitted, including the date on which a project is approved and the date on which the grant is issued;
- d) An explanation for any cost estimate that is not approved, or if the grant is not provided in the timeline as required, and any corrective action taken by the Agency;
- e) Project-level progress updates;
- f) Information on requests for assistance made, including dates and amounts of each request, timelines for submissions of required information, and dates of approval and disbursement of awards; and
- g) Any other information the Administrator determines to be appropriate to ensure transparency and accountability in the administration of public assistance.

Preservation of Surveyors Marks.—The Committee directs FEMA to provide a brief within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act on the potential benefits of including surveying mark preservation performed by land surveyors as a core activity for disaster planning, emergency response, disaster cleanup, and disaster recovery efforts.

Reimbursement for Interest.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall provide a report to the Committee detailing reimbursements for interest on qualifying disaster relief loans pursuant to the Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide Version 5. The report shall include details on the process through which entities can apply for interest reimbursement and information or examples about how interest reimbursement has been provided.

Reimbursements.—The Committee is concerned by the pace and scale of FEMA disaster reimbursement delays, especially to school districts, nonprofits, nongovernmental organizations, and hospitals. The Committee directs FEMA to complete a review of outstanding reimbursements expeditiously and to provide a report within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act outlining any previous or ongoing challenges to reviewing reimbursement claims within a timely manner.

Snowstorms.—The Committee reaffirms Congress' intent, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5122(2), that snowstorms shall be eligible for Federal relief under major disaster declarations and notes that a major disaster declaration shall not be withheld simply due to that disaster's classification as a snowstorm.

Temporary Shelters and Emergency Housing.—The Committee recognizes the vital support FEMA provides to communities and disaster survivors in the aftermath of major disasters, including housing assistance for individuals and families displaced from their homes. The Committee encourages FEMA to continue working with potential suppliers of temporary shelter solutions to clearly articulate the requirements for meeting FEMA's standards. FEMA is further directed to brief the Committee within 270 days of the date of enactment of this act on the current utilization restrictions and categorical eligibility regarding temporary transportable housing units [TTHU] and alternative temporary transportable housing

units [ATTHU], the reasons they're in place, and potential future adjustments. Finally, the Committee is concerned that housing shortages may impact recovery efforts, reduce community resiliency, and cause long-term displacement after a major disaster. FEMA is directed to submit a report to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act detailing emergency housing operations for major disasters over the last 4 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.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

Appropriations, 2025	\$175,029,000
Committee recommendation	226,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$226,000,000 for National Flood Insurance Fund [NFIF] activities related to flood plain management, flood mapping and mitigation, and flood insurance operations.

The Committee notes the importance of the long-term financial stability of the NFIF and recognizes FEMA's efforts to publish a quarterly "Watermark" report on the NFIF's finances. The Committee directs FEMA to conduct quarterly reporting on the NFIF in a public and transparent manner while complying with other reporting requirements in statute. Should FEMA fail to meet the quarterly reporting requirement, the Administrator is required to provide a documented reason for the delay and status update every 30 days to the Committee until the report is issued. If the Administrator fails to produce a quarterly report the Administrator or their designee is required to provide a briefing to Committee staff within 5 business days on the National Flood Insurance Programs debt repayment plan.

Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant [FMAG] Program.—When the risk of repetitive losses due to extreme weather are identified, the FMAG Program should provide States with flexible funding prior to a disaster for property acquisition and/or elevation.

Habitat Restoration Permitting.—The Committee recognizes the importance of habitat restoration and directs FEMA to streamline the permitting process for such projects. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on the steps taken to streamline such processes, and a timeline for future related actions.

Swift Current Program.—The Committee recognizes that FEMA is utilizing its investment from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58) through its Swift Current program. However, not all States were able to complete applications for all communities that sustained damage following a disaster, leaving some potentially eligible homeowners without mitigation assistance. The Committee directs FEMA to provide additional time for eligible States, territories, and tribes to apply for Swift Current funding through a process determined by the Administrator. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, and not less than

15 days prior to implementation of such process, FEMA shall brief the Committee on its plans for implementing such process.

TITLE III—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 301. The Committee continues a provision allowing for procuring or providing access to cybersecurity threat feeds.

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

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

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

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

Section 306. The Committee continues a provision requiring a report on the expenditures of the DRF.

Section 307. The Committee continues a provision regarding certain grants.

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 regarding certain grants.

Section 310. The Committee includes a provision regarding the transfer of unobligated balances under the National Predisaster Mitigation Fund.

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

Section 312. The Committee includes a provision on training opportunities.

Section 313. The Committee includes a provision on period of performance.

Section 314. The Committee includes a provision on BRIC.

Section 315. The Committee includes a provision on the use of funds.

Section 316. The Committee includes a provision on obligation backlogs.

TITLE IV
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES
UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services [USCIS] carries out activities necessary for the administration of laws and the provision of services related to people seeking to enter, reside, work, and naturalize in the United States. In addition to directly appropriated resources, fee collections are available for the operations of USCIS.

Immigration Examinations Fees.—USCIS collects fees from persons applying for immigration benefits to support the adjudication of applications, as authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356).

H-1B and L Fraud Prevention and Detection Fees.—USCIS collects fees from petitioners seeking a beneficiary’s initial grant of H-1B or L nonimmigrant classification or those petitioners seeking to change a beneficiary’s employer within those classifications pursuant to Public Law 108–447.

H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Fees.—USCIS collects fees from petitioners under the H-1B program pursuant to Public Law 108–447.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total appropriations of \$122,941,000 for USCIS. The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation.

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2025 enacted	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	271,140	122,941,000
Federal Assistance	10,000	.....
Total United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	281,140	122,941,000

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2025	\$271,140,000
Committee recommendation	122,941,000

The Operations and Support [O&S] appropriation provides for ongoing operations, mission support, and management and administration costs for the Employment Status Verification [E-Verify] program, which allows businesses to determine the eligibility of their employees to work in the United States in addition to pro-

viding funding for application processing and Refugee, Asylum and International Operations [RAIO]. The Committee includes an administrative provision providing an additional \$35,200,000 for the purposes of continuous vetting operations in addition to the sums provided in the above table.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Affirmative Asylum Backlog.—The Committee reminds USCIS of the reporting requirements in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47 and further directs USCIS to submit a report to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act regarding the status of the affirmative asylum backlog, including how the funds in fiscal year 2025 were used to reduce the backlog, the number of affirmative asylum cases still pending by year of application date, whether the cases have received an interview, the number of personnel dedicated to reducing the backlog, and any additional financial resources necessary to reduce the backlog.

Asylum Officer Staffing.—USCIS is directed to publish publicly the number of asylum officers, the offices each asylum officer is assigned to, the number of asylum officers dedicated to backlog cases, and the number of asylum officers deployed to the southwest border within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act.

Backlog Funding.—The recommendation provides \$10,000,000 for Employment Authorization Document backlog reduction efforts. USCIS shall provide a spend plan for all backlog reduction efforts within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act. USCIS is encouraged to prioritize dedicating personnel towards these efforts. The Committee includes a new provision requiring that all EAD renewals go through a re-vetting process prior to being approved.

Continuous Vetting and Evaluation.—The Committee notes that increases in issued visas, paroles and asylum claims in prior administrations 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.

Accordingly, the Committee includes an administrative provision that provides an additional \$35,200,000 for USCIS to create a unit devoted to continuing evaluation and monitoring of foreign nationals who hail from countries designated by Executive Order to be national security or public safety threats. The Committee notes that USCIS has recently begun recruitment and training of law enforcement officers, and believes that a complementary investigatory and monitoring program will greatly enhance the efficacy of their operations.

The Committee allows for the transfer of up to \$5,000,000 to the National Vetting Center within the National Targeting Center of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, to be used, if necessary, as supplementary support for the USCIS program or as a bridge until USCIS can get their program up and operational.

While the Committee believes that USCIS is the most logical place for a continuous vetting unit to exist, it directs the Department to submit a proposal for the centralization of domestic vetting of foreign nationals within one component, and looks forward to

working with the Department on the development of such an office in future fiscal years and any necessary realignments of operations to best fit the mission.

Electronic Processing.—The Committee supports the completion and implementation of an electronic filing and processing system for immigration benefits at USCIS but remains frustrated by the lengthy process required to bring applications and petitions fully into e-processing. The Committee continues the fiscal year 2024 explanatory statement requirement for USCIS to provide a quarterly brief on its electronic processing efforts.

Employment Authorization Backlog Reporting.—The Committee continues to direct USCIS to make available on a publicly available website employment authorization backlog statistics on a quarterly basis with the following modifications: (1) the total number of pending filed employment authorization applications; (2) the total number of such applications that have been pending for: (a) 30 or fewer days, (b) 31–60 days, (c) 61–90 days, (d) 91–120 days, (e) 121–179 days, (f) 180–540 days; (g) 541 or more days; and (3) a summary, on an annual basis, of all existing processing time goals, the source of the time goal, and whether the agency met the time goal for the prior fiscal year.

Employment Authorization Errors.—The Committee notes that USCIS-issued employment authorization documents [EADs] may contain errors, and there are significant several-month-long delays in USCIS re-issuing corrected documents. The Committee directs USCIS to brief the Committee on the resources required to issue corrected employment authorization documents within 90 days of receipt. The Committee recognizes that refugees resettled through the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program [USRAP] are permitted to work with a Form I–94 for 90 days before they must produce additional valid documents. The Committee recommends that USCIS lengthen the I–94 work eligibility period to at least 180 days for refugee applicants in light of the processing delays that result in many refugees who do not receive employment authorization documents before the 90 days expire. The Committee notes that as a temporary solution, USCIS issued a notice of automatic extensions in validity to certain expiring EADs, which restored the ability of tens of thousands of aliens, whose EADs had expired through no fault of their own, to work. The Committee encourages USCIS to conduct an awareness campaign so that employers are better equipped to comply with Federal Government directives.

Fee Collection Transparency.—Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, and every 30 days thereafter, USCIS shall publicly report whether any fees collected by USCIS have been utilized for immigration enforcement purposes and the statutory authority for such utilization. Such report shall include the purpose and amount of such uses and shall indicate the original source of fees based on form type of such collected fee.

Fee Waivers and Application and Petition Costs.—The Committee continues the direction under this heading included in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47.

H–2B Visa Distribution.—The Committee directs the Department, in consultation with the U.S. Department of Labor, to examine the impacts of the current H–2B visa semiannual distribution

on employers, employees, and agency operations and to provide the Committee with a briefing on the study not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act. The Committee further directs the Department, in coordination with the U.S. Department of Labor and other departments as necessary, to provide a report within 180 days of enactment of this act providing data on the economic impact of the H-2B visa program on a State-by-state and national level; the estimated number of H-2B visas that would have been required to meet demand in fiscal year 2025 on a State-by-state and national level; and any adverse economic impact that resulted from the inability to meet such demand.

H-2B Visas.—Given the growing reliance on H-2B visas, the Committee directs the Department of Homeland Security, in coordination with the U.S. Department of Labor [DOL], to provide a report within 120 days of enactment of this act providing data on the H-2B program and making recommendations to ensure that the integrity of the program is safeguarded and that the limited number of H-2B visas are reserved for law-abiding employers. The report shall include: the effects on prohibitions on implementation of DOL regulations relating to corresponding employment, the three-quarter guarantee, and prevailing wages and working conditions for individuals and U.S. workers; and the number of H-2B visas, including the number of supplemental visas, issued in each of the past 3 years to entities and individuals who in the past 5 years were found to have committed H-2A or H-2B violations, including the number of visas allocated to violators who at any point have committed egregious H-2A or H-2B violations such as visa fraud and wage theft, and indicating the dates of the violations and visa issuance.

