

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT FOR THE HOMELAND  
SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2025

OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY OF THE BILL

Fiscal year 2025 represents the 22nd annual appropriations cycle for the Department of Homeland Security. The Department continues to mature and prove its value to our Nation during periods of calm and adversity, and the Committee recognizes the Department's efforts to maintain our overall national security posture, especially in light of developing challenges and threats, without forsaking the mission to safeguard the American people and that of our homeland.

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

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

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of \$88,552,840,000 for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2025. Of this amount, \$66,160,840,000 is for discretionary programs and \$22,392,000,000 is for the Disaster Relief Fund designated by the Congress as disaster relief pursuant to Public Law 112-25. This recommended level and the accompanying direction in the bill and report advance key, bipartisan priorities across the Department, including: (1) investments that encourage modern and realistic approaches to immigration processing; (2) resources to manage border requirements while also pressing to accelerate innovative capabilities (such as leveraging artificial intelligence to

transform how vehicles and cargo are scanned when entering the U.S.); (3) funding to help safeguard against, and enable the recovery from, natural and manmade disasters; (4) enhancing capabilities to detect and respond to growing numbers of cybersecurity threats from around the world, including threats to both the Federal Government, as well as non-Federal critical infrastructure and services; and (5) modernizing Coast Guard's surface and air fleets, enhancing our Nation's maritime safety and security capabilities and protecting our interests.

In addition, this bill makes unprecedented investments to protect American families against fentanyl. The Committee provides \$1,045,000,000 to Customs and Border Protection [CBP] and Immigration and Customs Enforcement [ICE] for a range of critical investments in the fight to stem the flow of fentanyl and other synthetic narcotics into the U.S. Such funds will also extend the fight beyond the border, and support and expand efforts to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations that operate on a business model involving an endless cycle of narcotics, firearms, and human trafficking which threatens lives at home and abroad. Of this amount, \$920,000,000 is provided to CBP for improving the detection and seizure of fentanyl at ports of entry with investments in equipment, labs, and personnel for both inbound and outbound operations. For inbound operations, this level of funding is expected to result in an increase from the currently targeted 40 percent to 70 percent of passenger vehicles scanned entering the U.S. For outbound operations, this level of funding will expand the number of ports of entry on the southwest border with dedicated outbound capabilities to stop the flow of currency, firearms, ammunition, and other contraband being trafficked across the southern border to Mexico in connection with the sale of fentanyl. Of this amount, \$125,000,000 is provided to Homeland Security Investigations [HSI] to support the expansion of task forces, , for new agents near the border to support the work to dismantle and disrupt fentanyl trafficking, to expand the successful Transnational Criminal Investigative Units [TCIUs] abroad to further support work to stem fentanyl from ever reaching the United States to begin with, to invest in equipment that will improve HSI's investigative capability, and to support HSI's physical presence abroad.

Fiscal year 2025 funding levels cited in this explanatory statement reflect the enacted amounts in the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (Public Law 118-47), adjusted for comparability where noted, and do not include supplemental appropriations.

## BILL FUNDING PRIORITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2024 enacted	Fiscal year 2025 Request	Committee recommendation
Title I—Departmental Management Operations .....	2,952,869	2,919,256	2,734,123
Title II—Security, Enforcement, and Investigations ...	50,817,383	47,619,714	52,776,385
Title III—Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery .....	28,214,545	30,607,417	30,534,249
Title IV—Research, Development, Training, and Serv- ices .....	1,809,415	1,882,749	2,154,243
Title V—General Provisions .....	(1,699,212)	(204,000)	(626,000)
Total, new budget (obligational authority) ....	83,248,244	82,825,136	87,573,000

## 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 2025.

Any reference to FTE shall mean full-time equivalents.

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

Any reference to GAO shall mean the Government Accountability Office.

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

Any reference to IT shall mean information technology.

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

TITLE I

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, OPERATIONS,  
INTELLIGENCE, AND OVERSIGHT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$412,391,000 for OSEM, which is \$53,925,000 above the budget request amount and \$7,696,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2024 enacted and budget request levels:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2024 enacted	Fiscal year 2025 budget request	Committee recommendations
Management and Oversight .....	184,806	147,360	174,932
Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans .....	85,735	86,806	88,079
Operations and Engagement .....	93,041	89,300	97,235
Procurement, Construction and Improvement .....	8,113	.....	12,145
Federal Assistance (Transfer out) .....	33,000	35,000	40,000
Total, Office of Secretary and Executive Management ....	371,695	323,466	372,391

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$363,582,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	323,466,000
Committee recommendation .....	360,246,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$360,246,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$36,780,000 above the budget request amount and \$3,336,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

*2026 FIFA World Cup Planning.*—The Committee recognizes that cities hosting events related to the 2026 World Cup face critical public safety needs that require adequate preparation. These include ensuring swift secure communications abilities among first responders and emergency services; working with Federal and SLTT jurisdictions to provide emergency services; and ensuring a safe environment for all attendees, residents, and visitors to the United States. The Committee directs the Secretary to submit a report on the security planning processes, expected budgetary impacts, coordination efforts with Federal and SLTT entities, and additional resource requirements necessary for the 2026 FIFA World Cup not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act.

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

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

*Alternative Work Arrangements.*—The Committee is evaluating the impact of alternative work arrangements, including telework, on productivity and office space and other resource needs. The Committee directs the Department, on a component-by-component basis, to provide a report within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act providing data on the number and percentage of employees who are permitted to use alternative work arrangements; the average number of days per month employees used telework in fiscal year 2024; and how alternative work arrangements have impacted productivity, including comparisons of productivity metrics for employees who telework versus report to a Department facility. Further, the Committee directs the Department, on a component-by-component basis, to provide a report detailing any change in policies, whether formal or informal, governing alternative work arrangements and any safeguards designed to ensure that employees

are fully productive while taking advantage of an alternative work arrangement.

*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, and quarterly thereafter, to brief the Committee on the Department’s AI activities, including progress implementing the Department’s AI Roadmap. Further, the Committee encourages the Department to explore using a non-proprietary private AI architectural framework that allows the Department to develop and deploy Large Language Models [LLMs] and other AI models while securely maintaining control and privacy of its data, models, and algorithms on existing private and hybrid cloud technology platforms. The Department is directed to report to the Committee on the potential for implementing a private AI architectural framework within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act.

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

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

*Border-Related Executive Orders.*—As the administration considers and executes further executive action that directly impacts operations on the border, the Committee directs ICE, CBP, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, and the Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans to jointly brief the Committee no later than 7 days after the execution of any border-related executive actions on preliminary budgetary impacts, operational changes, new training

that may be required, revised or new international agreements, and any additional FTE that have been deployed to implement the executive action. The Department shall also provide to the Committee any data, not less than weekly, utilized in the execution of such actions.

*Charging Document Backlog.*—The Committee directs the Department to provide a briefing, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, on progress made to address the charging document backlog. The briefing shall provide detailed data on the number of charging documents issued, the outstanding backlog, and detail what actions both CBP and ICE have taken to address the charging document backlog, including resources in the form of FTE and funding dedicated to closing the backlog. The Department shall notify the Committee if any component issues guidance that allows noncitizens to be released from custody without a Notice to Appear or a grant of parole. In addition, the quarterly briefing shall also include the number of noncitizens whose immigration court cases were dismissed as a result of a Notice to Appear being improperly filed, and the number of such cases for which the Department has re-issued a Notice to Appear.

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

*Congressional Inquiries.*—The Office of Legislative Affairs shall provide a briefing to the Committee, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, detailing the number of letters received in fiscal year 2024 from Members of Congress, including on behalf of Congressional Committees, that the Department formally responded to, and the average time, in days, between the date of receipt and the Department's written response.

*Correct Addresses for Noncitizen Final Destination.*—The Committee is concerned that some noncitizens leaving the physical custody of the Department do not have the correct mailing address on their release paperwork which includes their actual final destination, but rather have physical addresses of local organizations. The failure to include the correct mailing address makes it harder for the noncitizen to receive information from the Department, preventing the noncitizen from fully complying with all immigration processes. The Department is encouraged to examine the current policies and procedures relating to the collection of mailing addresses for those noncitizens who come into the physical custody or are otherwise encountered by the Department and is discouraged from supplying addresses where the noncitizen cannot provide. The Committee also encourages the Department to continue to communicate and coordinate with local communities, both at land borders and in the interior, who receive noncitizens.

*Countering Domestic Terrorism.*—The Committee is concerned about the Department’s consultation and coordination with non-governmental organizations to identify what constitutes “extremism” and “extremist organizations”. Therefore, within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Secretary shall brief the Committee and make publicly available a report regarding the ways in which the Department consults with and utilizes non-government organizations and non-profit entities to track allegedly “extremist” groups operating in the United States.

*Countering Unmanned Aerial Systems [UAS].*—The Committee remains concerned about the increasing threat that Unmanned Aerial Systems [UAS] pose to our National security and to the safety of the public and the Federal workforce, including their use in facilitating illicit activity at the southern border. The Secretary, in conjunction with the Office of Intelligence and Analysis [I&A] and CBP, shall provide a report to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, detailing the current threats posed by the use of drones by transnational criminal organizations along the southern border, the Department’s ability to address this threat through counter-UAS activities, and any authorities and resources, including for detection, tracking and identification technology and jammer-based mitigation, that would allow the Department to better interdict and deter UAS.

*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).

*Department’s Mission in Rural Areas.*—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.

*Duplicative Activities.*—The General Accounting Office’s 2024 Annual Report entitled “Additional Opportunities to Reduce Fragmentation, Overlap, and Duplication and Achieve Billions of Dollars in Financial Benefits” notes that the Department has 22 open and unaddressed recommendations with another 14 recommendations only partially addressed. The Department shall provide a report, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, on the status of the Department’s efforts to address the GAO’s recommendations, and any legal, resource, or other barriers preventing the Department from addressing the recommendations.

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



to the recent media reports concerning the safety and well-being of vulnerable unaccompanied children.

*Executive Order on Promoting Access to Voting.*—The President issued Executive Order 14019 on March 7, 2021, entitled “Promoting Access to Voting.” Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall brief the Committee on any plans developed and actions taken with respect to Executive Order 14019.

*Executive Order on Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility in the Federal Workforce.*—The President issued Executive Order 14035 on June 25, 2021, entitled “Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility in the Federal Workforce.” Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall brief the Committee on any plans developed and actions taken with respect to Executive Order 14035.

*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).

*Family Separation from Parents and Legal Guardians.*—The Committee remains concerned about the lasting traumatic harm inflicted on children when they are separated from their parents and legal guardians. The Committee strongly discourages any such family separations, absent a specific and documented determination by an Office of Health Services [OHS] hired, State-licensed child welfare professional that such separation is in the best interests of a child. When making such a determination, the Committee reminds the Department that general criminal convictions unrelated to the health, safety or welfare of the child, are irrelevant for the purposes of making a recommendation to separate a child from their parent or legal guardian. The Department is directed to provide the Committee with a monthly report, which will be made public on the Department’s website, documenting when and where all family separations occur, whether a State-licensed child welfare professional determined that those separations were in the best interests of the child; the ages of all children separated from their family units; the nature of administrative or criminal charges filed against the adult family members; and the frequency of instances where family units are removed or deported separately.

*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.

*Joint Requirements Council [JRC].*—The Committee rejects the proposed transfer of the JRC to the Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer given the direction by Congress in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47 that the JRC be dissolved by September 30, 2024. The Committee directs the Department to provide a briefing to the Committee, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act, detailing the distribution of the personnel previously assigned to the JRC, and how the Department is managing joint requirements.

*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.

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

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

*Parole Report.*—The Department is reminded of the instruction in Public Law 117–103 to produce a report on its use of parole authority, including the number of parole requests received and granted, and for those granted, the rationale for each grant and its duration. The report shall now 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, submit a report to the Committee on efforts to remove noncitizens encountered from countries who currently refuse to accept returns. This report shall include the list of countries the Department considers recalcitrant, as well as the number of noncitizens from each of these countries subject to final orders of removal, including their detention status. The report 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.

*Report on Public Health Authorities in Title 8.*—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall examine whether Title 8 should be amended to include a provision addressing immigration processing during a public health emergency since Title 42 is an authority for the Department of Health and Human Services [HHS].

*Separation of Family Units.*—The Committee remains concerned about the separation of children from other family members who may not be the parent or legal guardian, including children who arrive with an adult sibling, grandparent, or other family kinship unit. The Committee notes that the Department has initiated a program, in coordination with the Department of Health and Human Services [HHS], to process these family units while maintaining family unity, without a change in the law. The Department is directed to provide the Committee with monthly updates on this program, including but not limited to the number of children and/or family units processed by the program, the number of successful sponsorships facilitated at the border by the program, any instances of fraud, trafficking, false family claims, or other unsuccessful disenrollments of the program, and efforts by the Department to ensure the safety and welfare of children. The Committee is also aware that some children arriving with other family members, are sometimes classified as “accompanied” children or otherwise deprived of statutory protections provided for unaccompanied children in existing law when they are expelled or not processed as an unaccompanied child. The Committee is concerned that the Department lacks unified definitions, policies, and field guidance, informed by child welfare experts, reflecting a more accurate definition of family unit. The Committee directs the Department to develop consistent policy addressing these family units in collaboration with other Federal agencies that work with unaccompanied children and informed by child welfare principles. The policy shall seek to maintain family unity for children arriving without a parent or legal guardian, preserve the child’s right to seek humanitarian protection and/or be released from the Department’s custody pursuant to Federal law, and facilitate and expedite necessary processing to place or release the child with the arriving individual consistent with existing law and policy regarding unaccompanied child sponsors. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall brief the Committee on any changes resulting from this direction to policy.

*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.

*Study of Costs Absorbed by Components and Funding Alignment.*—The Committee is aware that for many years challenges have existed in aligning funding across multiple components' function, capabilities, and activities at the border. Additionally, the Committee is aware that many of the prior solutions are drastically outdated and do not account for the increased costs associated with 2025 realities, such as the 2011 agreement for medical costs associated with individuals in CBP custody, and transportation challenges from the border for noncitizens. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Secretary to examine the funding sources and agreements between all components with a permanent presence at the border to determine whether funding sources should be realigned or agreements updated or terminated and shall make such recommendations to the Committee in its fiscal year 2026 budget request, including any proposed language changes. Such examination shall include, at a minimum, health and medical costs for all noncitizens, regardless of which component has legal custody, transportation-related expenses, and housing and custody costs. The review shall properly examine downstream costs on components if one component engages in a significant policy change, such as release of noncitizens without proper processing, and make recommendations on the proper alignment of funding.

*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 at or between a port of entry.

*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 con-

sult 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

*287(g) Program Evaluation.*—The Committee directs the Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, in consultation with the Office of Partnership and Engagement and Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, to evaluate the Department’s 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 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.

*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, deter-

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

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

*Gordie Howe Bridge Operations.*—The Committee notes that the Gordie Howe International Bridge is scheduled to open at the end of fiscal year 2025. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall brief the Committee on the Department's preparations for operations at the bridge.

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

*Report on Asylum Processing at Ports of Entry.*—The Committee encourages the Department to develop a plan for expeditiously increasing capacity at ports of entry to process asylum seekers. 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 and capacity 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.

*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 shall 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 FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

*287(g) Agreements.*—The Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties shall conduct an assessment of every jurisdiction delegated law enforcement authority under section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C 1357(g)). The office is directed to issue and publish online, with redactions only as required by the Freedom of Information Act [FOIA], an annual report for each participating jurisdiction including: (1) assessment of whether the terms of the delegation of authority are being followed, including whether participating jurisdictions are engaged in immigration enforcement activities outside the terms or scope of the agreement; (2) assessment of compliance with steering committee requirements including frequency of steering committee meetings, number of participants, membership, any other activities, and record of attendance at such meetings by ICE; (3) data and information related to individuals placed into removal proceedings by 287(g)-designated officers that would be necessary or useful in identifying patterns of racial profiling or other unconstitutional police practices, including nationality, race, gender, and criminal charges or convictions; (4) documentation of any alleged civil rights and liberty violations committed by the participating jurisdiction; (5) any plans for future expansion of or changes to the program in that participating jurisdiction; and (6) any reports to the OIG or Secretary as to whether the terms of the agreement governing the delegation of authority



have been materially violated and/or whether the participating jurisdiction has any alleged, reported pattern, or practice of civil rights violations.

*Case Management Pilot Program.*—OCRCL shall evaluate the scope of allowable direct services, including provision of funded legal representation, as appropriate to the pilot locations where successful referrals to such services are not readily attainable, or where currently provided services may not be effective. OCRCL is directed to report to the Committee any such recommended adjustments within 90 days of enactment of this act. The Committee directs OCRCL to provide quarterly briefings on the implementation of the case management pilot program to the Committee to share data and metrics on enrollments, best practices and lessons learned that have emerged, and recommendations for future community-based case management programs for new arrivals, including asylum seekers. The Committee directs OCRCL to submit a report before the end of fiscal year 2025 on the case management pilot program, detailing total number of enrollments, length of service provision, range and quality of services, staffing ratios for case managers to enrollments, attendance rates of participants for scheduled check-ins and hearings, and other outcomes and data that relate to the program solicitation metrics.

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

#### 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, includ-

ing 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.

IMMIGRATION DETENTION OMBUDSMAN

*Report on Ombudsman Independence.*—The Committee believes that an aggressive, and well-funded, internal and external inspection program is essential to ensure that individuals in the physical custody of the Department reside in safe, secure and humane environments. The Committee is concerned that the Ombudsman Office is not truly independent of the Department, which necessarily impacts the Ombudsman’s ability to be impartial, fair, maintain confidentiality, and engage in a credible review process of complaints and concerns brought to the Ombudsman by employees, the public, or individuals in the physical custody of the Department. The Committee would like to see the Ombudsman truly become an independent entity that rests outside of the Department, similar to the independent nature of the Department OIG. The Ombudsman is directed to report to the Committee, no less than monthly, any instances where the Ombudsman’s independence, impartiality, confidentiality, or fairness are impeded due to the organizational structure of the Ombudsman.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

The committee recommends \$40,000,000 for Federal Assistance, which shall be transferred to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for evidence-based targeted violence and terrorism prevention grants and the Alternatives to Detention [ATD] Case Management Pilot Program.

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$33,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	35,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	40,000,000

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 Of-

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 \$1,740,224,000 for the Management Directorate, which is \$239,058,000 below the budget request amount and \$242,413,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. 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 2024 enacted and budget request levels:

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2024 enacted	Fiscal year 2025 budget request	Committee recommendations
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management .....	6,785	7,061	6,987
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer .....	231,526	218,609	185,970
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer .....	150,490	156,232	150,919
Office of the Chief Security Officer .....	202,880	190,126	195,322
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer .....	95,953	101,899	102,233
Office of the Chief Financial Officer .....	118,018	119,692	118,720
Office of the Chief Information Officer .....	627,854	632,552	622,919
Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management .....	18,245	18,702	18,536
Office of Biometric Identity Management .....	270,453	250,801	284,281
<b>Total, Operations and Support .....</b>	<b>1,722,204</b>	<b>1,695,674</b>	<b>1,685,887</b>
Construction and Facility Improvements .....	172,763	186,700	.....
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure .....	77,670	81,908	54,337
Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology .....	10,000	15,000	.....
<b>Total, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....</b>	<b>260,433</b>	<b>283,608</b>	<b>54,337</b>
<b>Total, Management Directorate .....</b>	<b>1,982,637</b>	<b>1,979,282</b>	<b>1,740,224</b>

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$1,722,204,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	1,695,674,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,685,887,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,685,887,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$9,787,000 below the budget request amount and \$36,317,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

*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.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF HUMAN CAPITAL OFFICER

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

*Hiring in Rural Communities.*—Departmental components continue to face challenges with filling vacant positions and providing for public safety in non-contiguous and rural States. Challenges in recruiting and retaining Federal employees have exacerbated chronic staffing problems at areas critical to public safety. The Department is urged to examine how small businesses, including Native American, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian small businesses, could help the Department fill its unmet needs in communities and the Department is encouraged to explore existing opportunities to fill vacancies where possible. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall provide a report to the Committee on the challenges of recruiting and retaining Federal employees in non-contiguous and rural States. The report shall include a clear description of the obstacles related to using small businesses, information about rates of attrition, the number of unfilled positions, and the duration of time those positions have remained vacant. The report shall also provide an assessment of the effect these vacancies have on the ability of components to accomplish their statutory and administrative responsibilities and shall specifically describe steps the Department has taken to address the identified challenges or identify requirements to address the identified challenges.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

*Fiscal Year 2026 Budget Justification.*—The CFO is directed to ensure that fiscal year 2026 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 2025.

- 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 2025 enacted amounts and fiscal year 2026 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 2024 and 2025.
- 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 2026 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

*Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program [FedRAMP].*—The Committee recognizes the importance of the DHS Office of Chief Information Officer’s [OCIO] responsibility as a member of the FedRAMP Joint Authorization Board and the value of modern cloud products and services. Accordingly, the Committee directs the OCIO to provide a report to the Committee, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, on the resources necessary to enable increased FedRAMP continuous monitoring workload and the facilitation of cloud services.

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

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF PROCUREMENT OFFICER

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

OFFICE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTITY MANAGEMENT

*Briefings on the Homeland Security Advanced Recognition Technology [HART].*—The Committee remains concerned with the continuing delays and cost overruns for HART and directs the Department to continue to provide, until full operational capability of HART is achieved, monthly briefings to the Committees on system development progress, associated costs, and schedule. Such brief-

ings 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.

