EXPLANATORY STATEMENT FOR THE HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2027

OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY OF THE BILL

Fiscal year 2027 represents the 24th annual appropriations cycle for the Department of Homeland Security. This appropriations cycle finds the Department in unprecedented territory, with funding provided in Public Law 119–98 serving to provide annual funding for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement [ICE], and the U.S. Border Patrol until fiscal year 2030. Without the Committee to assist those agencies in managing funding provided, the Department will need to carefully manage their financial resources to ensure they last for the full period intended by Congress, as no additional annual resources for those components is intended to be forthcoming until the expiration of those funds.

The Department was subjected to intense financial pressure over the last three fiscal years. From a full-year continuing resolution, to unacceptable periods of lapsed funding, to managing significant investments made in Public Law 119–21, the Committee recognizes the extraordinary demands placed on the financial and budget offices throughout the Department.

The Committee acknowledges the success in executing the Department's substantial missions is primarily due to the dedication of Department personnel. 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, particularly in the wake of a year where civil servants experienced pay interruptions due to funding lapses.

Fiscal year 2027 presents a unique opportunity for the Department. The Committee notes the focus of discourse surrounding the Department heavily skews towards the immigration enforcement elements of the mission, and the Committee firmly believes both in the critical work done in immigration enforcement, and the pressing need for resources to support that mission. The Committee also recognizes that in fiscally constrained environments, investments made in one area are made at the opportunity cost of investment in other areas, and views the wealth of resources at the disposal of ICE and the U.S. Border Patrol as opening the door to make meaningful, long-term investments in components that can sometimes be underemphasized due to the pressing priority of securing our borders.

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of $78,173,000,000 for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2027. Of this amount, $49,794,000,000 is for discretionary programs and $28,379,000,000 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. The recommendation provides the Department with sufficient resources to fix foundational pay shortfalls, ensures that funding allocated toward vacant positions are put towards critical needs, and to modernize financial management systems. It builds upon the strong investment from fiscal year 2026 with respect to procurement of screening equipment for the Transportation Security Administration [TSA], provides robust funding for the U.S. Secret Service [USSS] ahead of the 2028 Presidential election and Olympics, and makes significant investment in the U.S. Coast Guard [USCG] to ensure our maritime borders are secure. Fiscal year 2026 funding levels cited in this explanatory statement reflect the enacted amounts in the Homeland Security and Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026 (Public Law 119–86), adjusted for comparability where noted, and do not include supplemental appropriations.

BILL FUNDING BY TITLE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2026 enacted	Committee recommendation
Title I—Departmental Management Operations	2,692,110	2,737,076
Title II—Security, Enforcement, and Investigations	35,476,466	37,557,522
Title III—Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	34,632,304	36,562,184
Title IV—Research, Development, Training, and Services	1,352,284	1,419,953
Title V—General Provisions	70,250	(103,735)
Total, new budget (obligational authority)	74,223,414	78,173,000

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 2027.

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.

Any reference to a required briefing shall mean a formal meeting between Departmental and Agency personnel and the Committee for the purpose of discussing the required information, and such requirements shall not be considered to be met until such a time as the Committee has received the briefing, or provided written recognition of accepting briefing materials in lieu of a formal briefing.

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 Strategy, Policy, and Plans [OSPP]; the Office of Public Affairs [OPA]; 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]; and the Privacy Office [PRIV]. The Committee provides funding for a new Office of External Relations, which encompasses the functionality of the Office of Legislative Affairs, the Office of Partnership and Engagement, the Office of State and Local Law Enforcement, and the media affairs functionality of the Office of Public Affairs.

The Committee does not support the realignment of the Management Directorate under the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management as proposed in the budget request. In the absence of any articulable benefit or changes to operations, the Committee does not see value in changing the legacy structure of the appropriation.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $295,693,000 for OSEM. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2026 enacted and budget request levels:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2026 enacted	Committee recommendations
Management and Oversight	185,110	174,180
Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans	106,996	83,834
Operations and Engagement	24,189	37,679
Office of External Relations	.....	22,069
Office of Legislative Affairs	.....	5,050
Office of Partnership and Engagement	.....	9,189
Media Relations	.....	6,567
Office of State and Local Law Enforcement	.....	1,263

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2026 enacted	Committee recommendations
Procurement, Construction and Improvements	8,911	
Total, Office of Secretary and Executive Management	325,206	295,693

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2026	$345,206,000
Committee recommendation	295,693,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

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 semiannually 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.

Audits, Evaluations, Investigations, and Reviews.—The Committee is concerned with the access that the Department is providing to the Office of the Inspector General [OIG] and the Government Accountability Office. This explanatory statement in the paragraph titled "Denial of OIG Access to Records and Information" requires the OIG to report to the Committee on a quarterly basis such denials. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to report within 15 days of each OIG report the justification for each denial.

Biotechnology Infrastructure.—The Committee recognizes the important role that biotechnology will play in advancing safety and security in the United States. The Committee is concerned that existing critical infrastructure sector designations may not fully capture or protect these assets. The Committee directs the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, to assess whether biotechnology infrastructure and sensitive biological data are adequately covered within current critical infrastructure frameworks and to identify any gaps in authorities or protections.

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 ongo-

ing 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, U.S. Customs and Border Protection [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.

Combatting 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.

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 Gov-

ernment 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 Aircraft Systems [UAS].—The Committee remains concerned about the increasing threat that Unmanned Aircraft 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.

Current Staffing Levels.—The Committee notes that since the beginning of this Administration, DHS, its offices, and components have undergone significant personnel changes including reductions in force, voluntary retirements, and new hiring. No later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, DHS shall provide the Committee with the current staffing levels at each office and component, the change in those levels compared to fiscal year 2025, how many people are full time employees versus on fiscal year 2025 in each office and component, how many individuals are contractors versus on fiscal year 2025, and how many individuals remain on administrative leave. The Department is also directed to provide descriptions of the impact that changes in staffing levels has had, or will have, on the missions of each office and component.

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

ommendations 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 any 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.

Icebreaker Collaboration Effort [I.C.E.] Pact Implementation.—The Committee recognizes the significant potential benefits of the I.C.E. 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 I.C.E. Pact implementation, future implementation timelines, and estimated resource or other needs, including statutory and regulatory changes, for full implementation.

Illegal Domestic Biolabs.—The Committee is aware that illegal biological laboratories have been discovered in the United States which lack proper biosafety and laboratory operations measures and could pose serious infectious disease risks to local communities. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs DHS, in consultation with appropriate interagency partners, to develop a strategy for the identification, registration and cataloging, and investigation of illegal biological laboratories operating within the United States. The Department is directed to brief the Committee on this strategy within 30 days of its submission.

Law Enforcement Training.—The Committee directs the Department to ensure that all DHS law enforcement recruits and new hires receive standardized instruction from Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC) instructors in de-escalation tactics as part of the basic training curriculum delivered at FLETC training delivery points, or from FLETC trained instructors through a train-the-trainer program. Such instruction shall supplement, and not replace, any agency or component specific de-escalation training requirements which exist as of the date of enactment of this act. The recommendation sustains the $2,000,000 provided to FLETC in Public Law 119–86 to ensure that the training of law enforcement personnel includes instruction in de-escalation tactics. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act, FLETC shall brief the Committee on the de-escalation and community engagement curriculum provided to DHS law enforcement personnel, including applicable standards, learning objectives, instructional methodologies, and methods used to evaluate trainee proficiency. In addition, the Department shall provide the Committee with quarterly reports identifying, by component, the number of law enforcement recruits and new hires who completed de-escalation training during the reporting period, the total number of recruits and new hires entering basic training at FLETC during the reporting period, and the percentage of such personnel who completed the required training.

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 2027. 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.

Office of External Relations [OER].—The Committee supports the creation of a consolidated Office of External Relations, with modifications. The Committee has felt significant frustration with seeming disconnect between legislative affairs offices and public affairs offices across the Department, and has, at times, received information that conflicts with information that is provided to the media, or has been told information is unavailable that was then provided to the media. While this situation has improved in recent months, it has revealed a significant structural issue in how the Department conducts external communications. Accordingly, the Committee cannot support creation of an office that consolidates the Office of Legislative Affairs, the Office of Partnership and Engagement, and the Office of State and Local Law Enforcement if it does not also consolidate the media relations elements of the Office of Public Affairs. The Committee is convinced by the Department's argument that the Secretary wishes to maintain the internal communication functionality of the Office of Public Affairs, and accordingly divides funding for the office to transfer only media relations functions to OER.

The Committee notes that the communication issues driving this direction are not constrained to Headquarters, but impact every DHS component. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, every DHS component with both a legislative affairs office and a public affairs office is directed to have those offices meet to ensure there are policies in place for deconflicting information, and to make sure there are processes in place to ensure Congress is not being denied access to information that is made available to the media (either on background or on the record), to the public on social media, or in official releases. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, each impacted component shall separately brief the Committee on the results of these coordination meetings. The Committee will consider the need to emulate the model set forward by OER in components based on these briefings.

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.

Non-Lethal Responses.—The Committee recognizes the importance of ensuring that DHS personnel, including U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and U.S. Customs and Border Protection have access to a range of force options appropriate to their operational missions. The Committee encourages the Department to expand the availability of non-lethal devices and technologies, along with training in de-escalation tactics and appropriate use of force, to support effective law enforcement operations while reducing the risk of injury to officers and the public. The Committee encourages DHS to incorporate law enforcement best practices in training programs, including crisis intervention techniques, behavioral health response, scenario-based decisionmaking, and safe transition procedures from non-lethal tools to physical custody. Training should emphasize constitutionally sound use-of-force principles, including consideration of the totality of the circumstances. The Committee also encourages DHS to evaluate non-lethal compliance technologies that may assist officers in safely resolving encounters when communication-based de-escalation is unsuccessful.

The Secretary of Homeland Security is directed to submit a report to the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act describing: (1) current Department policies governing the use of force; (2) the inventory of non-lethal devices available to DHS law enforcement personnel and associated training programs; (3) planned investments in non-lethal technologies and training over the next two fiscal years; (4) ongoing or planned research, pilot programs, or evaluations related to non-lethal response capabilities over the next two fiscal years; and (5) any resource or statutory limitations affecting the Department's ability to expand such capabilities.

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, 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 extremist 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 extremist 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 Depart-

ment, 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 designed 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.

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.

Freedom of Information Act [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 CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES OMBUDSMAN

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 2027 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 [CIO], and the Office of Biometric Identity Management [OBIM].

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $1,823,506,000 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 2026 enacted level:

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2026 enacted	Committee recommendations
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	6,969	9,131
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	228,750	239,713
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	138,750	136,132
Office of the Chief Security Officer	202,089	207,751
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	98,063	100,780
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	124,519	128,153

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2026 enacted	Committee recommendations
Office of the Chief Information Officer	603,745	607,556
Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management	16,495	.....
Office of Biometric Identity Management	271,000	271,110
Total, Operations and Support	1,690,380	1,700,326
Construction and Facility Improvements		
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	33,106	108,180
Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology	25,000	15,000
Total, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	58,106	123,180
Total, Management Directorate	1,748,486	1,823,506

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2026	$1,690,380,000
Committee recommendation	1,700,326,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $1,700,326,000 for Operations and Support [O&S].

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, CHCO, in coordination with CIO 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.

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

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.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Congressional Request for Information Tracking Software.—The recommendation sustains $1,000,000 in funding for the procurement of a consolidated system to better allow the CFO to track and have oversight of currently outstanding briefing or information re-

quests that the Committee has made to the Department. The Committee continues the monthly briefing requirement contained under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–86.

Fiscal Year 2028 Budget Justification.—The CFO is directed to ensure that fiscal year 2028 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 2028.

—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 activity, 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 2027 enacted amounts and fiscal year 2028 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, 2026, and 2027.

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

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 responsibility as a member of the FedRAMP Joint Authorization Board and the value of modern cloud products and services. Accordingly, the Committee directs the CIO, in coordination with CISA, to brief the Committee, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, on the resources necessary to enable increased FedRAMP continuous moni-

toring workload and the facilitation of cloud services, as well as any overlap with the adoption of Zero Trust Network Architecture.

National Security Systems Cybersecurity.—The recommendation provides $25,200,000 for national security systems cybersecurity. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act, the CIO is directed to provide a briefing with a threat assessment, proposed solutions, and component level timeline for the implementation of recommended solutions related to national security systems cybersecurity across the Department. The briefing shall also detail any budgetary shortfalls or future requirements needed, by component, as well as any overlap with the adoption of Zero Trust Network Architecture.

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

The recommendation includes $271,110,000 for the Office of Biometric Identity Management [OBIM]. The Committee rejects the proposed transfer of OBIM's operational programs and personnel to the Office of the Chief Information Officer while continuing the transfer of development personnel and associated funding provided in Public Law 119–86. The Committee supports the Department's efforts to identify and implement efficiencies between OBIM and OCIO; however, the Department has not demonstrated that the proposed reorganization would achieve meaningful efficiencies, as no corresponding savings or reductions were reflected in the budget request or substantiated during the Department's subsequent briefing. The Committee will consider future restructuring or transfer proposals once the Department provides a comprehensive plan identifying the anticipated efficiencies and associated cost savings.

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 OCRCL within 24 hours of the separation.

OFFICE OF PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Dissolution.—The Committee is concerned by the Department's action to functionally dissolve the Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management [PARM] without providing the detailed implementation plan directed in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–86. Specifically, the Department has failed to describe how PARM's responsibilities, including oversight of contracting and acquisition activities, would be transferred to other Departmental entities and how those functions would continue to be performed. In the absence of the required plan, the Committee rejects the proposed transfer of PARM funding to other components and assumes the Department has identified sufficient efficiencies to continue carrying out these oversight responsibilities within existing resources. Accordingly, the recommendation provides no funding for the proposed reorganization or for the legacy PARM structure. The Committee emphasizes that effective oversight of the Department's contracting and acquisition activities remains a high priority for both this Administration and Congress. The Committee will consider future funding for these functions once the Department has complied with the directives contained in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–86 and has fulfilled all related briefing requirements.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2026	$58,106,000
Committee recommendation	123,180,000

The Committee recommends $73,764,000 for Financial Systems Modernization, $15,000,000 to support development efforts in the Office of Biometric Identity Management. $8,434,000 for One Net, $22,710,000 for Human Resources Information Technology, and $3,272,000 for the DHS Data Framework.

Financial Systems Modernization [FSM] Acquisition.—The Committee is concerned that the Department plans to move TSA and Coast Guard away from Trio Financial System Modernization Solu-

tions [FSMS], particularly since those components only achieved FOC in August 2025 and those sustainment costs are presumed to be stable. The recommendation does not provide any funding to transition these components from Trio FSMS. The recommendation includes $73,764,000 for FSM, which is provided solely for the completion of ongoing Cube FSM projects for ICE, Departmental Management & Operations, CISA and the DHS Science and Technology Directorate [S&T]. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act, the CFO shall brief the Committee on the progress of Department-wide financial systems modernization, plans for the project in future fiscal years, and lessons learned from components that have transitioned from legacy financial systems. This briefing shall include a clear cost-benefit analysis with any risks remediated and savings expected from deployment of new financial systems to any components being considered for or currently undergoing modernization. It shall also address any proposed changes to the sustainment costs for TSA and Coast Guard in future fiscal years.

Human Resources Information Technology.—The Committee recognizes the Department's efforts to modernize its human resources information technology systems to improve workforce management, hiring, personnel processing, payroll administration, and data quality across the Department. Given the scope and cost of the proposed investment, the Committee directs the Department to brief the Committee not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act on the planned use of fiscal year 2027 funds. The briefing shall include: a description of the proposed investments and capabilities to be delivered; estimated lifecycle costs and annual operations and maintenance costs; an acquisition and implementation schedule with key milestones; a description of integration with existing Departmental and component human resources systems; anticipated efficiencies, cost savings, or performance improvements; and metrics the Department will use to measure successful implementation and return on investment.