Naturalization at Basic Training.—The Committee appreciates USCIS's efforts to establish the Naturalization at Basic Training program in partnership with branches of the Armed Services. However, the Committee is concerned that noncitizen servicemembers continue to encounter barriers to applying for and completing naturalization through service in the Armed Forces under sections 328 and 329 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1439–1440). Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, USCIS shall brief the Committee on plans to further expand Naturalization at Basic Training and ensure eligible military recruits and servicemembers have necessary assistance to complete the process, including attending interviews and appointments.

Parole Requests for Servicemembers and Veterans.—The Committee appreciates the Department's efforts to expedite processing and consideration, on a case-by-case basis, of immigrant's parole requests under section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act from certain current and former military servicemembers and qualifying family members who are outside of the United States. However, the Committee is concerned that processing times remain lengthy and irregular. The Committee directs the Department to continue processing these parole requests on an expedited basis and at a minimum within 180 days of receipt. The Department is directed to make available, on a publicly accessible website, an interactive dashboard detailing the number of such parole requests made, processed, approved, denied and pending by month, along

with the average processing time. For each parole request denial, the Department is directed to report the country of nationality or last habitual residence of the immigrant, whether the individual was discharged or released from service under honorable conditions, whether the individual was deployed overseas, whether the individual served on active duty in the Armed Forces in an overseas contingency operation, their branch of service, whether the individual was awarded military decorations or medals, and whether the individual has a spouse, child or other immediate family member residing in the United States.

Policy Changes.—Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, and immediately upon any policy changes made thereafter, USCIS shall continue to make all policy memos publicly available.

Refugee Admissions and Processing.—The Committee directs the Department to submit to the Committee and make available to the public on its website within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act the following information for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2026: the number of USCIS staff assigned to the Refugee Corps at the Refugee Affairs Division of USCIS; the number of refugee processing circuit rides conducted; the number of USCIS Refugee Corps officers assigned to each circuit ride; the destination region and country for each circuit ride; the number of refugee interviews conducted by USCIS; and the number of approvals and denials issued by USCIS.

Reducing Barriers to Access for USCIS Services.—The Committee encourages USCIS to continue to expand its efforts to reduce barriers to USCIS services, including any geographic, financial and paperwork barriers. Such efforts shall include, but not be limited to, additional field or satellite offices, reductions in paperwork burdens, and an increase and expansion of circuit rides into additional areas.

H-2A Visas.—The Committee is concerned that the classification of dairy work as ineligible for seasonal H-2A visas by the definition under 8 CFR 214.2(h)(5)(iv) hampers dairy farm production. The Committee directs the Department, in consultation with the Department of Labor, to produce a report on the impacts of exempting dairy industry activities from the temporary or seasonal requirements of the H-2A program. The Department shall provide this report to the Committee within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act.

Training Materials.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, USCIS shall provide to the Committee all training materials and internal guidance provided to immigration officers and adjudicators related to vetting for anti-Americanism.

USCIS Backlog and Frontlog Reporting.—The Committee continues the directives under this heading in Senate Report 118–85.

USCIS Quarterly Budget, Staffing and Productivity Reporting.—USCIS shall continue to brief the Committee quarterly on budget operations, including revenue projections, actual spending, and other financial forecasts. At a minimum, the briefing shall detail the spending of each directorate and office (compared to projections), provide revenue and expenses delineated by form type, other agency expenses including payments or transfers to other Federal agencies, and carryover or reserve fund projections and spending.

USCIS shall ensure the agency maintains a sufficient carryover balance which is intended to provide stability amid fluctuating receipts. Additionally, USCIS shall develop productivity measures that convey the baseline capacity and capabilities for processing applications and petitions and capture the impact of investments in personnel, technology, or changes to processes and policies on such measures. Updates on USCIS performance against these measures shall be included with the quarterly budget reporting. USCIS shall also include in this quarterly brief to the Committee staffing data, based on the USCIS workload staffing model. At a minimum the staffing data should include actuals from the start of the fiscal year through the most recent pay period and projections through the end of the fiscal year.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTERS

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers [FLETC] serves as an interagency law enforcement training organization for 127 Federal agencies and certain SLTT and international law enforcement agencies on a space-available basis.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$394,508,000 for FLETC.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level:

FLETC
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2025 enacted	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	357,100	376,125
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	20,100	18,383
Total, FLETC	377,200	394,508

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2025	\$357,100,000
Committee recommendation	376,125,000

Funding is provided to meet basic law enforcement training requirements. The Committee expects FLETC to maintain training at or near facility capacity before entering into new leases or establishing new partnerships with training organizations. To that end, the Committee directs FLETC to provide a cost analysis detailing, at minimum, each training center's maximum instructional capacity by course and measured against its annual student occupancy.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2025	\$20,100,000
Committee recommendation	18,383,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$18,383,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I]

Construction and Facility Improvements.—The Committee supports the partnership between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the U.S. Army National Guard to enhance advanced Tribal law enforcement training operations. The Committee is aware of the need for additional, well-trained Tribal law enforcement, particularly in northern Tribal areas. The Committee strongly encourages the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers to engage in this partnership and identify what facilities, infrastructure, and resources are necessary in order to meet the growing demand for Tribal law enforcement training.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The mission of Science and Technology [S&T] is to conduct, stimulate, and enable homeland security research, development, and testing and to facilitate the timely transition of capabilities to the Department's components and, as practicable, to other Federal and SLTT end users.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$896,133,000 for S&T.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to fiscal year 2025 enacted level:

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2025 enacted	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	369,811	372,091
Procurement, Construction and Improvements	61,000	65,000
Research and Development	310,823	459,042
Total, Science and Technology	741,634	896,133

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2025	\$369,811,000
Committee recommendation	372,091,000

The Operations and Support [O&S] appropriation funds the management functions necessary to facilitate the research and development mission of S&T.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$372,091,000 for O&S. Of the amount provided, the Committee recommends not to exceed \$10,000 for official reception and representation expenses.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The recommendation includes \$131,505,000 for Laboratory Facilities operations.

National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center [NBACC] Facility Expansion.—In 2023, S&T completed a scoping study for NBACC Facility Expansion. The requirement for facility expansion would accommodate additional BSL-2 laboratories, the

required mechanical support and storage space for the generation of data; a data center with state-of-the-art computational and network infrastructure that is capable of supporting analysis, storage, and transfer of large data sets; and additional Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility [SCIF] space required for the sensitive nature of the work performed. Additionally, there is a need to expand the facility for office/administrative space adjacent to the current NBACC laboratory facility. S&T shall provide a 5-year master facility expansion plan, including year-by-year resource requirements, no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act.

ACQUISITION AND OPERATIONS ANALYSIS

The Committee recommends \$73,333,000 for Acquisition Operations and Analysis.

Partnership Intermediary Agreements.—The Committee supports the Department’s efforts to establish Partnership Intermediaries, as defined under section 3715 of title 15, United States Code, to support its ability to seek out, assess, and engage non-traditional small business vendors for the Department’s development and acquisition efforts. The Committee sustains base funding for Partnership Intermediary Agreements to enable components across the Department to engage immediately on technology transfer and transition activities.

SAFETY Act.—The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 for the Support Anti-Terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies [SAFETY] Act (Public Law 107–296) program, which encourages anti-terrorism preparedness and mitigation by providing liability protections for technologies or processes the program certifies or designates as meeting certain anti-terrorism standards. Within the amount provided, the Committee directs S&T to eliminate the backlog of renewal certifications of qualified anti-terrorism technologies [QATTs], which are designed to prevent, detect, identify, or deter terrorist attacks or limit the harm that such attacks may cause. The Committee further directs S&T to complete all future renewal certifications within 90 days of the date of application.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2025	\$61,000,000
Committee recommendation	65,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$65,000,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I]. The recommendation provides \$10,000,000 for critical improvements to S&T’s laboratory facilities.

Plum Island Closure and Support [PICS] Program.—The recommendation provides \$55,000,000 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]. It is acknowledged that the transition of PIADC science mission activities to NBAF is no longer on schedule and encourage DHS, in consultation with the General

Services Administration [GSA], and the Department of Agriculture [USDA] to work expeditiously to ensure permanent conservation of Plum Island for the protection in perpetuity of its natural and cultural resources under the management of any future entity. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, DHS and USDA shall provide a joint briefing to the Committee. The briefing shall identify the root causes that delayed the transition from PIADC to NBAF, the remaining barriers to the transition, and the joint plan to overcome those barriers. The briefing shall include a revised timeline and detailed budget requirements to finalize the transition. Further, S&T is directed to continue providing semi-annual briefings on the progress of these activities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2025	\$310,823,000
Committee recommendation	459,042,000

S&T supports the mission of the Department through basic and applied research, fabrication of prototypes, research and development to mitigate the effects of weapons of mass destruction, and acquiring and field testing equipment.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$459,042,000 for Research and Development [R&D].

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND INNOVATION

Airport Screening Technology.—Within the funds provided, S&T is encouraged to support research into updating security data and developing improved algorithms for airport screening technology, including enhanced explosive device detection.

Bi-National Cooperative Program.—Within the funds provided, the Committee directs S&T to continue its engagement in the Binational Research and Development program and work with partners to develop innovative technology solutions for homeland security needs.

Composite Maritime Shipping Containers.—Within the funds provided, S&T is encouraged to continue efforts to validate the performance of secure, composite maritime shipping containers and recommend standards for their use to ship sensitive cargo.

Counter Improvised Explosive Device [IED] System.—The Committee is concerned with the lack of capability to enable the detection and render safe of IEDs. Therefore, S&T is encouraged to test, evaluate, and develop concepts of operations for technology that can detect and render safe IEDs. S&T should consider partnership with other government agencies, to include the Department of Defense in evaluating potential technology.

Detection Canine.—The Committee funds the request for the Detection Canine Program. As the variety and number of national, State and local threats have increased in recent years, detection canines have proven to be an increasingly important counterterrorism tool to safeguard national security and public safety and are force multipliers across various law enforcement units. With support from S&T, the Detection Canine, Science, Innovation, Tech-

nology, and Education [DCSITE] Program is structured to be transdisciplinary and comprehensive of all threats, providing a sustained, large-scale, comprehensive government and academic effort to advance innovation, technology and education in detection canine sciences. Further, the Committee acknowledges the critical importance of maintaining a U.S. based source for highly capable detection canines.

Enabling Unmanned Aerial 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 prioritize the Demonstration Site for the JUSTICE project to conduct on-site testing and evaluation for the Department and encourages the close collaboration with the FAA UAS Center of Excellence.

Next-Generation Biosurveillance Systems.—Within funds provided, the Committee encourages S&T to continue to advance research into agnostic bio-detection capabilities that provide rapid screening of large volumes of individuals. In particular, the Committee is very concerned about the lack of any means to conduct high volume screening at our borders or transportation hubs and believes that the matrix assisted laser desorption ionization-time of flight mass spectrometry [MALDI-TOF MS] being developed by S&T would fill this gap. Within 90 days, DHS S&T is directed to provide a funding plan by fiscal year and transition plans describing how MALDI-TOF MS will be employed.

Opioid and Fentanyl Detection.—The Committee supports continued S&T collaboration with ICE Homeland Security Investigations [HSI] with the development of opioid-related investigative, training, analytical and other capabilities and to partner with the Center of Excellence for Criminal Investigations and Network Analysis. Additionally, the Committee encourages S&T to increase the development of rapid scanning technology, including portable devices and potential artificial intelligence [AI] and machine learning [ML] applications, and directs S&T to provide a briefing within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on any research or development to incorporate rapid scanning into screening methods for drug interdiction. Further, the Committee encourages S&T to pursue the development and testing, in consultation with U.S. Customs and Border Protection, of three-dimensional graphene-based sensors that can detect the presence of illicit fentanyl and other harmful substances at the international borders of the United States.