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

- An updated Privacy Impact Assessment [PIA] for HART describing the categories of individuals whose data will be stored in HART, and all users that shall have access to that data, as well as the various permissions delegated to those users;
- Documentation of a HART privacy compliance review, conducted by the DHS Chief Privacy Officer, which demonstrates all deficiencies identified in current and previous HART PIAs have been addressed;
- Privacy training requirements and materials for all HART users, spanning both initial and refresher training.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$260,433,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	283,608,000
Committee recommendation .....	54,337,000

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 2024 enacted and fiscal year 2025 budget request levels:

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2024 enacted	Fiscal year 2025 budget request	Committee recommendations
FPS Operations .....	466,777	473,820	473,820
Countermeasures .....	1,737,610	1,554,983	1,554,983

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE—Continued  
 [In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2024 enacted	Fiscal year 2025 budget request	Committee recommendations
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service .....	2,204,387	2,028,803	2,028,803
Offsetting fee collections .....	- 2,204,387	- 2,028,803	- 2,028,803

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$2,028,803,000 for FPS, as requested, and these amounts are offset by collections paid by GSA tenants and credited to the account.

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$2,204,387,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	2,028,803,000
Committee recommendation .....	2,028,803,000

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 2024 enacted and fiscal year 2025 budget request levels:

INTELLIGENCE, ANALYSIS, AND SITUATIONAL AWARENESS  
 [In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2024 enacted	Fiscal year 2025 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	345,410	348,302	348,302
Subtotal, Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness	345,410	348,302	348,302

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$345,410,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	348,302,000
Committee recommendation .....	348,302,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$348,302,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], as requested, and \$2,892,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

*Annual Budget Justification Materials.*—The fiscal year 2026 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 2025 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 2025 expenditures and staffing allotted for each program as compared to fiscal years 2020 through 2024;
- (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 2025; and
- (5) items outlined in the classified annex accompanying the fiscal year 2022 explanatory statement, updated for fiscal year 2025.

*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 Fiscal Year 2022 Requirements.*—The Department is directed to continue providing in fiscal year 2025 any briefing and report as outlined in the classified annex accompanying the fiscal year 2022 explanatory statement.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

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

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$220,127,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	233,206,000
Committee recommendation .....	233,206,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$233,206,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], meeting the budget request and \$13,079,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. This total includes \$2,934,000 for Zero Trust Network architecture and hardware refresh, \$1,770,000 for additional border security oversight activities and \$730,000 for additional ICE Detention Centers unannounced inspection teams.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

	Fiscal year 2024 enacted	Fiscal year 2025 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	220,127,000	233,206,000	233,206,000
Total, Office of Inspector General .....	220,127,000	233,206,000	233,206,000

Inspectors General across the government, including the Department’s OIG, perform a critical function on behalf of the Congress and the American public. Between fiscal years 2019 and 2023, OIG estimates that its work to deter waste, fraud, and abuse saves the Department \$14.37 for every \$1.00 obligated in support of OIG operations.

*Border Security Oversight.*—The recommendation includes \$1,770,000 for enhancing OIG’s border security oversight operations. This funding provides OIG increased capabilities for adequately staffing border security audits and investigations and allows for additional direct observation and testing of DHS border security operations and activities.

*COVID Fraud Unit.*—The Committee is encouraged by the progress made towards investigating and prosecuting cases of fraud. OIG is directed to brief the Committee on the remaining caseload, necessary personnel to complete such caseload, funding required, and estimated timeline for completion within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act.

*Custody Operations Reporting.*—The recommendation includes \$730,000 for additional resources for the ICE detention centers unannounced inspection teams. OIG shall continue its program of unannounced inspections of immigration detention facilities. OIG shall publish its final report regarding each inspection within 180 days of the date of inspection. The Secretary shall ensure that the results of the inspections, and other reports and notifications related to custody operations activities, are posted on a publicly available website.

*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.

*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.

**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 \$19,720,930,000 for CBP, which is \$3,160,630,000 above the budget request amount and \$101,890,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation for the Operations and Support account as compared to the fiscal year 2024 enacted and fiscal year 2025 budget request levels:

**U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION**

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2024 enacted	Fiscal year 2025 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	18,426,870	15,982,412	18,086,758
Small Airport User Fee .....	17,000	24,000	24,000
Columbia Free Trade Collections .....	325,000	281,000	281,000
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	850,170	272,888	1,329,172
<b>Total, Customs and Border Protection .....</b>	<b>19,619,040</b>	<b>16,560,300</b>	<b>19,720,930</b>
<b>Estimated fee collections:</b>			
Immigration inspection user fee .....	823,034	854,365	854,365
Immigration enforcement fines .....	841	254	254
ESTA .....	58,005	61,659	61,659
Land border inspection fee .....	81,907	80,165	80,165
COBRA fee .....	723,085	821,059	821,059
APHIS inspection fee .....	577,500	591,360	591,360
Puerto Rico Trust Fund .....	232,174	304,133	304,133
Virgin Island fee .....	11,754	14,994	14,994
Customs Unclaimed Goods .....	4,120	3,880	3,880
9/11 Response and Biometric Account .....	61,000	21,350	21,350
<b>Total, Estimated fee collections .....</b>	<b>2,573,420</b>	<b>2,753,219</b>	<b>2,753,219</b>
Reimbursable Preclearance .....	39,000	39,000	39,000
Global entry user fee .....	346,000	409,086	457,000
Transfer Out .....	- 650,000		- 750,000
<b>Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, available funding .....</b>	<b>21,927,460</b>	<b>19,761,605</b>	<b>22,220,149</b>

*Combatting Fentanyl, Opioids, and Other Synthetic Narcotics and Disrupting and Dismantling Transnational Criminal Organizations [TCOs].*—The Committee provides over \$1,000,000,000 to CBP and ICE for a range of critical and unprecedented investments in the fight to stem the flow of fentanyl and other synthetic narcotics into the United States. Such funds will also extend the fight beyond the border, and support and expand efforts to disrupt and dismantle the TCOs' business model involving an endless cycle of narcotics, firearms, and human trafficking which threatens lives at home and abroad. Of this amount, \$920,000,000 is provided to CBP for improving the detection and seizure of fentanyl at ports of entry with investments in equipment and personnel for both inbound and outbound operations. For inbound operations, this level of funding is expected to result in an increase from the currently targeted 40 percent to 70 percent of passenger vehicles scanned entering the U.S. with \$742,000,000 for non-intrusive inspection [NII] equipment and related investments as detailed later in this report, and \$178,000,000 for 1,000 new CBP officers and mission support staff.

For outbound operations, 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 to nine. 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. 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.

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

*Developing and Using Predictive Analytics.*—The Committee has a long history of funding analytic and modeling capabilities across CBP, from the Advanced Trade Analytics Platform to tools that project future flow of travel and trade to the U.S. The development and use of the output from these investments brings a critical un-

derstanding of future workload and the optimal requirements to meet that workload in a more cost effective manner. Unfortunately, much of the data resulting from these investments are not provided to the Committee through budget justifications and reporting requirements. The Committee directs CBP to provide, within 45 days of the date of enactment of this act, a list of all analytic and modeling capabilities at the agency, a description of the data provided by those capabilities, how CBP currently uses that data, and any plans to expand that use. Further, CBP shall provide a briefing within the same time period to the Committee with a plan to incorporate the data output from analytic and modeling investments into reporting requirements in fiscal years 2025 and 2026, and budget justifications for fiscal year 2027.

*Prioritizing the Acquisition of Innovative and Emerging Technologies and Capabilities.*—The Commissioner shall ensure that all funding provided in this act for the acquisition of operational or administrative technology, equipment, and services focuses on innovative and emerging capabilities. Agency policies should prioritize the testing and, when testing results support a sound business case, their acquisition and operationalization. New technologies, including artificial intelligence [AI]/machine learning [ML] tools and autonomous capabilities, are critical for improving mission performance and personnel effectiveness, particularly in combatting fentanyl and other illicit activities. 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, 2024 .....	\$18,426,870,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	15,982,412,000
Committee recommendation .....	18,086,758,000

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 \$18,086,758,000 for O&S, which is \$340,112,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

*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 2026 budget request.

*Recruitment, Hiring, and Retention.*—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall brief the Committee on its efforts to improve hiring and retention at all of its law enforcement

components, including existing and planned strategies and initiatives to accomplish this goal. Given hiring and retention challenges, CBP shall prioritize and continue efforts to use available incentives to recruit and retain employees in rural and remote areas and explore other strategies, such as innovative pilot programs that include successful strategies from the private sector, career path enhancements, alternative schedules, and workforce support programs for employees who are willing to choose such locations. Further, CBP shall ensure that those strategies and initiatives include women and other traditionally under-represented population groups and that appropriate anti-harassment protocols are in place. 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.

*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 directs CBP to submit a report on the effectiveness of polygraph tests within 120 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.

*Northern Border Strategy Implementation Plan.*—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. For Border Patrol, the brief shall include bor-

der security technology requirements and investments made and planned, to include increased reliance on autonomous systems. Additionally, the brief shall address challenges for telecommunications and signal transmission posed by mountainous areas. Further, the Committee directs CBP to assess the technology needs across the northern border and provide a report within 180 days after the date of enactment of this act on its plan to address these needs. For OFO, the brief shall include data on any changes in hours of ports of entry, to include an explanation for why those hours were changed and how OFO assesses future changes. Finally, the Committee continues the requirement for CBP to notify the Committee should CBP determine that it is necessary to divert more than 10 percent of staffing in any sector and field office along the northern border to other assignments along the southwest border or other ports of entry. The notification shall occur within 15 days of deployment and include the number and location of the personnel diverted, any operational impacts on the sector, the duration of the diversion, and when the personnel shall return to their posts.

*Separation of Children From Parents and Legal Guardians.*—The Committee strongly discourages the separation of children from their parents or legal guardians, absent a specific documented determination by a State-licensed child welfare professional. The Committee reminds CBP that criminal convictions, and the mental or physical health, of a parent/legal guardian unrelated to the child's health, safety, or welfare, alone are an insufficient basis to separate families. The Committee reminds CBP of its obligation to thoroughly document all such separations as previously described.

*CBP Coordination with Local Communities.*—Within 45 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall brief the Committee on the type and frequency of coordinating with local jurisdictions and non-governmental organizations on releases and transportation of noncitizens from CBP custody.

*Accelerating Adoption of AI Into CBP Operations.*—The Committee provides \$160,000,000 for investments in cloud migration and software to further adoption of AI capabilities into CBP operations. Of this amount, \$40,000,000 is provided in PC&I and the remaining \$120,000,000 is included in O&S. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide the Committee a spend plan for these funds to include anticipated timeline for obligation and implementation of key deliverables. Further, CBP shall include an assessment on how execution of these funds impacts the agency's ability to accelerate adoption of AI.

#### BORDER SECURITY OPERATIONS

*Compliance With National Standards on Transport, Escort, Detention, and Search [TEDS].*—The Committee reaffirms and directs that CBP is required to comply with the agency's National Standards on Transport, Escort, Detention, and Search [TEDS] policy once encountering a noncitizen, including in the field and prior to their processing at a holding station or facility. The Committee further reaffirms and directs that noncitizens encountered at the southwest border should be expeditiously processed and not forced to wait outside for extended periods of time. CBP shall provide no-



tice to CRCL within 24 hours if the agency holds noncitizens outside for more than 12 hours. CBP shall provide adequate shelter, water, food, sanitation, medical care, and other necessities and prioritize expeditious processing; the agency should take special care to comply with this requirement when noncitizens face severe weather or experience medical emergencies in the field.

The Committee recommends \$7,557,235,000 for Border Security Operations, which is \$1,412,925,000 above the budget request amount and \$912,474,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

*Workload Staffing Model for Between the Ports.*—The Committee has provided significant resources toward border security across all resource types, ranging from personnel, infrastructure, equipment, and aircraft, as well as ground, air, and marine surveillance capabilities. To understand how these investments impact requirements for Border Patrol agents, Processing Coordinators, and other mission support staff, the Committee, again, reiterates its request for CBP to develop a comprehensive workload staffing model that takes into account how these investments inform the operational requirement for agents, coordinators, and support staff. Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on Border Patrol’s Mission Advantage Program and how that work demonstrates the impact, with data, that existing and potential resources are expected to have on personnel needs. Further, the Committee notes this longstanding requirement has still not been met and directs CBP to prioritize completion of the staffing model within fiscal year 2025. CBP shall brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on updated plans to meet this deadline to develop and use such a model. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a report to the Committee detailing the model and the process that CBP used to create and validate the model. The report shall include descriptions of: (1) steps and associated timelines taken to create the model and resources used to develop it; (2) data sources and methodology used to generate the model; (3) actions taken to independently verify the model, including on the following dimensions: data source analysis and findings; variables and assumptions; processes, information, distribution, and reporting; advanced analytics; and probability and risk analysis; (4) an inventory of Border Patrol technology assets, and how those assets and their capabilities inform workload staffing requirements; and (5) a plan for periodically updating and improving upon the model, including a plan for incorporating planned technological investments and associated force multiplier effects into the model, including changes in programs and processes, air and marine assets, and deployment of additional surveillance technologies.

*Border Patrol Hiring.*—The Committee maintains the funded level of 22,000 agents. The Committee directs CBP to provide, within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the following: (1) a plan with a timeframe for bringing on board the additional agents and reaching the funded level of agents; (2) how additional agents hired will impact the total number of agents on the northern border as an increasing number of agents have been re-deployed from the northern border to the southwest border; and (3) how CBP is responding to and altering policies to ensure appro-

priate oversight and execution of recommendations in response to investigations of Border Patrol activities.

*Border Patrol Overtime.*—The Committee provides an additional \$35,000,000 to fully fund the overtime provisions enacted in Public Law 118–31.

*Border Security Technology Gaps.*—The Committee notes the requirement in Public Law 116–260, for CBP to examine technology gaps along the southwest border at ports of entry and between ports of entry. This critical analysis should guide CBP decisions on improving its technology development and acquisition. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall brief the Committee on its efforts to improve border security technology development and acquisition based on the analysis required by this law.

*Border Barrier Reporting.*—The Committee directs CBP to provide, within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, a report on the status and plans during fiscal year 2025 for the unobligated balances for border barrier system previously funded in Public Law 116–260. The report shall include: (1) total funds obligated since January 2021 by project and Border Patrol sector; and (2) total funds planned for obligation by project and Border Patrol sector. Additionally, the report shall provide a description of the type of project, to include, at a minimum, the amounts obligated and outcomes for each of the following: construction of new barriers, replacement of existing barriers, closure of gaps; installation of gates; linear ground detection capabilities; and remediation activities necessary to address life, safety, environmental and remediation requirements. The report shall also include the costs incurred to date and the amount expected to be spent in fiscal year 2025 to maintain, store, and protect unused border barrier bollards and other materials.

*Border Management Requirements.*—The Committee provides \$350,000,000 above the request for soft-sided facilities along the southwest border. Within 45 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide the Committee a briefing on how CBP monitors and assesses the need to maintain such facilities and the measures employed to determine when the agency will decommission a temporary facility.

*Border Barriers Environmental Remediation.*—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Commissioner of CBP shall provide an update to the Committee on CBP’s work with the appropriate agencies at the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture to convene a multi-agency process to identify harm inflicted by construction of border barriers on private land, Tribal land, flood-prone areas, and wildlife corridors, as well as recommended remediation measures. The multi-agency process shall include consultation with local, State, and Tribal governments, landowners, and non-governmental organizations with environmental and cultural preservation expertise. The Commissioner shall detail a data-driven plan to develop mitigation strategies in response to border barrier related construction. This strategy shall ensure that any actions taken maintain security along the border.

*International Training and Assistance Programs.*—The Committee supports CBP’s efforts, in coordination with the Department of State and other agencies, to provide technical training and as-

sistance to build the border security and customs capacity of foreign law enforcement agencies. CBP is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, summarizing which countries and law enforcement agencies CBP provided such training to and the type of training provided. The briefing shall also provide additional details of any trainings provided to Haiti.

*Border Patrol Transportation.*—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act CBP shall report to the Committee on the entity that transported noncitizens to a transitory or final destination from a land border, including to a shelter or Non-Governmental Organization [NGO], directly from CBP custody. The report shall include the source of funds used to effectuate such transportation.

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

*Shelter and Services Program [SSP].*—The Committee provides \$750,000,000 for SSP to provide temporary shelter and other services to noncitizens released from DHS custody, helping to facilitate the safe, orderly, and humane release of asylum seekers and families. These funds shall be transferred to FEMA for administration. Not less than quarterly, CBP shall provide operational data to FEMA to help inform decisions on where funding should be provided to shelters along the southwest border and in the interior of the U.S. to support CBP's border security mission. At a minimum, this data shall include historical data and future projections of encounters of families and single adults, by Port of Entry [POE] and Border Patrol sector.

*Body-Worn Cameras.*—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide the Committee an execution plan with an implementation schedule to deploy body-worn cameras.

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

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

*Tactical Aerostats [TAS] Program.*—The Committee rejects the proposed \$6,500,000 reduction to the TAS program, and directs CBP to provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on the status of the TAS program and the potential for innovations, including deployment of autonomous aerostats.

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

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

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

report, the Department shall solicit and include feedback and suggestions from non-governmental, non-profit organizations with a focus on immigration and civil rights to improve stakeholder monitoring and access policy at CBP facilities. The Committee reminds CBP that per 8 USC 1232 it is prohibited from holding unaccompanied or accompanied noncitizen children in custody for more than 72 hours.

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

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

*Assessing Commercial Satellite Radio Frequency [RF].*—The Committee notes recent efforts and pilot programs to evaluate the

utility of incorporating commercial satellite RF collections to improve situational awareness around the land borders of the United States. CBP should continue these efforts, which will allow for further evaluation of how RF collection fits into existing surveillance and reconnaissance architectures.

*Border Patrol Supervisor Staffing.*—The Committee directs CBP to report quarterly to the Committee on: (1) the number of supervisory agents assigned at headquarters, each sector, and each station; (2) the number of agents assigned to administrative and non-enforcement positions; (3) the number of agents assigned to intelligence positions; and (4) the number of agents assigned to task forces.

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

The Committee recommends \$5,717,746,000 for OFO, which is \$363,871,000 above the request and \$320,288,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

*OFO Workload Staffing Model.*—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs CBP to report on a workload staffing model to mitigate the impacts of vehicular wait times at the busiest land ports of entry, including loss of economic output and jobs. The Committee encourages CBP to ensure appropriate staffing levels are maintained at the top 10 U.S. air ports of entry, as determined by passenger enplanements as measured by the Federal Aviation Administration. The Committee notes that the Freight Logistics Optimization Works [FLOW] program provides a forward-looking, integrated view of supply chain conditions in the United States. The Committee directs CBP to coordinate with the Department of Transportation to improve forecasting for staffing at U.S. ports, and to consider both cargo and passenger screening requirements at maritime ports of entry. Further, the Committee notes that CBP is projecting a “retirement” cliff as a large number of CBP officers will be eligible for retirement over the next few years. CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act on those projections, steps the agency is taking to manage the risks associated with a loss in workforce, and consequences of inaction on the agency’s operational capabilities, including data on impacts to trade, travel, and economic and security impacts.

*CBP One Mobile Application.*—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs CBP to provide the following information on the use of the CBP One mobile application: (1) plans to address accessibility and technical problems (including problems with facial recognition technology); (2) the number of incidents in which asylum seekers were unable to schedule an appointment through CBP One because of lack of access to a smart phone or problems with the system since implementation of the application; (3) the number of incidents in which an individual is turned back when they present themselves at a POE because they did not have an appointment through CBP One; (4) the number of appointments that CBP makes available monthly, broken down daily by location, through the CBP One application; and (5) the number and nature of complaints filed by individuals or on behalf of individuals who report on problems getting an appointment, accessibility

issues, and misidentification. Additionally, 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 2025. CBP's deployment plan shall include data specific to the use of the mobile application by individuals seeking exemptions from travel restrictions for humanitarian purposes, availability of appointments through the application and availability of group appointments in the case of families, an accessibility assessment that takes into account reported barriers to the application's use, functionality, privacy, and reliability, and any expansion plans for this service.

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

*Illicit Vaping Products.*—The Committee remains concerned with the prevalence of illicit vaping products that remain on the market in direct violation of the law, almost exclusively from China, that are unregulated and putting both adults and children at risk. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall report to the Committee on its enforcement actions to halt, reduce, and prevent illegal electronic nicotine delivery system [ENDS] products from entering the stream of commerce within the United States and any potential regulatory, statutory, or other process-related enhancements that would help facilitate greater enforcement efforts. CBP shall provide the number of shipments of vapor products in fiscal year 2024 that have been stopped at the border, and whether the shipments were ultimately released into the country, and if so, for what reason. The report shall also include the processes in place for stopping illegal vaping products from being allowed entry into the country, including coordination with the Food and Drug Administration [FDA] to determine whether the FDA issues Import Alerts for all products receiving any 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 [USPS] and the FDA at International Mail and Express Consignment Facilities is key to reducing the entry of scheduled narcotics and other illicit and restricted drugs (and their precursor materials) through these facilities. The Committee recognizes that illicit substances are often smuggled or mailed in small amounts, making it challenging for CBP to detect. Previously provided funds, and funds provided in this act, shall be made available for facility improvements; detection and testing equipment upgrades; increased capacity for testing and storing illegal and regulated substances; interoperability im-

provements with FDA detection equipment; and innovative technologies that apply advanced analytics and machine learning capabilities.

*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.

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

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

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



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

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

*Agricultural Inspections.*—The Committee recognizes that agricultural specialists are crucial for ensuring trade and travel safety; preventing the introduction of harmful exotic plant pests and foreign animal diseases, including from Asian pork products; and averting potential agricultural and bio-terrorism in the United States. Currently, many POEs are understaffed relative to CBP’s Workload Staffing Model, as well as the Agriculture Resource Allocation Model. CBP shall continue working with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to better leverage existing staff in addressing the agricultural inspection workload, such as through the authorization of additional work hours or dual certification.