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 2026 enacted level:

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2026 enacted	Committee recommendations
FPS Operations	481,689	481,689
Countermeasures	1,544,766	1,544,766
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service	2,026,455	2,026,455
Offsetting fee collections	−2,026,455	−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.

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 2026 enacted level:

INTELLIGENCE, ANALYSIS, AND SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2026 enacted	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	340,819	349,530
Subtotal, Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness	340,819	349,530

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2026	$340,819,000
Committee recommendation	349,530,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $349,530,000 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 2027 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 2027 expenditures and staffing allotted for each program as compared to fiscal years 2021 through 2026;

(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 2027; and

(5) items outlined in the classified annex accompanying the fiscal year 2022 explanatory statement, updated for fiscal year 2027.

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 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 2027 any briefing and report as outlined in the classified annex accompanying the fiscal year 2022 explanatory statement.

Unmanned Aerial Threats.—The Committee is concerned by the increasing threat posed by unmanned systems along the southern border, specifically systems being utilized by transnational criminal organizations. Therefore, the Committee directs the I&A in coordination with CBP to provide a report on current threats posed by unmanned systems, and the necessary resources required to deter such threats within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act.

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

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2026 enacted	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	257,599	268,347
Total, Office of Inspector General	257,599	268,347

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $268,347,000 for Operations and Support [O&S]. This total includes $20,000,000 for oversight of detention facilities, $12,814,000 for oversight of funding execution, $5,000,000 for investigations into no-bid or sole sourced contracts, and $5,000,000 for investigation into reimbursements related to the COVID–19 disaster.

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 continues a provision related to the Office of Intelligence and Analysis.

Section 108. The Committee includes a provision related to oversight on execution of funding.

Section 109. The Committee includes a provision related to the Border Security Improvement Plan.

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 $11,888,372,000 for CBP.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation for the Operations and Support account as compared to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level:

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2026 enacted	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	11,083,062	11,147,418
Small Airport User Fee	25,000	27,000
Columbia Free Trade Collections	321,000	300,000
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	170,872	413,954
Total, Customs and Border Protection	11,599,934	11,888,372
Estimated fee collections:		
Immigration inspection user fee	1,010,937	1,042,312
Immigration enforcement fines	1,283	1,053
ESTA	60,544	158,823
Land border inspection fee	92,556	127,488
COBRA fee	1,003,486	1,102,649
APHIS inspection fee	791,121	773,500
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	283,871	755,073
Virgin Island fee	14,818	15,657
Customs Unclaimed Goods	1,828	1,203
9/11 Response and Biometric Account	15,942	14,363
Total, Estimated fee collections	3,276,386	3,992,121
Reimbursable Preclearance	39,000	39,000
Global entry user fee	444,000	352,000
Transfer Out	.....	.....
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, available funding	15,349,320	16,271,493

Reconciliation Funding for CBP.—Public Law 119–21 provided 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 inspection

equipment, and facility and construction investments. Public Law 119–98 provided CBP with over $26,000,000,000 for the United States Border Patrol. The Committee has taken these existing investments into account when formulating recommendations for fiscal year 2027.

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 the date 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.

The Committee includes $15,000,000 for the Office of the Chief AI Officer to develop, pilot, evaluate and integrate technology across the organization, of which $10,000,000 is O&S and $5,000,000 is PC&I. The Committee expects CAIO to model this program after the CBP Innovation Team, where small pilots are conducted with the aim of quickly transitioning to program offices if they are deemed useful, and is encouraged, where feasible, to rely on domestic technology. Funding shall not exceed $2,000,000 for any individual project.

Congress has made considerable investments in technologies that are autonomous, feature machine learning, or are otherwise automated to reduce the cognitive load on front line operators. The Chief AI Officer is directed to assess the efficacy of technology that is in use in the field which functions autonomously through the use of artificial intelligence, or features machine learning algorithms, to include non-intrusive inspection equipment and surveillance equipment, and provide a briefing to the Committee on the results of this assessment within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act.

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 2026 and 2027, and budget justifications for fiscal year 2028.

Expanding Outbound Operations at Ports of Entry.—The Committee provides $20,000,000 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.

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 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.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2026	$11,083,062,000
Committee recommendation	11,147,418,000

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 $11,147,418,000 for O&S.

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. 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. The brief shall also 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.

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.

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 2028 budget request. The Committee notes with displeasure that it has been several years

since it has received this briefing, and will consider how to ensure delivery if the agency is unwilling to meet the requirement.

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

The Committee recommends $6,764,046,000 for OFO. The recommendation does not include the proposed use of FAST Act funding.

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 [USPS], 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.

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 foreign animal diseases, including from Asian pork products; and averting potential agricultural and bio-terrorism in the United States. Currently, many Ports of Entry [POE] 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.

Anti-Drug Campaign.—The Committee provides an additional $75,000,000 for the National Targeting Center, and the requested amount for counter narcotics technology and equipment. The Committee expects that, of the funding provided to the National Targeting Center, the Counter Network division will recieve resources to enhance their ability to detect, interdict and prevent unlawful movement of drugs and people. The Committee recommends that Customs and Border Protection [CBP] 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, heroin, xylazine, medetomidine and other novel drugs and substances. 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 at land Ports of Entry while minimizing the impact to the flow of traffic, commercial or otherwise.

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.

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.

Birth Tourism.—The Committee is concerned with potentially increasing birth rates of foreign nationals present in the United States under temporary, non-immigrant visas with the sole purpose of obtaining U.S. citizenship for their child, particularly in U.S. territories where hospital systems can be overwhelmed. The Committee directs the Department of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Department of State, to provide a report on the number of births to non-immigrant visa holders distinguished by the visa designation, their countries of origin, costs incurred by medical facilities and their location, and other relevant information. Further, the Department shall detail their policy recommendations on how to prevent this abuse in the future.

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 contents 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.

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.

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.

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 2027.

Combatting 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.

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.

E-Cigarettes.—The Committee directs CBP to allocate not less than $5,000,000 to improve coordination between OFO and Food and Drug Administration [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.

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 ad-

dress 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. The Committee provides $1,000,000 for enforcement activities related to these purposes.

Full-Time Equivalent Reimbursable Services Agreements.—The Committee notes the success of the reimbursable services program in expanding services at locations which would otherwise be constrained by limited staffing. While CBP is to be commended for their administration of the program, the Committee also recognizes the burden that agreements can place on small communities when they are required to pay for the entirety of the salary of an officer instead of reimbursing for overtime expenses. The Committee notes that discussions relating to transitioning staff from a reimbursable basis to covered by the base budget have been ongoing for several fiscal years, and includes $4,000,000 above the request to transition the full salaries of the 16 officers currently funded through Reimbursable Service Agreements. CBP is directed to terminate Reimbursable Service Agreements at locations with officers covered by this funding, and is further directed to ensure the staffing and availability of services at the impacted locations is not reduced in the absence of an agreement.

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.

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.

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 CBPs 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.

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 2026 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 FDA to determine whether the FDA issues Import Alerts for all products receiving any enforcement 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 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. The Committee remains deeply concerned about the opioid crisis that has taken the lives of many thousands of Americans, and the Committee supports Customs and Border Protection's investments in International Mail Facilities and Ports of Entry to prevent illicit importation of fentanyl.

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 2024 to 2026, 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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 non-intrusive inspection equipment [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.

Preclearance.—The Committee notes the continued success of the Preclearance program in expediting the security process for pas-

sengers 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 reengage 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.

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 opportunity 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.

Short Duration Seasonal Peak Travel.—The Committee notes that some communities experience seasonal travel peaks for durations of time that make it difficult for CBP to properly calibrate the workload to their staffing model. The Committee directs CBP to conduct an analysis of ports in communities that experience significant, sharp seasonal peaks in incoming international traveler for durations of three or fewer months in a calendar year. CBP is directed to report to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on the number of ports that experience seasonal surges, the number of personnel needed to process the peak traveler volume during those periods, and the feasibility and associated resource costs associated with creating a seasonal detail program to temporarily station officers in such ports for the duration of the peak period of travel.

TRADE AND TRAVEL OPERATIONS–OFFICE OF TRADE

Within the total funding recommended for Trade and Travel Operations, the Committee recommends $534,344,000.

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 2026 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, to identify and develop cases for additional designations, particularly in priority enforcement areas such as seafood, aluminum, polyciliate, lithium, and steel, among others, and to 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. Additionally, the briefing shall include a detailed accounting of the obligation of funds, including whether and when funds have been transferred to the bureau responsible for Entity List targeting; the status of pending and pipeline cases for designation; and specific metrics demonstrating how such funds are accelerating entity identification, case development, and final designations.

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.

Enforcement of Anti-Dumping 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.

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.

Imports of Certain Molasses Products.—The Committee remains concerned about ongoing circumvention of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the U.S. [HTSUS] with respect to imported molasses at border points of entry as directed in Public Law No.118–158 and Senate Reports 118–193 and 119–37. Additional U.S. Note 10 to Chapter 17 of the HTSUS does not permit the residue from the extraction or refining of sugar to be classified as molasses if that res-

idue contains 6 percent or less soluble non-sugar solids by weight. U.S. Note 10 further requires that any foreign substance added to or developed in the molasses will not be included in calculating this percentage.

The Committee is aware that certain importers have appeared to circumvent the U.S. Note through the adoption of extraction and refining practices that appear to meet the 6 percent test by disguising the extent to which foreign substances are being added to the sugar residue. Likewise, certain importers appear to use the same practices to circumvent the 6 percent test applied to imports of sugar syrup classified under subheading 1702.90, HTSUS. The ongoing circumvention is contributing to depressed domestic sugar prices, undermining the effectiveness of the safety net and risking forfeitures and taxpayer costs in conflict with Congressional intent.

The Committee further notes that Section 5203 of The Trade Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–210) requires the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commissioner to continuously monitor imports of sugar and sugar-containing products under HTS Chapters 17, 18, 19, and 21 for indications that an article is being used to circumvent a tariff-rate quota. The statute specifically directs the examination of imports under subheading 1703.10.30. The statute further requires biannual reports to be submitted to both Congress and the President, which shall include data and a description of developments and trends in the composition of trade of articles provided for in the chapters of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and any indications of circumvention that may exist, and shall include recommendations for ending such circumvention.

The Committee directs the Commissioner to coordinate with the Secretary of Agriculture to provide a briefing to this committee, within 30 days of enactment, on the actions taken under Section 5203. Further, the Committee notes that the report required under Section 5203 has not been provided to Congress since 2007, and as such directs the Commissioner to provide such report within 90 days of enactment, and biannually thereafter, as required under the statute. The Committee is concerned about possible circumvention with respect to imported molasses at northern border POEs.

Finally, the Committee notes irregular shipping patterns associated with testing at some ports of entry, and directs the Office of Professional Responsibility to investigate for signs of improper coordination with foreign producers of molasses, and to provide a report to the Committees within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act on their findings.

Pharmaceutical Imports.—The Committee directs CBP, in consultation with the Department of Commerce, the U.S. Trade Representative, and the Department of Health and Human Services, to jointly produce a list of pharmaceuticals and active pharmaceutical ingredients that are critical to the health security of the American people are manufactured in or otherwise sourced from a single country of origin in excess of 25 percent of national supply, as well as any such items procured for the Strategic National Stockpile and their country of origin, and brief the Committee on their findings within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act.

Investigating 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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 poli-

cies 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.

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.

Tracking Ejiao Products.—The Committee is concerned about the United States's role in the increasing trade of ejiao products made from donkey hides despite the well-documented problems associated with this trade, including the decimation of donkey populations, harmful impacts on communities in developing countries, theft and illegal trafficking of these animals, risks of zoonotic disease transmission, significant animal welfare concerns during transport and slaughter, and connections to criminal networks. Although countries around the world have moved to end this unsustainable trade, the United States remains one of the largest importers of ejiao products. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the feasibility of identifying goods, including supplements, foods, and cosmetics, made with donkey hides and whether the agency currently tracks ejiao products and monitors trends in their importation.

Solar Supply Chain Trade Enforcement.—The Committee is concerned that foreign entity of concern-related supply chains may have been used to circumvent existing AD/CVD duties, as well as have circumvented enforcement of the Uyghur Force Labor Protection Act. As such, the Committee directs CBP to adjust trade enforcement staffing, investigative capacity, and analytical tools for imports of solar panel materials accordingly and report to the Committee within 120 of days of the date of enactment of the act with a plan for these directed activities.

Blue Wafer Tariff Enforcement.—The Committee notes that a recent CBP ruling departed from longstanding precedent regarding when a solar wafer is substantially transformed into a solar cell. Prior CBP and Department of Commerce determinations have consistently recognized formation of the positive negative junction as the defining step in solar cell manufacturing. The Committee notes that reclassification of nearly complete solar cells as wafers may facilitate tariff evasion and undermine domestic manufacturing investments. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall submit a report to the Committee describing how it applies substantial transformation standards for solar prod-

ucts in a manner that supports U.S. manufacturing and supply chain security.

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS

Center for Air and Marine Drone Exploitation [CAMDEx].—The Committee maintains funding for the drone exploitation program within Air and Marine Operations [AMO] to counter threats posed by hostile sUAS. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall brief the Committee on the program's progress, and how it collaborates with the cUAS program office at the Science and Technology Directorate.

Counter-UAS [cUAS] 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. The Committee provides an additional $5,000,000 for expansion of cUAS training, and directs the agency to consider existing training facilities within close proximity to headquarters with adequate unrestricted airspace.

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 recognizes the role of tethered aerostats in supporting U.S. Customs and Border Protection's border security and domain awareness missions. These systems provide wide-area surveillance and extended dwell times, enabling continuous monitoring of large, remote areas of the border at lower operating costs than many alternative airborne platforms.

The Committee notes that aerostat-based surveillance capabilities have supported border security operations for many years by providing persistent detection and tracking of cross-border activity, including smuggling and other illicit activity between ports of entry. Such systems serve as a force multiplier for U.S. Border Patrol agents by improving situational awareness across large geo-

graphic areas and enabling more effective deployment of personnel and resources.

The Committee directs U.S. Customs and Border Protection to provide a report within 90 days of the date enactment of this act on the Department's current use of aerostat systems, their operational contributions to border security missions, and plans to sustain and integrate these capabilities within the Department's broader border surveillance architecture.

Specialized Scanning Equipment.—The Committee provides $2,000,000 for Laboratories and Scientific Services to procure scanning equipment capable of discerning the characteristics of substances that purport to be molasses to ensure they meet the statutory definition, and prevent tarriff evasion.

ENTERPRISE SERVICES

Caregivers, Child Care Services and Employee Resiliency.—The Committee continues support for suicide prevention clinicians, child care services, and human resources activities. 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. The Committee notes that the credibility and associated with being a law enforcement officer is a boon to the cultural acceptance of employee resiliency initiatives, and directs CBP to ensure that Workforce Care Division leadership positions are appropriately classified to allow law enforcement officers to transition to those roles without interruption to status or benefits.

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

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.

Cybersecurity for Border Security Technology.—The Committee notes that the last CBP IT strategy released was in August 2024, covering FY 2024 through FY 2028 and has not had a cybersecurity strategic plan since 2016. Since then the cybersecurity threat landscape has evolved, to include smarter and better resourced adversaries, increased reliance on artificial intelligence, and more state-linked activity. At the same time, CBP's reliance on technology

along the border has also grown and will only continue to expand with the funding provided in Public Law 119–21. As these technologies are deployed across the southwest and norther borders, they remain targets for cyber espionage and sustained attacks, posing a direct threat to national security. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs CBP to reevaluate and update its existing IT strategy, to include proactive engagement to real-time threat intelligence, risk-based prioritization, and continuous monitoring of critical border security technologies.