Partnership Intermediary Agreement [PIA].—The Committee acknowledges that innovation can be found throughout our Nation. Therefore, the Committee urges S&T to pursue a Partnership Intermediary, as defined in Title 15 U.S.C. 3715, to support the Department's ability to seek out, assess, and engage non-traditional small business vendors into the Department's development and acquisition efforts.

Port and Maritime Resiliency & Security Testbed.—The Committee continues to recognize the vast data threat facing the U.S. Maritime/Port sector and the direct threats this poses against critical infrastructure components for mission critical functions. The Committee encourages S&T to continue ongoing Port and Maritime

Resiliency and Security Testbed research program to support the design and development of tactics, techniques, and procedures for effective threat response to critical maritime infrastructure.

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

U.S.-Israel Cybersecurity Cooperation Enhancement Program.—S&T is encouraged to continue supporting the U.S.-Israel Cybersecurity Cooperation enhancement program, as authorized by section 1551 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81), to support cybersecurity research and development and demonstration and commercialization of cybersecurity technology.

UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS

The recommendation includes \$55,880,000 for S&T's University Programs. DHS shall continue to leverage partnerships with top research and educational institutions.

Centers of Excellence [COE] Program.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Centers of Excellence program to generate basic and applied research that delivers innovative technologies to the Homeland Security Enterprise. Therefore, the Committee does not support the Department's termination of COEs as announced in April 2025 and is disappointed by the lack of transparency surrounding the decision. S&T shall maintain the existing COEs and take all necessary steps to restore partnerships with any COEs that were terminated during fiscal year 2025 but had future contract options for fiscal year 2026 and beyond. The Committee further directs S&T to brief the Committees on Appropriations within 60 days of enactment of this act on its plan for restoring partnerships with all affected institutions.

Critical Infrastructure and Cyber Attacks.—The Committee recognizes the increased threat of cyber-attacks on U.S. critical infrastructure and the need to develop and deploy timely software quality assurance tools for monitoring and timely cyber-attack mitigation. The Committee supports university research in partnership with a National Laboratory critical infrastructure testbed to develop and demonstrate timely hierarchical software quality assurance and timely cyber-attack mitigation techniques for hardware in one or more of the following Department-designated critical infrastructure sectors: Chemical, Information Technology, Critical Manufacturing, Water, and Communications.

Understanding Threats to Public Officials.—The Committee encourages S&T and the National Counter-terrorism Innovation, Technology, and Education Center of Excellence [NCITE COE] to pursue research into threats to public officials, create a threats tracker, and develop threats assessment credentials and training for at-risk sectors.

TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

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

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

Section 403. The Committee includes a provision to permit USCIS to oversee the collection of biometrics virtually.

Section 404. The Committee includes a new provision providing funding for continuous vetting by USCIS.

Section 405. The Committee continues a provision authorizing FLETC to distribute funds for incurred training expenses.

Section 406. 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 407. The Committee continues a provision allowing for FLETC's acceptance of transfers from government agencies into this appropriation.

Section 408. The Committee continues a provision classifying FLETC instructor staff as inherently governmental for certain considerations.

TITLE V GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS AND TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 501. The bill includes a provision stipulating that no part of any appropriation shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly provided.

Section 502. The bill includes a provision stipulating that unexpended balances of prior appropriations may be merged with new appropriations accounts and used for the same purpose, subject to reprogramming guidelines.

Section 503. The bill includes a modified provision that provides authority to reprogram appropriations within an account and to transfer up to 2.5 percent between accounts with advance notification to the Committee. A detailed funding table identifying each congressional control level for reprogramming purposes is included at the end of this statement. These reprogramming guidelines shall be complied with by all departmental components funded by this act.

The Committee expects the Department to submit reprogramming requests on a timely basis and to provide complete explanations of the reallocations proposed, including detailed justifications of the increases and offsets, and any specific impact the proposed changes will have on the budget request for the following fiscal year and future-year appropriations requirements. Each request submitted to the Committee should include a detailed table showing the proposed revisions at the account, program, project, and activity level to the funding and staffing FTE levels for the current fiscal year and to the levels required for the following fiscal year.

The Committee expects the Department to manage its programs and activities within the levels appropriated. The Committee reminds the Department that reprogramming or transfer requests should be submitted only in the case of an unforeseeable emergency or a situation that could not have been predicted when formulating the budget request for the current fiscal year. When the Department submits a reprogramming or transfer request to the Committee and does not receive identical responses from the House and Senate, it is the responsibility of the Department to reconcile the House and Senate differences before proceeding, and if reconciliation is not possible, to consider the reprogramming or transfer request unapproved.

The Department shall not propose a reprogramming or transfer of funds after June 15 unless there are extraordinary circumstances that place human lives or property in imminent danger. To the extent that any reprogramming proposals are required, the Department is strongly encouraged to submit them well in advance of the June 15 deadline.

Section 504. The bill includes a provision relating to the Department's Working Capital Fund [WCF] that: extends the authority of the WCF; prohibits funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department from being used to make payments to the WCF, except for the activities and amounts allowed in the budget request; makes WCF funds available until expended; ensures departmental components are only charged for direct usage of each WCF service; makes funds provided to the WCF available only for purposes consistent with the contributing component; and requires the WCF to be paid in advance or reimbursed at rates that will return the full cost of each service. The WCF table included in the justification materials accompanying the budget request shall serve as the control level for quarterly execution reports submitted to the Committee not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter. These reports shall identify any activity added or removed from the fund.

Section 505. The bill includes a provision stipulating that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances recorded not later than June 30 from appropriations made for salaries and expenses in fiscal year 2025 shall remain available through fiscal year 2026, subject to reprogramming.

Section 506. The bill includes a provision providing that funds for intelligence activities are specifically authorized during fiscal year 2026 until the enactment of an act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year 2026.

Section 507. The bill includes a modified provision specifying Committee notification thresholds related to awards for grants, contracts, other transaction agreements, certain task or delivery orders, letters of intent, and certain public announcements.

Section 508. The bill includes a provision stipulating that no agency shall purchase, construct, or lease additional facilities for Federal law enforcement training without the advance notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Section 509. The bill includes a provision stipulating that none of the funds provided by this act may be used 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. The bill excludes funds that may be required for development of a proposed prospectus.

Section 510. The bill includes a provision that consolidates and continues by reference prior-year statutory bill language into one provision. These provisions concern contracting officers' training and Federal building energy performance.

Section 511. The bill includes a provision stipulating that none of the funds provided by this act may be used in contravention of the Buy American Act (Public Law 72-428).

Section 512. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds from being used to amend the oath of allegiance required under section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1448).

Section 513. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds from being used to carry out section 872 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296).

Section 514. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds from being used to plan, test, pilot, or develop a national identification card.

Section 515. The bill includes a provision directing that any official required by this act to report or certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives may not delegate such authority unless expressly authorized to do so in this act.

Section 516. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds provided by this act to be used for first-class travel.

Section 517. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds provided by this act to be used to employ workers in contravention of section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Section 518. The bill includes 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 bill includes a provision regarding restrictions on electronic access to pornography.

Section 520. The bill includes a provision regarding the transfer of an operable firearm by a Federal law enforcement officer to an agent of a drug cartel.

Section 521. The bill includes language regarding the number of employees permitted to attend international conferences.

Section 522. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds made available by this act to reimburse any Federal department or agency for its participation in an NSSE.

Section 523. The bill includes a provision on structural pay reform that affects more than 100 full-time positions or costs more than \$5,000,000 in a single year.

Section 524. The bill includes a modified provision directing the Department to post on a public website reports required by the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives unless public posting compromises homeland or national security or contains proprietary information.

Section 525. The bill includes a provision allowing Operations and Support funding to be used for certain activities.

Section 526. The bill includes a provision related to schooling for certain overseas dependents.

Section 527. The bill includes a modified provision regarding congressional visits to detention facilities.

Section 528. The bill includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds to use restraints on pregnant detainees in the Department's custody except in certain circumstances.

Section 529. The bill includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds for the destruction of records related to the sexual abuse or assault of detainees in custody.

Section 530. The bill includes a provision regarding funding for a Principal Federal Official.

Section 531. The bill includes a provision regarding a report on defense funding.

Section 532. The bill continues a provision regarding protection for a former or retired Government official or employee.

Section 533. The bill includes a provision regarding oversight of the Department of Homeland Security's use of the Technology Modernization Fund.

Section 534. The bill includes a provision related to user fee proposals that have not been enacted into law prior to submission of the budget request.

Section 535. The bill includes a provision related to the Arms Trade Treaty.

Section 536. The bill includes a provision that prohibits a procurement contract, grant, loan, cooperative agreement with certain foreign military company.

Section 537. The bill continues a provision regarding detainees held in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Section 538. The bill includes a provision directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop, use, and share estimates of arrivals of migrants on the southwest border.

Section 539. The bill includes a new provision directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop, use, and share estimates of detained and removed individuals.

Section 540. The bill includes a modified provision requiring the Secretary of Homeland Security ensure an alternatives analysis and cost-benefit analysis is conducted before requesting assistance from the Department of Defense for border security operations and immigration enforcement.

Section 541. The bill includes a provision regarding employee emergency back-up care.

Section 542. The bill includes a provision regarding funding for the Blue Campaign.

Section 543. The Committee includes a provision relating to the E-Verify program.

Section 544. The Committee includes a provision relating to the Religious Workers program.

Section 545. The Committee includes a provision relating to H-2B visas.

Section 546. The Committee includes a provision relating to the Conrad 30 program.

Section 547. The bill extends other transaction authority.

Section 548. The bill includes a provision regarding medical professionals.

Section 549. The bill includes a new provision regarding classified materials.

Section 550. The bill includes a new provision regarding the transfer of funds.

Section 551. The bill includes a new provision related to the disbursement of funds.

Section 552. The bill repurposes funding previously provided.

Section 553. The bill includes a provision relating to Public Law 119-21.

Section 554. The bill rescinds previously appropriated funding.

PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

In fiscal year 2021, for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), as amended, the following information provides the definition of the

term “program, project, and activity” for the components of the Department of Homeland Security under the jurisdiction of the Homeland Security Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. The term “program, project, and activity” shall include the most specific level of budget items identified in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2024, the House and Senate Committee reports, and the conference report and the accompanying Joint Explanatory Statement of the managers of the committee of conference.

If a percentage reduction is necessary, in implementing that reduction, components of the Department of Homeland Security shall apply any percentage reduction required for fiscal year 2023 to all items specified in the justifications submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives in support of the fiscal year 2021 budget estimates, as amended, for such components, as modified by congressional action.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports accompanying general appropriations bills identify each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

The Committee recommends funding for the following programs or activities which currently lack authorization for fiscal year 2025:

- Analysis and Operations: Operations and Support.
- U.S. Customs and Border Protection: Operations and Support; and Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.
- U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement: Operations and Support; and Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.
- Transportation Security Administration: Operations and Support; Procurement Construction and Improvements; and Research and Development.
- Coast Guard: Operations and Support; Procurement Construction and Improvements; and Research and Development; and Retired Pay.
- Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency: Operations and Support; Procurement Construction and Improvements; and Research and Development.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency: Operations and Support; Procurement, Construction and Improvements; and Federal Assistance Programs.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI, OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include “(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the Committee.”