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

*Reimbursable Services Programs.*—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. The Committee is concerned that the quarterly reports received to date have not met these requirements. 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 recapi-

talization; the process used to decide how initiatives are funded; a justification for the scope of the requests; and how CBP will negotiate with port operators and incorporate their feedback into the development of plans to address future facility and security needs. CBP is encouraged to defer all current and future seaport facility agreements until it has provided details on baseline service levels to each port operator and provided the Committee with estimates for future facility and security requirement improvements and associated federally mandated technology. CBP is expected to work in partnership with seaports and refrain from imposing requirements on seaports in a unilateral fashion.

*Locality Payscale Flexibility.*—The explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 directed CBP to provide a report, in coordination with the Office of Personnel Management, on: (1) an analysis of local pay scales and how those pay brackets impact recruitment and retention; (2) an overview of agency authorities for adjusting pay; and (3) recommendations to better align local pay with the costs of living to improve recruitment and retention. The Committee is disappointed that CBP has not completed this report. The Committee directs CBP to complete the aforementioned report no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act.

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

munities that neighbor the northern border when prioritizing preclearance expansion projects. The Committee urges CBP to re-engage in negotiations with international airports on expansions to the existing preclearance program by prioritizing airports that were previously identified for possible preclearance locations in 2015 and 2016 and that have the highest number of travelers arriving in the U.S. each year. The Committee supports CBP meeting the expansion of the preclearance program as the opportunity for increased traveler volume, increased revenue, and new flight routes are dependent on the success of the program.

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

*Assessing Options for Fishing Vessels Crew.*—The Committee is aware of the workforce requirements and challenges that are unique to the federally managed longline fishing fleet based out of Hawaii and the impacts that are the result of denying U.S. vessel owners and operators the ability to facilitate the employment of foreign crewmen through commercial air travel. The restriction of these crewmen to fishing vessels allows for consideration of a process to permit entry for the immediate transfer of crewmen to on-board 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 in-

cluding 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.

*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 non-citizens 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.

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

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

*Prevent Abduction Program.*—The Committee recognizes that Federal law prohibits any one parent from removing a child from the United States with intent to obstruct another parent's custodial rights. The Committee further recognizes that the International Child Prevention and Abduction Prevention and Return Act (Public Law 113–150) required CBP, in coordination with other Federal

agencies, to establish a program to ensure children were not unlawfully removed from the United States in violation of a valid State court order. The Committee appreciates CBP's efforts to establish the Prevent Abduction Program to meet this statutory requirement and protect the rights of parents and children and further appreciates recent updates on the public facing website about the program. The Committee recognizes that CBP officers have many responsibilities, but officers are sometimes the last 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.

#### TRADE AND TRAVEL OPERATIONS—OFFICE OF TRADE

Within the total funding recommended for Trade and Travel Operations, including OFO and Office of Trade, the Committee recommends \$442,555,000 for the Office of Trade, which is \$1,677,000 above the budget request amount and \$18,968,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

*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 recommendation supports the proposed \$9,183,000 increase to CBP's forced labor enforcement capabilities and continues to support implementation of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act [UFLPA] (Public Law 117–78) and supports additional personnel, technological capability, training, and other activities to faithfully implement the law and protect U.S. consumers from products tainted by forced labor, and reduce unintended impacts on supply chains. The Committee strongly urges CBP to combat forced labor through additional enforcement personnel, technology, training, strategy, and outreach. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on implementation of the UFLPA, including an update on addressing the challenge of transshipment of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region-related goods, the tools and technology CBP deploys to enhance enforcement of the law, steps to coordinate international engagement to prevent bifurcated supply chains or dumping grounds for the products of forced labor, the obstacles to enforcing UFLPA in cases of rail, road, and air transportation, and

CBP engagement with shippers to ensure timely but full review of shipments flagged for review.

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

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

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

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

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

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

*U.S. Foreign-Trade Zones [FTZs].*—Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a briefing on the current state of FTZs, the performance measures used to evaluate the impact of FTZs, the level of support provided by CBP, and plans for expanding FTZs. Additionally, CBP shall include with the briefing a plan for incorporating requirements relating to FTZs in the OFO Workforce Staffing Model.

#### 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 Small Unmanned Aerial System. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall brief the Committee on the program's progress.

*Counter-UAS [c-UAS] Operations.*—The Committee is concerned about the use of drones by transnational criminal organizations in border areas. CBP, in coordination with the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis, shall provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act outlining the current threats posed by the use of drones by transnational criminal organizations along the border, the resources necessary to deter this threat, and any authorities or resources that would allow for CBP to better interdict and deter narco-drones, including consolidation of the existing concepts of operations [CONOPS] in southwest border sectors into a single CONOPS overlaying the entire southwest land border.

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

*Persistent Maritime Domain Awareness [MDA].*—The Committee recognizes there are benefits and efficiencies to be gained by deploying uncrewed surface vehicles [USVs] for homeland security missions, specifically interdiction related efforts. Therefore, the Committee provides \$5,000,000 above the request for AMO to work with the CBP Innovation Team [INVNT] and with industry partners to conduct a persistent, long duration MDA demonstration in an area where illicit maritime activity is known to be concentrated.

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

#### MISSION SUPPORT

*Medical Care along the Southwest Border.*—The Committee continues support for CBP's medical support contract activities to provide care for noncitizens in CBP custody, including at Border Patrol Stations, Central Processing Centers, other forward deployed locations, and any temporary facilities CBP has stood up. The funding shall address medical concerns and provide first aid and triage and low acuity treatment. The scope of services includes administrative requirements, logistical support, medical screening, evaluation and treatment, reporting tasks, and program management support. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide to the Committee a briefing on the number of noncitizens this level of funding allows them to support along with a detailed breakout of the types of care provided.

#### ENTERPRISE SERVICES

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

*Caregivers, Child Care Services and Employee Resiliency.*—The Committee continues support for suicide prevention clinicians, child care services, and human resources resilience activities and provides \$6,000,000 above the request for these purposes. 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, and the accessibility of the Department's telemental health and employee assistant pilot. The Committee continues to encourage the Department to work with organizations who have demonstrated success using a proven mental health model.

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



## PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$850,170,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	272,888,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,329,172,000

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,329,172,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$1,056,284,000 above the budget request amount and \$479,002,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

*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 2026 request, CBP shall provide the Committee the outcome of such analysis.

*Border Security Technology.*—The recommendation includes \$345,125,000, or \$217,727,000 above the request, for 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. Of this amount:

- (1) \$198,125,000 is for autonomous surveillance towers, to reduce reliance on Border Patrol to manually operate equipment;
- (2) \$40,000,000 is for mobile surveillance capabilities to include mobile video surveillance systems, replacing obsolete mobile surveillance equipment, and small unmanned aerial systems. The Committee is aware that CBP has begun to replace legacy truck-based mobile surveillance capabilities and provides these additional resources to accelerate that effort in order to bring next generation mobile platforms that can be remotely operated and perform long-range surveillance, c-UAS, and maritime detection. The Committee recommends CBP re-uses components of the existing Mobile Surveillance Capability systems where practical to reduce procurement costs. CBP shall identify how much of the funding provided supports AI enabled radar technology to improve detection, tracking, and identification of activity;
- (3) \$30,000,000 is for subterranean detection investments to include cross-border tunnel detection capabilities and linear ground detection system capabilities;

- (4) \$15,000,000 is for seamless integrated communications to extend connectivity for agents where there is no commercial cellular service;
- (5) \$27,000,000 is for the Border Enforcement Coordination Network;
- (6) \$20,000,000 is for CBP's INVNT Program, of which not more than \$5,000,000 shall be available for each specific technology project. CBP shall notify the Committee quarterly on the planned uses of these funds; and
- (7) \$15,000,000 is for c-UAS capabilities. CBP shall identify how much of the funding provided supports systems that are open architecture based, detailing differences between operational capabilities and lifecycle costs between open architecture based c-UAS systems and those that are not.

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

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

The Committee provides \$742,000,000 in support of NII acquisition, deployment, and expanded capabilities. Of this amount:

- (1) \$175,000,000 is for civil works relating to deploying NII;
- (2) \$26,000,000 is for NII Regional Command Centers;
- (3) \$438,000,000 is for procurement of additional NII to expand the percentage of vehicles scanned at ports of entry;
- (4) \$20,000,000 is for continued implementation of AI capabilities to improve the detection of anomalies and reduce the workload on CBP Officers;

- (5) \$40,000,000 is for improvements to the IT infrastructure, including system integration, that supports the NII program; and
- (6) \$43,000,000 is for expansion of outbound capabilities along the southwest border.

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

*Deterring Illicit Substances.*—The Committee is aware of CBP's ongoing testing of innovative technologies, including recent testing of radiation-free passive cargo scanning technology, and encourages CBP's efforts to leverage evolving and advanced capabilities to accelerate progress in achieving screening goals to detect, interdict, and deter the flow of illicit drugs and other contraband at the POEs. The Committee seeks to ensure CBP dedicates the necessary resources to procuring technologies, including NII and passive radiation scanning, as well as X-ray/Gamma-ray imaging of cargo and conveyances, that detect, interdict, and deter the flow of illicit drugs, including fentanyl, carfentanil, and heroin. The dramatic influx of fentanyl into the United States, including through the mail, is contributing substantially to the opioid epidemic. The Committee supports CBP's continued efforts to combat this influx through the acquisition of portable chemical screening capabilities necessary to determine the presence of fentanyl and other narcotics, including lab equipment, decontamination solutions, personal protective equipment, and other consumables, and increasing the number of scientists at POEs and consignment facilities to rapidly interpret screening test results.

*Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft [MEA] and Light Enforcement Platform.*—The Committee provides \$60,000,000 above the request for two additional MEAs to expand CBP's ability to conduct maritime, air, and land surveillance at our Nation's borders. The Committee also recommends \$13,000,000, as requested, for aircraft sensor upgrades, \$1,119,000 for law enforcement radio installation integration, and provides \$26,907,000, above the request for the Light Enforcement Platform.

*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 strongly recommends that CBP 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.

*Construction and Facility Improvements.*—The Committee provides \$17,000,000 for the Freer and Rochester Border Patrol Stations as requested.

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

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

(6) the number of personnel to be assigned at each location, with confirmation the design is scoped to address current and anticipated future staffing needs.

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

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

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

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total appropriations of \$10,458,627,000 for ICE, which is \$1,142,858,000 above the budget request amount and \$901,565,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. This amount is in addition to estimated fee collections of \$379,610,000.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2024 enacted and fiscal year 2025 budget request levels:

IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT  
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2024 enacted	Fiscal year 2025 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	9,501,542	9,311,221	10,431,579
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	55,520	4,548	27,048
Total, Immigration and Customs Enforcement .....	9,557,062	9,315,769	10,458,627

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$9,501,542,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	9,311,221,000
Committee recommendation .....	10,431,579

The ICE Operations and Support [O&S] appropriation provides for the enforcement of immigration and customs laws, related intelligence activities, and the detention and removal of illicit people

and goods. In addition to directly appropriated resources, funding is derived from the following existing offsetting collections:

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

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

*Immigration Breached Bond/Detention Fund.*—ICE derives funds from the recovery of breached cash and surety bonds in excess of \$8,000,000, as authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356), and from a portion of fees charged under section 245(i) of that act to support the cost of the detention of aliens.

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

#### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

*Body-Worn Cameras.*—The Committee applauds ICE for taking meaningful steps towards full implementation of a body-worn camera program as required by Executive Order 14074. The recommendation includes the requested amount to continue enhancements of this program. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall brief the Committee on a spend plan for the appropriated funds, a timeline for implementation, and future requirements to meet full compliance with Executive Order 14074.

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

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

*Financial Management.*—The Committee holds serious concerns regarding ICE's ability to sustainably manage congressionally appropriated funds for the duration of a given fiscal year. The Committee reminds the Director that ICE was provided an 8.7 percent increase between fiscal year 2023 and fiscal year 2024, yet the agency faced significant shortfalls in several programs that it chose to address in part through cuts of concern to the Committee. ICE is directed to adhere to the recommendations outlined in GAO–24–106550 expeditiously. The Committee further directs ICE to update the Committee on a quarterly basis its progress toward implementing all GAO–24–106550 recommendations.

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

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

*Wrongful Removals.*—The Committee recommends the creation of an Office of Removal Order Review [OROR] as an independent unit charged with the task of reviewing applications from individuals who are seeking to return to the United States after removal and/or review of their final orders of removal. The Committee is concerned that current procedures and mechanisms to allow individuals to seek lawful return to the U.S. following removal, and/or challenge their removal order, are unduly burdensome, inaccessible to most individuals without legal counsel, and granted only in rare cases. This is the case even for individuals who have a claim to lawful status and/or arguments regarding material concerns with the underlying removal order. OROR shall utilize all mechanisms provided by current law to facilitate the return of those individuals whose removal orders were contrary to law or justice, including the use of humanitarian parole, joinder in a respondent's motion to reopen, and stipulation to relief from removal. Individuals previously removed and those with final removal orders shall still prepare a motion to reopen their final order of removal as required under current regulations and/or prepare and submit a humanitarian parole application; but they would begin their process by submission to the OROR instead of a specific immigration court. Applications shall include the motion and any additional paperwork supporting relief or the full humanitarian parole application. OROR shall consult Executive Office of Immigration Review [EOIR] staff to develop a centralized review process through which OROR handles all requests to the Department for returns and review of final removal orders. OROR shall ensure that its process for receiving applications is efficient, clear, and accessible for those applying, including those without legal counsel and with limited access to technology. OROR shall announce the process publicly and through a public-facing website. OROR shall facilitate transparency of its process by reporting to Congress and the public the number of applications received and reviewed, the number granted, and the number of individuals actually returned.

#### HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

*Additional Fentanyl, Opioids, and other Synthetic Narcotics Investments.*—The recommendation includes an additional \$102,500,000 for combatting fentanyl. Within the amount provided, \$27,500,000 is for Border Enforcement Security Task Force [BEST] task forces, \$10,000,000 for hiring additional criminal investigators and support staff, \$15,000,000 for counter fentanyl and human smuggling, including to hire bulk data analysts to utilize AI in investigations, \$20,000,000 to increase NII inspections, including outbound inspection investigations on firearms, currency, and illegal narcotics, \$9,000,000 to enhance Transnational Criminal Investigative Units, \$1,000,000 for Counter-Proliferation Investigations on outbound exports, and \$20,000,000 for fentanyl task forces.

*Advanced Analytics.*—The Committee supports HSI's continued efforts to grow its advanced analytics capabilities in support of HSI counterproliferation investigations. The Committee provides

\$1,000,000 to continue and expand the advanced analytics work of HSI's Counterproliferation Mission Center.

*Caribbean Corridor Strike Force.*—HSI, in coordination with relevant interagency partners, shall provide a report within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act to the Committee on the efforts of the Caribbean Corridor Strike Force. This report shall include budgetary requirements, personnel required to continue the important efforts of this Strike Force, and an assessment of the current threat environment in this region.

*Center for Countering Human Trafficking [CCHT].*—The recommendation includes an increase of \$8,813,000 to hire staff and implement the requirements of the Countering Human Trafficking Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–322). The Committee also recommends continued support for the Department of Homeland Security's Blue Campaign, to educate the American public about the signs of trafficking and how they can help victims and bring suspected traffickers to justice.

*Child Exploitation.*—The recommendation continues enhancements provided in prior fiscal years for the Child Exploitation Investigations Unit at the Cyber Crimes Center. The recommendation includes an increase of \$10,000,000 to continue ICE's implementation of International Megan's Law. The recommendation also includes increases of \$5,000,000 for the campaign to combat child sexual exploitation and abuse [CSEA] and \$4,000,000 for Child Sexual Abuse Material [CSAM] investigations. The Committee directs HSI to provide a spend plan for this enhanced funding, including funding that will be spent on forced labor investigations, within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act.

*Counterfeit Semiconductor Mitigation.*—The Committee is concerned that in recent years, foreign adversaries have attempted to flood the U.S. marketplace with counterfeit semiconductor parts and materials. HSI is directed, in coordination with CBP, to submit a report to the Committee on current policies and best practices in place to validate approved counterfeit semiconductor mitigation services within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act.

*Cross Border Illicit Finance Center.*—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, HSI shall provide a report to the Committee on the Cross Border Illicit Finance Center, the personnel currently deployed to this center, a detailed breakout of the funding expended on this Center thus far, and future budgetary needs.

*Environmental Forensic Science.*—HSI shall provide a briefing within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act to the Committee on partnerships with external academic partners aiming to grow existing efforts on international forensic science research. The briefing shall include any efforts to build holistic approaches to combating transnational crime organizations. The Committee is supportive of the Department's engagement with academic research partners as a proactive and multilayered approach to policing and combating international crime syndicates and activities.

*Fentanyl Precursors.*—While the majority of the fentanyl that continues to devastate American communities is smuggled across our borders as a finished product, domestic manufacturing of fentanyl is steadily increasing. Often under derivative names to mask their true purpose, precursor chemicals available online are



a critical component to fentanyl manufacturing. The Committee encourages HSI to use its analytical abilities to identify and compile all nomenclature associated with precursor chemicals, interrupt online operations, map distribution networks, and obtain express consignment shipment data to interdict these chemicals.

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

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

*Human Exploitation Rescue Operative [HERO].*—The Committee continues the requirement under this heading in Senate Report 118–85.

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

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

*National Academy for Advanced Training and Leadership [NAATL].*—An additional \$15,000,000 above the request is provided for the NAATL. The Committee recognizes the importance of

providing cutting-edge training and leadership opportunities for criminal investigators in a rapidly evolving environment. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, HSI shall provide to the Committee a plan for how the funds will be used and how the training provided at the NAATL will better enable HSI and its partners, both domestically and internationally, to combat fentanyl and child exploitation.

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

*Protecting Vulnerable Children.*—The Committee continues the requirement under this heading in Senate Report 118–85 to detail costs associated with expanding the Mutual Agreement between Government and Employers [IMAGE]. The Committee additionally directs ICE to explore ways to implement Artificial Intelligence [AI] to further child exploitation enforcement capabilities within Homeland Security Investigations. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE is directed to provide a report to the Committee on the costs, timeline, and personnel required to fully integrate AI into child labor and human trafficking investigations. The report shall also include an analysis of how ICE can ensure the privacy of these individuals and the integrity of the data storage systems.

*Repository for Analytics in a Virtual Environment [RAVEN].*—The Committee is concerned about the shifting justifications and expanding requests for RAVEN funding. The Committee understands the value of utilizing Artificial Intelligence in law enforcement capabilities, but stresses the need to ensure privacy and public accountability associated with the growth of these tools. The Committee strongly encourages HSI to update all required Privacy notices, and to identify, develop and monitor potential violations of

civil rights and civil liberties as further development occurs. In addition to the quarterly briefings on RAVEn, HSI shall also provide information to the Committee on the use of AI for bulk data analysis and any new practices utilizing AI within the RAVEn program.

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

*Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act.*—The recommendation provides \$5,000,000 for technology acquisition to create tools to aid in implementation of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act.

*Victim Assistance Program.*—The recommendation provides \$13,709,000 for the Victim Assistance Program to enable HSI in hiring additional Victim Assistance Specialists and Forensic Interviewers

#### ENFORCEMENT AND REMOVAL OPERATIONS

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

*Access to Legal Counsel.*—The Committee remains concerned about the lack of meaningful access to counsel for individuals in the physical custody of ICE. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, in every facility where a noncitizen is subject to the physical custody of ICE, regardless of the duration of such custody, that the Director ensure: that attorneys, Board of Immigration Appeals [BIA] accredited representatives, and paralegals be able to request, schedule, and hold free, confidential, and unmonitored telephone calls and video teleconference appointments, of at least 60 minutes in duration that allow for third party interpretation with their clients, with at least 24 hours' notice to the facility; that attorneys and noncitizens are able to exchange legal documents via an electronic means; that facility staff will not read such documents; delivery of legal documents to noncitizens within 24 hours of receipt by the facility; that each facility provide a mail dropbox for attorneys to send confidential legal correspondence to their clients and that delivery of such legal correspondence to detainees occur within 24 hours of receipt by the facility; and that facility staff will open such mail only in the presence of the noncitizen to whom the legal mail is addressed; and finally, that

all facilities permit attorneys to bring in computers and cellular phones for attorney-client meetings. Detainees shall be provided 200 free phone minutes per month in accordance with the funding provided in the recommendation.

Further, the Committee directs ICE to improve existing law libraries by updating legal materials and providing online legal access, ensuring that Legal Orientation Programs continue without interruption to the maximum extent possible, and to continue to provide access to the Virtual Attorney Visitation [VAV] program. ICE shall establish consistent policies across all facilities for scheduling access of VAV meetings. ICE is directed to brief the Committee on these efforts within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter. The briefing shall include resource requirements for ensuring legal access, any ongoing challenges brought forth by field offices regarding certain facilities, the number of Legal Orientation Programs taking place at each facility, and the VAV utilization rate.

*Alternatives to Detention.*—ICE shall continue to brief the Committee on any ATD contracts it awards under this program, including contracts involving the “Know Your Rights” [KYR] program for new participants. The monthly reports shall continue as outlined under this heading in Senate Report 118–85 and as outlined under the heading “ATD Program” in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47. The Committee directs ICE to continue to publish annually the following policies and data relating to ATD: guidance for referral, placement, escalation, and de-escalation decisions; enrollment by Field Office; information on the length of enrollment broken down by type of ATD; and a breakdown of enrollment by type and point of apprehension.

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

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

those on the non-detained docket that would meet qualifications for such technologies.

*Coordination with Third Parties.*—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall develop a standard policy concerning the coordination of ICE releases to NGOs. The policy, which shall be implemented across the agency, shall specifically detail how Field Office Directors, and others, should coordinate with NGOs in advance of the release of noncitizens to any NGO and include protections for any personally identifiable information. Specifically, the policy shall formalize communication concerning the total number of arriving persons, including whether any such persons are children, and identify whether any individual is in need of special services by the NGO, at least 24 hours in advance of release, where practicable.

*Custody Operations.*—The recommendation provides funding to maintain 41,500 detention beds.