The Committee further directs CBP, in consultation with the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), to conduct an assessment on how CBP can better prioritize and mitigate cybersecurity vulnerabilities and misconfigurations across all IT, Operational Technology, Internet of Things assets, and cloud systems within the border security technology ecosystem and to brief the Committee within 180 days of the completion of this assessment.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2026	$222,886,000
Committee recommendation	413,954,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $413,954,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], as included in the table below.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendations
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure	
Fentanyl Initiative: NII Inbound/Outbound	20,000
Counter UAS	40,000
Port Hardening and Incinerators	10,000
ACE Modernization	75,000
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure	
KA–350CER MEA	30,000
Light Enforcement Platform	67,400
MQ–9 Sensor Upgrades	10,000
UH–60 Medium Lift Helicopter	16,900
V–Hull	2,000
Persistent Air Surveillance Technologies	20,000
Radiation Portal Monitor Replacement Program	13,900
Radiation Portal Monitor Programs	20,478
International Rail	1,300
Construction and Facility Improvements	
ATC Security Fencing	2,500
OPR Facilities	14,707
SCIFs	22,769
Laboratories	20,000
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	
Financial Systems Enhancements	5,000
S4HANA	17,000
CAIO Innovation Funding	5,000

Advanced Training Center [ATC].—The Committee continues to support the investments made at the ATC's construction of the In-

structional 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.

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 border, 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.

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.

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 2028 request, CBP shall provide the Committee the outcome of such analysis.

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. Additionally, within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide the Committee a briefing on the status and results of the Commercial off the shelf NII pilot program.

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.

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.

Further, CBP shall provide the Committee within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, a report detailing the agency's staffing plans for all new land POEs currently under development and nearing completion, including but not limited to the Gordie Howe International Bridge, the Otay Mesa East, the San Luis, and the Douglas Land Ports of Entry. This report shall include the anticipated hiring timelines; projected numbers of officers and support personnel; recruitment and retention strategies; plans for personnel allocation within each respective Field Office's area of responsibility; and any other relevant information necessary to ensure the timely and efficient opening and sustained operation of each new facility. The report shall also include an estimate of the total costs associated with staffing, recruitment, training, and operational readiness for each new land POE.

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.

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.

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.

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 $11,846,388,000 and a net of $8,034,388,000 for TSA.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level:

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2026 enacted	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	10,635,434	10,784,445
Aviation Passenger Security Fees	−3,030,000	−3,060,000
Subtotal, Operations and Support (net)	7,605,434	7,724,445
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	330,230	286,910
Research and Development	24,000	23,033
Total, Transportation Security Administration (net)	7,959,664	8,034,388
Total, Transportation Security Administration (gross)	10,989,664	11,094,388

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2026	$7,605,434,000
Committee recommendation	7,724,445,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,784,445,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], of which $3,060,000,000 is offset by fee collections.

The recommendation includes the following: $97,310,000 to continue staffing at certain exit lanes; $45,868,000 for the Law Enforcement Officer [LEO] Reimbursement Program; and $34,088,000 for Canine LEO Other Transaction Agreements.

Federal Flight Deck Officer [FFDO] and Flight Crew Training Programs.—The Committee recommends $26,386,000, 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.

On-Person Detection/Next Gen Advanced Imaging Technology [AIT].—The Committee supports TSA's ongoing efforts to recapi-

talize 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 does not include the increase requested associated with mandating SPP use for small airports. While the Committee is supportive of private sector solutions, the Committee is also supportive of allowing airports to choose security models that best suit their individual needs rather than force the private sector into compliance. TSA is encouraged to continue advocating for SPP enrollment, and the committee will ensure sufficient funding is provided to support airports who enroll in the program.

TSA Gold Plus.—The Committee notes the recent announcement of TSA Gold Plus, and how it can offer additional value to airports who choose to participate in the program. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, TSA is directed to brief the Committee on updates to the program, the number of airports enrolled, and any resource costs or cost savings associated with those enrollments.

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 Committee 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 anticipated 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 days after enactment of this act, the Administrator shall brief the Committee detailing PreCheck enrollment numbers to date.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2026	$330,230,000
Committee recommendation	286,910,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends the requested $286,910,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I].

Checked Baggage Reimbursement.—With the enactment of the fiscal year 2026 appropriations bill, all reimbursements for in-line baggage screening systems should be completed. TSA is directed to notify the Committee if outstanding balances remain.

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, 2026	$24,000,000
Committee recommendation	23,033,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $23,033,000 for Research and Development [R&D].

On-Person Detection/Next Gen Advanced Imagining 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 $14,670,732,000 for the Coast Guard, with an additional $500,000,000 in an administrative provision in addition to the funding recommended in the below table.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level:

COAST GUARD

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2026 enacted	Committee recommendation
Operations and Support	11,272,401	12,045,858
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	991,872	1,295,500
Research and Development	6,763	6,793
Health Care Fund Contribution (Permanent Indefinite Appropriations)	297,731	409,581
Retired Pay	1,249,000	913,000
Total, Coast Guard	13,817,767	14,670,732
(Defense)	530,000	530,000

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2026	$11,272,401,000
Committee recommendation	12,045,858,000

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 $12,045,858,000 for O&S. The recommendation includes adjustments to reflect the fiscal year 2026 enacted appropriation and fiscal year 2027 current services needs. The Committee provides $6,000,000 for fishing safety grants, $10,000,000 for child care subsidies, $40,000,000 for autonomous uncrewed surface vehicles, and $10,000,000 for unmanned sUAS kits; 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 2028 budget justification, the Committee expects the request to contain the same sub-PPA level of detail.

Accountability and Transparency Review.—The Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide quarterly briefings on the status of the directed actions from its Accountability and Transparency Review and, the fiscal year 2024-funded independent and impartial review (and related deliverables) of Coast Guard's efforts to reduce and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment, and any subsequently identified reform actions, including the expected timelines for completion of each action and any anticipated hurdles. Such briefings shall begin within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act.

Aerial Maritime Domain Awareness.—The Committee directs the Coast Guard to test, train, and deploy unmannned 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.

Asset Diversion.—The Committee directs the Coast Guard to submit a report within 270 days of the date of enactment of this act detailing: (1) any reallocation of aviation or cutter assets from statutory missions since the beginning of fiscal year 2025; (2) impacts on search and rescue response times and maritime safety; (3) mitigation strategies to preserve mission readiness; and (4) a complete accounting of activities and associated expenditures under 14 U.S.C. 701.

Boating Fees.—The Committee recognizes that many States rely on fees paid by recreational boaters during their vessel registration to fund boating safety programs, search and rescue operations, and aquatic invasive species mitigation efforts. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to allow States to collect these fees within the same transaction as its Federal Certificate of Number Registration process, which is already administered by States. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on any plans and steps taken in this area.

Childcare Fee Assistance.—The Committee recognizes the unique barriers servicemembers at remote and small duty stations experience with respect to securing adequate childcare. The Committee recommends not less than $35,000,000 for Fee Assistance, childcare subsidies, and related childcare provisions authorized by the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Commandant shall provide an update on the implementation of this program.

Coast Guard Interagency Working Group.—Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall provide a report to the Committee on the status of its participation in the engagement of illegal, unreported, and unregulated [IUU] fishing diplomatic missions of the United States. The report shall include the number and locations of such missions in which it participated that convened a working group to examine IUU fishing and the number and locations where a counter-IUU Fishing Coordinator was designated. The report shall include the Coast Guard activities and resources applied toward the diplomatic missions, the results of such missions, opportunities for increased efficacy of those missions, and any plans to participate in missions in other countries.

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. Additionally, the Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide a brief within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on how it plans to meet its 40 percent interdiction goal within the Exclusive Economic Zone, and to develop clear, measurable goals and a plan for interdiction on the high seas. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on the Shiprider program as it relates to IUU.

Commandant's Directed Actions Enhancement.—The Committee directs the Coast Guard to continue implementing the Commandant's Directed Actions, the Commandant's Action Order to combat sexual assault (2026), and all remaining actions from the Accountability and Transparency Review, including all related policies addressing sexual assault and sexual harassment, consistent with requirements in Public Law 119–60, the National Defense Authorization Act of 2026. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, the Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on such implementation.

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.

Disaster Response.—The Committee supports ensuring that the Coast Guard has the appropriate resources to coordinate with other Federal agencies in responding to incidents and disasters, both natural and manmade, that impact the Nation's waterways. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall provide a briefing to the Committee on its current capabilities and practices for responding to such incidents and disasters. The briefing shall include: (1) the number of Coast Guard response teams

dedicated and available for disaster response; (2) the geographic areas covered by such teams and their areas of expertise; (3) the status and readiness of associated equipment and assets; and (4) applicable training requirements.

Environmental Compliance and Remediation.—The fiscal year 2026 appropriation included $25,335,000 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 $24,381,000 to help address the environmental compliance and restoration project backlog.

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 2027. Additionally, The Committee recognizes the economic hardships experienced by fishing communities. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to provide a temporary administrative waiver of the cost-share cited in Subsection (i) of section 4502 of title 46, U.S. code for the Fishing Safety Training and Research Grants Programs. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on any plans and steps taken in this area.

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.

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.

Intergovernmental Support Agreement Authority for the Coast Guard.—The Committee is aware that the Department of Homeland Security and the U.S. Coast Guard have been in discussions for several years about the delegation of Intergovernmental Support Agreement [IGSA] authority for the use by Coast Guard installations and their surrounding communities. Other military services have been taking advantage of these cost-saving, mutually beneficial agreements since 2013, executing 170 IGSAs across nearly 100 installations for services ranging from waste removal to public transportation to childcare services to animal control. A 2018 GAO report studied eight IGSAs and found just those agreements generated financial benefits of at least $9,000,000 not to mention the less tangible benefits of reduced administrative time, increased service efficiency and quality, and improved relationships with surrounding communities. Unfortunately, despite broad support across Coast Guard communities and Congress, the Department has been slow to finalize delegation of IGSA authority and allow the Coast Guard to use these agreements to the advantage of its equities and their neighboring communities. To this end, the Department and Coast Guard shall provide a joint briefing to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, detailing the progress towards, and barriers in the way of, delegating IGSA authority to the Coast Guard.

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 $118,191,000 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 $3,380,000 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.

Maritime Search and Rescue Policy Implementation.—The Committee is supportive of efforts by the Coast Guard and public safety answering points to advance a standardized national Maritime SAR Assistance Policy [MSAP] that minimizes the possibility of maritime 911 calls being improperly routed and to assure the Coast Guard is able to effectively carry out its maritime search and rescue mission. As the National MSAP is finalized, the Department of Homeland Security and the Coast Guard should take care to support its effective and thorough implementation across public safety answering points, local public agencies, and volunteer responders to ensure standardized, orderly procedures for maritime response across the Nation. To this end, the Department and Coast Guard shall provide a joint briefing to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, detailing the progress towards a national, standardized MSAP, future implementation timelines, and estimated resource or other needs, including statutory and regulatory changes, for full implementation and uptake across the country

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 2024 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.

Next Generation Wireless.—The Committee is aware that the Coast Guard has routinely expressed interest and has conducted numerous requests for information for next generation wireless intercommunication systems for aviation platforms. Wireless intercom systems are commonly used for State, local and private sector search and rescue air operations. The Committee believes that such an innovation would improve cabin crew communication while enabling significantly greater freedom of motion including the ability to communicate by voice outside the aircraft and on operations. The Committee understands that in June 2025 at no cost to the Coast Guard, 40 airborne qualified base stations and 70 handheld transceivers were transferred from the U.S. Army for test and evaluation, but as of yet, this capability has not been deployed. Therefore, the Committee directs Coast Guard to provide a report on the potential benefits of next generation wireless communications to aircraft operations within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act.

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. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this legislationact, the Coast Guard should provide the Committee with a specific list of additional resources it may require, such as procurement of or upgrade to modern investigative tools and technologies, to ensure cooperation and transparency in the Coast Guard's response to oversight inquiries.

Persistent Maritime Domain Awareness [MDA].—The Committee provides $40,000,000 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.

Port Infrastructure in Other Countries.—The Committee is concerned with the Government of Mexico's expropriation of port infrastructure and land owned by U.S. companies in the region, and the resulting implications for U.S. economic and maritime security interests. The Committee directs the Coast Guard, in coordination with the Department and other relevant agencies, to brief the Committee not later than 90 days of the date of enactment of this act

on the economic and maritime security impacts of Mexico's actions, including supply chain risks, the potential vulnerabilities to foreign control or influence in the Western Hemisphere, and any risks of exploitation by foreign terrorist organizations. The briefing should include recommendations to mitigate identified risks and protect U.S. national security interest, utilizing all Coast Guard authorities, including prohibiting vessels from entering the U.S.

Presence in Southern Oregon.—The Committee recognizes the critical role of the U.S. Coast Guard in ensuring maritime safety. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to assess the safety needs of Gold Beach and Bandon, Oregon, including current gaps in search and rescue coverage resulting from the absence of a local Coast Guard presence, and to evaluate response times, staffing needs, and operational requirements for the southern Oregon coast. The assessment shall include options to improve coverage and response capability, including seasonal or permanent presence, and shall be submitted within 270 days of the date of enactment of this act.

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.

Restoring Coast Guard Stations.—The Commandant is directed to report to the Committee within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act on its plans for and progress in restoring stations to pre-Force Alignment Initiative [FAI] levels. The report shall include billets and operational assets assigned to each station prior to FAI, currently following the temporary operational adjustments as described to Congress, and planned for the future as enacted in this bill. The report shall also include information on Coast Guard recruiting and "A" school throughput.

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.

Retirement Rank Reconsiderations.—The Committee directs the Coast Guard to review the retirement grade of (1) all individuals found to have engaged in sexual misconduct by a preponderance of evidence during the Operation Fouled Anchor investigation and (2) all officers found to have mishandled allegations of sexual misconduct while serving at the Coast Guard Academy. The Committee further directs the Coast Guard to consider reviewing the retirement grade of any officer found to have engaged in sexual misconduct while serving as an active-duty member of the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on all such reviews within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act.

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. However, 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.

Shore-to-Ship AIS.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall provide a briefing on efforts to advance the implementation, operation, and maintenance of a nationwide shore-to-ship automated maritime communication network along State and territorial coastlines for public and private use to support navigation. Such a network would communicate critical information directly to all vessels that are required to carry, or elect to carry, an Automatic Information System [AIS]. The briefing shall also discuss the establishment of protocols for other Federal agencies, State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, and other public and private maritime stakeholders to request messaging through the network.

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.

Standard 9–1–1 Coordination with the Coast Guard Office of Search and Rescue.—The Committee recognizes the importance of effective coordination between 9–1–1 operators, the Coast Guard, local emergency response organizations, and maritime response providers to ensure the timely and accurate handling of maritime 9–1–1 calls and is aware of an ongoing working group that includes Coast Guard representatives to identify ways to standardize the response to such calls. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall provide a report on the findings of the workgroup, plans to publicize any final Standard for 9–1–1 Notifications and Coordination with the United States Coast Guard to 9–1–1 operators across the country, and identify remaining gaps and challenges.

Specialized Forces Command.—The Committee provides no less than $18,755,000 for the establishment of a unified Specialized Forces Command Center and applauds the Secretary's decision to establish a facility to unify the Coast Guard's specialized tactical communities, thereby enhancing readiness and global responsiveness. The Committee recognizes Coast Guard special forces execute a broad range of high-risk missions—including counterterrorism, critical infrastructure protection of ports and waterways, counter narcotics trafficking, and response to incidents involving weapons of mass destruction. The Coast Guard is directed to provide a briefing no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, and semi-annually thereafter, on the operational, staffing, and civilian workforce integration of the Deployable Specialized Forces Command.

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.

Tongas National Forest.—The Committee is concerned that the Coast Guard and other inter-agency partners lack adequate enforcement capacity to monitor and respond to unpermited or illegal commercial use activities in the Tongass National Forest. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act the Coast Guard will brief the Committee on its efforts to address this illegal or unpermitted activities.

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.

Unmanned Aircraft Systems.—The Committee recognizes the U.S. Coast Guards significant investment and interest in accelerating the use of Unmanned Aircraft Systems [UAS] to modernize operations. The Committee acknowledges the need to expand training facilities to support these modernization efforts and directs the Coast Guard to provide a report to the Committee not later than 120 days of the date of enactment of this act on the associated cost of additional training facilities to support the growing UAS and counter-UAS mission. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to focus on existing facilities that already support flight capabilities.