In compliance with this rule, changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

TITLE 8—ALIENS AND NATIONALITY

CHAPTER 12—IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 1101. Definitions

(a) As used in this chapter—

* * * * *

(27) The term “special immigrant” means—

(A) an immigrant, lawfully admitted for permanent residence, who is returning from a temporary visit abroad;

* * * * *

(C) an immigrant, and the immigrant’s spouse and children if accompanying or following to join the immigrant, who—

(i) for at least 2 years immediately preceding the time of application for admission, has been a member of a religious denomination having a bona fide nonprofit, religious organization in the United States;

(ii) seeks to enter the United States—

(I) solely for the purpose of carrying on the vocation of a minister of that religious denomination,

(II) before **【September 30, 2015】** *September 30, 2026*, in order to work for the organization at the request of the organization in a professional capacity in a religious vocation or occupation, or

(III) before **【September 30, 2015】** *September 30, 2026*, in order to work for the organization (or for a bona fide organization which is affiliated with the religious denomination and is exempt from taxation as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of title 26) at the request of the organization in a religious vocation or occupation; and

* * * * *

SUBCHAPTER II—IMMIGRATION

PART II—ADMISSION QUALIFICATIONS FOR ALIENS; TRAVEL CONTROL OF CITIZENS AND ALIENS

§ 1182. Inadmissible aliens

* * * * *

Pub. L. 103–416, title II, § 220(c), Oct. 25, 1994, 108 Stat. 4320, as amended by Pub. L. 104–208, div. C, title VI, § 622(a), Sept. 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 3009–695; Pub. L. 107–273, div. C, title I, § 11018(b), Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1825 ; Pub. L. 108–441, § 1(a)(1), Dec. 3, 2004, 118 Stat. 2630; Pub. L. 109–477, § 2, Jan. 12, 2007, 120 Stat. 3572; Pub. L. 110–362, § 1, Oct. 8, 2008, 122 Stat. 4013; Pub. L. 111–9, § 2, Mar. 20, 2009, 123 Stat. 989; Pub. L. 111–83, title V, § 568(b), Oct. 28, 2009, 123 Stat. 2186; Pub. L. 112–176, § 4, Sept. 28, 2012, 126 Stat. 1325, provided that: “The amendments made by this section [amending this section and section 1184 of this title] shall apply to aliens admitted to the United States under

section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Immigration and Nationality Act [8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(J)], or acquiring such status after admission to the United States, before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act [Oct. 25, 1994] and before **[September 30, 2015]** *September 30, 2026.*”

* * * * *

PART VIII—GENERAL PENALTY PROVISIONS

§ 1324a. Unlawful employment of aliens

* * * * *

SEC. 401. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAMS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall conduct 3 pilot programs of employment eligibility confirmation under this subtitle.

(b) **IMPLEMENTATION DEADLINE; TERMINATION.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall implement the pilot programs in a manner that permits persons and other entities to have elections under section 402 of this division made and in effect no later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act [Sept. 30, 1996]. Unless the Congress otherwise provides, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall terminate a pilot program on **[September 30, 2015]** *September 30, 2026.*

TITLE 42—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

CHAPTER 68—DISASTER RELIEF

SUBCHAPTER II—DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION ASSISTANCE

§ 5133. Predisaster hazard mitigation

(a) Definition of small impoverished community

* * * * *

(b) Establishment of program

The President **[may]** *shall* establish a program to provide technical and financial assistance to States and local governments to assist in the implementation of predisaster hazard mitigation measures that are cost-effective and are designed to reduce injuries, loss of life, and damage and destruction of property, including damage to critical services and facilities under the jurisdiction of the States or local governments.

(c) Approval by President

If the President determines that a State or local government has identified natural disaster hazards in areas under its jurisdiction and has demonstrated the ability to form effective public-private natural disaster hazard mitigation partnerships, the President, using amounts in the National Public Infrastructure Predisaster Mitigation Fund established under subsection (i) (referred to in this section as the “Fund”), **[may]** *shall* provide tech-

nical and financial assistance to the State or local government to be used in accordance with subsection (e).

* * * * *

(i) National public infrastructure predisaster mitigation assistance

(1) In general

The President [may] *shall* set aside from the Disaster Relief Fund, with respect to each major disaster, an amount [equal to] *that is not less than 3 percent and not more than 6 percent* of the estimated aggregate amount of the grants to be made pursuant to sections 5170b, 5172, 5173, 5174, 5177, 5183, and 5189f of this title for the major disaster in order to provide technical and financial assistance under this section and such set aside shall be deemed to be related to activities carried out pursuant to major disasters under this chapter.

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015, PUBLIC LAW 114-4**

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

* * * * *

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), \$7,033,464,494, to remain available until expended, of which \$24,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General for audits and investigations related to disasters: *Provided*, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives the following reports, including a specific description of the methodology and the source data used in developing such reports:

(1) an estimate of the following amounts shall be submitted for the budget year at the time that the President's budget proposal for [fiscal year 2016] *fiscal year 2027* is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code:

* * * * *

(2) an estimate or actual amounts, if available, of the following for the current fiscal year shall be submitted not later than the fifth business day of each month, and shall be published by the Administrator on the Agency's Web site not later than the fifth *business* day of each month:

**CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2018,
PUBLIC LAW 115-141**

**DIVISION F—DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2018**

TITLE II

SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

* * * * *

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. (a) For **【fiscal year 2018】** *fiscal year 2026*, the over-time limitation prescribed in section 5(c)(1) of the Act of February 13, 1911 (19 U.S.C. 267(c)(1)) shall be \$45,000; and notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to compensate any employee of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for overtime, from whatever source, in an amount that exceeds such limitation, except in individual cases determined by the Secretary of Homeland Security, or the designee of the Secretary, to be necessary for national security purposes, to prevent excessive costs, or in cases of immigration emergencies.

**DISCLOSURE OF CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING
ITEMS**

The Constitution vests in the Congress the power of the purse. The Committee believes strongly that Congress should make the decisions on how to allocate the people's money. As defined in Rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the term “congressionally directed spending item” means a provision or report language included primarily at the request of a Senator, providing, authorizing, or recommending a specific amount of discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or other spending authority for a contract, loan, loan guarantee, grant, loan authority, or other expenditure with or to an entity, or targeted to a specific State, locality or congressional district, other than through a statutory or administrative, formula-driven, or competitive award process.

For each item, a Member is required to provide a certification that neither the Member nor the Member's immediate family has a pecuniary interest in such congressionally directed spending item. Such certifications are available to the public on the website of the Senate Committee on Appropriations (<https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/congressionally-directed-spending-requests>). Following is a list of congressionally directed spending items included in the Senate recommendation discussed in this explanatory statement, along with the name of each Senator who submitted a request to the Committee of jurisdiction for each item so identified. Neither the Committee recommendation nor this report contains any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in rule XLIV.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

Senator(s)	Recipient	Project	Amount	Type
Alsobrooks, Van Hollen	Harford County Department of Emergency Services.	Harford County Department of Emergency Services Emergency Operations Center Equipment Upgrade.	\$525,000	Emergency Operations Center
Alsobrooks, Van Hollen	Prince George's County Government	Emergency Operations Center Communications Enhancements.	469,000	Emergency Operations Center
Alsobrooks, Van Hollen	Anne Arundel County	Historic Whitehall Shoreline	226,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Alsobrooks, Van Hollen	Aine Arundel County	Columbia Beach Resilience Project	1,175,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Baldwin	UW-Whitewater Police Department	UW-Whitewater Emergency Operations Center	225,000	Emergency Operations Center
Baldwin	Iron County Forestry Department	Iron County Forestry Department—Saxon Harbor Lake Superior Shoreline Restoration Project.	375,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Baldwin	Resilient Southwest Wisconsin	Southwestern WI Regional Planning Commission—Resilient Southwest Wisconsin.	150,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Baldwin	Village of La Farge	Village of La Farge Storm Sewer Improvements	250,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Bennet, Hickenlooper	City of Brighton/ Brighton Fire	City of Brighton Emergency Operations Center Software	15,000	Emergency Operations Center
Bennet, Hickenlooper	City of Louisville	City of Louisville Emergency Operations Center	100,000	Emergency Operations Center
Bennet, Hickenlooper	Colorado Department of Public Safety—Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.	State Emergency Operations Center Technology Update	585,000	Emergency Operations Center
Bennet, Hickenlooper	Montezuma County	Montezuma County Emergency Operations Center	186,000	Emergency Operations Center
Blumenthal, Murphy	Town of East Lyme CT Emergency Management.	East Lyme EOC	395,000	Emergency Operations Center
Blumenthal, Murphy	City of West Haven	Savin Rock Beach Reinforcement	2,479,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Blumenthal, Murphy	Town of Southington	Plantville Center Flooding Study	300,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Blunt Rochester, Coons	City of Wilmington, Delaware	Lower Brandywine Flood Mitigation Project	1,509,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Blunt Rochester, Coons	New Castle County, Delaware (Public Works Department).	Little Mill Creek Upper Reach Flood Control Project Major Maintenance.	758,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Booker, Kim	County of Mercer	Mercer County for Emergency Operations Center Improvements.	1,875,000	Emergency Operations Center
Britt	Coosa County Emergency Management Agency	Coosa County Emergency Management Utilities Preservation.	126,000	Emergency Operations Center
Britt	City of Atmore	City of Atmore Storm Drainage Improvements	1,250,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Britt	City of Birmingham	Village Creek Stormwater Park Floodplain Restoration	2,645,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Britt	City of Foley	Strategic Placement of City of Foley Utilities Underground.	2,063,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Britt	City of Jasper	City of Jasper Flood Mitigation Infrastructure	893,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Britt	City of Livingston	Sumter County Storm Drainage Improvements	3,093,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Britt	Montgomery Area Chamber of Commerce	Washington Ferry Road Restoration	4,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation

Britt	Winston County Commission	Winston County Road and Bridge Restoration	900,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Cantwell	Sammanish Plateau Water and Sewer District	Well 9 Seismic Resiliency Water Transmission Main Design.	1,125,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Capito, Justice	Beckley-Raleigh County Convention Center	Beckley-Raleigh County EOC HVAC Upgrades	3,206,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Capito, Justice	Town of Burnsville	Town of Burnsville Landslide Remediation Project	488,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Cassidy, Kennedy	Ouachita Parish Police Jury	Ouachita Parish I-20 South Frontage Road Drainage Improvements.	6,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Collins	York County Emergency Management Agency ..	York County Flood Protection	1,762,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Collins, King	Town of Southport	Hendricks Head Infrastructure Improvements	1,165,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Collins, King	Town of Surry	Newbury Neck Peninsula Storm Evacuation	2,928,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Cortez Masto, Rosen	City of Las Vegas	City of Las Vegas—Emergency Operations Upgrades	150,000	Emergency Operations Center
Cortez Masto, Rosen	Humboldt County	Humboldt County—Emergency Operations Center	500,000	Emergency Operations Center
Cortez Masto, Rosen	Lyon County	Lyon County—Emergency Backup Generators	375,000	Emergency Operations Center
Cortez Masto, Rosen	Nye County	Nye County—Gamebird Road Improvements Planning and Design Project.	323,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Curtis	City of Holladay	City Hall Seismic Retrofit Project	1,650,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Duckworth, Durbin	City of Rockford	Keith Creek Greenway Improvements	2,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Durbin	DuPage County Stormwater Management	Flood Reduction Project	225,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Fetterman	The Municipal Authority of the City of Sunbury	City of Sunbury Flood Mitigation Project	1,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Fetterman, McCormick	Municipal Authority of the Town of Bloomsburg	MTB Wastewater Treatment Plant Flood Mitigation Project.	2,205,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Gallego, Kelly	City of Flagstaff	City of Flagstaff—Fanning Wash Flood Mitigations	1,500,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Gallego, Kelly	City of Kingman	City of Kingman—Bull Mountain Channel Improvements	493,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Gillibrand, Schumer	Town of Hempstead	Town of Hempstead—Bulkheads	1,780,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Gillibrand, Schumer	Town of Ossining	Town of Ossining—Town-Wide Drainage Study	99,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Graham	SC Emergency Management Division	City of Westminster Emergency Stand-by Generator and Control Center for Drinking Water Plant.	1,314,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Graham	South Carolina Office of Resilience	Catfish Canal Stormwater Improvements Mitigation Project.	1,359,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Heinrich	City of Bloomfield	Boyd Lining Project	750,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Heinrich, Luján	NM Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.	DHSEM Portable Backup Generators and Water Support ..	1,500,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Heinrich, Luján	Roosevelt County	Emergency Siren Warning System Upgrades	262,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Hirono, Schatz	Agribusiness Development Corporation	Hazard Monitoring and Wildfire Detection System	1,125,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Hyde-Smith	City of Long Beach	Long Beach Harbor Mitigation Project	2,558,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Hyde-Smith	City of Ridgeland	Citywide Flood Mitigation	4,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Kane, Warner	Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission.	Middle Peninsula Emergency Operations Center Improvements.	506,000	Emergency Operations Center
Kane, Warner	City of Harrisonburg	City of Harrisonburg Suter Street Drainage Improvement Project.	1,750,000	Predisaster Mitigation