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

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

*Enforcement and Removal Assistants [ERAs].*—ICE is directed to report on the progress towards hiring additional Enforcement and Removal Assistants, as funded in fiscal year 2024.

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

*Due Process Protections.*—The Committee is concerned that ICE may be including information obtained from foreign sources when making determinations to place an individual into removal proceedings, deny release from immigration detention, or separate a parent or legal guardian from their child. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall create a mechanism to ensure that noncitizens are provided notice of any information from the government of their home country that is used in making agency decisions, and an opportunity to contest the allegations. The

mechanism shall be developed in coordination with OCRCL and the DHS Privacy Office.

*Family Expedited Removal Management [FERM] Reporting.*—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall make available on a publicly accessible website the number of family units enrolled in FERM, broken down by city, whether the family was represented by counsel, preferred language, the outcomes of credible fear [CF] interviews by family unit (including the number of individuals comprising each family unit), including whether the family was issued a positive CF determination, a negative CF determination, a rare-language Notice to Appear [NTA], or whether the proceeding was otherwise administratively closed, and the number of families in FERM subject to final orders of removal, including the number of such families removed.

*Health and Safety in Immigration Detention.*—The Committee is concerned by reports of the lack of availability of and access to medical services and the overuse of administrative segregation in immigration detention. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement shall submit a report to the Committee on Appropriations on the agency's plan to improve the provision of medical services to detained noncitizens in its custody. To support the health and wellbeing of detained individuals, the Committee recommends ICE ensure individuals in ICE custody have ample recreation space and access to nutrition outside of regular mealtimes to account for varying nutritional and medical needs across the detained population when appropriate. ICE shall ensure that individuals in any form of segregation, including medical segregation, also have ample recreation time.

*Implementation of GAO-23-105366.*—ICE is directed to brief the Committee on the implementation of GAO-23-105366 not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act.

*Implementation of Transgender Care Guidelines.*—The Committee is concerned that ICE has not fully implemented the 2015 memo entitled, "Further Guidance Regarding the Care of Transgender Detainees" in all dedicated and non-dedicated facilities. ICE is directed to implement the guidelines within this memo and brief the Committee of its progress toward this direction on a quarterly basis until achieved. The Committee once again strongly encourages ICE to utilize ATD for this population, absent extraordinary circumstance or Federal law requiring detention.

The Committee directs ICE to publicly report on a quarterly basis the number of individuals who identify as transgender who were, or are, in their physical custody for the preceding quarter. The report shall include, at a minimum, the number of consecutive and cumulative days such individuals were in detention or involuntary segregation, through isolation, solitary confinement, or protective custody, and include the basis for their involuntary segregation. ICE shall reevaluate their custody level periodically, no less than 30 days, or sooner, where required by other State or Federal law, to determine whether continued involuntary segregation is appropriate. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall ensure that all such persons who identify as transgender are only placed in a facility that meets the principles and standards

outlined in the 2015 ICE Memo entitled, “Further Guidance Regarding the Care of Transgender Individuals.” Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, and annually thereafter, ICE shall report to the Committee the number of facilities that meet the 2015 principles and standards, their location, the number of available beds for vulnerable or special populations, including those who identify as transgender, whether those beds are in a form of involuntary segregation, and whether such facilities need additional resources to ensure the health and safety of such persons in their care and custody.

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

*Immigration Health Services Corps [IHSC].*—The Committee recognizes that the nurses at the IHSC have reached a supplemental agreement with the agency to provide basic health delivery devices, technologies, and workspace facilities to perform the requirements of their jobs, but that many were agreed to only subject to available funding. This includes stethoscopes, simultaneous access to electronic health records at the examination location, computers and printers, agency telephones for on-call nurses and lockable storage units during nursing shifts. The Committee recognizes these items are essential to the successful conduct of these positions and agency mission and equipment requirements in IHSC Directive 01–55 and directs the agency to utilize appropriated funds to achieve the parameters of the agreement.

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

*Language Access.*—The Committee directs ICE to ensure that language access is available, and services are high quality and accurate. ICE shall ensure that translation services to facilitate language access are available at no cost to individuals in custody.

Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall brief the Committee on all existing language access contracts, efforts, or plans and identify the costs and challenges associated with improving and expanding language access to ensure that individuals in custody understand their rights and obligations, have access to competent counsel, and understand ICE staff while in custody.

*Law Enforcement Support Center [LESC].*—The Committee directs ICE to ensure that current operations performed by the LESC remain centralized at the LESC facility in Williston, Vermont, and that these operations are not unnecessarily duplicated elsewhere. The Department is also directed to submit for Committee approval the reallocation of any resources currently intended for LESC operations. It is expected that no such reallocation will be made without Committee concurrence. The Committee directs ICE to ensure that the LESC has the resources and approvals necessary to fully utilize its recruitment incentives program. The LESC is also encouraged to use hiring campaigns, education, and outreach, including coordination with nearby community, technical, and State colleges and universities and to utilize available direct hire authorities to accelerate the hiring of qualified applicants.

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

*Pregnant, Postpartum, and Lactating Women.*—The Committee supports the National policy to discourage the detention or arrest of known pregnant, postpartum, or lactating women. For any known pregnant, postpartum, or lactating woman whose detention is required pursuant to law or documented exceptional circumstance, ICE shall, not less than monthly, evaluate whether such continued custody is necessary or required by law. During this custody redetermination, ICE shall presume that the continued custodial detention of pregnant, postpartum, or lactating women is not appropriate absent exceptional circumstances or where required by law. The Committee continues the requirement to provide semiannual reports on the total number of pregnant, postpartum, or lactating women in ICE custody, including detailed justification of the circumstances warranting each pregnant, postpartum, or lactating woman's continued detention and the time in custody. The Committee reminds the agency that anonymized reports should be made publicly available on the ICE website.

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

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

*Reporting Requirements.*—ICE shall continue to provide results of detention inspections on a public facing website within 60 days of each inspection in a similar fashion as required of inspection reports in fiscal year 2021. ICE is directed to make public all final



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

*Safe Release Plans.*—ICE is directed to develop a robust, inclusive safe release plan to encompass all detained populations that may be released after appropriate determinations have been made. ICE shall work with all field offices to determine safe release plans in urban, suburban, and rural areas for both dedicated and non-dedicated facilities. ICE shall develop and implement this plan within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act. ICE is directed to brief the Committee on its progress towards development of this plan on a monthly cadence until implemented.

*Secure Docket Card [SDC] Pilot Program.*—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, ICE shall brief the Committee on the status of its SDC pilot program. These briefings shall detail the number of SDCs issued to noncitizens, the locations in which the pilot is taking place, funding sources and requirements for the SDC pilot program, the status of ICE engagement with the Transportation Security Administration, CBP and other DHS components on recognition and integration of SDCs into their operations, the criteria and metrics ICE is using to evaluate the SDC pilot program and the results of this evaluation.

*Segregated Housing in Detention.*—The Committee is concerned about the frequency, volume, and severity of the use of administrative and disciplinary segregation in immigration detention. The Committee directs ICE to limit the use of segregation in ICE facilities and facilities that contract with ICE for detention purposes to the greatest extent possible while maintaining the safety of detainees and ICE personnel. The Committee is particularly concerned with the use of segregation for vulnerable populations. ICE is directed to brief the Committee on alternatives to extended segregation for special populations within 90 days of the enactment of this act.

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

In addition, the Committee strongly believes that ICE must impose greater accountability to increase compliance with ICE policy on the use of segregation. The Committee directs ICE to require written segregation accountability reviews for each facility following a finding by DHS OIG, ODO, CRCL, or OIDO of any violation of ICE Directive 11065.1 or other detention standard pertaining to the use of segregation. These reviews shall:

1. Identify the standard(s) that was violated;
2. Provide a narrative description of the facts pertaining to the standard(s) violation;
3. Identify the individuals responsible for the standard(s) violations;
4. Describe accountability mechanisms imposed by ICE on the individuals responsible for the standard(s) violations or explain in detail why no such accountability was pursued; and
5. Identify corrective action taken by ICE, including, but not limited to quality assurance surveillance plans [QASP] and contract discrepancy reports, with recommendation for financial penalties for the facility, to ensure that the same violation does not recur.

These reviews must be prepared within 30 days of a finding by DHS OIG, ODO, CRCL, or OIDO of an applicable violation. The Committee directs ICE to, on a quarterly basis, provide the Committee with all of these segregation accountability reviews and to make summaries of all such reviews publicly available on the agency website. Full reviews shall be made available as requested by the affected individual's designated counsel on file. ICE may redact only personal identifying information in these quarterly reports.

*Sensitive Locations and Protected Areas.*—ICE shall continue to provide its officers with guidance and training for engaging with victims and witnesses of crime and to strengthen policy guidance on enforcement actions in or near protected areas, including courthouses, in order to minimize any effect that immigration enforcement may have on the willingness and ability of victims and witnesses to pursue justice. ICE shall also continue to provide a report to the Committees on steps taken to minimize the effect immigration enforcement activity has on victims and witnesses of crime not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act. ICE shall also continue to provide monthly notifications to the Committees on enforcement actions that take place in or near protected areas, including courthouses, and placements for unaccompanied children. DHS shall also coordinate with other relevant Federal agencies to ensure this policy is communicated to them and their State grantees.

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

*Third Party Medical Costs.*—The recommendation includes \$161,159,000 for third party medical bills. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE, in coordination, with CBP, shall brief the Committee on its methodology for forecasting third party medical costs and demonstrate how CBP and ICE work together to ensure there is no duplicative payments. The briefing shall also include the methodology for calculating the cost of third party medical care for each individual in dedicated and non-dedicated facilities.

*Transportation and Removal Program [TRP].*—The Committee recognizes that there has been a significant increase in the costs associated with the TRP mission but remains concerned about ICE's planning for these costs and continued reliance on reprogrammings and transfers to solve the challenges. As such, the recommendation includes an additional \$70,000,000 for TRP operations. The Committee understands the evolving nature of the ICE mission but emphasizes the importance of spending within the confines of appropriated funds, particularly while operating under a continuing resolution. TRP provides the safe and secure transportation of noncitizens who are subject to final orders of removal or who require transfer within the United States, which may ultimately include transportation to the noncitizen's final destination if ICE determines in its discretion that such transportation is necessary. For purposes of TRP, the Committee believes that expeditiously moving noncitizens from crowded facilities at the border, avoiding a situation where noncitizens are left at public places, and to reduce downstream inefficiencies in the immigration process, such as initially not calendaring cases in the noncitizens' final destination, are legitimate agency needs and necessary at times.

*Transfers of Noncitizens in Custody.*—The Committee reminds ICE of its obligations for informing registered counsel of transfers of noncitizens in custody as outlined in Policy 11022.1: Detainee Transfers. The Committee is concerned by reports of transfers with no appropriate or timely notice provided to attorneys of record (Form G-28, Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney or Accredited Representative on file). ICE shall work to ensure full compliance with this Policy directive. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall submit a report to the Committee which includes quality assurance processes currently put into place by all Field Office Directors, the detainee transfer checklist currently being utilized, and the current statistics on transfers as required by section 5.16 of Policy 11022.1. ICE shall also include within this report any barriers to achieving full compliance with Policy 11022.1.

*Transparency in Contracting.*—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, ICE shall publish on a publicly accessible website a consolidated compilation of all contracts and agreements for each of the facilities it uses for immigration detention purposes, including the most current and complete contract modification or addendum, any subcontracts, and all bid solicitation requests. ICE shall update its public archive of detention contracts on a quarterly basis and publish the records on its FOIA Library webpage.

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

*Wraparound Stabilization Services.*—The Committee is deeply concerned with the sudden contract termination for case management services provided to certain enrollees in alternative to detention programming to promote compliance with immigration proceeding requirements. Such services include: human trafficking screening and education, legal information, mental health services, and community orientation sessions. ICE is directed to restart such services utilizing the increased appropriated funds provided.

*287(g) Agreements.*—The Committee directs ICE to publish applications for new or renewed 287(g) agreements on its website 8 weeks prior to entering into any such agreement. ICE shall ensure thorough vetting of 287(g) applicants in an effort to minimize detention conditions that do not fully comply with the Performance Based National Detention Standards [PBNDS] and PREA standards. Before renewing or initiating any 287(g) agreement, the Director of ICE shall make a formal determination, that explains: (1) Why ICE is unable to perform the delegated duties itself; (2) What measures ICE is taking to assume those responsibilities itself in the future; and, (3) An estimate of the resources required, and how long it will take, until ICE no longer requires the agreement because it has internally addressed the covered jurisdiction's needs.

#### MISSION SUPPORT

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

and a timeline for initiating and completing these site expansion priorities.

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL LEGAL ADVISOR

*Office of the Principal Legal Advisor [OPLA] Hiring.*—The Committee is concerned that the request for OPLA included no new positions. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE shall submit a report to the Committee on a strategy for OPLA hiring over the next 5 years, ongoing retention efforts, recruitment goals, and litigation team augmentation requirements to match EOIR hiring cadence.

*OPLA Caseloads.*—The Committee continues the direction under this heading in Senate Report 118–85.

*OPLA Hiring.*—The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 above the request for OPLA hiring, to include attorneys and the necessary support staff.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$55,520,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	4,548,000
Committee recommendation .....	27,048,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

*Consolidated ICE Financial Solutions [CIFS].*—The recommendation includes \$4,548,000 for CIFS, as requested.

*Investigative Case Management System [ICM].*—The Committee provides \$22,500,000 above the request for ICM to improve the ability of HSI to perform its mission, including to enhance investigative capability for counter-fentanyl and outbound inspection investigations.

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 \$11,853,830,000 and a net of \$6,428,830,000 for TSA, which is \$201,187,000 less (total)/\$163,137,000 less than the request and \$777,543,000 above/\$371,457,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2024 enacted and fiscal year 2025 budget request levels:

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION  
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2024 enacted	Fiscal year 2025 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	10,164,968	10,879,465	10,740,037
Aviation Passenger Security Fees .....	- 3,420,000	- 4,404,400	- 4,404,400
Subtotal, Operations and Support (net) .....	6,744,968	6,475,065	6,280,037
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	40,678	98,912	130,303
Research and Development .....	14,641	17,990	18,490
Total, Transportation Security Administration (net) .....	6,800,287	6,591,967	6,428,830
Total, Transportation Security Administration (gross) .....	11,076,287	12,055,017	11,853,830

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$6,744,968,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	6,475,065,000
Committee recommendation .....	6,280,037,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,740,037,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$139,428,000 below the budget request amount and \$575,069,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. Within the total amount provided, the bill makes \$600,000,000 available until September 30, 2026. TSA's entire Operations and Support appropriation has historically been made available for two fiscal years, which runs counter to the 1 year period of availability that is the baseline for Operations and Support appropriations provided for other DHS components and the standard across the Federal Government for appropriations that fund salaries and operating expenses. TSA is directed to continue to work with the DHS OCFO and the Committee to develop a proposal for the TSA Operations and Support appropriation, including potential modifications to the current PPA structure, that would limit the 2 year period of availability to only the necessary activities that may require such flexibility, consistent with the other DHS components. TSA shall incorporate such proposal in its fiscal year 2026 budget request.

The recommendation includes the following: \$98,523,000 to continue staffing at certain exit lanes; \$45,868,000 for the Law Enforcement Officer [LEO] Reimbursement Program; and \$17,044,000 for Canine LEO Other Transaction Agreements.

*Aviation Worker Screening.*—The Committee recognizes TSA's authority to deter and detect threats to airport security. TSA recently issued an Airport Security Program [ASP] amendment that requires airports to significantly increase airport-performed physical screening of employees and procure explosive detection screening [EDS] equipment for the first time. The Committee is concerned that these new mandates impose an undue burden on airport operators and are being implemented without conducting a thorough cost-benefit analysis or risk assessment to justify the change. The Committee urges TSA to delay implementation of the National Amendment for no less than 1 year and to reassess the

amendment’s implementation, including through soliciting a formal round of notice and comment to examine the benefits to aviation security and the full financial and operational impacts of this proposal on airports.

*Category-X Interconnection Program.*—The Committee supports efforts to interconnect all Category-X airports and the TSA cloud environment. The Administrator shall provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this act on the status of this program and an expansion plan for all TSA serviced airports.

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

*Federal Flight Deck Officer [FFDO] and Flight Crew Training Programs.*—The Committee recommends \$27,550,000, which is \$5,353,000 above the request, for the FFDO and Flight Crew Training programs. Within 60 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.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$40,678,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	98,912,000
Committee recommendation .....	130,303,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$130,303,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$31,391,000 above the budget request amount and \$89,625,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

The recommendation includes \$101,481,000 for the purchase and installation of computed tomography [CT] machines at passenger checkpoints at U.S. airports, providing a total of \$116,363,000 for checkpoint support.

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

*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 ad-

vance the necessary infrastructure and investment to support these operations.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$14,641,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	17,990,000
Committee recommendation .....	18,490,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$18,490,000 for Research and Development [R&D], which is \$500,000 above the budget request amount and \$3,849,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

*On-Person Detection/Next Gen Advanced Imaging Technology [AIT].*—The Committee’s recommendation includes \$500,000 to further develop and certify screening equipment that combine Artificial Intelligence with hardware solutions. This technology should enable more passengers in wheelchairs to remain seated throughout the screening process, vastly improving their comfort and overall experience.

COAST GUARD

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$13,790,784,000 for the Coast Guard, which is \$260,397,000 above the budget request amount and \$890,343,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2024 enacted and fiscal year 2025 budget request levels:

COAST GUARD  
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2024 enacted	Fiscal year 2025 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	10,054,771	10,466,283	10,504,030
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	1,413,950	1,564,650	1,742,300
Research and Development .....	7,476	6,763	6,763
Health Care Fund Contribution (Permanent Indefinite Appropriations) .....	277,000	281,851	281,851
Retired Pay .....	1,147,244	1,210,840	1,210,840
Administrative Provisions .....			45,000
Total, Coast Guard .....	12,900,441	13,530,387	13,790,784
(Defense) .....	530,000	530,000	530,000



## OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$10,054,771,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	10,466,283,000
Committee recommendation .....	10,504,030,000

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 \$10,504,030,000 for O&S, which is \$37,747,000 above the budget request amount and \$449,259,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. The recommendation includes adjustments to reflect the fiscal year 2024 enacted appropriation and fiscal year 2025 current services needs; increases above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level including \$21,515,000 for Indo-Pacific Expansion, \$1,153,000 for implementation of increased base pay, \$1,000,000 for the Sexual Assault, Prevention, Response, and Recovery [SAPRR] Program, \$11,800,000 for Commandant-directed actions following the Accountability and Transparency Review [ATR] report, \$10,000,000 for legal support and oversight, \$1,000,000 for environmental compliance and restoration, \$3,000,000 for fishing safety grants, \$10,000,000 for an uncrewed acoustic monitoring system pilot, and \$10,000,000 for an uncrewed surface vessel pilot; 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 2026 budget justification, the Committee expects the request to contain the same sub-PPA level of detail.

*Cetacean Desk for Puget Sound Region.*—The Committee provides \$360,000 for implementation of the Cetacean Desk for Puget Sound Region, as authorized in the 2023 James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263).

*Child Care Subsidy.*—The Committee recognizes the unique barriers service members at remote and small duty stations experience with respect to securing adequate child care. The Committee provides not less than \$25,000,000, as requested, for Fee Assistance, child care subsidies, and related child care provisions authorized by the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 (Public Law 117–263). Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall provide a briefing on the implementation of the program.

*Combating 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 for Operations and Strategy Development 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 impact of IUU on U.S. waters, including the Gulf of Mexico

*Counternarcotics Efforts.*—The Committee recognizes the Coast Guard’s engagement across the Pacific in support of countering the flow of the 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 methamphetamines 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 efforts at drug interdiction, particularly in the Pacific in collaboration with other Federal agencies, military branches, and foreign partners. The briefing shall detail the additional resources, intelligence, and other support the Coast Guard would require to more fully meet the demands of countering the shifting drug smuggling environment across the Pacific.

*Environmental Compliance and Remediation.*—The fiscal year 2024 appropriation included \$24,717,000 for site investigations and remediation activities at 30 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. In addition, the Committee provides \$1,000,000 above the request to help address the environmental compliance and restoration project backlog.

*Fishing Safety Grants.*—The Committee provides \$3,000,000 above the budget request amount 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 2025. The Coast Guard is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on the execution of the Fishing Safety Training and Fishing Safety Research Grant Programs since the start of the programs. If the Administration believes funding for this activity should be provided directly to NIOSH in fiscal year 2026, the brief shall provide that justification and such a change should be articulated in the next budget request.

The Committee recognizes the ongoing economic hardships experienced by fishing communities following the COVID–19 pandemic. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to provide a tem-

porary 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.

*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 a forthcoming independent review required by the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (Public Law 118–47), will offer additional recommendations. 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 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.

*Funding Efforts to End Sexual Assault and Harassment.*—The Coast Guard continues to struggle with sexual assault and harassment on bases and at the academy. The SAPRR Office can help change the mindset and set expectations Service-wide. However, because the Office is understaffed, the Committee provides \$1,000,000 to hire 10 new staff in order to implement the best and most current sexual assault and harassment prevention practices. In addition, the Committee provides \$11,800,000 above fiscal year 2024 enacted to fund Commandant-directed actions related to the ATR to address workforce support through a new recruit preparatory course, increased leadership courses, Integrated Primary Prevention, a victim mentor program, and core values updates and communication. Finally, the Committee provides \$10,000,000 above fiscal year 2024 enacted for legal support and oversight, including travel and expert witness support for courts marital, training and coordination, recruiting, reserve support, licensure requirements, technology modernization, and advice related to sexual assault and sexual harassment in the maritime industry.

*Indo-Pacific Expansion.*—The Committee provides \$21,515,000 above fiscal year 2024 enacted, as requested, 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 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.