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 2028 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 $2,000,000 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 efficiency and speed of coastal and inter-island transportation while reducing overall passenger expenses. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard in coordination with the FAA to develop the capacity for wing-in-ground craft inspections and certification.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2026	$991,872,000
Committee recommendation	1,295,500,000

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 $1,295,500,000 for PC&I. The total includes $20,000,000 from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. The Committee provides $121,200,000 for In-Service Vessel Sustainment, $68,100,000 for Cutter Boats, $148,000,000 for Waterways Commerce Cutter, $25,000,000 for Great Lakes Icebreaker, $25,000,000 for U.S.C.G.C. Storis, $40,600,000 for MH60 Sustainment, $69,000,000 for Unmanned Aircraft Systems, $35,000,000 for Coastal Sentinel, and $620,500,000 for Shore Infrastructure. The Committee includes an Administrative Provision providing $500,000,000 in addition to the sums made available under this heading for port repair and facility construction at Coast Guard Sector Northern New England.

Advanced Maintenance Technologies.—The Committee notes Coast Guard cutters and icebreakers lack real time visibility to predict mechanical failures before systems fail. The Committee encourages the service to integrate advanced technologies for cutter and icebreaker maintenance, including onboard, near real time, end to end serial bus and radio frequency monitoring capabilities to improve maintenance efficiency and detect cyber threats. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to brief the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act of the feasibility of implementation with commercially available solutions.

Arctic Security Cutter Housing.—The Committee is concerned with the Coast Guard's ability to complete housing projects in a timely manner to facilitate future homeporting of Coast Guard assets. The Committee provides $100,000,000 to quickly address housing shortages at planned Arctic Security Cutter Homeports.

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.—The Committee is pleased that the Coast Guard's service life extension program [SLEP] for its 47-foot Motor Lifeboats has developed a supply chain to ensure all parts used meet specifications, and trained a skilled workforce to ensure expert installation and repair on each vessel. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to report within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on its plans to maintain this high standard as these vessels undergo scheduled maintenance and warranty repairs in the coming years.

Autonomous Unmanned Surface Vehicles.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on its medium- and long-term plans for the expansion of persistent, long-duration, surface MDA data collection from autonomous uncrewed surface vehicles to support interdiction operations and ensure control of our maritime borders.

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.

Waterways Commerce Cutter [WCC].—The Committee provides $148,000,000, for the WCC program.

Polar Security Cutter [PSC].—$30,000,000 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) shall 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

Commercial Hoist Stabilization Systems.—The Committee recognizes the Coast Guard's critical maritime search and rescue [SAR] mission and notes the military's adoption of proven commercial hoist stabilization systems, which eliminate the need for taglines and significantly improve operational safety in extreme conditions. Within 270 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on the feasibility and estimated resources required to equip its fleet with this capability.

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 $40,600,000, for the MH–60 program to accelerate the rotary wing fleet transition.

OTHER ACQUISITION PROGRAMS

In-Service Systems Sustainment.—$45,000,000 is provided for the In-Service Systems Sustainment program.

Cyber and Enterprise Mission Platform.—$6,500,000 is provided for the Cyber and Enterprise Mission Platform.

Unmanned Systems Program.—The Committee recognizes that Congress has established a clear statutory foundation supporting the integration of commercially available unmanned surface autonomy and computer vision technologies. Within 180 days of enactment of this act the Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on its implementation timelines, platform candidates, commercial technologies considered and how its investments will support maritime domain awareness and workforce modernization objectives.

SHORE FACILITIES AND AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Aids-To-Navigation Modernization.—The Committee is aware of the Coast Guard's Coastal Buoy Modernization Proposal [CBMP] for the Northeast District and also aware that the agency paused this action after receiving over 3,200 comments pending the completion of "further analysis." The draft CBMP was part of the Coast Guard's broader Short-Range Aids-to-Navigation Modernization effort, and, as proposed, would have resulted in the discontinuation of 351 coastal buoys across New England. Additionally, the agency was reviewing an additional 2,349 buoys and beacons for future removal as part of the Harbor Buoy Modernization Initiative and the Shallow Water Level of Service Study [SWLOSS], scheduled for phased implementation from 2026 through 2029. The Committee understands that many stakeholders opposed the proposed changes

on the grounds that GPS adoption was not as widespread as the agency believed and that even the most experienced mariners still relied on many of the ATON. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to brief the Committee 30 days prior to the announcement of on any plans to resume the CBMP, or similar efforts, and to submit a detailed report showing the need and cost/benefit analysis for how the removal or phasing out of ATON will improve safety in the region, including any potential increased costs for mariners. The Committee also directs the Coast Guard to publicize any proposed changes to Northeast District ATON with advertisements to Local Notice to Mariners [LNM], social and legacy media advertising, and a notice in the Federal Register. Moreover, the Committee encourages the agency to hold roundtables throughout the region to hear directly from the affected communities and mariners before considering any future attempts to remove ATON.

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.

Joint Maritime Training Facility at Camp Lejeune Coast Guard Special Mission Training Center.—Within 270 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard is directed to provide a feasibility and cost estimate to establish and equip a Joint Maritime Center of Excellence and associated specialized training sites, including the construction and modernization of tactical training infrastructure, including Vessel Boarding Search and Seizure [VBSS] simulators, Vertical Insertion [VI] towers, Close Quarters Combat

[CQC] facilities, Live Fire Ranges and Human Performance Training Facilities.

Northeast District AtoN Initiative.—The Committee is concerned with the Northeast District's changes to aids to navigation effort in the Northeast, which may compromise mariner safety. The Coast Guard is directed to brief the Committee within 270 days of the date of enactment of this act to identify what is being done to prioritize mariner safety under this initiative, to verify whether or not the discontinuation of any aid to navigation has or is expected to compromise mariner safety, and what has been or is being done to mitigate any such compromises.

Shore Infrastructure [MASI].—The Committee recommends $610,500,000 for Shore Infrastructure, including $50,000,000 for TRACEN Birmingham Southern, and $50,000,000 for Alaska housing, $15,000,000 for Special Missions Command, $50,000,000 for Base Charleston

U.S. Coast Guard Sector Northern New England.—The Committee provides an additional $500,000,000 for dredging, demolition, waterfront and pier construction at U.S. Coast Guard Sector Northern New England in Portland.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2026	$6,793,000
Committee recommendation	6,793,000

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 $6,793,000 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, 2026	$297,731,000
Committee recommendation	409,581,000

According to estimates by the Congressional Budget Office, the Coast Guard will pay $409,581,000 in fiscal year 2027 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, 2026	$1,249,000,000
Committee recommendation	913,000,000

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 $913,000,000 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 $3,377,030,000 for USSS. Within the total amount provided, the recommendation makes $96,299,000 available until September 30, 2028.

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.

USSS shall continue to 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 2026 enacted	Committee recommendation
Operations and Support	3,128,304	3,295,925
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	118,517	76,888
Research and Development	3,250	4,217
Total, USSS	3,250,071	3,377,030

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2026	$3,128,304,000
Committee recommendation	3,295,925,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendation provides an additional 426 FTP above prior year levels. The Committee continues the requirement found under the heading "Secret Service Hiring" in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–86 for fiscal year 2027 to fiscal year 2031.

PROTECTIVE OPERATIONS

Interoperable Mesh Network.—The recommendation includes funding for deployment of interoperable mesh communications equipment and devices that enable connectivity between USSS and SLTT partners during large-scale security events.

National Special Security Events.—The recommendation includes $155,489,000 for USSS to implement security operations for Presidential Campaigns and NSSEs, including the 2028 Olympic Games. In addition to continuing the requirement found under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–86, USSS is directed to include in its quarterly briefings to the Committee the details of resource requirements for prior year NSSEs.

Protective Mission.—The Committee recognizes the complexity and evolving nature of the USSS' protective mission and appreciates the dedication of its workforce. The Committee also notes the findings and recommendations in DHS OIG reports OIG–26–09, OIG–26–12, and OIG–26–13 and expects USSS to continue implementing corrective actions to strengthen its protective mission. The Committee directs USSS to provide quarterly briefings, beginning not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, on its progress in implementing the recommendations contained in these reports, including any challenges or resource needs affecting implementation.

FIELD OPERATIONS

Domestic and International Field Operations.—The Committee recommends $929,625,000 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 chil-

dren. 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 $71,264,000, 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.

MISSION SUPPORT

Communications, Law Enforcement, and Awareness.—The recommendation sustains the $5,400,000 provided in Public Law 119–86 for the USSS' initiative to modernize and enhance situational awareness, communications, and sensor automation across protective and law enforcement operations through edge processing in Sensor Network Access Point.

Employee Resiliency Programs.—The Committee continues the requirement found under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 119–86.

BASIC AND IN–SERVICE TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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 sustains the $20,000,000 provided in Public Law 119–86 to support the use of ART in USSS firearm and tactical training.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2026	$118,517,000
Committee recommendation	76,888,000

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 2031.

White House Defense Training Facility.—The Committee notes the request did not include funding for the White House Defense Training Facility, although USSS has used funds provided in Public Law 119–21 to initiate required investments for the project. The Committee directs USSS to continue providing quarterly briefings

on the status of the project, including updated cost and schedule estimates, and projected outyear funding requirements.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2026	$3,250,000
Committee recommendation	4,217,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $4,217,000 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 on vetting operations at existing locations.

Section 210. The Committee continues a provision relating to detention policies.

Section 211. The Committee continues a provision related to baggage screening.

Section 212. The Committee continues a provision allowing the use of the Aviation Security Capital Fund.

Section 213. The Committee includes a provision requiring TSA's Capital Investment Plan.

Section 214. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds made avialable 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 creditied to this appropriation.

Section 215. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Coast Guard to submit a future years capital investment plan.

Section 216. 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 217. 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 218. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the Coast Guard from reducing operations within the Civil Engineering program.

Section 219. The Committee continues a provision making available certain Coast Guard housing receipts.

Section 220. The Committee includes a provision related the prohibition of kinetic capabilities for unmanned aircraft operated by the Department.

Section 221. The Committee continues a provision allowing USSS to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursement to personnel receiving training.

Section 222. 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 223. The Committee continues a provision providing flexibility to address travel anomalies as a result of protective travel.

Section 224. 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 225. The Committee includes a provision for the National Computer Forensics Institute.

Section 226. The Committee includes a provision related to repair and construction at U.S. Coast Guard Sector Northern New England.

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 $2,682,382,000 for CISA. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level:

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2026 enacted	Committee recommendation
Operations and Support	2,218,634	2,314,451
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	386,464	367,931
Research and Development		
Total, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency	2,605,098	2,682,382
(Defense)	2,284,001	2,331,987

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2026	$2,218,634,000
Committee recommendation	2,314,451,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $2,314,451,000 for Operations and Support [O&S]. The recommendation includes $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].

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 2023, 2024, and 2025 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 2024, 2025, and 2026 funds execution and deliverables provided; a plan and milestones for execution of fiscal year 2027 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 funding 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, including awarding cooperative agreements to carry out and enhance the program. The Committee is encouraged by the Department's inclusion of CETAP in the President's Budget Request, its national presence, and its postive impact on building a national cyber workforce pipeline. The Committee encourages CISA to support CETAP's continued partnership with 2-year, technical colleges and

expansion into new communities through each of the Department's regions.

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 improve 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 2027 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 2027 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 does not accept the disbanding of the School Safety program and provides funding to maintain the fiscal year 2026 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.

Next Generation Security.—The Committee encourages CISA to implement a next generation security and even management solution to aggregate, integrate, and enrich telemetry and operational data from across different endpoint, cloud, network, edge devices, identities, and related assets in the FCEB IT environments. CISA may implement this capability through it's CADS program.

Regional Operations.—The Committee provides 175 full-time equivalents and $28,366,000 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 funding 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 [CIRCIA] 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 CIRCIA-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 nonprofit 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.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

CIRCIA Program Implementation.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act and every 180 days thereafter until 1 year after issuance of a final rule, CISA shall brief the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on the status of CIRCIA implementation.

CISA Hiring.—The recommendation includes an over $60,000,000 to hire additional Federal staff to critical positions. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA shall brief the Committee on a hiring plan for these positions.

Artificial Intelligence [AI] Cyber Threats.—The Committee encourages continued efforts by CISA to integrate information regarding AI-driven cyber threats into its public facing resources and materials, in order to ensure that businesses of all sizes are aware and resilient to emerging cyber threats.

AI Red Teaming.—The Committee recognizes that the rapid deployment of AI models and AI-powered applications within Federal networks has introduced novel security risks, including prompt injection and data leakage, while also expanding the quantity and sophistication of vulnerabilities exploitable by attackers. These emerging risks are accelerating beyond the cadence of traditional vulnerability management and threat hunting practices, requiring deployment of new proactive capabilities that leverage AI and necessitate the integration of modern, automated assessments, penetration tests, and red-team capabilities that complement, enhance, and improve existing practices. To that end, not less than $5,000,000 of the amount provided for the Cybersecurity PPA shall be available for CISA to assess, develop, deploy, and make available to Federal Civilian Executive Branch [FCEB] agencies AI enabled penetration testing, red teaming, and automated cyber assessment capabilities, including supporting infrastructure and services, capable of ensuring the secure deployment of AI and hardening against AI-enhanced attackers across Federal networks. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA shall provide a briefing to the Committee detailing its timeline and strategy for making these capabilities available to FCEB agencies.

Common Vulnerabilities and Exposure [CVE].—The Committee notes that the CVE program is designed to track malicious cybersecurity vulnerabilities within the software ecosystem. However, the Committee is concerned with the increased rate of CVEs driven by advancements in frontier AI models and notes that traditional services-based contracts may not be able to appropriately respond to the exponentially growing number of threats that should be flagged by CVE. The Committee directs CISA to provide acquisition pathways for new entrants into the CVE program, including those that focus on novel technologies that use software to automate methods to identify and disclose vulnerabilities.

Cyber Threat Intelligence Report.—The Committee recognizes that cyber threat intelligence [CTI] is a cornerstone of national cybersecurity operations required to disrupt adversaries and is concerned that current threat intelligence sharing practices, or the recipient agencies, often lack the technical maturity required for immediate operational use. The Committee directs CISA to expand its

procurement of commercial CTI to provide a "whole-of-government" defense. This service must include Executive Branch agencies to include the Judicial and Legislative branches; independent agencies; State, local, Tribal, and territories partners; fusion centers (as described in 6 U.S.C. 124h), and relevant Information Sharing and Analysis Organizations. Furthermore, the Committee directs CISA to prioritize "intelligence integration" over "data sharing." Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA shall brief the Committee on its strategy to ensure CTI feeds are interoperable with existing and future cybersecurity operations systems, including Security Orchestration, Automation, and Response [SOAR], and Security Information and Event Management [SIEM] platforms used by Federal and SLTT partners.

Identity Security for Agentic AI.—The Committee recognizes that Federal agencies are increasingly adopting agentic AI to enhance operational efficiency. As noted in a September 2025 Government Accountability Office report (GAO–25–108519), AI agents could be used as tools by malicious actors for cyberattacks or given access to personal data. The Committee is concerned by novel risks associated with agentic AI systems, particularly their ability to independently expand access privileges beyond intended boundaries and the potential for unmonitored data exposure between automated systems. To address these risks, the Committee directs CISA to publish guidance on secure implementation of identity security and access management for agentic AI systems not later than 180 days of the date of enactment of this act. The guidance shall include the following elements: (1) continuous identity and asset discovery methodologies to inventory and contextualize all agents, including unauthorized AI assets; (2) privileged access and governance policies to manage agent lifecycle; (3) zero trust access controls enforcing least privilege principles; and (4) minimum acquisition and supply chain security standards for agentic AI systems.