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Senator(s)	Recipient	Project	Amount	Type
Kennedy	Town of Lake Arthur	Town of Lake Arthur Pump Station	900,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Kim	Borough of Hamburg	Portable Generator for Critical Infrastructure	220,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Klobuchar, Smith	City of Madelia	Madelia Wastewater Lift Station Accredited Levee	1,980,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Markey, Warren	Acushnet Office of Emergency Management	Acushnet Office of Emergency Management	2,140,000	Emergency Operations Center
Markey, Warren	Berkley Police Department	Town of Berkley Emergency Operations Center	105,000	Emergency Operations Center
Markey, Warren	Town of Norton	New Town Hall Emergency Operations Center	22,000	Emergency Operations Center
Merkley, Wyden	City of Toledo	Toledo Public Safety Building Outfit	1,000,000	Emergency Operations Center
Merkley, Wyden	Oregon Department of Emergency Management	Statewide Emergency Coordination Center	1,500,000	Emergency Operations Center
Moran	Sedgwick County	Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center	2,000,000	Emergency Operations Center
Moran	City of Englewood	Back-Up Generator Procurement	44,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Murkowski	Chilkat Indian Village	Klukwan Landslide Protection Project	1,234,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Murkowski	City and Borough of Juneau	Glacial Lake Outburst Flooding—Infrastructure Protection.	1,500,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Murkowski	City of Saint Paul	Planning & Design of Salt Lagoon & Community Pond Flood Mitigation.	375,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Murkowski	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	Mat-Su Revetment and Road Upgrades	2,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Osoff	Habersham County	Emergency Operations Center	2,500,000	Emergency Operations Center
Osoff	Henry County	Emergency Operations Center Display and Control Systems Equipment.	1,149,000	Emergency Operations Center
Padilla	City of Palm Desert	City of Palm Desert Emergency Resiliency Plan	296,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Padilla, Schiff	City of Atascadero	City of Atascadero Emergency Operations Center Technology Project.	1,000,000	Emergency Operations Center
Padilla, Schiff	City of Chula Vista	Olaz Valley Regional Park (OVRP) Wildfire Hazardous Fuels Reduction.	837,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Peters, Slotkin	City of New Baltimore	Walter Mary Burke Park Shoreline Restoration Project	1,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Reed	Town of Burrillville	Wallum Lake Dam Spillway Improvements	345,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Reed, Whitehouse	Town of Barrington	Barrington Police Cove Park Seawall Repair	475,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Reed, Whitehouse	Town of Bristol	Bristol Independence Park Seawall Restoration	900,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Rosen	Nye County	Nye County—Area Master Drainage Plan (AMDP) Update	338,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Sanders, Welch	Barre City	Gunnors Brook Floodplain Restoration and Debris Catcher Reconfiguration.	591,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Sanders, Welch	City of Montpelier	Elim Street Housing Elevation	1,458,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Schatz	Honolulu Fire Department	Mobile Generators for the Honolulu Fire Department	315,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Schiff	City of Lompoc	City of Lompoc—EOC Emergency Generator Project	375,000	Emergency Operations Center

Shaheen	New Hampshire Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.	New Hampshire State Emergency Operations Center Modernization Project.	250,000	Emergency Operations Center
Shaheen	City of Hampton Department of Emergency Management.	Hampton NH Coastal Resiliency Storm Water Inflow/Infiltration Reduction Project.	1,250,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Sheehy	City of Glasgow	Flood Control Levee Improvements	2,487,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Slotkin	St. Clair Township	St. Clair Township Sanitary Pump Station Rehabilitation	1,144,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Tillis	North Carolina Department of Commerce	Wanchese Marine Industrial Park Authority Living Shoreline Resiliency Project.	2,605,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Warnock	City of Wrightsville	City of Wrightsville Emergency Operations Center Improvements.	450,000	Emergency Operations Center
Warnock	Pulaski County	Pulaski County Emergency Operations Center Radio System Modernization.	570,000	Emergency Operations Center
Welch	Town of Hardwick	Hardwick Flood Recovery & Resilience Plan	70,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Whitehouse	Town of Bristol	Bristol Seawall Repair	660,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Wicker	City of Jackson Public Works Department	City of Jackson Midtown Area Stormwater Infrastructure Improvements.	1,125,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Wicker	City of Jackson Public Works Department	City of Jackson Queens Area Stormwater Infrastructure Improvements.	1,125,000	Predisaster Mitigation

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY			
TITLE I—DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INTELLIGENCE, SITUATIONAL AWARENESS, AND OVERSIGHT			
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management			
Operations and Support:			
Management and Oversight:			
Office of the Secretary	54,381	14,639	-39,742
Office of Public Affairs	11,125	5,563	-5,562
Office of Legislative Affairs	7,132		-7,132
Office of General Counsel	30,667	27,256	-3,411
Office of Health Security	62,647	91,365	+28,718
Privacy Office	18,854	29,236	+10,382
Subtotal, Management and Oversight	184,806	168,059	-16,747
Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans	85,735	120,296	+34,561
Operations and Engagement:			
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	42,964	4,969	-37,995
Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	11,597	6,853	-4,744
Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman	28,641	14,815	-13,826
Office of Partnership and Engagement	9,839	9,436	-403
Subtotal, Operations and Engagement	93,041	36,073	-56,968
Full Committee Amendment			
Subtotal, Operations and Support	363,582	324,428	-39,154

Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Medical Information Exchange	8,113	8,113	.....
Federal Assistance:			
Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans:			
Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grants	18,000	.....	— 18,000
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties:			
ATD Case Management Grant Program	15,000	.....	— 15,000
Subtotal, Federal Assistance	33,000	.....	— 33,000
FEIMA Assistance Grants (transfer out)	(— 33,000)	.....	( + 33,000)
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	404,695	332,541	— 72,154
(transfer out)	— 33,000	.....	+ 33,000
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (including transfer)	371,695	332,541	— 39,154
Operations and Support:			
Management Directorate			
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	6,785	7,057	+ 272
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	231,526	228,179	— 3,347
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	150,490	150,169	— 321
Office of the Chief Security Officer	202,880	322,812	+ 119,932
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	95,953	100,773	+ 4,820
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	118,018	125,574	+ 7,556
Office of the Chief Information Officer	627,854	627,923	+ 69
Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management	18,245	19,455	+ 1,210
Office of Biometric Identity Management:			
Identity and Screening Program Operations	270,453	293,089	+ 22,636
Full Committee Amendments			
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,722,204	1,875,031	+ 152,827
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Construction and Facility Improvements	172,763	.....	— 172,763
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	77,670	122,182	+ 44,512

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Additional funding (emergency)			
Subtotal, Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	77,670	122,182	+ 44,512
IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology	10,000	40,000	+ 30,000
Additional funding (emergency)			
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	260,433	162,182	- 98,251
(Appropriations)	(260,433)	(162,182)	(- 98,251)
Federal Protective Service:			
FPS Operations:			
Operating Expenses	473,820	481,689	+ 7,869
Countermeasures:			
Protective Security Officers	1,528,205	1,507,201	- 21,004
Technical Countermeasures	26,778	37,565	+ 10,787
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Gross)	2,028,803	2,026,455	- 2,348
Offsetting Collections	- 2,028,803	- 2,026,455	+ 2,348
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Net)			
Total, Management Directorate	1,982,637	2,037,213	+ 54,576
(Appropriations)	(4,011,440)	(4,063,668)	(+ 52,228)
(Emergency Appropriations)			
(Offsetting Collections)	(- 2,028,803)	(- 2,026,455)	(+ 2,348)

Operations and Support	345,410	371,898	+ 26,488
Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness			
Office of Inspector General			
Operations and Support			
PL 119-21 Oversight	220,127	245,754	+ 25,627
.....		(15,000)	(+ 15,000)
Total, Title I, Departmental Management, Intelligence, Situational Awareness, and Oversight	2,952,869	2,987,406	+ 34,537
(Appropriations)			
(Defense)	(4,981,672)	(5,013,861)	(+ 32,189)
(Nondefense)			
(Emergency Appropriations)	(4,981,672)	(5,013,861)	(+ 32,189)
(Offsetting Collections)			
(Transfer out)	(- 2,028,803)	(- 2,026,455)	(+ 2,348)
(By transfer)	(- 33,000)	.....	(+ 33,000)
(By transfer) (emergency)			
TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS			
US Customs and Border Protection			
Operations and Support:			
Border Security Operations:			
US Border Patrol:			
Operations	7,316,574	5,221,397	- 2,095,177
Assets and Support	992,273	1,127,048	+ 134,775
Office of Training and Development	160,862	176,474	+ 15,612
Subtotal, Border Security Operations	8,469,709	6,524,919	- 1,944,790
Trade and Travel Operations:			
Office of Field Operations:			
Domestic Operations	3,933,253	4,510,543	+ 577,290
International Operations	157,797	199,725	+ 41,928
Targeting Operations	276,875	315,112	+ 38,237
Assets and Support	1,029,533	1,124,453	+ 94,920
Office of Trade	423,587	499,696	+ 76,109

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Office of Training and Development	77,156	103,192	+ 26,036
Subtotal, Trade and Travel Operations	5,898,201	6,752,721	+ 854,520
Integrated Operations:			
Air and Marine Operations:			
Operations	388,926	419,289	+ 30,363
Assets and Support	624,612	722,886	+ 98,274
Air and Marine Operations Center	50,861	53,908	+ 3,047
Office of International Affairs	52,892	61,074	+ 8,182
Office of Intelligence	88,197	91,886	+ 3,689
Office of Training and Development	13,539	15,720	+ 2,181
Operations Support	436,330	373,719	- 62,611
Subtotal, Integrated Operations	1,655,357	1,738,482	+ 83,125
Mission Support:			
Enterprise Services	1,796,988	2,141,010	+ 344,022
(Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund)	(3,274)	(- 3,274)	(- 6,548)
Office of Professional Responsibility	354,870	380,917	+ 26,047
Executive Leadership and Oversight	251,745	291,618	+ 39,873
Subtotal, Mission Support	2,403,603	2,813,545	+ 409,942
Subtotal, Operations and Support	18,426,870	17,829,667	- 597,203
(Appropriations)	(18,426,870)	(17,829,667)	(- 597,203)
(Emergency Appropriations)			