*International Port Security Enforcement.*—The Coast Guard is reminded of the requirement in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47 to brief the Committee on past joint antiterrorism activities with the Republic of Cuba, including recommendations for effective antiterrorism measures.

*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.

*Persistent Maritime Domain Awareness [MDA].*—The Coast Guard shall, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, provide a briefing on its use of enhanced MDA activities, including but not limited to persistent, long duration, MDA data collection from uncrewed surface and air systems. The briefing shall include an analysis of the costs and benefits of such systems, their effectiveness, and how such cost, benefit, and effectiveness ratings compare to those of Coast Guard's crewed asset capabilities. It shall also include Coast Guard's short-, medium-, and long-term plans for the integration of such systems into its operations.

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

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

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

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

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

*Surface Maritime Domain Awareness.*—The Committee provides \$10,000,000 above fiscal year 2024 enacted 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. Coast Guard is

directed to update the Committee on the planned obligation of these funds at least 15 days prior to obligation.

*Uncrewed Acoustic Monitoring System Pilot.*—The Committee provides the Coast Guard \$10,000,000 above fiscal year 2024 enacted to pilot autonomous, wave and solar powered, persistent, passive acoustic large-aperture towed sonar arrays for functions including monitoring transit routes, enhancing port and maritime security, and detecting narcotic trafficking vessels, particularly semi-submersibles in the Eastern Pacific and Caribbean Sea.

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

*Unfunded Priorities List [UPL].*—The Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide to the Committee at the time of the fiscal year 2026 budget request submission a list of approved but unfunded Coast Guard priorities and the funding needs for each priority.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$1,413,950,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	1,564,650,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,742,300,000

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 \$1,742,300,000 for PC&I, which is \$177,650,000 above the budget request amount and \$328,350,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. The total includes \$20,000,000 from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

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

*Full-Funding Policy.*—The Committee again directs an exception to the current acquisition policy that requires the Coast Guard to attain the total acquisition cost for a vessel, including long lead time materials [LLTM], production costs, and post-production costs, before a production contract can be awarded. This policy has the potential to make shipbuilding less efficient, to force delayed obligation of production funds, and to require post-production funds far

in advance of when they will be used. The Department should position itself to acquire vessels in the most efficient manner within the guidelines of strict governance measures.

*Funded Projects.*—The Committee expects that when it funds specific 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

*Offshore Patrol Cutter [OPC].*—The Committee provides the requested amount of \$530,000,000 for the construction of the seventh OPC and LLTM for the eighth OPC. While the Committee supports OPC procurements, the Committee remains concerned about costs for the program and continues the requirement for the Coast Guard to brief the Committee within one week prior to taking any procurement actions impacting estimated costs for the OPC program.

*Fast Response Cutter [FRC].*—The Committee provides \$108,000,000 for the procurement of one new FRC.

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

*Cutter Boats.*—The Coast Guard removed its 52-foot heavy weather motor lifeboats from service due to their reaching the end of their service life and increasing maintenance issues, causing an operational capability gap. The recommendation includes \$24,000,000 above the request to support the procurement of two Heavy Weather Boat [SPC-HWX] replacement boats and program costs related to the acquisition program.

*Waterways Commerce Cutter [WCC].*—The Committee provides \$135,000,000, as requested, for the WCC program. Although some concerns remain, the Committee provides \$60,000,000 for the construction of the third and fourth WCC's. However, these funds may not be obligated for production activities for such vessels until the Coast Guard's Chief Acquisition Executive has certified the production readiness review for the current WCC program.

*Polar Security Cutter [PSC].*—No funding is provided to the PSC program. The Committee remains concerned with the progress of the PSC program, but is hopeful that the Coast Guard will show

progress towards a design and a plan for future construction. 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 for the completion of a detailed design and the construction of PSC 1. 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.

*Commercially Available Polar Icebreaker.*—The Committee provides \$25,000,000 for survey and design activities, modifications, and integrated logistics support.

#### AIRCRAFT

*HC-27J Program.*—The Committee provides \$15,000,000 for the HC-27J program.

*HC-130J Acquisition, Conversion, and Sustainment.*—No funding is provided for the HC-130J Acquisition, Conversion, and Sustainment program.

*MH-60T Service Life Extension and Recapitalization.*—The Coast Guard's MH-60T helicopters perform a critical and often life-saving role on a daily basis. The Committee is aware that the current fleet of MH-60T 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 \$168,000,000, as requested, for the MH-60T program to accelerate the rotary wing fleet transition.

#### OTHER ACQUISITION PROGRAMS

*Command, Control, Communications, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance [C4ISR].*—The Committee provides \$32,500,000 for C4ISR, \$11,500,000 below the request.

*In-Service Systems Sustainment.*—No funding is provided for a new In-Service Systems Sustainment program.

#### SHORE FACILITIES AND AIDS TO NAVIGATION

*Major Construction, Housing, Aids to Navigation [AtoN], and Survey and Design.*—The Committee provides \$92,300,000 above the request for the Major Construction, Housing, AtoN, and Survey and Design program for items on the Unfunded Priorities List, including \$29,000,000 for the renovation and modernization of Chase Hall Barracks Annex A at the Coast Guard Academy in New London, CT; \$40,700,000 for the recapitalization of Station Rockland, ME; and \$22,600,000 for the consolidation of base facilities at Base Charleston, SC.

*Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure [MASI].*—The Committee recommends \$183,000,000 above the request for MASI for items on the UPL, including \$180,000,000 to prepare for PSC Homeport Seattle, and \$3,000,000 for WCC Homeport Mobile, AL.

*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.

#### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$7,476,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	6,763,000
Committee recommendation .....	6,763,000

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 \$6,763,000 for R&D, as requested, and \$713,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. 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, 2024 .....	\$277,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	281,851,000
Committee recommendation .....	281,851,000

According to estimates by the Congressional Budget Office, the Coast Guard will pay \$281,851,000 in fiscal year 2025 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, 2024 .....	\$1,147,244,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	1,210,840,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,210,840,000

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 re-

tired personnel and their dependents under the Dependents Medical Care Act (10 U.S.C., ch. 55).

#### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,210,840,000 for Retired Pay, as requested, and \$63,596,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

#### 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 \$3,588,054,000 for USSS, which is \$649,673,000 above the budget request amount and \$500,257,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. Within the total amount provided, the recommendation makes \$80,041,000 available until September 30, 2026.

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

The Committee commends the United States Secret Service on their work to improve protective efforts, workforce resiliency, and tactical communications procedures since the events of July 13, 2024. The Committee is particularly concerned about workforce shortfalls the Agency is facing. As such, an additional \$500,257,000 above the fiscal year 2024 amount, which includes \$231,000,000 provided in Public Law 118–83, for protective operations including the 2024 presidential campaign and NSSEs. The remaining \$246,000,000 shall be used for the following purposes:

- Hiring for the Special Agent, Uniform Division, and Technical Law Enforcement Divisions;
- Recruitment and retention initiatives;
- NSSE Radio Support;
- Ballistic Glass;
- CUAS capabilities;
- Protective Case Management System; and
- Modular training enhancements.

USSS shall provide a spend plan to the Committee on the planned utilization of these funds on a monthly basis until funds are expended.

## UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2024 enacted	Fiscal year 2025 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	3,007,982	2,872,795	3,471,468
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	75,598	63,336	109,336
Research and Development .....	4,217	2,250	7,250
Total, USSS .....	3,087,797	2,938,381	3,588,054

## OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$3,007,982,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	2,872,795,000
Committee recommendation .....	3,471,468,000

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

## PROTECTIVE OPERATIONS

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

*2026 FIFA World Cup.*—\$16,000,000 is provided for USSS to continue planning efforts for the 2026 FIFA World Cup.

*Protective Mission.*—The Committee understands that the USSS continues to work toward improvements and enhanced capabilities in their protective mission. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, the USSS shall submit a report to the Committee that examines the efforts to identify and communicate threats with law enforcement partners during a protective event and include an evaluation of the lessons learned in light of the events of July 13th, 2024. The Committee reminds the USSS that a similar report was required after the threat identification failures of January 6th, 2021 in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103. To ensure adequate resources are provided for the protective mission, the Committee provides \$1,365,831,000 for Protective Operations, a \$136,203,000 increase above the request. Within that amount, new investments to enhance protective mission capabilities include \$4,300,000 for protective threat management systems, \$6,000,000 for protective countermeasure capabilities, and \$25,000,000 for protective travel, including advance travel. The Committee encourages full compliance and transparency for all ongoing after-action investigations.

## FIELD OPERATIONS

*Domestic and International Field Operations.*—The Committee recommends \$861,818,000 for Domestic and International Field Operations.

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

their families, and the public; and assistance to victims of child sex trafficking and child sexual exploitation.

*Support for Computer Forensics Training.*—The Committee recommends \$54,187,000, which is \$32,475,000 above the requested amount, to continue training in computer forensics, academic certification efforts, and to expand 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

*Autonomous Robotic Targets [ART].*—The Committee is encouraged to learn how the use of ART has drastically increased the effectiveness of firearms training for USSS Special Agents and Officers. This technology provides instant feedback, models real world threats, and enables the USSS to provide more tailored training to personnel, essential in their support of the National Command Authority. Therefore, the recommendation provides \$1,863,000 to support the use of ART in USSS firearm and tactical training.

*Body Worn Cameras.*—\$8,098,000 is provided for the USSS, meeting the requested amount, to establish, improve and expand a body-worn camera program as required under Executive Order 14074.

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

*Operational Mission Support.*—The Committee continues the direction under this heading in Senate Report 118–85.

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

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

*Mobile Wireless Investigation Trucks.*—The recommendation provides \$6,000,000 above the request to procure mobile wireless investigation trucks to enhance protective capabilities.

## PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$75,598,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	63,336,000
Committee recommendation .....	109,336,000

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

*White House Training Facility.*—Once again, the request did not include funding for the White House Training Facility, which the Committee supports. The Committee is hopeful that future budget requests include funding for this necessary facility. Despite the failure to request funding, USSS shall continue to update the Committee quarterly on the status of the White House Training Facility construction and projected project costs.

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

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$4,217,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	2,250,000
Committee recommendation .....	7,250,000

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$7,250,000 for Research and Development.

*Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems [c-UAS].*—The Committee is concerned about the growing threat posed by unmanned aerial systems [UAS] and the risks to the safety and security of our Nation. The USSS faces these threats daily as it provides security for temporary and permanent protective sites and events of national significance. Therefore, the recommendation provides \$5,000,000 above the request and encourages the USSS to partner with other Federal agencies to prioritize research to deconflict c-UAS activities in the National airspace. This funding will enable the USSS and its partners to improve the capability to detect, identify, track, and mitigate UAS incursions near temporary and permanent protective sites and events of national significance.

## TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

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

Section 202. The Committee continues a provision allowing CBP to sustain or increase operations in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands with appropriated funds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 218. The Committee continues a provision clarifying that certain elected and appointed officials are not exempt from Federal passenger and baggage screening.

Section 219. The Committee continues a provision authorizing TSA to use funds from the Aviation Security Capital Fund for the procurement and installation of EDS or for other purposes authorized by law.

Section 220. The Committee includes a provision requiring investment plans and reports.

Section 221. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds made available by this act under the heading "Coast Guard—Operations and Support" for recreational vessel expenses, except to the extent fees are collected from owners of yachts and credited to this appropriation.

Section 222. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Coast Guard submit a future years capital investment plan.

Section 223. 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 224. 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 225. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the Coast Guard from reducing operations within the Civil Engineering program.

Section 226. The Committee continues a provision making available certain Coast Guard housing receipts.

Section 227. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting certain inspection fees absent a determination by the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

Section 228. The Committee includes a new provision providing additional funding to "Coast Guard-Procurement, Construction, and Improvements" for a grant for the National Coast Guard Museum.

Section 229. The Committee continues a provision allowing USSS to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursement to personnel receiving training.

Section 230. 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 231. 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 232. The Committee continues a provision providing flexibility to address travel anomalies as a result of protective travel.

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 \$2,841,895,000 for CISA, which is \$167,152,000 below the budget request amount and \$31,113,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2024 enacted and fiscal year 2025 budget request levels:

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2024 enacted	Fiscal year 2025 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	2,382,814	2,506,983	2,431,528
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	489,401	499,349	407,652
Research and Development .....	793	2,715	2,715
Total, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency	2,873,008	3,009,047	2,841,895
(Defense) .....	2,614,251	2,746,701	2,583,002

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$2,382,814,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	2,506,983,000
Committee recommendation .....	2,431,528,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$2,431,528,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$75,455,000 below the budget request amount and \$48,714,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. The recommendation includes increases above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level of \$39,165,000 for implementation of the Cyber Incident Reporting Critical Infrastructure Act [CIRCA], \$20,319,000 for Cyber Analytic Data System [CADS], \$7,500,000 for Protective DNS, \$7,128,000 for the Joint Collaborative Environment [JCE]; a decrease below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level of \$46,523,000 for contract efficiencies, as requested; and other increases and decreases resulting in a net increase of \$21,125,000.



## CYBERSECURITY

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

*Attack Surface Management Capability.*—As asset visibility and vulnerability detection remains an increasingly critical capability throughout the Federal Civilian Executive Branch [FCEB] and across critical infrastructure and State, local, Tribal, and territorial [SLTT] networks, CISA is directed to continue enhancing its ability to centrally verify and manage asset and vulnerability data on Internet-facing cyber terrain for Federal, critical infrastructure, and SLTT partner networks. In addition, CISA shall sustain efforts funded in fiscal years 2022, 2023, and 2024 for attack surface management. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA shall brief the Committee on progress made deploying its attack surface management capabilities. The brief shall include a detailed description of fiscal year 2022, 2023, and 2024 funds execution and deliverables provided; a plan and milestones for execution of fiscal year 2025 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 Program.*—The recommendation sustains prior-year funding levels for the attack surface management program. The Committee notes CISA's substantial progress maturing its attack surface management capabilities and dramatically improving the agency's situational awareness of Internet-facing attack surface vulnerabilities across Federal, SLTT and select critical infrastructure partner networks over the past fiscal year. Information gleaned through these capabilities routinely enhances CISA's ability to identify vulnerabilities, including those being actively exploited by China, Russia, and other adversaries, and promote effective mitigation activities. The Committee believes other Federal agencies would benefit substantially from direct access to this attack surface management data to more nimbly defend their own networks. Therefore, CISA shall assess the feasibility of administering an attack surface management 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 \$6,800,000 for CETAP to enhance cybersecurity education, training, and other related efforts to address the National shortfall of cybersecurity professionals. The Committee is encouraged by the Department's inclusion of CETAP in underserved communities including historically black colleges

and universities and minority serving institutions, rural and Tribal areas, as well as students with disabilities, which is helping to address the historical underrepresentation of minorities and women in the Federal cybersecurity workforce.

*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 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 through fiscal year 2027, 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.

*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. More than 96 percent 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 expand 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.

*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 Architecture Implementation.*—The Committee directs the Department in conjunction with the Office of Management and Budget [OMB] to, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, provide a report on the implementation of the last four fiscal years' zero-trust architecture implementation plans agencies must submit to OMB and CISA per OMB Memorandum M-22-09, "Moving the U.S. Government Toward Zero Trust Cybersecurity Principles."

*Zero Trust Network Architecture.*—The distributed and hybrid reality of today's Federal workforce has resulted in uneven security policy enforcement that leaves Federal networks vulnerable. In order to help Federal agencies accelerate implementation of zero trust network architecture and meet the specific zero trust security goals outlined in OMB Memo M-22-09, "Moving the U.S. Government Toward Zero Trust Cybersecurity Principles," Federal agencies are encouraged to work with CISA to obtain the guidance and resources needed to evaluate currently deployed capabilities and identify additional CISA offerings to enhance agency least privileged access, continuous trust verification and security inspection, and protection of all network data and applications, regardless of where on the network they reside. Not later than 180 days after enactment, CISA, in coordination with the Office of the National Cyber Director and the Office of Management and Budget, shall provide a comprehensive assessment of Federal agency progress toward achieving the specific cybersecurity standards and objectives outlined in M-22-09, and a strategy to proactively engage Federal

agencies on leveraging the CDM program to upgrade zero trust solutions in fiscal year 2025 and beyond.

#### INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY

*Bomb Disposal Technician Training and Technology Events [TTEs].*—The Committee remains concerned with the threat of Improved Explosive Devices 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, State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial 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 improvised explosive device [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 2025 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.

#### 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 recommendation provides \$2,000,000 above the request for this program.

#### RISK MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

*National Risk Management Center [NRMC] Strategic Engagement.*—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CISA shall provide a briefing on the NRMC’s strategic engagement with election stakeholders, including engagement progress to date, future engagement plans and priorities, and information regarding any identified election security risks and shortfalls that should be mitigated in the near-, mid-, and long-terms.

#### STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND REQUIREMENTS

*Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure [CIRCI] Act Requirements.*—Together, the fiscal year 2024 enacted funding level and fiscal year 2025 recommendation include the total requested amounts in all PPAs to prepare for and implement CISA’s requirements under the CIRCI Act of 2023 (division Y of Public Law 117–103). As a part of CISA’s quarterly budget and staffing briefing requirements, CISA shall brief the Committee on its spend plan for all CIRCI-dedicated funding and the statutory requirements supported.

*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.

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

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

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$489,401,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	499,349,000
Committee recommendation .....	407,652,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a total program level of \$407,652,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$91,697,000 below the budget request amount and \$81,749,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

CYBERSECURITY

*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 Federal Civilian Executive Branch [FCEB].*—The Committee has supported CISA’s efforts to deploy Endpoint Detection and Response [EDR] technologies across Federal agencies in furtherance of the May 2021 Executive Order [EO] 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 [SIEM] solutions.

*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.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$793,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	2,715,000
Committee recommendation .....	2,715,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$2,715,000 for Research and Development [R&D], as requested, and \$1,922,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

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 \$27,966,139,000 for FEMA, which is \$93,984,000 above the budget request amount and \$2,350,619 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2024 enacted and fiscal year 2025 budget request levels:

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2024 enacted	Fiscal year 2025 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	1,483,990	1,573,442	1,539,907
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	99,528	110,387	93,837
Federal Assistance .....	3,497,019	3,522,541	3,666,610
Disaster Relief Fund .....	20,261,000	22,392,000	22,392,000
Disaster Relief Base .....			
Disaster Relief Category .....	20,261,000	22,392,000	22,392,000
National Flood Insurance Fund .....	239,983	239,785	239,785
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program .....	34,000	34,000	34,000
<b>Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency .....</b>	<b>25,615,520</b>	<b>27,872,155</b>	<b>27,966,139</b>
Offsetting Fee Collections .....	-273,983	-273,785	-273,785

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$1,483,990,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	1,573,442,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,539,907,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,539,907,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$33,535,000 below the budget request amount and \$55,917,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. The recommended increase includes adjustments to reflect the fiscal year 2024 enacted appropriation and fiscal year 2025 current services needs; increases above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level including \$1,997,000 to build resilience in disadvantaged communities, \$188,000 for coastal hazard modeling, \$1,170,000 for Dam Safety Program information technology, \$1,546,000 for climate adaptation, \$5,840,000 for Integrated Public Alerts and Warning Sys-

tem [IPAWS], \$1,934,000 for strategic partner support, \$3,000,000 for innovative technologies for disaster response, \$500,000 for artificial intelligence activities, \$1,298,000 for Continuity Division needs, \$1,573,000 for enterprise cloud authentication, \$3,956,000 for enterprise cloud services support, and \$4,052,000 for financial systems modernization; and decreases below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level including \$14,879,000 for funded vacancies, \$4,402,000 for travel and contract reductions, \$1,028,000 for labor-employee relations attorney support, and \$1,812,000 for financial management support.

*Equal Treatment.*—The Committee commends FEMA’s continued effort to serve all communities in responding to disasters and otherwise executing its diverse mission, including its ongoing efforts to review existing policies to make sure they are not posing unjustified burdens on survivors, while still ensuring proper controls against fraud and abuse remain in place. The Committee will monitor FEMA’s expansion of this mission in furtherance of the requirements put forward in Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government. As such, within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on the continued implementation of its efforts in support of Executive Order 13985, and the measurable outcomes related to such implementation.

*State Strategic Stockpiles.*—The Committee requests that FEMA provide an update in the fiscal year 2026 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 implementation of the BRIC program and the need for mitigation and resiliency for a disaster-ready Nation. Accordingly, within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, FEMA shall brief the Committee on the status of BRIC implementation, 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. In addition, the Committee is concerned regarding the perceived lack of feedback from FEMA in response to unsuccessful applications, as well as the lack of geographic distribution of previous BRIC awards, including how many communities successfully met FEMA’s “Alternative Higher Standard” in their applications, and how many did not meet such Standard. 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 these 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.

*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.

*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.*—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 \$1,170,000 above the request 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.

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

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

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

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

#### PREPAREDNESS AND PROTECTION

*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 Na-

tional 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.

*Disaster Coordination for Homeless Populations.*—Government Accountability Office [GAO] Report (GAO-23-105379) found that FEMA and HUD do not regularly coordinate on issues related to disaster sheltering and housing assistance provided to homeless populations, and noted the importance of having established relationships between emergency management and homelessness stakeholders to effectively collaborate to assist the homeless population. The Committee directs FEMA to work in coordination with HUD and the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness [USICH] to advance the recommendations made by GAO.

*Hazard Mitigation Natural Infrastructure.*—The Committee is aware that rehabilitation or establishment of natural infrastructure, including but not limited to marshes, wetlands, mangroves and dunes, is capable of improving resiliency, reducing damage from flooding and coastal storm surge and can provide effective floodplain management. Such natural infrastructure can also have long-term beneficial impacts on topography and soils, water quality, wetlands, floodplains, coastal resources, aquatic resources, environmental justice, and public health and safety in coastal areas. The Committee urges FEMA to continue to engage other Federal and non-Federal stakeholders to develop and support conservation and environment-based flood mitigation measures and utilize mitigation grant funds for natural infrastructure projects consistent with the directive under this heading in House Report 117-396.