Open Source Software CISA Pilot Program.—Within 270 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA shall establish a pilot open source function modeled after open source program offices, such as those in the private sector, the nonprofit sector, academia, and other non-Federal entities that shall support the secure usage of open source software at the agency, 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. No later than 1 year after the establishment of the pilot open source function, CISA shall, in coordination with OMB, ONCD, and GSA, assess the feasibility, costs, and benefits of establishing additional pilot open source functions at other covered agencies (901(b) of title 31). CISA shall not later than 2 years after the establishment of the pilot source function, submit to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs a report on the pilot open source functions and the results of the assessment on establishing additional pilot open source functions at other agencies.

Post-Quantum Cryptography [PQC] Initiative.—The Committee directs CISA to continue its PQC Initiative to prepare for cybersecurity challenges stemming from the capability of quantum com-

puting algorithms to break traditional encryption methods. CISA shall provide a briefing within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act on how quantum physics based methods can be used in combination with existing cryptographic algorithms to create more robust solutions. PQC should continue to unify and drive efforts 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.

Zero Trust Architecture.—The Committee directs the Department to continue providing quarterly reports on the implementation of the zero trust architecture implementation plans that agencies must submit per the Office of Management and Budget's [OMB] memorandum, M–22–09, Moving the U.S. Government Toward Zero Trust Cybersecurity Principles.

Threats to Industrial Operational Technology.—The Committee encourages continued efforts by CISA to develop best practices, conduct outreach, and create risk assessments regarding threats.

CISA Tribal Regional Director.—The Committee directs the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency [CISA] to establish a Tribal Regional Office Director position to serve as the principal representative of the agency for federally recognized Tribes. The purpose of the Tribal Regional Office Director should be to promote the effective delivery of agency programs, resources, and services to Alaska Native, American Indian, and Native Hawaiian communities within the United States. This person should be a Tribal member and possess significant knowledge of and experience with Tribes.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2026	$386,464,000
Committee recommendation	367,931,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a total program level of $367,931,000 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 $18,643,000 for NGN–PS Phase 2.

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 $33,879,802,000 for FEMA. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level:

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2026 enacted	Committee recommendation
Operations and Support	1,667,038	1,566,049
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	156,419	120,300
Federal Assistance	3,836,749	3,814,453
Disaster Relief Fund	26,367,000	28,379,000
Disaster Relief Base	.....	.....
Disaster Relief Category	26,367,000	28,379,000
National Flood Insurance Fund	226,000	199,840
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	40,056	38,000
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	32,293,262	34,117,642
Offsetting Fee Collections	−266,056	−237,840

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2026	$1,667,038,000
Committee recommendation	1,566,049,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $1,566,049,000 for Operations and Support [O&S]. The recommended increase includes adjustments to reflect the fiscal year 2026 enacted appropriation and fiscal year 2027 current services needs. The Committee provides $6,000,000 for innovative technologies in coordinated response, $4,000,000 for synthetic aperture radar.

Agile Software Development.—To align Federal technology procurement with modern standards, the Committee urges the Chief Information Officer of FEMA, in coordination with the Chief Acquisition Officer and Senior Procurement Executive, when procuring or updating software systems, to base oversight and contract design on high-level objectives, testing the software product with end-users throughout the development cycle, and funding development teams to improve the product over time, as user needs shift.

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 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 staff-

ing 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 2028 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. 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 execution 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. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on the progress of restoring the STORM Act funding and making funding available for a fiscal year 2027 award cycle.

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 related 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 haz-

ards, 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 miti-

gation grant funds for natural infrastructure projects consistent with the directive under this heading in House Report 117–396.

Off-Grid Renewable Energy.—The Committee is aware of small off-grid renewable energy capabilities with the potential to provide much-needed power solutions in disaster relief scenarios. Disasters such as earthquakes, hurricanes and typhoons, severe storms and temperatures, volcanic eruptions, and wildfires can produce dangerous effects and conditions that cause significant damage to the electricity grid infrastructure. The resulting power outages affect residential, commercial, industrial, and other customers' ability to use electricity for lighting, heating, cooling, and refrigeration, as well as vital communications and transportation systems. Existing solutions, such as gas generators, are vital tools but are limited in their deployment for a variety of reasons. Therefore, within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Office of Response and Recovery [OR&R] is directed to brief the Committee on portable off-grid renewable energy solutions for use in disaster relief operations. The briefing shall include, at a minimum, an assessment of current disaster relief power solutions, capability gaps, and efforts to procure portable renewable energy solutions.

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 2028.

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. Further, the Committee directs the Office of Education, Training, and Exercises and USFA to expand this geospatial urban search and rescue training, planning, and response program to continue sustainment and expansion of search and rescue geospatial support technology solutions in preparation for emergency events and disaster responses.

Regional Commission Long-Term Recovery Support for Rural Areas.—Based on the authorities provided to FEMA pursuant to the Stafford Act (Section 304, 42 U.S. Code [U.S.C.] Section 5147), the Committee directs the agency to examine processes by which collaboration with active federal regional commissions and authorities, as defined by 40 USC Subtitle V, could administer projects under the Stafford Act for activities related to long term recovery following a natural disaster for regions that incurred a Major Disaster Declaration. FEMA shall brief the Committee no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act on the potential of partnerships with regional commissions and progress made on developing a plan for collaboration.

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. Additionally, the Committee recognizes the success that law enforcement agencies have found in deploying sUAS to aid first responders and bolster public safety officers. Small drones help avoid risky high-speed chases, allow public safety officers to put eyes on security incidents within minutes, and help improve urban security. The Committee directs FEMA to prioritize UAS as a critical technology for meeting the priority areas outlined in the UASI 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.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2026	$156,419,000
Committee recommendation	120,300,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $120,300,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I].

Construction and Facilities Improvements.—The recommendation includes $64,900,000 for construction and facilities improvements, including $58,900,000 for Mt. Weather facility projects, and $6,000,000 for the National Emergency Training Center.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2026	$3,836,749,000
Committee recommendation	3,814,453,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $3,814,453,000 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 $97,735,000 for the Center for Domestic Preparedness, including $10,000,000 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, $8,000,000 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 Food and Shelter Program.—Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA is directed to convene the Emergency Food and Shelter Program National Board and approve the release of funds for FY 2024 and 2025. If such funds have already been made available, FEMA is directed to give the recipients of FY 2024 and 2025 funds two full calendar years to use those

funds, starting on the date the National Board has approved these funds. FEMA is directed to review and adjudicate all outstanding EFSP funds dating back to FY 2021 within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act. Thereafter, within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA is directed to convene the Emergency Food and Shelter Program National Board to present the results of this review and its plan for making these funds available within 30 days after this meeting. Further, FEMA is directed to hold meetings of the Emergency Food and Shelter Program National Board no less than quarterly. Finally, FEMA is directed to brief the Committee monthly on its progress until it has completed all these directives.

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 2026 and fiscal year 2027, 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. Additionally, within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA is directed to brief the Committee on its progress in administering resilience and preparedness grants. This briefing shall include a detailed plan on how FEMA will ensure future Notice of Funding Opportunities for resilience and preparedness grants only include necessary terms and conditions, and how FEMA plans to ensure all such funding is disbursed in a timely manner.

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 rec-

ommendations 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. Additionally, the Committee directs the agency to examine the enhanced use of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)'s Threat Review and Prioritization program (TRP) in the development of Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Risk Profiles.

National Domestic Preparedness Consortium [NDPC].—The Committee provides $111,000,000 for NDPC and acknowledges its positive 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 $56,000,000 for the Next Generation Warning System as part of the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System. Of the funds provided $15,000,000 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 commu-

nities. 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 2024, 2025, and 2026 (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. The Committee directs FEMA to issue clear and consistent guidance clarifying there are no caps or limitations on the percentage of grant funds that may be used for security personnel. The Committee further directs FEMA to publish and maintain an updated and comprehensive list of eligible equipment and investments under the program. The Committee remains concerned about discrepancies in guidance and implementation across State Administrative Agencies and directs FEMA to take steps to ensure greater consistency in program administration nationwide. The Committee directs FEMA to ensure that any terms and conditions applied to NSGP awards are tailored to the security purposes of the program and are clearly communicated to applicants in advance of the application period. The Committee is concerned about delays in the obligation and disbursement of previously appropriated funds. FEMA is directed to prioritize the timely review of applications, prompt obligation of awarded funds, and expeditious reimbursement and drawdown processes so that at-risk institutions can implement urgently needed security enhancements without unnecessary delay. The Committee directs FEMA to coordinate with each State through which an eligible nonprofit organization receives a grant under the Program to ensure that, not later than 90 days after the date on which an eligible nonprofit organization submits a reimbursement request to the State, the State reviews, processes, and completes that request. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on steps taken to streamline award processing, clarify grant guidance, accelerate fund distribution, and improve NOFO timing and predictability.

The Committee directs FEMA to submit a report, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act on personnel and resources assigned to carry out the program, including: (1) the number of full-time equivalent employees dedicated to administering the program, including those funded through supplemental appropriations; (2) a description of how such personnel are deployed to support applicants and grantees; and (3) an assessment

of whether staffing levels are sufficient to meet statutory obligations and program demand. This shall include an assessment on the personnel and resources needed to support (1) efforts to streamline the application process for a grant under the Program; (2) the increase of technical assistance to applicants for awards under the Program; and (3) the swift disbursement of amounts from a grant under the Program and an action plan to meet those resource needs. The report shall also include an accounting of how supplemental funding from the 2024 National Security Supplemental has been used to increase staffing capacity and program administration.

The Committee further directs FEMA to provide an annual report on program outcomes, including the total number of applicants, the number of eligible applicants, the number of grantees, and total award amounts. Such report shall also include aggregated and anonymized information on how grant funds are utilized by recipients, in a manner that protects the security of at-risk institutions.

Further, the Committee is concerned that, despite persistent threats to Historically Black Colleges and Universities [HBCUs] in recent years, HBCUs have received little funding under the Nonprofit Security Grant Program. The Committee directs FEMA to consult with HBCU leaders to assess their needs and vulnerabilities to better respond to terroristic threats. The Committee directs FEMA to report within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on its efforts to increase HBCU participation in the program.

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 2027, 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, and to provide a briefing to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on that outreach.

Safeguarding Tomorrow Revolving Loan Fund [RLF] Program.—The Committee recognizes the critical role of FEMA's Safeguarding Tomorrow RLF program in helping states, territories, Tribes, and local governments finance cost-effective resilience and hazard miti-

gation projects, including the deployment of nature based solutions that reduce long-term disaster risk while providing ecological and community co-benefits. The Committee is aware that significant amounts of funding appropriated for the Safeguarding Tomorrow RLF through the end of fiscal year 2026 remain unobligated, delaying critical resilience investments. The Committee directs FEMA to take all necessary steps to expedite the release and obligation of previously appropriated funds and ensure that investments funded through the RLF support the implementation of nature-based and other sustainable mitigation strategies wherever feasible, maximizing long-term disaster risk reduction. The Committee further directs FEMA to provide a report to the Committee within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act detailing: (1) total amounts appropriated, obligated, and unobligated through FY26; (2) the timeline for obligating remaining funds; (3) barriers to obligation and steps being taken to address them; and (4) recommendations for improving program execution and ensuring timely deployment of resilience financing, with particular attention to expanding the use of the RLF to plan, design, and implement nature-based mitigation projects such as floodplain restoration.

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, disadvantages, 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 ge-

ographic-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 2023, 2024, and 2025 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. Further, the Committee encourages the GAO to assess the risk assessment model used to allocate funds for the UASI grants and recommend any necessary changes to Congress to ensure adequate funding for regions of similar populations.

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), 2026	$26,367,000,000
Committee recommendation	28,379,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $28,379,000,000 for the Disaster Relief Fund [DRF] for the Major Disaster Allocation category. No funding is provided for the Base Disaster Relief category.

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 enactment 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.

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.

Emergency Preparedness for People and Pets.—The Committee recognizes that pets are part of the family and many families won't evacuate during an emergency without them. This puts animals, families, and first responders at risk. The Committee further recognizes the importance that emergency and disaster preparedness for companion animals has in saving the lives of families, animals, and first responders. The Committee encourages FEMA to ensure that State and local emergency preparedness plans fully account for the needs of pets, including animal shelters that provide housing and care for companion animals before, during, and after a disaster or emergency. FEMA shall educate and encourage recipients of the emergency management performance grant that funding can support pet-related emergency and disaster preparedness projects.

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.

Olympic and Paralympic Games.—The Committee notes that the two most recent Olympic games in Paris and Milan both suffered attacks on public transportation services conveying spectators to venues. It is essential that FEMA and other responsible agencies work closely with local transportation providers and law enforcement operators in both California and Oklahoma City to ensure adequate resources are made available in a timely manner. FEMA shall brief the Committee within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter on its plan to disburse the funding provided for the Olympic and Paralympic Games in a timely manner, when it expects to issue a NOFO, and any additional barriers to implementation.

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, 2026	$226,000,000
Committee recommendation	199,840,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $199,840,000 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. The Committee directs FEMA to provide a briefing within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, and monthly thereafter, on its progress in working through pending FEMA Swift Current applications and its timeline for adjudicating these applications. 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 period of performance.

Section 313. The Committee includes a provision on reimbursements.

Section 314. The Committee includes a provision on training.

Section 315. The Committee includes a provision on outstanding reimbursements.

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 $122,995,000 for USCIS. The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation.

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2026 enacted	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	122,941	122,995
Total United States Citizenship and Immigration Services	122,941	122,995

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

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 providing funding for application processing and Refugee, Asylum and International Operations [RAIO].

Administrative Holds.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the act, and quarterly thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a report to the Committee the following information: (1) the number of applicants/beneficiaries whose form processing is on administrative hold or otherwise suspended, including the form type and filing category; (2) the number of days each form has been pending from the time of filing; (3) the number of applications subject to administrative holds or suspensions disaggregated by form type and filing category for which (a) a fee was paid and processed or (b) a few waiver was granted; and (4) the number of days each form has been pending from the date the administrative hold or suspension on processing was placed.

Affirmative Asylum Backlog and Aslyum Officer Staffing.—The Committee continues direction under this heading from the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying Public Law 119–86.

Application Processing.—The Committee continues direction under this heading from the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying Public Law 119–86.

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.

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.

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.

Naturalization Reporting.—USCIS is directed to provide to this Committee and make publicly available a report on the processing of form N–400 (Application for Naturalization), which shall include: (1) the number of application forms processed by month for Fiscal

Years (FY) 2025 and 2026; (2) the processing time for those application forms; (3) a description of any and all agency action, as defined in Section 2 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. δ 551(13), that has affected USCIS' processing of application forms or screening and vetting practices for naturalization applicants during the reporting period; and (4) legislative recommendations or proposed agency action that could be taken to process applications for naturalization within twelve months of submission.

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.

STEM Talent Pathways.—The Committee encourages USCIS to prioritize implementation of provisions related to streamlined pathways for such qualified STEM graduates, including the use of existing authorities such as national interest waivers. The Committee further encourages DHS to clarify adjudication criteria for STEM-related immigration benefits through public guidance, ensure that adjudications for such benefits are timely, consistent, and reflective of national workforce needs. The Committee directs USCIS to provide a briefing not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act on actions taken to streamline pathways for qualified STEM graduates including any updates to guidance, training, or public-facing materials.

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.

Visa Application Processing.—The Committee is concerned with processing times for and backlog of EB–1, EB–2 and O–1 visa applications. USCIS shall incorporate such data into the requirement found under the heading "Application Processing" included in House Report 119–173.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTERS

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers [FLETC] serve 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 $424,339,000 for FLETC.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level:

FLETC

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2026 enacted	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	379,837	405,559
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	18,300	18,780
Total, FLETC	398,137	424,339

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2026	$379,837,000
Committee recommendation	405,559,000

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 not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act.