(Transfer out to FEMA Federal Assistance)	(- 650,000)		(+ 650,000)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure	283,500	96,600	- 186,900
Additional funding (emergency)			
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure	380,900	110,000	- 270,900
Additional funding (emergency)			
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure:			
Airframes and Sensors	71,583		- 71,583
Additional funding (emergency)			
Watercraft	4,400	10,000	+ 5,600
Construction and Facility Improvements	92,114	247,000	+ 154,886
Additional funding (emergency)			
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure			
Radiological Detection Systems	17,673	70,773	+ 53,100
Floor Amendment		35,678	+ 35,678
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	850,170	570,051	- 280,119
(Appropriations)	(850,170)	(570,051)	(- 280,119)
(Emergency Appropriations)			
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities (Small Airport) (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary)	24,000	25,000	+ 1,000
Global Entry Program (International Registered Traveler) (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary)	457,000	444,000	- 13,000
Offsetting Collections	- 457,000	- 444,000	+ 13,000
Total, Global Entry Program			
Fee Funded Programs:			
Immigration Inspection User Fee	(854,365)	(1,010,937)	(+ 156,572)
Immigration Enforcement Fines	(254)	(1,283)	(+ 1,029)
Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee	(61,659)	(60,544)	(- 1,115)
Land Border Inspection Fee	(80,165)	(92,556)	(+ 12,391)
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee	(821,059)	(1,003,486)	(+ 182,427)
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Fee	(591,360)	(791,121)	(+ 199,761)
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	(304,133)	(283,871)	(- 20,262)
Virgin Islands Deposit Fund	(14,994)	(14,818)	(- 176)
Customs Unclaimed Goods	(3,880)	(1,828)	(- 2,052)
9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account	(21,350)	(15,942)	(- 5,408)
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	2,753,219	3,276,386	+ 523,167

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with 2025 appropriation (+ or -)
Administrative Provisions			
Colombia Free Trade Act Collections (Sec 203)	281,000	321,000	+ 40,000
Reimbursable Preclearance (Sec 204)	39,000	39,000	
Subtotal, Administrative Provisions	320,000	360,000	+ 40,000
Reimbursable Preclearance (Offsetting Collections)	- 39,000	- 39,000	
Total, Administrative Provisions	281,000	321,000	+ 40,000
Total, US Customs and Border Protection	19,582,040	18,745,718	- 836,322
(Appropriations)	(20,078,040)	(19,228,718)	(- 849,322)
(Emergency Appropriations)	(- 496,000)	(- 483,000)	(+ 13,000)
(Offsetting Collections)	2,753,219	3,276,386	+ 523,167
Fee Funded Programs	(- 650,000)		(+ 650,000)
(Transfer out)			
US Immigration and Customs Enforcement			
Operations and Support:			
Homeland Security Investigations:			
Domestic Investigations	2,138,131	2,243,356	+ 105,225
International Investigations	214,323	222,992	+ 8,669
Intelligence	106,651	109,264	+ 2,613
Subtotal, Homeland Security Investigations	2,459,105	2,575,612	+ 116,507
Enforcement and Removal Operations:			
Custody Operations	3,434,952	4,237,594	+ 802,642

Additional funding (emergency)	3,434,952	4,237,594	+ 802,642
Subtotal, Custody Operations			
Fugitive Operations	159,134	180,145	+ 21,011
Criminal Alien Program	296,525	336,834	+ 40,309
Alternatives to Detention	470,190	399,826	- 70,364
Transportation and Removal Operations	721,417	1,007,692	+ 286,275
Additional funding (emergency)			
Subtotal, Transportation and Removal Operations	721,417	1,007,692	+ 286,275
Third Party Medical Care			
Additional funding (emergency)			
Total, Third Party Medical Care			
Subtotal, Enforcement and Removal Operations	5,082,218	6,162,091	+ 1,079,873
Mission Support:			
Enterprise Services	1,199,009	1,237,266	+ 38,257
Office of Professional Responsibility	197,600	202,990	+ 5,390
Executive Leadership and Oversight	122,095	109,823	- 12,272
Subtotal, Mission Support	1,518,704	1,550,079	+ 31,375
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	441,515	452,523	+ 11,008
Subtotal, Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	441,515	452,523	+ 11,008
Floor Amendments			
Additional funding (PL 119-4)	485,000		- 485,000
Subtotal, Operations and Support	9,986,542	10,740,305	+ 753,763
(Appropriations)			
(Emergency Appropriations)	(9,986,542)	(10,740,305)	(+ 753,763)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Operational Communications/Information Technology	35,420		- 35,420
Construction and Facility Improvements	20,100		- 20,100
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure		29,500	+ 29,500
Additional funding (emergency)			

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	55,520	29,500	- 26,020
(Appropriations)			
(Emergency Appropriations)	55,520	29,500	- 26,020
Fee Funded Programs:			
Immigration Inspection User Fee	(135,000)	(135,000)	
Breached Bond/Detention Fund	(55,000)	(55,000)	
Student and Exchange Visitor Program Fee	(186,610)	(216,500)	(+ 29,890)
Detention and Removal Office Fee	(3,000)	(3,000)	
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	379,610	409,500	+ 29,890
Total, US Immigration and Customs Enforcement	10,042,062	10,769,805	+ 727,743
(Appropriations)			
(Emergency Appropriations)	(10,042,062)	(10,769,805)	(+ 727,743)
Fee Funded Programs	379,610	409,500	+ 29,890
Operations and Support:			
Aviation Screening Operations:			
Screening Workforce:			
Screening Partnership Program	253,759	295,967	+ 42,208
Screening Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits	5,302,075	5,531,861	+ 229,786
Screening Training and Other	272,357	279,049	+ 6,692
Airport Management	871,626	923,745	+ 52,119
Cannines	159,818	198,254	+ 38,436
Screening Technology Maintenance	561,848	602,035	+ 40,187
Transportation Security Administration			

Secure Flight	137,888	142,776	+ 4,888
Subtotal, Aviation Screening Operations	7,559,371	7,973,687	+ 414,316
Other Operations and Enforcement:			
Inflight Security:			
Federal Air Marshals	808,852	866,320	+ 57,468
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Crew Training	26,681	27,437	+ 756
Aviation Regulation	243,766	297,481	+ 53,715
Air Cargo	135,640	139,067	+ 3,427
Intelligence and TSOC	98,793	103,044	+ 4,251
Surface Programs	173,142	126,186	- 46,956
Vetting Programs	49,525	48,344	- 1,181
Subtotal, Other Operations and Enforcement	1,536,399	1,607,879	+ 71,480
Mission Support	1,069,198	1,095,032	+ 25,834
Aviation Passenger Security Fees (offsetting collections)	- 2,860,000	- 3,030,000	- 170,000
legislative proposal (offsetting collections)			
Additional funding (PL 119-4)	450,000		- 450,000
Subtotal, Operations and Support	7,754,968	7,646,598	- 108,370
(Appropriations)	(10,614,968)	(10,676,598)	(+ 61,630)
(Offsetting Collections)	(- 2,860,000)	(- 3,030,000)	(- 170,000)
Vetting Fee Programs:			
Transportation Worker Identification Card	65,000	72,700	+ 7,700
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Fee	20,000	16,400	- 3,600
General Aviation at DCA Fee	600	600	
Commercial Aviation and Airports Fee	11,000	11,000	
Other Security Threat Assessments Fee	50	50	
Air Cargo/Certified Cargo Screening Program Fee	4,000	4,000	
TSA PreCheck Fee	452,000	427,900	- 24,100
Adjustment based on CBO estimate of receipts	- 93,650		+ 93,650
Subtotal, Vetting Fee Programs	459,000	532,650	+ 73,650
Vetting Fees (Offsetting Collections)	- 459,000	- 532,650	- 73,650

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with 2025 appropriation (+ or -)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Aviation Screening Infrastructure:			
Checkpoint Support	40,678	320,000	+ 279,322
Checked Baggage		13,940	+ 13,940
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure		24,290	+ 24,290
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	40,678	358,230	+ 317,552
Research and Development	14,641	24,000	+ 9,359
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	7,810,287	8,028,828	+ 218,541
(Appropriations)	(11,129,287)	(11,591,478)	(+ 462,191)
(Offsetting Collections)	(- 3,319,000)	(- 3,562,650)	(- 243,650)
Fee Funded Programs	256,000	255,300	- 700
Coast Guard			
Operations and Support:			
Military Personnel	5,247,722	5,817,213	+ 569,491
Mission Support	420,206	630,624	+ 210,418
Field Operations:			
Surface, Air, and Shore Operations	3,125,281	3,501,488	+ 376,207
Command, Control, and Communications	1,261,562	1,318,174	+ 56,612

Floor Amendment	360,500		— 360,500
Additional funding (PL 119-4)	10,415,271	11,267,499	+ 852,228
Subtotal, Operations and Support	(9,885,271) (530,000)	(10,737,499) (530,000)	(+ 852,228)
(Non-defense)			
(Defense)			
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Vessels:			
In-Service Vessel Sustainment	120,000	152,000	+ 32,000
National Security Cutter	17,100		— 17,100
Offshore Patrol Cutter	579,000		— 579,000
Fast Response Cutter	220,000		— 220,000
Cutter Boats	6,500	76,900	+ 70,400
Polar Security Cutter		96,500	+ 96,500
Commercially Available Polar Icebreaker	125,000		— 125,000
Great Lakes Icebreaker	20,000	25,000	+ 5,000
Waterways Commerce Cutter	1,000	54,588	+ 53,588
Subtotal, Vessels	1,088,600	404,988	— 683,612
Aircraft:			
HC-144 Conversion/Sustainment			
HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment	4,000	12,000	+ 8,000
HH-65 Conversion/Sustainment Projects	6,000		— 6,000
MH-60T Sustainment	58,250	151,600	+ 93,350
Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems	500	51,000	+ 50,500
Large Unmanned Aircraft Systems			
Subtotal, Aircraft	68,750	214,600	+ 145,850
Other Acquisition Programs:			
Survey and Design—Vessels, Boats, and Aircraft	5,000	5,000	
Other Equipment and Systems	5,600	7,040	+ 1,440
Program Oversight and Management	21,000	22,000	+ 1,000
C4ISR	16,000	10,000	— 6,000
CG—Logistics Information Management System (CG-LIMS)			
Cyber and Enterprise Mission Platform			
In-Service Systems Sustainment	21,500	30,000	+ 8,500
		25,800	+ 25,800

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Subtotal, Other Acquisition Programs	69,100	99,840	+ 30,740
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation:			
Major Construction, Housing, ATON, and Survey and Design	52,500	39,800	- 12,700
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure	130,000	330,000	+ 200,000
Minor Shore	5,000	5,000	.....
Subtotal, Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation	187,500	374,800	+ 187,300
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	1,413,950	1,094,228	- 319,722
(Appropriations)	(1,413,950)	(1,094,228)	(- 319,722)
Research and Development	7,476	10,263	+ 2,787
Health Care Fund Contribution (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary)	281,851	297,731	+ 15,880
Mandatory Funding:			
Retired Pay	1,210,840	1,249,000	+ 38,160
Administrative Provisions			
Coast Guard Museum			
Coast Guard Housing Fund	4,000	4,000	.....
Coast Guard Housing Fund (Offsetting Collections)	-4,000	-4,000	.....
Total, Coast Guard	13,329,388	13,918,721	+ 589,333
(Appropriations)	(13,333,388)	(13,922,721)	(+ 589,333)
(Defense)	(530,000)	(530,000)	.....
(Non-Defense)	(11,592,548)	(12,143,721)	(+ 551,173)