*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.

#### 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 families and individuals need to comb through 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 \$2,500,000 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 2026.

*Innovative Technologies in Coordinated Disaster Response.*—The recommendation includes \$3,000,000 above the request 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.

*Temporary Shelters.*—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.

*Synthetic Aperture Radar [SAR] Satellite-Driven Hazard Monitoring.*—Shortening natural disaster response times provides more timely assistance to those affected by disasters and allows communities to recover more quickly from devastating events. FEMA's use of SAR satellite-driven hazard monitoring technology has allowed the agency to analyze disasters such as floods and wildfires and their damaging effects more quickly, and this data has proven effective in streamlining disaster declarations, improving immediate situational awareness, and supporting FEMA's community engagements following disasters. 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 efforts.

*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 encourages FEMA to work in collaboration with the FAA Center of Excellence for UAS and other subject matter experts in UAS training.

*Veterinary Emergency Team.*—The Committee is aware of FEMA's use of veterinary teams while conducting disaster response to increase the availability of working dogs. The Committee encourages FEMA to continue to utilize veterinary emergency teams to provide canine support to search and rescue activities. Within 180

days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs FEMA to provide a briefing on the use of veterinary teams.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$99,528,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	110,387,000
Committee recommendation .....	93,837,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$93,837,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], \$16,550,000 below the budget request amount, and \$5,691,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

*Construction and Facilities Improvements.*—The recommendation includes \$10,000,000 below the budget request for construction and facilities improvements, including \$13,000,000 below the budget request for Mt. Weather facility projects, and \$3,000,000 above the budget request for the Center for Domestic Preparedness for mobile radio system upgrades and other construction backlogs.

*Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure.*—The Committee provides \$6,550,000 below the budget request for mission support assets and infrastructure.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$3,497,019,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	3,522,541,000
Committee recommendation .....	3,666,610,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$3,666,610,000 for Federal Assistance, \$144,069,000 above the budget request amount and \$169,591,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. 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.

*Center for Domestic Preparedness [CDP].*—The Committee provides \$12,000,000 above the request for the Center for Domestic Preparedness.

*Combating 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 or are at risk of being deemed as such, to include amounts for each project.

*Continuing Training Grants.*—Of the total amount provided for Continuing Training Grants, \$2,000,000 is for FEMA to partner with the Federal Aviation Administration Unmanned Aircraft Systems [UAS] Center of Excellence, which has expertise in disaster response, to conduct a regional training program for SLTT responders in utilizing UAS for disaster preparedness and response. In addition, improvement in cybersecurity preparedness among SLTT governments and non-governmental partners with the public sector requires a sustained, multi-year effort. The Committee provides \$8,000,000 under Continuing Training Grants for the National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium [NCPC], which was created to utilize the subject-matter expertise of universities to develop such relationships. FEMA shall continue its activities as it relates to the NCPC, which has been developing and delivering training in partnership with FEMA to help States and communities establish a viable and sustainable program to prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from cyber-attacks. FEMA is also encouraged to develop and implement opportunities to provide emergency response training to ensure rural county officials are prepared to respond to emergencies.

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

*Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program [RiskMAP].*—In the past 5 years, all 50 States have experienced some form of extreme and significant flooding. These disasters result in expensive Federal obligations for recovery efforts and liability for insurance claims, while flood maps help manage and minimize this risk. Funding for the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program 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.

*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].*—The Committee directs FEMA to review the program and identify potential improvements to the program, and to report to the Committee within 270 days of the date of enactment of this act recommendations to improve access and distribution of AFG grants to small rural States.

*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 that entities that play a role in preparing for and responding to a terrorist activity and targeted violence are given the opportunity to provide inputs and feedback.

*National Domestic Preparedness Consortium [NDPC].*—The Committee acknowledges the positive impact of the NPDC on domestic preparedness by training emergency responders and event personnel against a range of threats. The Committee encourages FEMA to continue to consider threats inherent to large spectator sports and special events within the NPDC purview. Additionally, the Committee encourages the NPDC to continue to provide train-

ing for rural county emergency response to ensure rural county officials are prepared to respond to any emergency.

*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 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.

*Nonprofit Security Grant Program [NSGP].*—The Committee directs FEMA to provide, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, a report on fiscal year 2023 and 2024 (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. In addition, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs FEMA to identify the costs and benefits of implementing a grant limit waiver process for World Cup host cities. 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 Department of Homeland Security-certified technology designed to prevent and respond to terrorism and other threats.

*Operation Stonegarden.*—The Committee believes that the State Homeland Security Grant Program [SHSGP] provides funding for a range of crucial activities and equipment for States. The Committee is also well aware of how vital SHSGP's Operation Stonegarden grant funds are for States in partnering with U.S. Border Patrol to secure U.S. borders. The Committee is aware that apprehensions and activity is increasing along the U.S.-Canada border, which is the world's largest land border. Many areas of this border are remote and properly securing the border is a national security priority. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Secretary to submit data from the last three fiscal years detailing Operation Stonegarden awards by State and recipient, and the process used to determine such awards and recipients. Moreover, for fiscal year 2025, 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 fire-



fighters and urges FEMA to collaborate with fire departments to find cost-effective procedures to reduce chemical exposure.

*Reporting on Lithium-ion Battery Related Fires.*—The Committee commends the U.S. Fire Administration [USFA] for modernizing the U.S. Fire Data System and empowering the fire and emergency services community by equipping them with an empirical basis for decision-making to improve fire reporting and data collection through the National Emergency Response Information System [NERIS]. The Committee, however, is concerned with the lack of available data at the National level relating to lithium-ion battery fires. The Committee provides \$5,000,000, as requested, in support of USFA's user training on NERIS, including training on reporting lithium-ion battery-related fires. With the launch and availability of NERIS, the Committee directs the U.S. Fire Administration to form a cadre of Fire Data Leaders nationwide to provide technical expertise and assistance to local fire departments in need, and provides \$2,000,000 above the request to support the development of a National Fire Data Corps that will support fire and emergency services in their adoption and use of NERIS.

*Shelter and Services Program [SSP].*—The Committee recognizes the need to support shelters and organizations that transport and briefly shelter and provide services, including legal services, translation services, medical and mental health services, to individuals and families released by DHS. The Committee further recognizes the importance of these services to efficiently and humanely reduce CBP operational burdens. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA and CBP shall brief the Committee on the implementation of SSP and the lessons learned to inform future iterations of the program, including those funded in fiscal year 2025. The briefing shall include a description of SSP goals, policies, and program structure, its award allocation methodology, outcome and performance measures and results related to achieving program goals and its procedures for coordination with CBP for individuals to be released swiftly and timely to shelters, including those funded by SSP. The briefing shall also include any potential changes—statutory or otherwise—that would maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of this program.

FEMA should continue to work cooperatively on reimbursements with non-governmental organizations and State and local governments impacted by the increase of noncitizens and asylum seekers at the southwest border. Moreover, the Committee is concerned with FEMA's continuing inability to provide granular financial execution data by the non-governmental organizations receiving this funding and funding previously provided under the Emergency Food and Shelter Program-Humanitarian. Therefore, within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, FEMA shall continue to brief the Committee on any previous spending by non-governmental organizations from fiscal year 2019 through fiscal year 2024, to include details on how much Federal funding was awarded to each organization and the lowest level of data available from funding recipients and any administrative costs incurred by FEMA. These briefs shall also include spending-to-date for fiscal year 2025 by non-governmental organizations.

*Shelter and Services Program [SSP] Awards.*—Within 30 days of the date of an award of SSP funding provided by this act, FEMA shall publish on its website the SSP award allocation methodology of such award. The Committee further directs FEMA to work with award recipients to ensure timely disbursement of reimbursement requests under SSP.

*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 over the past 2 years following major disaster declarations. 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 geographic-related factors are used in developing urban areas' risk and threat assessments. The Committee directs FEMA to provide, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, a report on fiscal year 2022 and 2023 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.

*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), 2024 .....	\$20,261,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	22,392,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	22,392,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$22,392,000,000 for the Disaster Relief Fund [DRF] for the Major Disaster Allocation category. No funding is provided for the Base Disaster Relief category.

*BRIC Set-Aside.*—The Committee encourages the Administration to utilize the full 6 percent set aside as authorized for the BRIC program.

*Debris Removal.*—The Committee recognizes that the Stafford 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 for the draft Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide [PAPPG] version 5.

*Disaster Relief Fund Estimated Obligations Lessons Learned.*—FEMA shall identify and document lessons learned related to estimating obligations for declared catastrophic disasters based on its experience with COVID–19, and shall report such lessons learned to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act.

*Disaster Relief Fund [DRF] Monthly Report.*—The Committee is appreciative of FEMA’s monthly report on the status of the DRF. However, the Committee is concerned that projections in each report are only provided through the end of the fiscal year. Therefore,

in addition to the information provided in the monthly report, the Committee directs FEMA to provide a projection of obligations from the DRF for the twelve-month period following the date of submission of the current month's report to the Committee.

*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.

*Housing Assistance Delivery.*—The Committee is concerned that FEMA's provision of Housing Assistance through the Individuals and Households Program may have unintended consequences for parts of the country that have significant shortages of housing units. FEMA typically relies on financial housing assistance, usually providing money for rent, 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. This policy can create more displacement as non-survivors compete with survivors for housing units in their community and both groups may be forced to leave to find housing units, whereas providing direct housing can address an area's housing shortage while housing survivors. Within 270 days of the date of enactment of this act, GAO shall produce a report and briefing that analyzes the economic impacts of FEMA's financial housing assistance on communities that have housing shortages.

*Immediate Needs Funding.*—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall brief the Committee 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 pre-disaster mitigation, and other challenges in addressing pre-disaster 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.

*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. The Committee believes that portable off-grid renewable energy solutions could fill a significant gap in disaster relief by making emergency power more widely available. 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.

*Indirect Costs Reimbursement.*—The Committee urges the Department of Homeland Security (Department) to improve provider capacity of its Disaster Case Management [DCM] program administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency 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 (as amended) (Public Law 100–707) and defined therein. Further, until such time as the Department establishes management cost rates for the DCM program, the Department 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.

*Reimbursement for Interest.*—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, FEMA shall provide report to the Committee detailing reimbursements for interest on qualifying disaster relief loans pursuant to the Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide Version 4. 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.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$239,983,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	239,785,000
Committee recommendation .....	239,785,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$239,785,000 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 encourages FEMA to continue its commitment to quarterly reporting on the NFIF in a public and transparent manner while complying with other reporting requirements in statute.

*Swift Current Program.*—The Committee recognizes that FEMA is utilizing its investment from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58) through its Swift Current program. However, not all States were able to complete applications for all communities that sustained damage following a disaster, leaving some potentially eligible homeowners without mitigation assistance. The Committee directs FEMA to provide additional time for eligible States, territories, and tribes to apply for Swift Current funding through a process determined by the Administrator. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, and not less than 15 days prior to implementation of such process, FEMA shall brief the Committee on its plans for implementing such process.

### TITLE III—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 309. The Committee continues a provision regarding certain grants.

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

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

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 \$551,865,000 for USCIS, which is \$265,230,000 above the budget request amount and \$277,912,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2024 enacted and fiscal year 2025 budget request levels:

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2024 enacted	Fiscal year 2025 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	271,140	255,230	526,865
Federal Assistance .....	10,000	10,000	25,000
Total United States Citizenship and Immigration Services .....	281,140	265,230	551,865

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$271,140,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	255,230,000
Committee recommendation .....	526,865,000

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

#### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

*Affirmative Asylum Backlog.*—The Committee is disappointed that USCIS has failed to reduce the affirmative asylum backlog despite being provided funding in fiscal year 2024 specifically for that purpose. The Committee reminds USCIS of the reporting requirements in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47 and further directs USCIS to submit a report to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act regarding the status of the affirmative asylum backlog, including how the funds in fiscal year 2024 were used to reduce the backlog, the number of affirmative asylum cases still pending by year of application date, whether the cases have received an interview, the number of personnel dedicated to reducing the backlog, and any additional financial resources necessary to reduce the backlog.

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

*Audio and Video Interviews.*—The Committee supports the Administration’s plan to permit the use of video and audio teleconferencing to conduct refugee interviews and establish the necessary infrastructure to do so, pursuant to Executive Order 14013. The Committee directs the Department to issue a report within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act which shall include the details of how many interviews were conducted remotely or by video, what infrastructure was created to do so, and what the Department needs to expand the use of remote interviews. The report should also include challenges and best practices in conducting remote interviews and factors that informed the Department’s decisions around which applicants were eligible for a remote interview. The Committee directs the Department to re-use biometric information for refugees applying for adjustment of status to prevent further delays, that the validity period for such biometrics should last at least 24 months, and to consider waiving USCIS interviews for refugees applying for adjustment of status. The Committee directs the Department to consider implementing a one-time exception per applicant through the end of fiscal year 2024 for all 14-year-old and over applicants for refugee resettlement who aged into the requirement to provide biometric information including fingerprints. The Committee asks that USCIS and U.S. Embassies additionally grant permission to other U.S. Government staff in-country to travel to collect this biometric data to allow for the expeditious progression of refugee resettlement applications.

*Backlog Funding.*—The recommendation provides \$268,747,000 for backlog reduction efforts. Within that amount \$134,373,000



shall be for asylum backlog reduction, including affirmative asylum, but not for the implementation of the proposed asylum processing rule. The remaining funds shall be for Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate, Field Operations, Service Center Operations, work authorization backlog, and the Office of Performance and Quality backlogs. 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.

*Central American Minors [CAM] Program.*—USCIS, in coordination with partner agencies, shall publish data including the number of CAM applications, approval and denial rates, interviews conducted, rate of legal representation, CAM arrivals disaggregated by refugee and parole arrivals, average processing times disaggregated by country and by refugee and parole arrivals within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act.

*CAM Program Access to Counsel.*—The Committee recognizes that access to counsel is vital to the fairness and efficiency of children's adjudications. The Committee strongly encourages USCIS to exercise its existing authority to permit children's accompaniment by attorneys during refugee interviews under the CAM Program.

*Child Appropriate Interviews.*—Within 90 days of enactment of this act, USCIS shall brief the Committee on the current policies and procedures in place concerning interviews that occur when children are the applicant/beneficiary or when children are present in the interview. At a minimum, the briefing shall cover when any child well-being professionals were consulted in the formulation of the policies and procedures, how frequently adjudicators are trained on such policies, and any additional mitigation measures to reduce further trauma that USCIS may take during the interview process.

*Coordination With the Office of Refugee Resettlement.*—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, USCIS is directed to provide a report to the Committee on the coordination efforts with the Office of Refugee Resettlement, including any areas that require improvement regarding the referral process for newly granted asylees.

*Cost of Employment-Based Visas.*—The Committee is concerned about the recent increase in fees for employment-based visas. The Committee recognizes that the Federal law permits USCIS to set fees at a level to that ensures recovery of the full costs of adjudicating all applications and petitions, which means that fee paying customers can be required to offset the costs of fee waivers and exemptions. However, the Committee is concerned that at some point, costs to seek a lawful immigration benefit, irrespective of whether such benefit is in the family or employment-based system, may become too cost prohibitive. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, USCIS shall brief the Committee on a comprehensive plan to request Congressional appropriations for certain applications and petitions, so that the costs to American businesses and families using USCIS services, remain affordable.

*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 Authorizations.*—USCIS shall review whether the Form 1-765 can be more narrowly tailored to reduce paperwork and workloads, while still ensuring proper eligibility and security, and shall publicly post its plan for achieving this goal, including any anticipated resource savings and timeliness metrics. The Committee directs USCIS to publicly post a report on processing times for each category of employment authorization and indicate whether the processing times correspond to initial, renewal, or replacement applications within 120 days of enactment of this act.

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

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

*Fee Waivers Under Federal Poverty Guidelines.*—USCIS is directed to continue its current policy regarding the use of full fee waivers for certain applicants, petitioners, and requestors who demonstrate an inability to pay immigration and naturalization benefit application fees, and to provide partial fee waivers for N-400 applicants who can demonstrate household income between 150 percent and 250 percent of the Federal poverty guidelines and are otherwise ineligible for full fee waivers. USCIS is directed to continue to accept any one of the following items as proof of inability to pay an immigration or naturalization benefit application fee: (1) documentation of receipt of a means-tested public benefit; (2) documentation of household income that is at or below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines at the time of filing (or, in the case of a partial fee waiver, greater than 200 percent but not more than 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines at the time of filing an application for naturalization); or (3) documentation of financial hardship, including unexpected medical bills, emergencies, or victimization.

*H-2B Visa Distribution.*—The Committee is concerned that the current semiannual distribution of H-2B visas on April 1 and October 1 of each year unduly disadvantages certain employers and employees. 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. Further, given the ongoing workforce shortage in many parts of the country, the Committee 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 2024 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 noncitizens 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.

*International Offices.*—The Committee recognizes recent efforts by USCIS to open international offices in order to expand services. The Committee continues the direction under the heading “International Office Closures” under Senate Report 118–85 and directs USCIS to report on any barriers including funding gaps, lack of necessary personnel, or delayed logistical approvals to opening international offices to the Committee.

*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 re-

cruits and servicemembers have necessary assistance to complete the process, including attending interviews and appointments.

*New American Integration.*—Cross-agency efforts are beneficial in supporting the integration of new Americans and helping them reach their full potential. The Committee encourages USCIS to collaborate with the U.S. Department of Education on the development of services for new Americans, including English language learners, that enable such adults to acquire the skills needed to function effectively as citizens, parents, and workers in their communities.

*Prevention of Abuses in the H-2A Program.*—The Committee is concerned about preventing the abuse of workers during international recruitment, and continues the direction under this heading included in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47.

*P-3 Refugee Processing.*—The Committee directs the Department, in collaboration with the U.S. Department of State, to produce a report within 90 days of the date of enactment describing steps by the Administration to re-examine and expedite P-3 processing, such as by reducing lengthy delays in USCIS’ initial paper review (known as RAVU) of the relationship between the anchor relative and overseas family member listed on the Affidavit Of Relationship [AOR], and to reduce inefficiencies in DNA testing and processing steps that are required only for P-3 cases, which can add years to average processing times. The report should also detail, as of the first day of fiscal year 2024 and each of the six previous fiscal years, the number of P-3 refugee applicants who had submitted an AOR and were waiting for an initial interview with the resettlement support center [RSC]; who had completed the initial RSC interview and whose applications were not yet submitted by the Refugee Processing Center to the USCIS Refugee Access Verification Unit [RAVU]; whose applications were submitted by the Refugee Processing Center to RAVU and were pending a decision by RAVU; whose applications were decided by RAVU and were pending an RSC pre-screening interview; who completed an RSC pre-screening interview and who were pending USCIS interviews; who had completed interviews and were pending security clearance; who were ready for departure; and have died or gone missing while in the P-3 application process without ever being reunited with their families.

*Refugee Admissions and Processing.*—The Committee remains concerned about the pace of refugee admissions and directs the Department to submit to the Committee and make available to the public on its website not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act the following information for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2024: 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.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the act, USCIS shall submit a report to the Committee and make available

to the public on its website the information described quarterly thereafter on the United States Refugee Admissions Program [USRAP] with the following information: (1) for each fiscal year 2019 through 2024, the average duration of each step of the refugee screening process, the number of interviews, approvals, and denials of refugee applications, the number of cases placed on hold or that are pending, and the use of waivers or other flexibilities to expedite the process; (2) for the current fiscal year, the number of refugees in the USRAP pipeline, disaggregated by status; (3) the total number of Afghan nationals referred to the USRAP, disaggregated by P1, P2, P3, P4, and I-730, the total number of Afghan SIV applicants, and the number of Afghan nationals with pending Humanitarian Parole applications; and (4) the number of Iraqi Priority 2 Direct Access Program adjudications since the resumption of the program on March 1, 2022. Such report shall also include information on the suitability of extending Priority 2 status to Uyghurs and Hong Kong residents.

*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.

*Remote Processing.*—The Committee reminds USCIS of the reporting requirement under this heading in Senate Report 118–85 and looks forward to the briefing outlining compliance with Executive Order 14013.

*Special Immigration Juvenile [SIJ] Visas Backlog.*—The Committee continues the directive under this heading in Senate Report 118–85 and reminds USCIS of the directive to publish copies of SIJ Visa backlog reports publicly.

*Status of Afghans Arriving Since 2021.*—The Committee is concerned about the plight of Afghans who, following the end of the United States’ military presence in Afghanistan, came to the United States and still lack permanent immigration status years later. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act and semi-annually thereafter, USCIS shall brief the Committee on the number of Afghans who arrived in the United States since 2021 and are still without permanent status, the number who have pending applications for permanent status, and the status of the adjudications of such applications.

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

*USCIS Field Offices.*—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, USCIS is directed to brief the Committee on the current budgetary impact of field offices in major metropolitan areas, whether these offices have personnel assigned to backlog reduction efforts, and the impact on staffing should these offices move locations to a less populated area. The Committee encourages USCIS to consider the impact on accessibility of the geographic location of USCIS services as they assess field office locations. If USCIS has moved a field office location from an area with a population of 500,000 people or greater to an area of less than 100,000

people in the past 2 years, the Committee directs USCIS to ensure the availability of services in the prior major metropolitan location.