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

relations with Indian tribes. Not later than 90 days after implementation of such curriculum, FLETC shall brief the Committee on: (1) the content of the curriculum, including any materials developed in consultation with federally recognized Tribes or Tribal organizations; (2) the frequency and format of the training, including whether it has been incorporated into basic training for new recruits, in-service training for current officers, or both; and (3) FLETC's plan for ensuring completion of the training by all relevant Federal law enforcement personnel.

Human Trafficking Awareness Training.—The recommendation sustains base funding for Human Trafficking Awareness Training.

Law Enforcement Training.—The recommendation sustains base funding for FLETC to ensure training of DHS law enforcement personnel includes use-of-force and de-escalation tactics.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2026	$18,300,000
Committee recommendation	18,780,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $18,780,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I] to fund projects detailed in the request.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

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 $872,619,000 for S&T.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to fiscal year 2026 enacted level:

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2026 enacted	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	352,802	382,170
Procurement, Construction and Improvements	51,500	40,000
Research and Development	426,904	450,449
Total, Science and Technology	831,206	872,619

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2026	$352,802,000
Committee recommendation	382,170,000

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 $382,170,000 for O&S. Of the amount provided, the Committee recommends not to exceed $10,000 for official reception and representation expenses.

MISSION SUPPORT

The Committee recommends $151,108,000 for Mission Support.

Counter UAS Program Executive Office [PEO].—The Committee recognizes the need to rapidly evaluate, test, and validate commercially available cUAS technologies to address evolving threats across the Department's operational missions. Accordingly, the recommendation sustains funding provided for the cUAS PEO in Public Law 119–86 and includes an additional $3,000,000 to support the PEO's efforts to evaluate, assess, and transition new cUAS capabilities into operational use. These funds shall support acquisition, rapid deployment, and capability development decisions based on the operational requirements of DHS components, including CBP, USSS, Coast Guard, and FPS.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Committee recommends $136,826,000 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 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 $94,236,000 for Acquisition Operations and Analysis.

Advanced Modeling and Simulation.—The recommendation provides $1,291,000 for S&T to expand its use of modeling, simulation, and wargaming to enable operational planning and strategy development, future capability design, and resource allocation for requirements to support the protection from and emergency response to all-hazard threats against critical infrastructure, DHS assets, and other national security related equities.

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 recommendation 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 provides the requested $10,000,000 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, 2026	$51,500,000
Committee recommendation	40,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $40,000,000 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 $30,000,000 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. 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 semiannual briefings on the progress of these activities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2026	$426,904,000
Committee recommendation	450,449,000

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 $450,449,000 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, integration of high-speed computer networking infrastructure to accelerate real-time data processing, and multi-sensor analysis of passengers and baggage across next-generation checkpoint screening systems.

Bi-National Cooperative Program.—Within the funds provided, the Committee directs S&T to continue its engagement in the Binational Industrial Research and Development Homeland Security program and work with partners to develop innovative technology solutions for homeland security needs. The Committee further directs S&T to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on the status of funding provided to this program in fiscal years 2024, 2025, and 2026, including amounts obligated, any barriers to funding the program, and anticipated future funding requirements.

Detection Canine.—The recommendation provides the requested $6,300,000 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, Technology, 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 Aircraft Systems [UAS].—The recommendation funds the request for UAS including the Joint Unmanned Systems Testing in Collaborative Environments [JUSTICE] Project, and 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 to enable advanced UAS testing and integration.

Global Terrorism Database.—Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages S&T to continue supporting the Global Terrorism Database to collect, preserve, and analyze data related to terrorism, attacks on critical infrastructure, and other related incidents.

Next-Generation Biosurveillance Systems.—Within the funds provided, the Committee directs S&T to continue to advance research into agnostic chem-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 could fill this gap. Within 90 days, S&T is directed to provide a funding plan by fiscal year and transition plans describing how a next-generation biosurveillance system will be employed.

Opioid and Fentanyl Detection.—The recommendation funds the request for opioid and fentanyl detection and 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 and machine learning applications, and directs S&T to provide a briefing within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on any research and 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.

Passive Detection for RF-Silent Small UAS.—The Committee notes the increasing use of small unmanned aircraft systems for surveillance and smuggling related activity along the border, including systems that minimize radio frequency emissions. The Committee directs S&T, in coordination with relevant agencies, to conduct an operational evaluation of commercially available passive, non-emitting detection sensors suitable for remote border environments and to demonstrate integration of such sensors with existing surveillance tower architectures. Not later than 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, S&T shall brief the Committee on the evaluation plan, performance measures, integration approach, and an acquisition strategy for scaling capabilities.

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. As such, the Committee does not support the proposed reduction to PIAs found in the budget request.

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.—Within the funds provided, the Committee directs S&T 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. The Committee further directs S&T to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on the status of funding provided to this program in fiscal years 2024, 2025, and 2026, including amounts obligated, any barriers to funding the program, and anticipated future funding requirements.

Unmanned Aircraft Systems and Counter Unmanned Aircraft Systems Threat Research and Mitigation.—The Committee recommends $46,500,000 to extend and operationalize DHS capabilities addressing the threats posed by UAS and cUAS challenges to border security, critical infrastructure, transportation hubs, and commerce. This funding will enable the DHS components to transition from research awareness activities to applied testing, experimentation, and operational validation of UAS and cUAS technologies.

UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS

The recommendation includes $47,000,000 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 COE program in generating basic and applied research that delivers innovative technologies to the Homeland Security Enterprise. The Committee notes that S&T has taken steps to reinstate COE partnerships following its April 2025 decision to terminate the program and is encouraged by these actions. The Committee expects S&T to continue efforts to restore and maintain partnerships with affected institutions and to ensure continuity of the research capabilities provided through the COE network. The Committee further directs S&T to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on the status of its restoration efforts, its plans for sustaining these partnerships going forward, and its plan to expand to at least nine COEs.

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. Within the funds provided, 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.

Protecting American Research and Development.—The Committee remains concerned about efforts by entities affiliated with the Chinese Communist Party and other foreign adversaries to acquire federally funded research, intellectual property, and emerging technologies developed at American universities and research institutions. The Committee directs S&T to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 180 days of the date of enactment of this act describing the steps taken to prevent research conducted at institutions participating in the Centers of Excellence program from being accessed, exploited, or transferred to foreign adversary entities. The report shall include an assessment of existing research security measures, coordination with participating institutions, and recommendations for strengthening protections of federally funded research.

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.

User-Defined and Facilitated Innovation.—The recommendation provides an additional $3,000,000 for S&T to evaluate and expand the use of proven rapid technology development programs driven by end-user operational requirements. Such programs should leverage existing partnerships, including those with interagency partners, to identify and adapt commercially available technologies and mature existing prototypes and emerging technologies to deliver practical solutions for DHS frontline operators and first responders. The Committee encourages S&T to prioritize the rapid transition of technologies from development to operational use to improve mission effectiveness and responsiveness to evolving operational challenges.

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 continues a provision authorizing FLETC to distribute funds for incurred training expenses.

Section 405. 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 406. The Committee continues a provision allowing for FLETC's acceptance of transfers from government agencies into this appropriation.

Section 407. 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 2027 until the enactment of an act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year 2027.

Section 507. The bill includes a 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 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 provision prohibiting the use of funds to use restraints on pregnant detainees in the Department's custody except in certain circumstances.

Section 528. 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 529. The bill includes a provision regarding funding for a Principal Federal Official.

Section 530. The bill includes a provision regarding a report on defense funding.

Section 531. The bill continues a provision regarding protection for a former or retired Government official or employee.

Section 532. The bill includes a provision regarding oversight of the Department of Homeland Security's use of the Technology Modernization Fund.

Section 533. 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 534. The bill includes a provision related to the Arms Trade Treaty.

Section 535. The bill includes a provision that prohibits a procurement contract, grant, loan, cooperative agreement with certain foreign military company.

Section 536. The bill continues a provision regarding detainees held in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Section 537. 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 538. The bill includes a provision directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop, use, and share estimates of detained and removed individuals.

Section 539. 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 540. The bill includes a provision regarding employee emergency back-up care.

Section 541. The bill includes a provision regarding the Disaster Relief Fund.

Section 542. The bill includes a provision related to Public Law 116–136.

Section 543. The bill includes a provision relating to classified materials.

Section 544. The bill includes a provision relating to intelligence.

Section 545. The bill includes a provision relating to providing spend plans for funding.

Section 546. The bill includes a provision regarding congressional visits to detention facilities.

Section 547. The bill includes a provision related to E-Verify.

Section 548. The bill includes a provision relating to the Religious Workers program.

Section 549. The bill includes a provision relating to the Conrad 30 program.

Section 550. The bill includes a provision relating to H–2B visas.

Section 551. The bill includes a provision relating to the use of funds.

Section 552. The bill includes a provision to transfer funding.

Section 553. The bill rescinds previously appropriated funding.

PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

In fiscal year 2027, 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, 2026, 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 2026 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 2027 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 II—IMMIGRATION

PART II—ADMISSION QUALIFICATIONS FOR ALIENS; TRAVEL CONTROL OF CITIZENS AND ALIENS

§ 1182. Inadmissible aliens

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EFFECTIVE AND TERMINATION DATES OF 1994 AMENDMENT

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, 2027*."

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PART VIII—GENERAL PENALTY PROVISIONS

§ 1324a. Unlawful employment of aliens

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EDITORIAL NOTES

PILOT PROGRAMS FOR EMPLOYMENT ELIGIBILITY CONFIRMATION

"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, 2027*.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015, PUBLIC LAW 114–4

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

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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 2028* 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

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ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. (a) For [fiscal year 2018] *fiscal year 2027*, the overtime 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 explanatory statement 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	City of Frederick	Downtown Flood Mitigation Project	$1,500,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Alsobrooks,Van Hollen	Board of Carroll County Commissioners	Carroll County Office Building Resilience and Backup Power	578,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Alsobrooks,Van Hollen	Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR)	Western Maryland Emergency Response and Resilience	824,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Armstrong	City of Chickasha	City of Chickasha Regional Emergency Operations Center	900,000	Emergency Operations Center
Baldwin	City of Oak Creek	Lake Michigan Bluff Resilience & Critical Infrastructure Protection Project.	1,725,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Bennet	City of Wray	Wray Civic Center Emergency Operations Center	1,250,000	Emergency Operations Center
Blumenthal,Murphy	City of Ansonia	Emergency Operations Center Renovation and Expansion	563,000	Emergency Operations Center
Blumenthal,Murphy	Connecticut Division of Emergency Management and Homeland Security.	State Emergency Operations Center Upgrades and Renovations	2,250,000	Emergency Operations Center
Blumenthal,Murphy	Town of Middlefield	Emergency Operation Center Equipment	702,000	Emergency Operations Center
Blunt Rochester,Coons	City of New Castle	Dyke Elevation and Extension Project	1,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Blunt Rochester,Coons	Town of Elsmere	Stormwater Mitigation Project	587,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Booker	Township of Barnegat	Township of Barnegat for Emergency Operations Center Component of New Township Firehouse.	1,350,000	Emergency Operations Center
Boozman	City of Fayetteville	Lake Fayetteville Spillway Flood Mitigation	2,043,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Boozman	City of Paragould	Paragould Flood Mitigation Improvements	1,048,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Boozman	City of Russellville	Emergency Backup Power Systems	195,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Boozman	City of Southside	Emergency Siren Warning System	281,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Boozman	Town of St. Francis	Critical Water Systems Emergency Backup Capabilities	248,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Britt	City of Birmingham	Village Creek Stormwater Park Floodplain Restoration	4,500,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Britt	City of Centreville	City of Centreville Stormwater Mitigation and Drainage Improvements.	804,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Britt	City of Enterprise	City of Enterprise Stormwater Mitigation and Drainage Improvement.	1,500,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Britt	Clarke Mobile Counties Gas District	Clarke County Gas District EOC	2,700,000	Emergency Operations Center
Britt	Town of Hurtsboro	Town of Hurtsboro for Stormwater Infrastructure	850,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Cantwell	City of Washougal	Washougal Emergency Operations Center	750,000	Emergency Operations Center
Capito	Webster County Commission	Webster County Emergency Operations Center	2,750,000	Emergency Operations Center
Capito,Justice	City of Elkins	Hazard Mitigation Equipment	263,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Capito,Justice	Summers County Commission	Summers County EOC Equipment Upgrades	350,000	Emergency Operations Center
Cassidy,Kennedy	Ouachita Parish Police Jury	L–11 Canal Enhancement and Restoration Project	1,244,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Collins	Town of Fort Kent	Prevention Infrastructure Upgrades	2,781,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Coons	New Castle County Office of Emergency Management	New Castle County—Emergency Operations Center Modernization	750,000	Emergency Operations Center
Cortez Masto,Rosen	Washoe County	Washoe County—Hidden Valley and Sun Valley Flood Mapping	465,000	Predisaster Mitigation

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Senator(s)	Recipient	Project	Amount	Type
Curtis	Weber Basin Water Conservancy District	Weber Basin Water Conservancy District Drinking Water Well Emergency Generators.	1,914,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Duckworth	Rend Lake Conservancy District	Rend Lake Conservancy District Booster Pump Station Emergency Generator Upgrades.	680,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Durbin	City of Chicago Department of Environment	Urban Flooding Initiative	1,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Fetterman,McCormick	Columbia County Commissioners	Columbia County West End Flood Mitigation Fishing Creek Channel	2,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Fischer	Nebraska Emergency Management	City of Crete Doane Substation	3,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Gallego,Kelly	Arizona Department of Water Resources	Arizona Flood Warning System Modernization	320,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Gallego,Kelly	Pinal County	Sunland Gin Road Flood Mitigation Improvements	2,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Gallego,Kelly	Town of Camp Verde	Verde Lakes Flood Control Plan	320,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Gillibrand,Schumer	City of New Rochelle	City of New Rochelle—Emergency Operations Center Modernization	770,000	Emergency Operations Center
Gillibrand,Schumer	Erie County	Erie County—Emergency Operations Center Expansion	1,000,000	Emergency Operations Center
Graham	Greenwood County	Greenwood County Backup Generators	103,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Graham	SC Emergency Management Division	SCEMD Generator Project	606,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Graham	Town of Lexington	Town of Lexington Clearwell and High Service Pump Generator Replacement Project.	93,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Heinrich	City of Roswell	City of Roswell Drainage Study	550,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Heinrich	New Mexico Environment Department	River and Floodplain Restoration for Fire, Flood, and Drought Mitigation.	1,150,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Hickenlooper	City of Arvada	City of Arvada Emergency Generators Replacement	825,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Hirono,Schatz	Agribusiness Development Corporation	Wildfire Monitoring System	1,125,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Husted	Miami Conservancy District	Great Miami River Levee Improvement Project	4,063,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Hyde-Smith	Clay County Board of Supervisors	Clay County Emergency Operations Center Renovation Project	1,646,000	Emergency Operations Center
Hyde-Smith	Mississippi Emergency Management Agency	The Mississippi Emergency Management Agency Geospatial Data Gathering Initiative.	1,822,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Justice	City of Winfield	Mariner's Landing Storm Sewer Repairs	167,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Kaine,Warner	Mecklenburg County	Mecklenburg County Emergency Operations Center	1,820,000	Emergency Operations Center
Kaine,Warner	Town of Dumfries	Town of Dumfries Route 1 Southbound Utility Conversion	900,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Kim	Township of Barnegat	Township of Barnegat for Sewer Pump Station Generator Flood Hardening.	675,000	Predisaster Mitigation
King	York County Emergency Management Agency	York County Coastal Sand Dune Restoration and Protection Initiative.	1,200,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Klobuchar,Smith	City of Carver	Levee Project	2,400,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Luján	City of Santa Fe Emergency Operations Center Modernization.	Santa Fe Emergency Operations Center	563,000	Emergency Operations Center
Luján	Cloudcroft Municipal Schools	Generators for Cloudcroft Municipal Schools	329,000	Predisaster Mitigation