(Emergency Appropriations)				
(Offsetting Collections)	(- 4,000)	(- 4,000)		.....
(Mandatory Funding)	(1,210,840)	(1,249,000)		(+ 38,160)
Total Gross, Coast Guard	13,333,388	13,922,721		+ 589,333
United States Secret Service				
Operations and Support:				
Protective Operations:				
Protection of Persons and Facilities	1,031,766	1,135,831		+ 104,065
Protective Countermeasures	72,374	95,661		+ 23,287
Protective Intelligence	84,973	80,254		- 4,719
Presidential Campaigns and National Special Security Events	243,699	27,600		- 216,099
Subtotal, Protective Operations	1,432,812	1,339,346		- 93,466
Field Operations:				
Domestic and International Field Operations	794,184	803,477		+ 9,293
Support for Missing and Exploited Children Investigations	6,000	6,000		.....
Support for Computer Forensics Training	48,612	66,812		+ 18,200
Subtotal, Field Operations	848,796	876,289		+ 27,493
Basic and In-Service Training and Professional Development	115,836	176,605		+ 60,769
Mission Support	610,538	672,060		+ 61,522
Additional funding (PL 118-83)	(231,000)	.....		(- 231,000)
Operations and Support (Sec 136) (PL 118—Division A)	231,000	.....		- 231,000
Subtotal, Operations and Support	3,238,982	3,064,300		- 174,682
(Appropriations)				
(Emergency Appropriations)	(3,007,982)	(3,064,300)		(+ 56,318)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:				
Protection Assets and Infrastructure	59,198	58,283		- 915
Construction and Facility Improvements	16,400	41,103		+ 24,703

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with 2025 appropriation (+ or -)
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	75,598	99,386	+ 23,788
(Appropriations)			
Research and Development	(75,598)	(99,386)	(+ 23,788)
	4,217	3,250	- 967
Total, United States Secret Service	3,318,797	3,166,936	- 151,861
(Appropriations)	(3,318,797)	(3,166,936)	(- 151,861)
Total, Title II, Security, Enforcement, and Investigations	54,082,574	54,630,008	+ 547,434
(Appropriations)	(56,690,734)	(57,430,658)	(+ 739,924)
(Non-Defense)	(56,160,734)	(56,900,658)	(+ 739,924)
(Defense)	(530,000)	(530,000)	.....
(Offsetting Collections)	(- 3,819,000)	(- 4,049,650)	(- 230,650)
(Mandatory Funding)	(1,210,840)	(1,249,000)	(+ 38,160)
Aviation Security Capital Fund (Mandatory)	250,000	250,000	.....
Fee Funded Programs	3,388,829	3,941,186	+ 552,357
(Transfer out)	(- 650,000)	.....	(+ 650,000)
TITLE III—PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY			
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency			
Operations and Support:			
Cybersecurity:			
Cyber Operations:			
Cyber Operations	122,496	769,878	+ 647,382
Subtotal, Cyber Operations	122,496	769,878	+ 647,382

Technology and Services:			
Technology and Services	7,417	279,574	+ 272,157
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation	82,396	108,821	+ 26,425
Joint Collaborative Environment	272,504	.....	- 272,504
Subtotal, Technology and Services	362,317	388,395	+ 26,078
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	484,813	1,158,273	+ 673,460
Infrastructure Security:			
Infrastructure Assessments and Security:			
Strategy and Performance	15,547	8,257	- 7,290
Security Programs	22,096	14,362	- 7,734
CISA Exercises	26,914	18,213	- 8,701
Assessments and Infrastructure Information	38,397	20,576	- 17,821
Bombing Prevention	30,309	29,522	- 787
Subtotal, Infrastructure Assessments and Security	133,263	90,930	- 42,333
Chemical Security	25,866	3,112	- 22,754
Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction .....	.....	237,849	+ 237,849
Subtotal, Infrastructure Security	159,129	331,891	+ 172,762
Emergency Communications:			
Emergency Communications Preparedness	46,971	35,010	- 11,961
Priority Telecommunications Service:			
GETS/WPS/SRAS/STSP	50,375	49,750	- 625
Next Generation Networks Priority Services	4,219	2,218	- 2,001
Subtotal, Priority Telecommunications Services	54,594	51,968	- 2,626
Subtotal, Emergency Communications	101,565	86,978	- 14,587
Integrated Operations:			
Regional Operations:			
Coordination and Service Delivery	27,724	25,580	- 2,144
Security Advisors	82,375	73,042	- 9,333

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Chemical Inspectors	24,700	7,985	- 16,715
Subtotal, Regional Operations	134,799	106,607	- 28,192
Operations Coordination and Planning:			
Intelligence	5,060	.....	- 5,060
Operations Center	78,376	73,048	- 5,328
Planning and Readiness	6,684	5,746	- 938
Business Continuity and Emergency Preparedness	3,459	3,512	+ 53
Subtotal, Operations Coordination and Planning	93,579	82,306	- 11,273
Subtotal, Integrated Operations	228,378	188,913	- 39,465
Risk Management Operations:			
National Infrastructure Simulation Analysis Center	24,424	21,561	- 2,863
Infrastructure Analysis	109,446	85,180	- 24,266
Subtotal, Risk Management Operations	133,870	106,741	- 27,129
Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements:			
Sector Risk Management Agency	28,982	28,206	- 776
Council Management	16,895	2,210	- 14,685
Stakeholder Engagement	43,242	12,801	- 30,441
International Affairs	10,599	3,213	- 7,386
(Defense)	(6,995)	(2,121)	(- 4,874)

Subtotal, Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements	99,718	46,430	— 53,288
Mission Support:			
Executive Leadership and Oversight	62,943	40,237	— 22,706
(Defense)	(29,835)	(19,072)	(— 10,763)
Enterprise Services	415,563	307,512	— 108,051
(Defense)	(196,977)	(145,761)	(— 51,216)
Subtotal, Mission Support	478,506	347,749	— 130,757
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,685,979	2,266,975	+ 580,996
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Cybersecurity:			
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation	265,279	412,116	+ 146,837
Threat Hunting	20,000	37,119	+ 17,119
National Cybersecurity Protection System	30,000	.....	— 30,000
Cyber Analytics and Data System	145,499	65,810	— 79,689
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	460,778	515,045	+ 54,267
Emergency Communications:			
Next Generation Networks Priority Services	28,623	30,000	+ 1,377
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	489,401	545,045	+ 55,644
Research and Development:			
Infrastructure Security	793	.....	— 793
Risk Management	793	.....	— 793
Subtotal, Research and Development			
Total, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency	2,176,173	2,812,020	+ 635,847
(Appropriations)	(2,176,173)	(2,812,020)	(+ 635,847)
(Defense)	(1,917,416)	(2,386,651)	(+ 469,235)
(Non-Defense)	(258,757)	(425,369)	(+ 166,612)
(Emergency Appropriations, Defense) .....			.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with 2025 appropriation (+ or -)
Federal Emergency Management Agency			
Operations and Support:			
Regional Operations	210,095	215,883	+ 5,788
Mitigation	75,594	42,234	- 33,360
Preparedness and Protection	278,940	398,146	+ 119,206
Response and Recovery:			
Response	236,868	284,456	+ 47,588
(Urban Search and Rescue)	(40,832)	(34,832)	(- 6,000)
Recovery	57,531	60,090	+ 2,559
Mission Support	624,962	578,896	- 46,066
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,483,990	1,579,705	+ 95,715
(Defense)	(98,089)	(97,137)	(- 952)
(Non-defense)	(1,385,901)	(1,482,568)	(+ 96,667)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Operational Communications/Information Technology	21,900	64,375	+ 42,475
Construction and Facility Improvements	36,250	95,625	+ 59,375
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	41,378	28,419	- 12,959
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	99,528	188,419	+ 88,891
(Appropriations)	(99,528)	(188,419)	(+ 88,891)
(Defense)	(46,900)	(138,000)	(+ 91,100)
(Non-defense)	(52,628)	(50,419)	(- 2,209)
Federal Assistance:			
Grants:			
State Homeland Security Grant Program	468,000	520,000	+ 52,000

(Base Program)	(373,500)	(415,000)	(+ 41,500)
(Operation Stonegarden)	(81,000)	(90,000)	(+ 9,000)
(Tribal Security)	(13,500)	(15,000)	(+ 1,500)
Urban Area Security Initiative	553,500	615,000	+ 61,500
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	274,500	330,000	+ 55,500
Public Transportation Security Assistance	94,500	105,000	+ 10,500
(Amtrak Security)	(9,000)	(10,000)	(+ 1,000)
(Over-the-Road Bus Security)	(1,800)	(2,000)	(+ 200)
Port Security Grants	90,000	100,000	+ 10,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	324,000	360,000	+ 36,000
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants	324,000	360,000	+ 36,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants	319,500	355,000	+ 35,500
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program (RiskMAP)	281,475	312,750	+ 31,275
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants	10,800	12,000	+ 1,200
High Hazard Potential Dams/High Risk Dam Safety .....	.....	16,000	+ 16,000
Emergency Food and Shelter	117,000	130,000	+ 13,000
Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grants (by transfer) .....	.....	.....	.....
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program .....	.....	.....	.....
Next Generation Warning System	40,000	76,000	+ 36,000
Next Generation Warning System—Tribal .....	.....	(20,000)	(+ 20,000)
Community Project Funding .....	.....	109,000	+ 109,000
Subtotal, Grants	2,897,275	3,400,750	+ 503,475
Alternatives to Detention Case Management Grants (by transfer)	(15,000)	.....	(- 15,000)
Shelter and Services Program (by transfer)	(650,000)	.....	(- 650,000)
Subtotal, Grants (with transfers)	3,562,275	3,400,750	- 161,525
Education, Training, and Exercises:			
Center for Domestic Preparedness	71,352	86,469	+ 15,117
Center for Homeland Defense and Security	16,200	18,000	+ 1,800
Emergency Management Institute	32,240	31,258	- 982
US Fire Administration	59,975	75,744	+ 15,769
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	90,900	104,000	+ 13,100
Continuing Training Grants	14,400	20,000	+ 5,600
National Exercise Program	20,920	20,027	- 893
Securing the Cities Program .....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises	305,987	355,498	+ 49,511

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Subtotal, Federal Assistance	3,203,262	3,756,248	+ 552,986
Subtotal, Federal Assistance (incl transfers)	3,868,262	3,756,248	- 112,014
(Defense)	(40,000)	.....	(- 40,000)
(Non-defense)	3,163,262	3,756,248	+ 592,986
(by transfer)	(665,000)	.....	(- 665,000)
Subtotal, Federal Assistance (including transfer)	3,868,262	3,756,248	- 112,014
Disaster Relief Fund:			
Base Disaster Relief .....	.....	.....	.....
Disaster Relief Category	22,510,000	26,367,000	+ 3,857,000
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund	22,510,000	26,367,000	+ 3,857,000
National Flood Insurance Fund:			
Floodplain Management and Mapping	225,207	187,522	- 37,685
Mission Support	14,578	38,478	+ 23,900
Subtotal, National Flood Insurance Fund	239,785	226,000	- 13,785
Offsetting Fee Collections	- 239,785	- 226,000	+ 13,785
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (Sec 308):			
Administrative Provision			
Operating Expenses	34,000	34,000	.....
Offsetting Collections	- 34,000	- 34,000	.....