*USCIS Quarterly Budget, Staffing and Productivity Reporting.*— USCIS shall continue to brief the Committee quarterly on budget operations, including revenue projections, actual spending, and other financial forecasts. At a minimum, the briefing shall detail the spending of each directorate and office (compared to projections), provide revenue and expenses delineated by form type, other agency expenses including payments or transfers to other Federal agencies, and carryover or reserve fund projections and spending. USCIS shall ensure the agency maintains a sufficient carryover balance which is intended to provide stability amid fluctuating receipts. Additionally, USCIS shall develop productivity measures that convey the baseline capacity and capabilities for processing applications and petitions and capture the impact of investments in personnel, technology, or changes to processes and policies on such measures. Updates on USCIS performance against these measures shall be included with the quarterly budget reporting. USCIS shall also include in this quarterly brief to the Committee staffing data, based on the USCIS workload staffing model. At a minimum the staffing data should include actuals from the start of the fiscal year through the most recent pay period and projections through the end of the fiscal year.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	10,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	25,000,000

The recommendation provides \$25,000,000 for the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTERS

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$365,827,000 for FLETC, which is \$2,438,000 above the request and \$8,727,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2024 enacted and fiscal year 2025 budget request levels:

FLETC  
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2024 enacted	Fiscal year 2025 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	357,100	363,389	365,827
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	20,100	.....	.....
Total, FLETC .....	377,200	363,389	365,827

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$357,100,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	363,389,000
Committee recommendation .....	365,827,000

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

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$20,100,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	
Committee recommendation .....	

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

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

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$836,664,000 for S&T, which supports the request and is \$95,030,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to fiscal year 2024 enacted and budget request levels:

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2024 enacted	Fiscal year 2025 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	369,811	383,485	384,041
Procurement, Construction and Improvements .....	61,000	50,720	50,720
Research and Development .....	310,823	402,353	402,353
Total, Science and Technology .....	741,634	836,108	836,664

## OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$369,811,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	383,485,000
Committee recommendation .....	384,041,000

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 \$384,041,000 for O&S, which is \$556,000 above the budget request amount and \$14,230,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. Of the amount provided, the Committee recommends not to exceed \$10,000 for official reception and representation expenses.

## LABORATORY FACILITIES

The recommendation includes \$130,863,000 for Laboratory Facilities operations, which is \$270,000 above the request and \$2,490,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

*National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center [NBACC] Facility Expansion.*—In 2023, S&T completed a scoping study for NBACC Facility Expansion. The requirement for facility expansion would accommodate additional BSL-2 laboratories, the required mechanical support and storage space for the generation of data; a data center with state-of-the-art computational and network infrastructure that is capable of supporting analysis, storage, and transfer of large data sets; and additional Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility [SCIF] space required for the sensitive nature of the work performed. Additionally, there is a need to expand the facility for office/administrative space adjacent to the current NBACC laboratory facility. S&T shall provide a 5-year master facility expansion plan, including year-by-year resource requirements, no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act.

## ACQUISITION AND OPERATIONS ANALYSIS

The Committee recommends \$77,755,000 for Acquisition Operations and Analysis, which supports the request and is \$35,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

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

## PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$61,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	50,270,000
Committee recommendation .....	50,270,000



COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$50,270,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which supports the request and is \$10,730,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. 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 \$40,270,000 to continue the transition, closure, and conveyance of all Plum Island real property and all related personal property to facilitate the transfer of the Plum Island Animal Disease Center [PIADC] mission to the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility [NBAF]. It is acknowledged that the transition of PIADC science mission activities to NBAF is no longer on schedule and encourage DHS, in consultation with the General Services Administration [GSA], to work expeditiously to ensure permanent conservation of Plum Island for the protection in perpetuity of its natural and cultural resources under the management of any future entity. S&T is directed to continue providing semiannual briefings on the progress of these activities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$310,823,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	402,353,000
Committee recommendation .....	402,353,000

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 \$402,353,000 for Research and Development [R&D], which supports the request and is \$91,530,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND INNOVATION

*Bi-National Cooperative Program.*—The Committee directs S&T to continue its engagement in the Binational Research and Development program and work with partners to develop innovative technology solutions for homeland security needs.

*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 cyberattack mitigation. S&T is encouraged to continue to support 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 Wastewater, Communications, and Transportation.

*Cybersecurity Research.*—The Committee directs S&T to continue its efforts to ensure the effectiveness of cyber training for law en-

forcement and vulnerable populations and encourages S&T to continue working with a university partner to evaluate cybersecurity training materials and the social and behavioral impacts on protecting local law enforcement entities and their respective operations. Additionally, S&T shall continue to research how to implement routine activity theory and other crime control methods on the cyber platforms most commonly used by the aging work force, the elderly, small businesses, and other vulnerable targets of online criminal schemes.

*Detection Canine.*—The Committee funds the request for the Detection Canine Program. As the variety and number of national, State and local threats have increased in recent years, detection canines have proven to be an increasingly important counterterrorism tool to safeguard national security and public safety and are force multipliers across various law enforcement units. With support from S&T, the Detective 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.

*Enabling Unmanned Aerial Systems.*—The Committee acknowledges the critical value in the establishment of the common test site for demonstration and research of UAS and is pleased that the site is also available to other Federal, State, and local partners. The Committee encourages S&T to prioritize the Demonstration Site for the JUSTICE project to conduct on-site testing and evaluation for the Department and encourages the close collaboration with the FAA UAS Center of Excellence.

*Improved Maritime Domain Awareness for Coasts and Harbors.*—The Committee recognizes the increasingly complex threats facing U.S. maritime borders. The Committee encourages S&T to continue ongoing maritime systems and sensor studies for the research, development, testing, and evaluation of environmentally powered unmanned maritime vehicles and buoys with surface and subsurface threat detection and tracking capabilities utilizing partnerships with academic institutions with access to established maritime test ranges and maritime support facilities.

*Next-Generation Biosurveillance Systems.*—Within funds provided, the Committee encourages S&T to continue to advance research into agnostic bio-detection capabilities that provide rapid screening of large volumes of individuals. In particular, the Committee is very concerned about the lack of any means to conduct high volume screening at our borders or transportation hubs and believes that the matrix assisted laser desorption ionization-time of flight mass spectrometry [MALDI-TOF MS] being developed by S&T would fill this gap. Within 90 days, DHS S&T is directed to provide a funding plan by fiscal year and transition plans describing how MALDI-TOF MS will be employed.

*Opioid and Fentanyl Detection.*—The Committee supports continued S&T collaboration with ICE Homeland Security Investigations [HSI] with the development of opioid-related investigative, training, analytical and other capabilities and to partner with the Center of Excellence for Criminal Investigations and Network Analysis.

Additionally, the Committee encourages S&T to increase the development of rapid scanning technology and directs S&T to provide a report within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on any research or development to incorporate rapid scanning into screening methods for drug interdiction. Further, the Committee encourages S&T to pursue the development and testing, in consultation with U.S. Customs and Border Protection, of three-dimensional graphene-based sensors that can detect the presence of illicit fentanyl and other harmful substances at the international borders of the United States.

*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.

*Positioning, Navigation, and Timing [PNT].*—The Committee remains concerned about the vulnerability of global navigation satellite systems, and the risk it places on our Nation's critical infrastructure. To safeguard critical communications systems from adversarial threats such as GPS spoofing and GPS jamming, the Committee encourages S&T to support Assured PNT systems research and development that can inform best practices and provide tools to critical infrastructure owners and operators on how best to prepare for and protect PNT capabilities and electronic systems against an Electromagnetic Pulse [EMP] or Geomagnetic Disturbance [GMD] events, or other threats.

*U.S.-Israel Cybersecurity Cooperation Enhancement Program.*—S&T is encouraged to continue supporting the U.S.-Israel Cybersecurity Cooperation enhancement program, as authorized by section 1551 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81), to support cybersecurity research and development and demonstration and commercialization of cybersecurity technology.

*Visualization Tools for Cargo and Traveler Security.*—The Committee supports continued work to improve the data analytics and visualization tools available to the Homeland Security Enterprise Missions to track and inspect cargo entering and exiting the United States, particularly cargo that may contain opioids, weapons, or explosives. Improvements to machine learning tools and technologies can increase analyst efficiency, better target criminal networks, and increase the seizure of illicit goods and materials before they enter the United States. The Committee encourages S&T to engage university partners related to machine learning that can enhance tracking from origin to destination of cargo and people, and to support workforce development for artificial intelligence and machine learning, as identified in the 2021 S&T Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Strategic Plan.

#### UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS

The recommendation includes \$53,537,000 for S&T's University Programs, of which \$45,880,000 is for Centers of Excellence and

\$7,657,000 is for Minority Serving Institutions [MSI], which shall continue to leverage partnerships with top research and educational institutions. The Committee recognizes the importance of the Centers of Excellence program to generate basic and applied research that delivers innovative technologies to the Homeland Security Enterprise.

*Center of Excellence for Coastal Resilience [CRC].*—The Committee acknowledges the work of the CRC and encourages S&T to continue that effort, including CRC’s work in partnership with top research and educational institutions to conduct research, develop tools, and provide public outreach and education in support of the Department’s missions in building resilient communities, enhancing coastal infrastructure resilience, understanding disaster dynamics, and encouraging community and individual action to build resiliency.

*Critical Infrastructure and Cyber Attacks.*—The Committee recognizes the increased threat of cyber-attacks on U.S. critical infrastructure and the need to develop and deploy timely software quality assurance tools for monitoring and timely cyber-attack mitigation. The Committee supports university research in partnership with a National Laboratory critical infrastructure testbed to develop and demonstrate timely hierarchical software quality assurance and timely cyber-attack mitigation techniques for hardware in one or more of the following Department-designated critical infrastructure sectors: Chemical, Information Technology, Critical Manufacturing, Water, and Communications.

*Lithium-ion Battery Fires.*—The Committee notes the challenges posed to the first responder community from lithium-ion battery fires. The Committee encourages S&T to partner with a university-based training entity with the capacity to research and test the impacts of these fires, including impacts to first responder health, safety and personal protective equipment, and develop and conduct fire fighter training for the safe and appropriate response to lithium-ion battery fires.

*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.

#### COUNTERING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OFFICE

The Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction [CWMD] Office, as established through Public Law 115–387, leads the Department’s efforts to develop and enhance CWMD programs and capabilities that defend against weapons of mass destruction and to combat bio-threats and pandemics.

#### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$399,887,000 for the CWMD Office, which is \$19,170,000 below the budget request amount and \$9,554,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2024 and budget request levels:

COUNTERING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OFFICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2024 enacted	Fiscal year 2025 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	163,280	160,163	160,163
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	42,338	33,397	33,397
Research and Development .....	60,938	60,938	60,938
Federal Assistance .....	142,885	163,524	145,389
Total, Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office ..	409,441	418,022	399,887

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$163,280,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	161,198,000
Committee recommendation .....	160,163,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$160,163,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which supports the request and is \$3,117,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

The Committee expects the reports regarding technology maturation and environmental bio-detection and the strategic plan to improve biological detection capabilities over the next 5 years from the CWMD office, as required by Senate Report 118–85, be submitted. Additionally, the Committee expects the report regarding research and development projects for the last five completed fiscal years and a strategic plan for completing, maintaining, or initiating new research and development from the CWMD office, as required in Senate Report 116–125, be submitted.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$42,338,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	33,397,000
Committee recommendation .....	33,397,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$33,397,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which supports the request and is \$8,941,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$60,938,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	60,938,000
Committee recommendation .....	60,938,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$60,398,000 for Research and Development [R&D], which supports the request and is the same as the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

*Environmental Biodetection [EBD] Capability Development and Maturation.*—The Committee remains concerned with the limited progress CWMD is making to modernize its biodetection capabilities, particularly with the recent discontinuation of the Biological Detection for the 21st Century [BD21] program. The Committee understands the BD21 strategy, plan and requirements were no longer supported by identified gaps, leading to its discontinuation. In lieu of that line of effort, the committee recommends CWMD aggressively pursue EBD capability, to include robust engagement with CWMD’s State and local stakeholders, with a particular focus to provide enhanced capability and inform the next generation detection of terrorism-related airborne bio-threats, in order to modernize environmental biodetection. Further, the committee directs the Department to provide a briefing not later than 30 days after the completion of the Capability Assessment Report to outline the strategy to integrate findings into future capabilities followed by a detailed brief in 180 days to include timeline and resource requirements.

*Transformational Research and Development.*—The Committee recognizes the catastrophic risks posed by biological threats and the critical role played by CWMD in mitigating these threats, specifically through the Transformational Research and Development programs. Recognizing the inability of existing and planned bio-detection capabilities to meet today’s threat, the Committee directs the prioritization of research and development projects aimed at countering catastrophic biological risks.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2024 .....	\$142,885,000
Budget estimate, 2025 .....	163,524,000
Committee recommendation .....	145,389,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$145,389,000 for Federal Assistance, which is \$18,135,000 below the budget request amount and \$2,504,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

*BioWatch Program.*—Until a suitable modernized replacement for the BioWatch Program is in place, the Committee directs CWMD to focus on significantly increasing the number of detectable bio-agents, reducing the time-to-respond, and providing a common operating picture at Federal, State, and local levels. The committee further directs CWMD to utilize a threat-based approach that reduces risk by incorporating the latest advanced technologies, while structuring the capability with an infrastructure that allows it to evolve as new technologies become available to achieve longer-term program objectives.

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 provision that provides authority to reprogram appropriations within an account and to transfer up to 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 in fiscal year 2024; 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 2024 shall remain available through fiscal year 2025, subject to reprogramming.

Section 506. The bill includes a provision providing that funds for intelligence activities are specifically authorized during fiscal year 2024 until the enactment of an act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year 2024.

Section 507. The bill continues 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 continues 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 regarding congressional visits to detention facilities.

Section 528. The bill includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds to use restraints on pregnant detainees in the Department's custody except in certain circumstances.

Section 529. The bill includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds for the destruction of records related to the sexual abuse or assault of detainees in custody.

Section 530. The bill includes a provision regarding funding for a Principal Federal Official.

Section 531. The bill includes a provision regarding a report on defense funding.

Section 532. The bill continues a provision regarding protection for a former or retired Government official or employee.

Section 533. The bill includes a provision regarding oversight of the Department of Homeland Security's use of the Technology Modernization Fund.

Section 534. The bill continues a provision related to user fee proposals that have not been enacted into law prior to submission of the budget request.

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

Section 536. The bill includes a provision that prohibits a procurement contract, grant, loan, cooperative agreement with certain foreign military company.

Section 537. The bill continues a provision regarding detainees held in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Section 538. The bill continues a provision directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop, use, and share estimates of arrivals of noncitizens on the southwest border.

Section 539. The bill continues a provision that 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.

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

Section 541. The bill continues a provision regarding funding for the Blue Campaign.

Section 542. The bill includes a provision regarding the TSA passenger security fee.

Section 543. The bill includes a provision regarding the designation of emergency funding.

Section 544. The Committee includes a provision relating to the E-Verify program.

Section 545. The Committee includes a provision relating to the Religious Workers program.

Section 546. The Committee includes a provision relating to H-2B visas.

Section 547. The Committee includes a provision relating to the Conrad 30 program.

Section 548. The bill extends other transaction authority.

Section 549. The Committee includes a provision relating to portability of licensure.

Section 550. The bill includes a provision regarding Special Immigrant Juvenile visa limitations.

Section 551. The bill includes a provision regarding name, image and likeness employment agreements.

Section 552. The bill rescinds funding from the Non-Recurring Expenses Fund.

Section 553. The bill repurposes funding previously provided.

Section 554. The bill includes a budgetary reclassification for the Department of the Interior.

#### PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

In fiscal year 2021, for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), as amended, the following information provides the definition of the term "program, project, and activity" for the components of the De-

partment of Homeland Security under the jurisdiction of the Homeland Security Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. The term “program, project, and activity” shall include the most specific level of budget items identified in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2024, the House and Senate Committee reports, and the conference report and the accompanying Joint Explanatory Statement of the managers of the committee of conference.

If a percentage reduction is necessary, in implementing that reduction, components of the Department of Homeland Security shall apply any percentage reduction required for fiscal year 2023 to all items specified in the justifications submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives in support of the fiscal year 2021 budget estimates, as amended, for such components, as modified by congressional action.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE  
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports accompanying general appropriations bills identify each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

The Committee recommends funding for the following programs or activities which currently lack authorization for fiscal year 2024:

- 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 2—THE CONGRESS**

**CHAPTER 20—EMERGENCY POWERS TO ELIMINATE BUDGET DEFICITS**

SUBCHAPTER I—ELIMINATION OF DEFICITS IN EXCESS OF MAXIMUM DEFICIT AMOUNT

**§ 905. Exempt programs and activities**

**(g) Other programs and activities**

(1)(A) The following budget accounts and activities shall be exempt from reduction under any order issued under this subchapter:

Activities resulting from private donations, bequests, or voluntary contributions to the Government.

Activities financed by voluntary payments to the Government for goods or services to be provided for such payments.

\*            \*            \*            \*            \*            \*            \*

Continuing Fund, Southwestern Power Administration (89-5649-0-2-271).

*Contract Support Costs, Bureau of Indian Affairs (014-2240-0-1-452).*

*Contract Support Costs, Indian Health Service (075-0344-0-1-551).*

Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) for America Fund.

Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) for America Defense Fund.

\*            \*            \*            \*            \*            \*            \*

Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (19-0540-0-1-153).

*Payments for Tribal Leases, Bureau of Indian Affairs (014-0200-0-1-452).*

*Payments for Tribal Leases, Indian Health Service (075-0200-0-1-551).*

Payments to Copyright Owners (03-5175-0-2-376).

**TITLE 6—DOMESTIC SECURITY**

**CHAPTER 1—HOMELAND SECURITY ORGANIZATION**

SUBCHAPTER VIII—COORDINATION WITH NON-FEDERAL ENTITIES;  
INSPECTOR GENERAL; UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE; COAST  
GUARD; GENERAL PROVISIONS

PART D—ACQUISITIONS

**§ 391. Research and development projects**

**(a) Authority**

Until [September 30, 2024] *September 30, 2025*, and subject to subsection (d), the Secretary may carry out a pilot program under which the Secretary may exercise the following authorities:

\* \* \* \* \*

**(c) Additional requirements**

**(1) In general**

The authority of the Secretary under this section shall terminate [September 30, 2024] *September 30, 2025*, unless before that date the Secretary—

**TITLE 8—ALIENS AND NATIONALITY**

**CHAPTER 12—IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY**

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

**§ 1101. Definitions**

(a) As used in this chapter—

\* \* \* \* \*

(27) The term “special immigrant” means—

(A) an immigrant, lawfully admitted for permanent residence, who is returning from a temporary visit abroad;

\* \* \* \* \*

(C) an immigrant, and the immigrant’s spouse and children if accompanying or following to join the immigrant, who—

(i) for at least 2 years immediately preceding the time of application for admission, has been a member of a religious denomination having a bona fide nonprofit, religious organization in the United States;

(ii) seeks to enter the United States—

(I) solely for the purpose of carrying on the vocation of a minister of that religious denomination,

(II) before [September 30, 2015] *September 30, 2025*, in order to work for the organization at the request of the organization in a professional capacity in a religious vocation or occupation, or

(III) before [September 30, 2015] *September 30, 2025*, in order to work for the organization (or for a bona fide organization which is affiliated with the reli-

gious denomination and is exempt from taxation as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of title 26 at the request of the organization in a religious vocation or occupation; and

\* \* \* \* \*

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

§ 1182. Inadmissible aliens

\* \* \* \* \*

Pub. L. 103–416, title II, § 220(c), Oct. 25, 1994, 108 Stat. 4320, as amended by Pub. L. 104–208, div. C, title VI, § 622(a), Sept. 30, 1996, 110 Stat. 3009–695; Pub. L. 107–273, div. C, title I, § 11018(b), Nov. 2, 2002, 116 Stat. 1825 ; Pub. L. 108–441, § 1(a)(1), Dec. 3, 2004, 118 Stat. 2630; Pub. L. 109–477, § 2, Jan. 12, 2007, 120 Stat. 3572; Pub. L. 110–362, § 1, Oct. 8, 2008, 122 Stat. 4013; Pub. L. 111–9, § 2, Mar. 20, 2009, 123 Stat. 989; Pub. L. 111–83, title V, § 568(b), Oct. 28, 2009, 123 Stat. 2186; Pub. L. 112–176, § 4, Sept. 28, 2012, 126 Stat. 1325, provided that: “The amendments made by this section [amending this section and section 1184 of this title] shall apply to aliens admitted to the United States under section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Immigration and Nationality Act [8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(J)], or acquiring such status after admission to the United States, before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act [Oct. 25, 1994] and before [September 30, 2015] *September 30, 2025*.”

\* \* \* \* \*

PART VIII—GENERAL PENALTY PROVISIONS

§ 1324a. Unlawful employment of aliens

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 401. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall conduct 3 pilot programs of employment eligibility confirmation under this subtitle.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION DEADLINE; TERMINATION.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall implement the pilot programs in a manner that permits persons and other entities to have elections under section 402 of this division made and in effect no later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act [Sept. 30, 1996]. Unless the Congress otherwise provides, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall terminate a pilot program on [September 30, 2015] *September 30, 2025*.



**TITLE 49—TRANSPORTATION**  
**SUBTITLE VII—AVIATION PROGRAMS**

**PART A—AIR COMMERCE AND SAFETY**

**SUBPART III—SAFETY**

**CHAPTER 449—SECURITY**

**SUBCHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL**

**§ 44940. Security service fee**

**(i) Deposit of Receipts in General Fund.—**

- \* \* \* \* \*
- (4) Fiscal year amounts.—For purposes of paragraphs (1) and (2), the fiscal year amounts are as follows:
- (A) \$1,320,000,000 for fiscal year 2018.
  - (B) \$1,360,000,000 for fiscal year 2019.
  - (C) \$1,400,000,000 for fiscal year 2020.
  - (D) \$1,440,000,000 for fiscal year 2021.
  - (E) \$1,480,000,000 for fiscal year 2022.
  - (F) \$1,520,000,000 for fiscal year 2023.
  - (G) \$760,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.
  - (H) **[\$1,600,000,000]** *\$0* for fiscal year 2025.