Markey,Warren	Barnstable County	Disaster Resiliency Planning Initiative for Barnstable County	712,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Markey,Warren	City of Lowell, Emergency Management Department	City of Lowell Emergency Operations Communication Equipment Project.	75,000	Emergency Operations Center
Markey,Warren	Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency	MEMA 27EOC Project	938,000	Emergency Operations Center
Markey,Warren	Town of Nantucket	Nantucket Emergency Siren System	131,000	Predisaster Mitigation
McConnell	Carroll County Fiscal Court	Emergency Radio and Siren System Upgrades	3,369,000	Predisaster Mitigation
McConnell	City of Falmouth	Radial Transmission Line	4,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation
McConnell	Warren County Fiscal Court	Warren County Emergency Operations Center	1,855,000	Emergency Operations Center
Merkley,Wyden	City of Gresham	Gresham Flood Mitigation Project	1,425,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Merkley,Wyden	City of Stayton	Emergency Operations Center Generator	45,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Moran	City of Clay Center	Clay Center Life Center Storm Shelter	750,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Moran	City of Englewood	Back-Up Generator Procurement	50,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Murkowski	Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska.	Tlingit and Haida Landslide Research and Information Hub	92,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Murkowski	City of Ketchikan	Ketchikan Lakes Dam Safety Upgrades	2,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Murkowski	Ketchikan Indian Community	KIC Integrated Landslide Warning System	573,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Murkowski	Native Village of Shishmaref	Shoreline Protection in Shishmaref, AK	4,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Murray	Washington Emergency Management Division Military Department.	Emergency Operations Center Audio/Visual System Replacement	2,250,000	Emergency Operations Center
Ossoff,Warnock	Augusta-Richmond County	Stormwater and Drainage Modernization	750,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Ossoff,Warnock	Chatham County	Emergency Operations Center Network Server Equipment and Data Infrastructure.	1,482,000	Emergency Operations Center
Padilla	Town of Paradise Emergency Operations Center	Paradise Emergency Operations Center	1,312,000	Emergency Operations Center
Peters	Southeast Michigan Council of Governments	Regional Flood Mitigation Planning and Design Initiative	1,100,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Peters,Slotkin	Charter Township of Clinton	Township Emergency Operations Center Modernization	800,000	Emergency Operations Center
Reed	Town of North Kingstown	North Kingstown Emergency Operations Center	1,650,000	Emergency Operations Center
Sanders,Welch	Town of Tunbridge	Strafford Road Slope 2 Embankment Failure Mitigation	817,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Sanders,Welch	Town of Wolcott	Flat Iron Road Flood Mitigation	1,530,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Schiff	City of El Cerrito	Natural Area Fuel Treatment Project	1,312,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Shaheen	Coos County	Magalloway Riverbank and Bridge Approach Stabilization	1,275,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Sheehy	City of Forsyth	Slaughterhouse Creek Flood Mitigation Project	4,102,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Slotkin	City of Southfield	City of Southfield Emergency Operations Center	1,500,000	Emergency Operations Center
Warnock	University of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc.	Safeguarding Georgia's Military Communities from Disaster	1,600,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Whitehouse	Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management	Dam Safety Assessment	375,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Wicker	University of Mississippi Medical Center	Critical Infrastructure for University of Mississippi Medical Center	338,000	Predisaster Mitigation

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 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	18,711	17,352	−1,359
Office of Public Affairs	10,475	6,567	−3,908
Office of Legislative Affairs	4,421	.....	−4,421
Office of General Counsel	28,855	35,420	+6,565
Office of Health Security	95,414	90,793	−4,621
Privacy Office	27,234	24,048	−3,186
Subtotal, Management and Oversight	185,110	174,180	−10,930
Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans	106,996	83,834	−23,162
Operations and Engagement:			
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	10,000	10,610	+610
Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	5,000	5,000	.....
Office of Partnership and Engagement	9,189	.....	−9,189
Office of External Relations	.....	22,069	+22,069
Office of Legislative Affairs	.....	(5,050)	(+5,050)
Office of Partnership and Engagement	.....	(9,189)	(+9,189)
Media Relations	.....	(6,567)	(+6,567)
Office of State and Local Law Enforcement	.....	(1,263)	(+1,263)
Subtotal, Operations and Engagement	24,189	37,679	+13,490

Subtotal, Operations and Support	316,295	295,693	−20,602
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Medical Information Exchange	8,911	.....	−8,911
Administrative Provisions:			
Additional Appropriations	20,000	.....	−20,000
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	345,206	295,693	−49,513
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (including transfer)	345,206	295,693	−49,513
Management Directorate			
Operations and Support:			
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	6,969	9,131	+2,162
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	228,750	239,713	+10,963
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	138,750	136,132	−2,618
Office of the Chief Security Officer	202,089	207,751	+5,662
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	98,063	100,780	+2,717
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	124,519	128,153	+3,634
Office of the Chief Information Officer	603,745	607,556	+3,811
Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management	16,495	.....	−16,495
Office of Biometric Identity Management:			
Identity and Screening Program Operations	271,000	271,110	+110
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,690,380	1,700,326	+9,946
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	33,106	108,180	+75,074
Additional funding (emergency)	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	33,106	108,180	+75,074
IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology	25,000	15,000	−10,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	58,106	123,180	+65,074
(Appropriations)	(58,106)	(123,180)	(+65,074)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
Federal Protective Service:			
FPS Operations:			
Operating Expenses	481,689	481,689	.....
Countermeasures:			
Protective Security Officers	1,507,201	1,507,201	.....
Technical Countermeasures	37,565	37,565	.....
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Gross)	2,026,455	2,026,455	.....
Offsetting Collections	−2,026,455	−2,026,455	.....
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Net)	.....	.....	.....
Total, Management Directorate	1,748,486	1,823,506	+75,020
(Appropriations)	(3,774,941)	(3,849,961)	(+75,020)
(Emergency Appropriations)	.....	.....	.....
(Offsetting Collections)	(−2,026,455)	(−2,026,455)	.....
Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness			
Operations and Support	340,819	349,530	+8,711
Office of Inspector General			
Operations and Support	257,599	268,347	+10,748
Total, Title I, Departmental Management, Intelligence, Situational Awareness, and Oversight	2,692,110	2,737,076	+44,966
(Appropriations)	(4,718,565)	(4,763,531)	(+44,966)
(Defense)	.....	.....	.....

(Nondefense)	(4,718,565)	(4,763,531)	(+44,966)
(Emergency Appropriations)	.....	.....	.....
(Offsetting Collections)	(−2,026,455)	(−2,026,455)	.....
TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS			
U.S. Customs and Border Protection			
Trade and Travel Operations:			
Office of Field Operations:			
Domestic Operations	4,405,147	4,452,677	+47,530
International Operations	199,725	206,275	+6,550
Targeting Operations	315,112	397,513	+82,401
Assets and Support	1,097,346	1,095,142	−2,204
Office of Trade	499,696	534,344	+34,648
Office of Training and Development	93,775	78,095	−15,680
Subtotal, Trade and Travel Operations	6,610,801	6,764,046	+153,245
Integrated Operations:			
Air and Marine Operations:			
Operations	419,289	431,973	+12,684
Assets and Support	716,886	703,374	−13,512
Air and Marine Operations Center	51,992	52,642	+650
Office of International Affairs	61,059	61,652	+593
Office of Intelligence	91,886	90,048	−1,838
Office of Training and Development	15,720	18,860	+3,140
Operations Support	373,719	386,040	+12,321
Subtotal, Integrated Operations	1,730,551	1,744,589	+14,038
Mission Support:			
Enterprise Services	2,095,564	1,974,688	−120,876
(Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund)	(3,274)	(−3,274)	(−6,548)
Office of Professional Responsibility	356,078	373,653	+17,575
Executive Leadership and Oversight	290,068	290,442	+374
Subtotal, Mission Support	2,741,710	2,638,783	−102,927

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
Subtotal, Operations and Support	11,083,062	11,147,418	+64,356
(Appropriations)	(11,083,062)	(11,147,418)	(+64,356)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure	40,000	145,000	+105,000
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure			
Airframes and Sensors	6,500	144,300	+137,800
Watercraft	8,400	2,000	−6,400
Construction and Facility Improvements	65,281	59,976	−5,305
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	12,973	27,000	+14,027
Radiological Detection Systems	37,718	35,678	−2,040
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	170,872	413,954	+243,082
(Appropriations)	(170,872)	(413,954)	(+243,082)
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities (Small Airport) (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary)	25,000	27,000	+2,000
Global Entry Program (International Registered Traveler) (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary)	444,000	352,000	−92,000
Offsetting Collections	−444,000	−352,000	+92,000
Total, Global Entry Program			
Fee Funded Programs:			
Immigration Inspection User Fee	(1,010,937)	(1,042,312)	(+31,375)
Immigration Enforcement Fines	(1,283)	(1,053)	(−230)
Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee	(60,544)	(158,823)	(+98,279)
Land Border Inspection Fee	(92,556)	(127,488)	(+34,932)
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee	(1,003,486)	(1,102,649)	(+99,163)
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Fee	(791,121)	(773,500)	(−17,621)
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	(283,871)	(755,073)	(+471,202)

Virgin Islands Deposit Fund	(14,818)	(15,657)	(+839)
Customs Unclaimed Goods	(1,828)	(1,203)	(−625)
9–11 Response and Biometric Exit Account	(15,942)	(14,363)	(−1,579)
Electronic Visa Update System	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	3,276,386	3,992,121	+715,735
Administrative Provisions			
Colombia Free Trade Act Collections (Sec. 203)	321,000	300,000	−21,000
Reimbursable Preclearance (Sec. 204)	39,000	39,000	.....
Subtotal, Administrative Provisions	360,000	339,000	−21,000
Reimbursable Preclearance (Offsetting Collections)	−39,000	−39,000	.....
Total, Administrative Provisions	321,000	300,000	−21,000
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection	11,599,934	11,888,372	+288,438
(Appropriations)	(12,082,934)	(12,279,372)	(+196,438)
(Emergency Appropriations)	.....	.....	.....
(Offsetting Collections)	(−483,000)	(−391,000)	(+92,000)
Fee Funded Programs	3,276,386	3,992,121	+715,735
(Transfer out)	.....	.....	.....
Transportation Security Administration			
Operations and Support:			
Aviation Screening Operations:			
Screening Workforce:			
Screening Partnership Program	287,033	299,988	+12,955
Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits	5,532,816	5,574,021	+41,205
Screener Training and Other	278,869	270,397	−8,472
Airport Management	922,722	922,188	−534
Canines	197,927	199,241	+1,314
Screening Technology Maintenance	626,031	774,437	+148,406
Secure Flight	142,694	133,784	−8,910
Subtotal, Aviation Screening Operations	7,988,092	8,174,056	+185,964

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
Other Operations and Enforcement:			
Inflight Security:			
Federal Air Marshals	815,605	832,135	+16,530
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Crew Training	27,392	26,386	−1,006
Aviation Regulation	297,143	290,254	−6,889
Air Cargo	138,754	125,008	−13,746
Intelligence and TSOC	102,755	91,289	−11,466
Surface Programs	125,100	106,363	−18,737
Vetting Programs	48,324	38,664	−9,660
Subtotal, Other Operations and Enforcement	1,555,073	1,510,099	−44,974
Mission Support	1,092,269	1,100,290	+8,021
Aviation Passenger Security Fees (offsetting collections)	−3,030,000	−3,060,000	−30,000
Subtotal, Operations and Support	7,605,434	7,724,445	+119,011
(Appropriations)	(10,635,434)	(10,784,445)	(+149,011)
(Offsetting Collections)	(−3,030,000)	(−3,060,000)	(−30,000)
Vetting Fee Programs:			
Transportation Worker Identification Card	72,700	72,700	
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Fee	16,400	16,400	
General Aviation at DCA Fee	600	600	
Commercial Aviation and Airports Fee	11,000	11,000	
Other Security Threat Assessments Fee	50	50	
Air Cargo/Certified Cargo Screening Program Fee	4,000	4,000	
TSA PreCheck Fee	427,900	427,900	
TSA ConfirmID		154,776	+154,776

Adjustment based on CBO estimate of receipts	−10,650	219,350	+230,000
Subtotal, Vetting Fee Programs	522,000	752,000	+230,000
Vetting Fees (Offsetting Collections)	−522,000	−752,000	−230,000
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Aviation Screening Infrastructure:			
Checkpoint Support	316,290	286,910	−29,380
Checked Baggage	13,940		−13,940
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	330,230	286,910	−43,320
Research and Development	24,000	23,033	−967
Fee Funded Programs:			
Alien Flight School Fee (mandatory)	(6,000)	(6,000)	
Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory)	(250,000)	(250,000)	
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	256,000	256,000	
Total, Transportation Security Administration	7,959,664	8,034,388	+74,724
(Appropriations)	(11,511,664)	(11,846,388)	(+334,724)
(Offsetting Collections)	(−3,552,000)	(−3,812,000)	(−260,000)
Fee Funded Programs	256,000	256,000	
Coast Guard			
Operations and Support:			
Military Personnel	5,872,665	6,368,981	+496,316
Mission Support	537,593	556,522	+18,929
Field Operations:			
Surface, Air, and Shore Operations	3,536,469	3,724,158	+187,689
Command, Control, and Communications	1,325,674	1,396,197	+70,523
Subtotal, Operations and Support	11,272,401	12,045,858	+773,457
(Non-defense)	(10,742,401)	(11,515,858)	(+773,457)
(Defense)	(530,000)	(530,000)	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Vessels:			
In-Service Vessel Sustainment	152,000	121,200	−30,800
Offshore Patrol Cutter	.....	.....	.....
Cutter Boats	54,900	68,100	+13,200
Polar Security Cutter	43,500	30,000	−13,500
Commercially Available Polar Icebreaker	.....	25,000	+25,000
Great Lakes Icebreaker	25,000	25,000	.....
Waterways Commerce Cutter	98,000	148,000	+50,000
Subtotal, Vessels	373,400	417,300	+43,900
Aircraft:			
HC–144 Conversion/Sustainment	12,000	7,400	−4,600
MH–60T Sustainment	151,600	40,600	−111,000
Unmanned Aircraft Systems	.....	69,000	+69,000
Subtotal, Aircraft	163,600	117,000	−46,600
Other Acquisition Programs:			
Survey and Design—Vessels, Boats, and Aircraft	4,500	5,000	+500
Other Equipment and Systems	7,040	5,000	−2,040
Program Oversight and Management	22,000	22,000	.....
Cyber and Enterprise Mission Platform	25,800	6,500	−19,300
In-Service Systems Sustainment	30,000	45,000	+15,000
Counter UAS	.....	22,200	+22,200
Coastal Sentinel	.....	35,000	+35,000
C4ISR	10,000	.....	−10,000

Subtotal, Other Acquisition Programs	99,340	140,700	+41,360
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation:			
Shore Infrastructure	180,532	610,500	+429,968
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure	167,500	.....	−167,500
Minor Shore	7,500	10,000	+2,500
Subtotal, Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation	355,532	620,500	+264,968
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	991,872	1,295,500	+303,628
(Appropriations)	(991,872)	(1,295,500)	(+303,628)
Research and Development	6,793	6,793	.....
Health Care Fund Contribution (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary)	297,731	409,581	+111,850
Mandatory Funding:			
Retired Pay	1,249,000	913,000	−336,000
Administrative Provisions			
Coast Guard Housing Fund	4,000	4,000	.....
Coast Guard Housing Fund (Offsetting Collections)	−4,000	−4,000	.....
Coast Guard PC&I	98,000	.....	−98,000
USCG Sector Northern New England (Sec. 226)	.....	500,000	+500,000
Total, Coast Guard	13,915,797	15,170,732	+1,254,935
(Appropriations)	(13,919,797)	(15,174,732)	(+1,254,935)
(Defense)	(530,000)	(530,000)	.....
(Non-Defense)	(12,140,797)	(13,731,732)	(+1,590,935)
(Offsetting Collections)	(−4,000)	(−4,000)	.....
(Mandatory Funding)	(1,249,000)	(913,000)	(−336,000)
Total Gross, Coast Guard	13,919,797	15,174,732	+1,254,935
United States Secret Service			
Operations and Support:			
Protective Operations:			
Protection of Persons and Facilities	1,146,668	1,133,227	−13,441
Protective Countermeasures	98,072	102,454	+4,382