Subtotal, Administrative Provision .....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	27,296,780	31,891,372	+ 4,594,592
Appropriations)	(27,570,565)	(32,151,372)	(+ 4,580,807)
(Defense)	(184,989)	(311,137)	(+ 126,148)
(Non-defense)	(27,385,576)	(31,840,235)	(+ 4,454,659)
(Disaster Relief Category)	(22,510,000)	(26,367,000)	(+ 3,857,000)
(Emergency Appropriations)			
(Regular appropriations, not Disaster Relief)	(4,875,576)	(5,473,235)	(+ 597,659)
(Offsetting Collections)	(- 273,785)	(- 260,000)	(+ 13,785)
(by transfer)	(665,000)	.....	(- 665,000)
Total, Title III, Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	29,472,953	34,703,392	+ 5,230,439
Appropriations)	(29,746,738)	(34,963,392)	(+ 5,216,654)
(Defense)	(2,102,405)	(2,697,788)	(+ 595,383)
(Non-Defense)	(27,644,333)	(32,265,604)	(+ 4,621,271)
(Disaster Relief Category)	(22,510,000)	(26,367,000)	(+ 3,857,000)
(Regular Appropriations)	(5,134,333)	(5,898,604)	(+ 764,271)
(Emergency Appropriations)			
(Offsetting Collections)	(- 273,785)	(- 260,000)	(+ 13,785)
(by transfer)	(665,000)	.....	(- 665,000)
TITLE IV—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES			
US Citizenship and Immigration Services			
Operations and Support:			
Employment Status Verification	111,085	112,566	+ 1,481
Application Processing	160,055	10,375	- 149,680
Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations .....	.....	35,200	+ 35,200
Subtotal, Operations and Support	271,140	158,141	- 112,999
Federal Assistance			
Fee Funded Programs:	10,000	.....	- 10,000
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:			
Adjudication Operations:			
Adjudication Operations .....	.....	(2,561,765)	(+ 2,561,765)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with 2025 appropriation (+ or -)
Field Operations Directorate	(1,177,268)	.....	(- 1,177,268)
Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate	(299,506)	.....	(- 299,506)
Service Center Operations Directorate	(664,569)	.....	(- 664,569)
Support Services	(195,626)	.....	(- 195,626)
Subtotal, Adjudication Operations	2,336,969	2,561,765	+ 224,796
Immigration Policy and Support	(1,526,859)	(1,671,586)	(+ 144,727)
Refugee and Asylum Operations	(546,219)	(433,605)	(- 112,614)
Immigration Records and Applicant Services	(675,328)	(718,054)	(+ 42,726)
Premium Processing (Including Transformation)	(1,523,963)	(1,357,573)	(- 166,390)
Subtotal, Immigration Examinations Fee Account	(6,609,338)	(6,742,583)	(+ 133,245)
H1-B Non-Immigrant Petitioner Account:			
Adjudication Services:			
Service Center Operations	(20,000)	(18,808)	(- 1,192)
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account:			
Adjudication Services:			
Adjudication Services:			
District Operations	(29,151)	(46,066)	(+ 46,066)
Service Center Operations	(27,430)	.....	(- 29,151)
Asylum and Refugee Operating Expenses	(348)	.....	(- 27,430)
Subtotal, Fraud Prevention and Detection Account	56,929	46,066	- 10,863
EB-5 Integrity Fund	(8,918)	(10,800)	(+ 1,882)

Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	6,695,185	6,818,257	+ 123,072
Full Committee Amendment: H-2B Returning Worker (Sec 413)			
Full Committee Amendment: H-2A Workers (Sec 414)			
Full Committee Amendment: P Visas (Sec 416)			
Total, US Citizenship and Immigration Services	281,140	138,141	- 122,999
Fee Funded Programs	6,695,185	6,818,257	+ 123,072
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers			
Operations and Support:			
Law Enforcement Training	324,087	342,496	+ 18,409
Mission Support	33,013	33,629	+ 616
Subtotal, Operations and Support	357,100	376,125	+ 19,025
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Construction and Facility Improvements	20,100	18,383	- 1,717
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers	377,200	394,508	+ 17,308
Science and Technology			
Operations and Support:			
Laboratory Facilities	128,373	167,253	+ 38,880
Acquisition and Operations Analysis	77,720	73,333	- 4,387
Mission Support	163,718	131,505	- 32,213
Subtotal, Operations and Support	369,811	372,091	+ 2,280
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Laboratory Facilities:			
Plum Island Closure and Support	1,000	55,000	+ 54,000
Critical Repair/Replacement Requirement	5,000	10,000	+ 5,000
Detection Sciences Testing and Applied Research Center	55,000		- 55,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	61,000	65,000	+ 4,000
Research and Development:			
Research and Development			

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with 2025 appropriation (+ or -)
Research, Development, and Innovation	259,786	403,162	+ 143,376
University Programs	51,037	55,880	+ 4,843
Floor Amendments			
Subtotal, Research and Development	310,823	459,042	+ 148,219
Total, Science and Technology	741,634	896,133	+ 154,499
Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office			
Operations and Support:			
Mission Support	93,916	.....	- 93,916
Capability and Operations Support	69,364	.....	- 69,364
Subtotal, Operations and Support	163,280	.....	- 163,280
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Large Scale Detection Systems	35,678	.....	- 35,678
Portable Detection Systems	6,660	.....	- 6,660
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	42,338	.....	- 42,338
Research and Development:			
Transformational R&D/Technical Forensics:			
Transformational R&D	39,460	.....	- 39,460
Technical Forensics	6,530	.....	- 6,530
Subtotal, Transformational R&D/Technical Forensics	45,990	.....	- 45,990

Detection Capability Development and Rapid Capabilities:			
Detection Capability Development	14,948	.....	— 14,948
Subtotal, Detection Capability Development and Rapid Capabilities	14,948	.....	— 14,948
Subtotal, Research and Development	60,938	.....	— 60,938
Federal Assistance:			
Capability Building:			
Training, Exercises, and Readiness	21,268	.....	— 21,268
Securing the Cities	34,465	.....	— 34,465
Biological Support	87,152	.....	— 87,152
Additional funding (emergency) .....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Federal Assistance	142,885	.....	— 142,885
(Appropriations)	(142,885)	.....	(— 142,885)
(Emergency Appropriations) .....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction	409,441	.....	— 409,441
(Appropriations)	(409,441)	.....	(— 409,441)
(Emergency Appropriations) .....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Title IV, Research, Development, Training, and Services	1,809,415	1,448,782	— 360,633
(Appropriations)	(1,809,415)	(1,448,782)	(— 360,633)
(Emergency Appropriations)	6,695,185	6,818,257	+ 123,072
Fee Funded Programs .....	.....	.....	.....
TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS			
Presidential Residence Protection Assistance (Sec 528) .....	.....	.....	.....
OSEM Operations and Support (70 x 23/24 0100) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	.....	.....	.....
Management Directorate (70 x 0113) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	.....	.....	.....
CBP PC&I (70 x 0532) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	.....	.....	.....
CBP BSFT (70 x 0533) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	.....	.....	.....
CBP Air and Marine Interdiction (070 x 0544) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	.....	.....	.....
CBP PC&I FY21 (PL 116–260) (Sec 549) (rescission) .....	.....	.....	.....
ICE Operations and Support (70 x 23/24 0540) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	.....	.....	.....
ICE Operations and Support (70 x 0540) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	.....	.....	.....
ICE Automation Modernization (70 x 0543) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	.....	.....	.....
Coast Guard AC&I (70 x 0613) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	.....	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Coast Guard PC&I (Sec 543) (rescission)
USSS O&S (70 x 0400) (Sec 543) (rescission)
USSS PC&I (70 23/25 0401) Sec 543) (rescission)
CISA PC&I (70 23/27 0412) (Sec 543) (rescission)
CISA R&D (70 23/24 0805) (Sec 543) (rescission)
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation Fund (70 x 0716) (Sec 543) (rescission)
USCIS Operations and Support (70 X 0300) (Sec 543) (rescission)
FLETC PC&I (70 20/24 0510) (Sec 543) (rescission)
S&T Operations and Support (70 x 0800) (Sec 543) (rescission)
CWMD PC&I (70 22/24 0862) (Sec 543) (rescission)
CWMD PC&I (70 23/25 0862) (Sec 543) (rescission)
CWMD R&D (70 22/24 0860) (Sec 543) (rescission)
CWMD R&D (70 23/25 0860) (Sec 543) (rescission)
CWMD R&D (70 x 0860) (Sec 543) (rescission)
DHS Lapsed Balances (non-defense) (rescission)
DHS Lapsed Balances (defense) (rescission)
DHS Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (70 x 1914) (Sec 550) (rescission)
Payment from the presidential election campaign fund
Derived by transfer from PL 117-58
Unobligated Balances (rescission)
H-2B Returning Worker (Sec 546)
Conrad-30 Extension
IIJA Repurposing (Sec 554)
Total, Title V, General Provisions	-277,575	-197,588	+79,987
(Defense)	(-2,545)	(-27,788)	(-25,243)
(Non-Defense)	(-275,030)	(-169,800)	(+105,230)

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS		
THE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT		
(P L 117-58)		
DIVISION J—APPROPRIATIONS		
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY		
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency		
Cybersecurity Response and Recovery Fund:		
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(20,000)	(— 20,000)
Federal Assistance:		
Sec 205 Grants:		
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(100,000)	(— 100,000)
Grants for Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure:		
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(300,000)	(— 300,000)
Disaster Relief Fund:		
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(200,000)	(— 200,000)
National Flood Insurance Fund:		
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(700,000)	(— 700,000)
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency		
Total, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act		
DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025		
(PL 118-158 DIVISION B)		
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY		
United States Coast Guard		
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (emergency)	210,200	— 210,200
Operations and Support (emergency)	102,500	— 102,500
Total, USCG	312,700	— 312,700

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with 2025 appropriation (+ or -)
Federal Emergency Management Agency			
Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) (emergency)	29,000,000	.....	- 29,000,000
Hermit's Peak (emergency)	1,500,000	.....	- 1,500,000
Total, FEMA	30,500,000	.....	- 30,500,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (emergency)			
.....	14,020	.....	- 14,020
Total, Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2025	30,826,720	.....	- 30,826,720
Total, Other Appropriations	30,826,720	.....	- 30,826,720
Grand Total	118,866,956	93,572,000	- 25,294,956
(Discretionary Appropriations)	(93,228,559)	(98,853,905)	(+ 5,625,346)
(Defense)	(2,632,405)	(3,200,000)	(+ 567,595)
(Non-Defense)	(90,596,154)	(95,653,905)	(+ 5,057,751)
(Disaster Relief Category)	(22,510,000)	(26,367,000)	(+ 3,857,000)
(Other Non-Defense)	(68,086,154)	(69,286,905)	(+ 1,200,751)
(Rescissions) (Defense)	(- 2,545)	.....	(+ 2,545)
(Rescissions) (Non-defense)	(- 160,030)	(- 194,800)	(- 34,770)
(Offsetting Collections)	(- 6,236,588)	(- 6,336,105)	(- 99,517)
(Emergency Appropriations)	(30,826,720)	.....	(- 30,826,720)
(Mandatory Funding)	(1,210,840)	(1,249,000)	(+ 38,160)
(By transfer)	665,000	.....	- 665,000
(By transfer) (emergency) .....	.....	.....	.....
(Transfer out)	- 683,000	.....	+ 683,000
(Transfer out) (emergency) .....	.....	.....	.....
Aviation Security Capital Fund	250,000	250,000	.....

Fee Funded Programs	9,834,014	10,509,443	+ 675,429
(Grand Total without Other Appropriations)	(88,040,236)	(93,572,000)	(+ 5,531,764)