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
Protective Intelligence	89,628	99,927	+10,299
Presidential Campaigns and National Special Security Events	33,880	155,489	+121,609
Subtotal, Protective Operations	1,368,248	1,491,097	+122,849
Field Operations:			
Domestic and International Field Operations	855,140	929,625	+74,485
Support for Missing and Exploited Children Investigations	6,000	6,000	
Support for Computer Forensics Training	64,777	71,264	+6,487
Subtotal, Field Operations	925,917	1,006,889	+80,972
Basic and In-Service Training and Professional Development	174,225	162,400	−11,825
Mission Support	659,914	673,398	+13,484
Unallocated Reduction		−37,859	−37,859
Subtotal, Operations and Support	3,128,304	3,295,925	+167,621
(Appropriations)	(3,128,304)	(3,295,925)	(+167,621)
(Emergency Appropriations)			
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Protection Assets and Infrastructure	96,167	54,538	−41,629
Construction and Facility Improvements	22,350	22,350	
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	118,517	76,888	−41,629
(Appropriations)	(118,517)	(76,888)	(−41,629)
Research and Development	3,250	4,217	+967

Total, United States Secret Service	3,250,071	3,377,030	+126,959
(Appropriations)	(3,250,071)	(3,377,030)	(+126,959)
Total, Title II, Security, Enforcement, and Investigations	36,725,466	38,470,522	+1,745,056
(Appropriations)	(39,515,466)	(41,764,522)	(+2,249,056)
(Non-Defense)	(38,985,466)	(41,234,522)	(+2,249,056)
(Defense)	(530,000)	(530,000)	.....
(Offsetting Collections)	(−4,039,000)	(−4,207,000)	(−168,000)
(Mandatory Funding)	(1,249,000)	(913,000)	(−336,000)
Aviation Security Capital Fund (Mandatory)	250,000	250,000	.....
Fee Funded Programs	3,532,386	4,248,121	+715,735
(Transfer out)	.....	.....	.....
TITLE III—PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY			
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency			
Operations and Support:			
Cybersecurity:			
Cyber Operations:			
Strategy and Performance	25,304	29,928	+4,624
Threat Hunting	242,627	239,069	−3,558
Vulnerability Management	186,495	199,012	+12,517
Capacity Building	194,359	189,580	−4,779
Operational Planning and Coordination	113,906	106,086	−7,820
Subtotal, Cyber Operations	762,691	763,675	+984
Technology and Services:			
Cybersecurity Services	10,641	16,830	+6,189
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation	84,311	83,068	−1,243
Joint Collaborative Environment	249,176	252,886	+3,710
Subtotal, Technology and Services	344,128	352,784	+8,656
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	1,106,819	1,116,459	+9,640

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
Infrastructure Security:			
Infrastructure Assessments and Security:			
Strategy and Performance	4,436	9,034	+4,598
Security Programs	21,926	20,117	−1,809
CISA Exercises	22,796	27,888	+5,092
Assessments and Infrastructure Information	26,723	33,533	+6,810
Bombing Prevention	26,246	25,658	−588
Subtotal, Infrastructure Assessments and Security	102,127	116,230	+14,103
Chemical Security	13,727	.....	−13,727
Subtotal, Infrastructure Security	115,854	116,230	+376
Emergency Communications:			
Emergency Communications Preparedness	34,436	34,517	+81
Priority Telecommunications Service:			
GETS/WPS/SRAS/TSP	48,517	49,566	+1,049
Next Generation Networks Priority Services	3,469	4,575	+1,106
Subtotal, Priority Telecommunications Services	51,986	54,141	+2,155
Subtotal, Emergency Communications	86,422	88,658	+2,236
Integrated Operations:			
Regional Operations:			
Coordination and Service Delivery	25,723	28,366	+2,643

Security Advisors	80,401	73,168	−7,233
Subtotal, Regional Operations	106,124	101,534	−4,590
Operations Coordination and Planning:			
Intelligence	2,807	360	−2,447
Operations Center	56,699	75,510	+18,811
Planning and Readiness	5,492	6,339	+847
Business Continuity and Emergency Preparedness	1,966	3,878	+1,912
Subtotal, Operations Coordination and Planning	66,964	86,087	+19,123
Subtotal, Integrated Operations	173,088	187,621	+14,533
Risk Management Operations:			
National Infrastructure Simulation Analysis Center	21,561	24,424	+2,863
Infrastructure Analysis	42,759	52,058	+9,299
Subtotal, Risk Management Operations	64,320	76,482	+12,162
Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements:			
Sector Risk Management Agency	23,752	33,187	+9,435
Council Management	7,450	.....	−7,450
Stakeholder Engagement	32,579	37,037	+4,458
International Affairs	4,635	.....	−4,635
(Defense)	(3,059)	.....	(−3,059)
Subtotal, Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements	68,416	70,224	+1,808
Mission Support:			
Executive Leadership and Oversight	41,058	59,733	+18,675
(Defense)	(19,461)	(28,313)	(+8,852)
Enterprise Services	562,657	599,044	+36,387
(Defense)	(266,699)	(283,947)	(+17,248)
Subtotal, Mission Support	603,715	658,777	+55,062

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
Subtotal, Operations and Support	2,218,634	2,314,451	+95,817
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Cybersecurity:			
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation	302,649	298,478	−4,171
Threat Hunting	5,000	5,000	
Cyber Analytics and Data System	60,172	45,810	−14,362
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	367,821	349,288	−18,533
Emergency Communications:			
Next Generation Networks Priority Services	18,643	18,643	
Total, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency	2,605,098	2,682,382	+77,284
(Appropriations)	(2,605,098)	(2,682,382)	(+77,284)
(Defense)	(2,284,001)	(2,331,987)	(+47,986)
(Non-defense)	(321,097)	(350,395)	(+29,298)
Federal Emergency Management Agency			
Operations and Support:			
Regional Operations	225,386	134,297	−91,089
Mitigation	57,503	51,578	−5,925
Preparedness and Protection	353,969	342,694	−11,275
Response and Recovery:			
Response	273,810	274,166	+356
(Urban Search and Rescue)	(56,000)	(86,000)	(+30,000)
Recovery	59,284	56,553	−2,731

Mission Support	697,086	706,761	+9,675
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,667,038	1,566,049	−100,989
(Defense)	(156,534)	(167,463)	(+10,929)
(Non-defense)	(1,510,504)	(1,398,586)	(−111,918)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Operational Communications/Information Technology	64,375	55,400	−8,975
Construction and Facility Improvements	63,625	64,900	+1,275
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	28,419	.....	−28,419
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	156,419	120,300	−36,119
(Appropriations)	(156,419)	(120,300)	(−36,119)
(Defense)	(128,000)	(114,300)	(−13,700)
(Non-defense)	(28,419)	(6,000)	(−22,419)
Federal Assistance:			
Grants:			
State Homeland Security Grant Program	494,000	506,500	+12,500
(Base Program)	(394,250)	(403,500)	(+9,250)
(Operation Stonegarden)	(85,500)	(88,000)	(+2,500)
(Tribal Security)	(14,250)	(15,000)	(+750)
Urban Area Security Initiative	584,250	599,000	+14,750
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	300,000	333,300	+33,300
Public Transportation Security Assistance	99,750	100,000	+250
(Amtrak Security)	(9,500)	(10,000)	(+500)
(Over-the-Road Bus Security)	(1,900)	(2,000)	(+100)
Port Security Grants	95,000	97,375	+2,375
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	342,000	351,000	+9,000
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants	342,000	351,000	+9,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants	337,250	346,000	+8,750
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program (RiskMAP)	297,113	305,000	+7,887
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants	11,400	11,685	+285
High Hazard Potential Dams/High Risk Dam Safety	11,400	11,685	+285
Emergency Food and Shelter	123,500	126,750	+3,250
Next Generation Warning System	48,000	56,000	+8,000
Community Project Funding/Congressionally Directed Spending	272,672	112,000	−160,672

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
Subtotal, Grants	3,358,335	3,307,295	−51,040
Education, Training, and Exercises:			
Center for Domestic Preparedness	85,711	97,735	+12,024
Center for Homeland Defense and Security	17,100	18,450	+1,350
Emergency Management Institute	33,366	33,733	+367
U.S. Fire Administration	72,140	67,126	−5,014
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	95,950	111,000	+15,050
Continuing Training Grants	15,200	20,000	+4,800
National Exercise Program	21,266	21,433	+167
Biological Support Program	83,657	83,657	.....
Securing the Cities Program	34,465	34,465	.....
Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Training, Exercises, and Readiness	19,559	19,559	.....
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises	478,414	507,158	+28,744
Subtotal, Federal Assistance	3,836,749	3,814,453	−22,296
Subtotal, Federal Assistance (incl. transfers)	3,836,749	3,814,453	−22,296
(Defense)	(48,000)	(56,000)	(+8,000)
(Non-defense)	3,788,749	3,758,453	−30,296
(by transfer)	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Federal Assistance (including transfer)	3,836,749	3,814,453	−22,296
Disaster Relief Fund:			
Disaster Relief Category	26,367,000	28,379,000	+2,012,000

Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund	26,367,000	28,379,000	+2,012,000
National Flood Insurance Fund:			
Floodplain Management and Mapping	209,698	185,022	−24,676
Mission Support	16,302	14,818	−1,484
Subtotal, National Flood Insurance Fund	226,000	199,840	−26,160
Offsetting Collections	−226,000	−199,840	+26,160
Administrative Provisions			
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (Sec. 308):			
Operating Expenses	34,000	37,000	+3,000
Offsetting Collections	−34,000	−37,000	−3,000
Subtotal, Administrative Provision	.....	.....	.....
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	32,027,206	33,879,802	+1,852,596
(Appropriations)	(32,287,206)	(34,116,642)	(+1,829,436)
(Defense)	(332,534)	(337,763)	(+5,229)
(Non-defense)	(31,954,672)	(33,778,879)	(+1,824,207)
(Disaster Relief Category)	(26,367,000)	(28,379,000)	(+2,012,000)
(Regular appropriations, not Disaster Relief)	(5,587,672)	(5,399,879)	(−187,793)
(Offsetting Collections)	(−260,000)	(−236,840)	(+23,160)
(by transfer)	.....	.....	.....
Total, Title III, Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	34,632,304	36,562,184	+1,929,880
(Appropriations)	(34,892,304)	(36,799,024)	(+1,906,720)
(Defense)	(2,616,535)	(2,669,750)	(+53,215)
(Non-Defense)	(32,275,769)	(34,129,274)	(+1,853,505)
(Disaster Relief Category)	(26,367,000)	(28,379,000)	(+2,012,000)
(Regular Appropriations)	(5,908,769)	(5,750,274)	(−158,495)
(Offsetting Collections)	(−260,000)	(−236,840)	(+23,160)
(by transfer)	.....	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
TITLE IV—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES			
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services			
Operations and Support:			
Employment Status Verification	112,566	112,995	+429
Application Processing	10,375	10,000	−375
Subtotal, Operations and Support	122,941	122,995	+54
Fee Funded Programs:			
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:			
Adjudication Operations:			
Adjudication Operations	(6,742,583)	(2,392,662)	(−4,349,921)
Field Operations Directorate			
Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate			
Service Center Operations Directorate			
Support Services			
Subtotal, Adjudication Operations	6,742,583	2,392,662	−4,349,921
Immigration Policy and Support		(2,237,261)	(+2,237,261)
Refugee and Asylum Operations		(507,568)	(+507,568)
Immigration Records and Applicant Services		(683,566)	(+683,566)
Premium Processing (Including Transformation)		(1,381,722)	(+1,381,722)
Subtotal, Immigration Examinations Fee Account	(6,742,583)	(7,202,779)	(+460,196)

H1–B Non-Immigrant Petitioner Account:			
Adjudication Services:			
Service Center Operations	(18,808)	(18,817)	(+9)
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account:			
Adjudication Services:			
Subtotal, Fraud Prevention and Detection Account	.....	.....	.....
EB–5 Integrity Fund	(10,800)	(13,900)	(+3,100)
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	6,772,191	7,235,496	+463,305
Total, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	122,941	122,995	+54
Fee Funded Programs	6,772,191	7,235,496	+463,305
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers			
Operations and Support:			
Law Enforcement Training	346,209	371,179	+24,970
Mission Support	33,628	34,380	+752
Subtotal, Operations and Support	379,837	405,559	+25,722
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Construction and Facility Improvements	18,300	18,780	+480
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers	398,137	424,339	+26,202
Science and Technology			
Operations and Support:			
Laboratory Facilities	127,850	136,826	+8,976
Acquisition and Operations Analysis	73,333	94,236	+20,903
Mission Support	151,619	151,108	−511
Subtotal, Operations and Support	352,802	382,170	+29,368

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:			
Laboratory Facilities:			
Plum Island Closure and Support	41,500	30,000	−11,500
Critical Repair/Replacement Requirement	10,000	10,000	
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	51,500	40,000	−11,500
Research and Development:			
Research, Development, and Innovation	379,904	403,449	+23,545
University Programs	47,000	47,000	
Subtotal, Research and Development	426,904	450,449	+23,545
Total, Science and Technology	831,206	872,619	+41,413
Total, Title IV, Research, Development, Training, and Services	1,352,284	1,419,953	+67,669
(Appropriations)	(1,352,284)	(1,419,953)	(+67,669)
Fee Funded Programs	6,772,191	7,235,496	+463,305
TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS			
CBP Operations and Support (70 X 0531) (rescission)		−6,712	−6,712
CBP Operations and Support (70 X 0503) (rescission)		−50	−50
CBP Operations and Support (70 X 0531) (rescission)		−387	−387
CBP Procurement, Construction and Improvements (70 X 0533) (rescission)		−836	−836
Appropriation for the Supreme Court of the United States	30,000		−30,000
Appropriation for the Federal Aviation Administration	140,000		−140,000
H–2B (Sec. 550)		4,000	+4,000
Conrad-30 Extension			

DHS Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (70 x 1914) (rescission)	−133,000		+133,000
Derived by transfer from Public Law 117–58 (defense)		−99,750	−99,750
Total, Title V, General Provisions	37,000	−103,735	−140,735
(Defense)		(−99,750)	(−99,750)
(Non-Defense)	(37,000)	(−3,985)	(−40,985)
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 Emergency Management Agency			
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	1,300,000		−1,300,000
Total, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act	1,320,000		−1,320,000
Total, Other Appropriations	1,320,000		−1,320,000
Grand Total	76,759,164	79,086,000	+2,326,836

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
(Discretionary Appropriations)	(80,648,619)	(84,743,045)	(+4,094,426)
(Defense)	(3,146,535)	(3,199,750)	(+53,215)
(Non-Defense)	(77,502,084)	(81,543,295)	(+4,041,211)
(Disaster Relief Category)	(26,367,000)	(28,379,000)	(+2,012,000)
(Other Non-Defense)	(51,135,084)	(53,164,295)	(+2,029,211)
(Rescissions) (Defense)	.....	.....	.....
(Rescissions) (Non-defense)	(−133,000)	.....	(+133,000)
(Offsetting Collections)	(−6,325,455)	(−6,570,045)	(−244,590)
(Emergency Appropriations)	(1,320,000)	.....	(−1,320,000)
(Mandatory Funding)	(1,249,000)	(913,000)	(−336,000)
(By transfer)	.....	.....	.....
(By transfer) (emergency)	.....	.....	.....
(Transfer out)	.....	.....	.....
(Transfer out) (emergency)	.....	.....	.....
Aviation Security Capital Fund	250,000	250,000	.....
Fee Funded Programs	10,054,577	11,233,617	+1,179,040
(Grand Total without Other Appropriations)	(75,439,164)	(79,086,000)	(+3,646,836)