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

**FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

\* \* \* \* \*

**DISASTER RELIEF FUND**

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), \$7,033,464,494, to remain available until expended, of which \$24,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General for audits and investigations related to disasters: *Provided*, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives the following reports, including a specific description of the methodology and the source data used in developing such reports:

(1) an estimate of the following amounts shall be submitted for the budget year at the time that the President’s budget proposal for **[fiscal year 2016]** *fiscal year 2026* 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 Ad-

ministrator on the Agency's Web site not later than the fifth day of each month:

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**CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2018,  
PUBLIC LAW 115-141**

**DIVISION F—DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY  
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2018**

TITLE II

SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

\* \* \* \* \*

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. (a) For **【fiscal year 2018】** *fiscal year 2025*, 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.

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**CORONAVIRUS AID, RELIEF, AND ECONOMIC SECURITY  
ACT, PUBLIC LAW 116-136**

**DIVISION B—EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS FOR  
CORONAVIRUS HEALTH RESPONSE AND AGENCY OP-  
ERATIONS**

TITLE VI

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 16005. (a) \* \* \*

(c) **【Subsection (a) shall apply during the incident period of the emergency declared by the President on March 13, 2020, pursuant to section 501(b) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121(b)), and to any subsequent major declaration under section 401 of such Act that supersedes such emergency declaration.】** *Subsection (a) shall apply until September 30, 2025.*

## DISCLOSURE OF CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

The Constitution vests in the Congress the power of the purse. The Committee believes strongly that Congress should make the decisions on how to allocate the people's money. As defined in Rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the term "congressionally directed spending item" means a provision or report language included primarily at the request of a Senator, providing, authorizing, or recommending a specific amount of discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or other spending authority for a contract, loan, loan guarantee, grant, loan authority, or other expenditure with or to an entity, or targeted to a specific State, locality or congressional district, other than through a statutory or administrative, formula-driven, or competitive award process.

For each item, a Member is required to provide a certification that neither the Member nor the Member's immediate family has a pecuniary interest in such congressionally directed spending item. Such certifications are available to the public on the website of the Senate Committee on Appropriations (<https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/congressionally-directed-spending-requests>). Following is a list of congressionally directed spending items included in the Senate recommendation discussed in this explanatory statement, along with the name of each Senator who submitted a request to the Committee of jurisdiction for each item so identified. Neither the Committee recommendation nor this report contains any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in rule XLIV.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

Senator(s)	Recipient	Project	Amount	Type
Baldwin	City of Sheboygan	City of Sheboygan Emergency Operations Center	\$953,000	Emergency Operations Center
Baldwin	Eau Claire County	Eau Claire County Emergency Operations Center	75,000	Emergency Operations Center
Baldwin	UW-Whitewater Police Department	UW-Whitewater Emergency Operations Center	150,000	Emergency Operations Center
Bennet, Hickenlooper	Village of La Farge	Village of La Farge Storm Sewer Improvements	93,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Blumenthal, Murphy	Costilla County	Costilla-Huerfano Counties Electrical Infrastructure	3,112,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Blumenthal, Murphy	City of West Haven	West Haven for Savin Rock Beach Reinforcement and Resiliency	2,900,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Blumenthal, Murphy	Town of East Lyme	Town of East Lyme Emergency Management for Public Safety Communications	305,000	Emergency Operations Center
Blumenthal, Murphy	Town of Southington	Plantsville Center Flooding Study	290,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Booker	City of Plainfield	Mitt Campbell Field Detention Basin Improvements and Flood Reduction Project	2,412,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Boozman	North Little Rock	North Little Rock Emergency Operations Center	6,000,000	Emergency Operations Center
Britt	City of Birmingham	Village Creek Stormwater Park Floodplain Restoration	3,683,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Britt	City of Foley	Strategic Placement of City of Foley Utilities Underground	5,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Britt	Montgomery Area Chamber of Commerce	Washington Ferry Road Restoration	5,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Brown	Town of Dauphin Island	Linear Dune West End Protection and Mitigation Project	2,100,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Brown	Carroll County Commissioners	Carroll County Tornado Warning System	89,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Butler	City of Citrus Heights	Citrus Heights Emergency Operations Center Resilience Project	206,000	Emergency Operations Center
Butler	San Diego State University	San Diego State University Emergency Operations Center Equipment	128,000	Emergency Operations Center
Butler, Padilla	City of Atascadero	Fire Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Technology Project	1,250,000	Emergency Operations Center
Butler, Padilla	City of Palm Desert	City of Palm Desert Emergency Resiliency Plan	1,125,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Cantwell	Sanmamish Plateau Water and Sewer District	Well 9 Seismic Resiliency Water Transmission Main	1,125,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Capito, Manchin	City of Elkins	City of Elkins Standby Generators Project	205,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Capito, Manchin	Pocahontas County Commission	Pocahontas County 911-EM/EOC Facilities Center Design Project	1,000,000	Emergency Operations Center
Cardin, Van Hollen	Anne Arundel County, Maryland	Columbia Beach Community Resilience Project	750,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Cardin, Van Hollen	City of Frederick	Frederick Flood Solutions Project	576,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Cardin, Van Hollen	Harford County Government, Department of Emergency Services	Harford County Department of Emergency Services Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Equipment Upgrade	1,482,000	Emergency Operations Center
Casey, Fetterman	City of Philadelphia Office of Emergency Management	Philadelphia Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	750,000	Emergency Operations Center
Casey, Fetterman	The Municipal Authority of the City of Sunbury	City of Sunbury Flood Mitigation Project	748,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Cassidy	Ouachita Parish Office of Homeland Security	Ouachita Parish Emergency Operations Center	2,500,000	Emergency Operations Center
Collins	Town of Mount Vernon	Belgrade Lakes Watershed Culvert Upgrade	800,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Collins, King	Town of Baileyville	Baileyville Peppers Brook Culvert Replacement	608,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Coons	City of Seaford	Wastewater Treatment Facility Resiliency	2,325,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Cortez Masto, Rosen	City of Las Vegas	City of Las Vegas—Emergency Operations Upgrades	151,000	Emergency Operations Center
Cortez Masto, Rosen	Humboldt County	Humboldt County—Emergency Operations Center	500,000	Emergency Operations Center

Cortez Masto, Rosen	Lyon County	Lyon County- Emergency Backup Generators	375,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Cortez Masto, Rosen	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	Nevada Division of Emergency Management—State Emergency Operations Center Technology Upgrade.	457,000	Emergency Operations Center
Duckworth, Durbin	City of Rockford	Keith Creek Flood Mitigation	2,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Durbin	City of Springfield	Emergency Operations Center	600,000	Emergency Operations Center
Fetterman	Greater Johnstown Water Authority	Greater Johnstown Water Authority North Fork Dam Spillway Modifications.	825,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Fetterman	Tioga County	Mansfield Flood Mitigation Project	825,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Fischer	Lower Platte South Natural Resources District	Deadmans Run Flood Reduction Project	3,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Gillibrand, Schumer	City of Rochester, NY	Emergency Operations Center Upgrades	75,000	Emergency Operations Center
Gillibrand, Schumer	City University of New York	CUNY Infrastructure Resiliency	1,100,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Gillibrand, Schumer	Erie County Department of Homeland Security & Emergency Services.	Erie County Emergency Operation Center Expansion	1,100,000	Emergency Operations Center
Gillibrand, Schumer	Town of Ossining	Town of Ossining Town-Wide Drainage Study	131,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Graham	SC Emergency Management Division	City of Westminster Emergency Stand-by Generator and Control Center for Drinking Water Plant.	1,314,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Graham	SC Emergency Management Division	City of Myrtle Beach Sanitary Sewer Pump Station Protective Measures.	2,025,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Graham	South Carolina Office of Resilience	Catfish Canal Stormwater Improvements Mitigation Project	910,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Heinrich	Lincoln County	Lincoln County Emergency Center	2,025,000	Emergency Operations Center
Heinrich	NM Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management.	DHSEM Portable Backup Generators and Water Support	900,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Hyde-Smith	Clay County Board of Supervisors	Clay County Emergency Operations Center	1,850,000	Emergency Operations Center
Hyde-Smith, Wicker	Noxubee County Board of Supervisors	Noxubee County Emergency Operations Center	1,750,000	Emergency Operations Center
Kane, Warner	City of Harrisonburg, Virginia	City of Harrisonburg Suter Street Drainage Improvement Project	2,780,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Kane, Warner	Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission	Middle Peninsula Emergency Operations Center Improvements	548,000	Emergency Operations Center
Kelly, Sinema	City of Flagstaff	Flagstaff Fanning Wash Flood Mitigations	1,500,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Kelly, Sinema	Tohono O'odham Nation	Tohono O'odham Emergency Operations Center	367,000	Emergency Operations Center
Kennedy	Vermilion Parish Police Jury	Law Enforcement/First Responder Facility	1,000,000	Emergency Operations Center
Klobuchar, Smith	City of Worthington	Worthington County Drain 12 Flood Mitigation Project	2,700,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Lujan	Catron County	Catron County—Bursum Road/Y Canyon Project	1,125,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Lujan	Roosevelt County	Roosevelt County—Weather Siren Emergency Warning System Upgrades.	263,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Markley, Warren	Acushnet Office of Emergency Management	Acushnet EOC	1,000,000	Emergency Operations Center
Markley, Warren	Berkley Police Department	Town of Berkley Emergency Operations Center	105,000	Emergency Operations Center
Markley, Warren	City of Brockton	Brockton Emergency Operations Center	1,500,000	Emergency Operations Center
Markley, Warren	City of North Adams	Funding for the development of a Regional Emergency Operations Center.	100,000	Emergency Operations Center
Markley, Warren	Town of Norton, Ma. Emergency Management Agency	New Town Hall Emergency Operations Center	36,000	Emergency Operations Center
Merkley, Wyden	City of Toledo, Oregon	Toledo Public Safety Building Outfit	1,000,000	Emergency Operations Center

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Senator(s)	Recipient	Project	Amount	Type
Merkley, Wyden	Oregon Department of Emergency Management	Statewide Emergency Coordination Center	1,500,000	Emergency Operations Center
Merkley, Wyden	Town of Bonanza	Emergency Preparedness Command Center and Resiliency Hub	133,000	Emergency Operations Center
Moran	City of Englewood	Back-Up Generator Procurement	50,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Moran	Johnson County	Antioch Park North Tributary Revitalization	248,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Moran	Sedgwick County	Sedgwick County Emergency Operations Center	2,000,000	Emergency Operations Center
Murkowski	City of Saint Paul	Saint Paul Salt Lagoon & Community Pond Flood Mitigation	500,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Murkowski	Native Village of Hooper Bay	Hooper Bay Revetment for Barge Landing Access Road	5,000,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Murray	City of Carnation	Water Treatment Emergency Generator Enhancement	190,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Murray	City of Renton	Airport Control Tower Replacement	375,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Ossoff	Henry County	Emergency Operations Center Display and Control Systems Equipment	1,149,000	Emergency Operations Center
Ossoff, Warnock	Habersham County Board of Commissioners	Emergency Operations Center	1,200,000	Emergency Operations Center
Padilla	Ulta Water and Power Authority	Ulta Water Supply Protection Feasibility Study	272,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Peters	City of New Baltimore	Ruedisale Point Park Shoreline Naturalization and Habitat Restoration Project	1,500,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Reed	Town of Burrillville	Wallum Lake (Zambarano) Dam Spillway Improvements	345,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Reed	Town of Johnston	Johnston Memorial District Watershed Improvements	1,295,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Sanders, Welch	City of Montpelier	Elim Street Housing Elevation	1,500,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Schumer	Farmingdale State College (SUNY)	Farmingdale State College EOC Renovation	433,000	Emergency Operations Center
Shaheen	City of Hampton Department of Emergency Management	Hampton NH Coastal Resiliency Storm Water Inflow/Infiltration Reduction Project	1,735,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Shaheen	New Hampshire Department of Safety—Homeland Security and Emergency Management	NH SEOC Modernization Project-Phase 2 Technology	248,000	Emergency Operations Center
Sinema	Arizona Fire & Medical Authority	New Construction of Fire/Emergency Medical Services Station #327 (Buckeye Valley Fire District)	1,033,000	Emergency Operations Center
Stabenow	Wayne County	Ecorse Creek Bridge and Culvert Replacement	1,600,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Tillis	North Carolina Department of Commerce	Wanchese Marine Industrial Park Authority Living Shoreline Resiliency Project	3,474,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Warnock	City of St. Marys	City of St. Marys Emergency Operation Center	300,000	Emergency Operations Center
Warnock	Jefferson County	Jefferson County Emergency Operations Center	458,000	Emergency Operations Center
Whitehouse	Town of Bristol	Bristol Seawall Repair	600,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Whitehouse	Town of Charlestown	Rehabilitation of the West Wall and Dune System of the Ninigret Pond Breachway	1,100,000	Predisaster Mitigation
Wicker	City of Jackson	Queens Area Drainage Improvement	1,125,000	Predisaster Mitigation

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025**  
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
<b>DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY</b>					
<b>TITLE I—DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INTELLIGENCE, SITUATIONAL AWARENESS, AND OVERSIGHT</b>					
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management					
Operations and Support:					
Management and Oversight:					
Office of the Secretary .....	54,381	20,085	42,589	-11,792	+22,504
Office of Public Affairs .....	11,125	11,558	11,313	+188	-245
Office of Legislative Affairs .....	7,132	7,410	7,310	+178	-100
Office of General Counsel .....	30,667	31,989	31,763	+1,096	-226
Office of Health Security .....	62,647	57,730	63,795	+1,148	+6,065
Privacy Office .....	18,854	18,588	18,162	-692	-426
Subtotal, Management and Oversight .....	184,806	147,360	174,932	-9,874	+27,572
Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans .....	85,735	86,806	88,079	+2,344	+1,273
Operations and Engagement:					
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties .....	42,964	47,841	43,410	+446	-4,431
Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman .....	11,597	12,103	11,777	+180	-326
Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman .....	28,641	19,777	32,177	+3,536	+12,400
Office of Partnership and Engagement .....	9,839	9,579	9,871	+32	+292
Subtotal, Operations and Engagement .....	93,041	89,300	97,235	+4,194	+7,935
Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	363,582	323,466	360,246	-3,336	+36,780
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Medical Information Exchange .....	8,113	.....	12,145	+4,032	+12,145

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Federal Assistance:					
Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans:					
Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grants .....	18,000	20,000	20,000	+ 2,000	.....
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties:					
ATD Case Management Grant Program .....	15,000	15,000	20,000	+ 5,000	+ 5,000
Subtotal, Federal Assistance .....	33,000	35,000	40,000	+ 7,000	+ 5,000
FEMA Assistance Grants (transfer out) .....	(- 33,000)	(- 35,000)	(- 40,000)	(- 7,000)	(- 5,000)
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management .....	404,695	358,466	412,391	+ 7,696	+ 53,925
(transfer out) .....	- 33,000	- 35,000	- 40,000	- 7,000	- 5,000
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (including transfer) .....	371,695	323,466	372,391	+ 696	+ 48,925
Management Directorate					
Operations and Support:					
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management .....	6,785	7,061	6,987	+ 202	- 74
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer .....	231,526	218,609	185,970	- 45,556	- 32,639
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer .....	150,490	156,232	150,919	+ 429	- 5,313
Office of the Chief Security Officer .....	202,880	190,126	195,322	- 7,558	+ 5,196
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer .....	95,953	101,899	102,233	+ 6,280	+ 334
Office of the Chief Financial Officer .....	118,018	119,692	118,720	+ 702	- 972
Office of the Chief Information Officer .....	627,854	632,552	622,919	- 4,935	- 9,633
Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management .....	18,245	18,702	18,536	+ 291	- 166
Office of Biometric Identity Management:					
Identity and Screening Program Operations .....	270,453	250,801	284,281	+ 13,828	+ 33,480



Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	1,722,204	1,695,674	1,685,887	- 36,317	- 9,787
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Construction and Facility Improvements .....	172,763	186,700		- 172,763	- 186,700
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure .....	77,670	28,543	54,337	- 23,333	+ 25,794
Additional funding (emergency) .....		53,365			- 53,365
Subtotal, Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure .....	77,670	81,908	54,337	- 23,333	- 27,571
IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology .....	10,000	5,000		- 10,000	- 5,000
Additional funding (emergency) .....		10,000			- 10,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	260,433	283,608	54,337	- 206,096	- 229,271
(Appropriations) .....	(260,433)	(220,243)	(54,337)	( - 206,096)	( - 165,906)
(Emergency Appropriations) .....		(63,365)			( - 63,365)
Federal Protective Service:					
FPS Operations:					
Operating Expenses .....	466,777	473,820	473,820	+ 7,043	
Countermeasures:					
Protective Security Officers .....	1,696,479	1,528,205	1,528,205	- 168,274	
Technical Countermeasures .....	41,131	26,778	26,778	- 14,353	
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Gross) .....	2,204,387	2,028,803	2,028,803	- 175,584	
Offsetting Collections .....	- 2,204,387	- 2,028,803	- 2,028,803	+ 175,584	
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Net) .....					
Total, Management Directorate .....	1,982,637	1,979,282	1,740,224	- 242,413	- 239,058
(Appropriations) .....	(4,187,024)	(3,944,720)	(3,769,027)	( - 417,997)	( - 175,693)
(Emergency Appropriations) .....		(63,365)			( - 63,365)
(Offsetting Collections) .....	( - 2,204,387)	( - 2,028,803)	( - 2,028,803)	( + 175,584)	
Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness					
Operations and Support .....	345,410	348,302	348,302	+ 2,892	
Office of Inspector General					
Operations and Support .....	220,127	233,206	233,206	+ 13,079	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued  
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Title I, Departmental Management, Intelligence, Situational Awareness, and Oversight .....	2,952,869	2,919,256	2,734,123	-218,746	-185,133
(Appropriations) .....	(5,157,256)	(4,948,059)	(4,762,926)	(-394,330)	(-185,133)
(Defense) .....	(5,157,256)	(4,948,059)	(4,762,926)	(-394,330)	(-185,133)
(Nondefense) .....	(63,365)	(63,365)	(63,365)		(-63,365)
(Emergency Appropriations) .....	(-2,204,387)	(-2,028,803)	(-2,028,803)	(+175,584)	
(Offsetting Collections) .....	(-33,000)	(-35,000)	(-40,000)	(-7,000)	(-5,000)
(Transfer out) .....					
(By transfer) .....					
(By transfer) (emergency) .....					
TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS					
US Customs and Border Protection					
Operations and Support:					
Border Security Operations:					
US Border Patrol:					
Operations .....	7,316,574	5,223,876	6,425,155	-891,419	+1,201,279
Assets and Support .....	992,273	10,803	1,003,205	+10,932	+992,402
Additional funding (emergency) .....		798,762			-798,762
Subtotal, Assets and Support .....	992,273	809,555	1,003,205	+10,932	+193,640
Office of Training and Development .....	160,862	110,869	128,875	-31,987	+18,006
Subtotal, Border Security Operations .....	8,469,709	6,144,310	7,557,235	-912,474	+1,412,925
Trade and Travel Operations:					
Office of Field Operations:					
Domestic Operations .....	3,933,253	3,892,097	4,168,650	+235,397	+276,553
International Operations .....	157,797	161,843	166,825	+9,028	+4,982
Targeting Operations .....	276,875	283,998	293,495	+16,620	+9,497

Assets and Support	1,029,533	1,015,937	1,088,776	+ 59,243	+ 72,839
Office of Trade	423,587	440,878	442,555	+ 18,968	+ 1,677
Office of Training and Development	77,156	75,633	94,506	+ 17,350	+ 18,873
Subtotal, Trade and Travel Operations	5,898,201	5,870,386	6,254,807	+ 356,606	+ 384,421
Integrated Operations:					
Air and Marine Operations:					
Operations	388,926	405,433	405,433	+ 16,507	
Assets and Support	624,612	610,576	649,002	+ 24,390	+ 38,426
Air and Marine Operations Center	50,861	51,255	51,255	+ 394	
Office of International Affairs	52,892	52,822	53,744	+ 852	+ 922
Office of Intelligence	88,197	95,801	95,801	+ 7,604	
Office of Training and Development	13,539	12,533	12,533	- 1,006	
Operations Support	436,330	434,934	441,047	+ 4,717	+ 6,113
Subtotal, Integrated Operations	1,655,357	1,663,354	1,708,815	+ 53,458	+ 45,461
Mission Support:					
Enterprise Services	1,796,988	1,649,732	1,950,680	+ 153,692	+ 300,948
(Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund)	(3,274)	(3,274)	(3,274)		
Office of Professional Responsibility	354,870	360,168	351,851	- 3,019	- 8,317
Executive Leadership and Oversight	251,745	244,482	263,370	+ 11,625	+ 18,888
Subtotal, Mission Support	2,403,603	2,254,382	2,565,901	+ 162,298	+ 311,519
Unallocated reduction due to CBO adjustment		- 670			+ 670
Subtotal, Operations and Support	18,426,870	15,931,762	18,086,758	- 340,112	+ 2,154,996
(Appropriations)	(18,426,870)	(15,133,000)	(18,086,758)	(- 340,112)	(+ 2,953,758)
(Emergency Appropriations)		(798,762)			(- 798,762)
(Transfer out to FEMA Federal Assistance)	(- 650,000)		(- 750,000)	(- 100,000)	(- 750,000)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure	283,500		345,125	+ 61,625	+ 345,125
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure (emergency)		127,398			- 127,398
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure	380,900		742,000	+ 361,100	+ 742,000
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure (emergency)					
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure:					
Airframes and Sensors	71,583		172,782	+ 101,199	+ 172,782
Airframes and Sensors (emergency)		85,875			- 85,875

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Watercraft .....	4,400	.....	.....	- 4,400	.....
Construction and Facility Improvements .....	92,114	.....	17,000	- 75,114	+ 17,000
Construction and Facility Improvements (emergency) .....	.....	47,350	.....	.....	- 47,350
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure .....	17,673	.....	52,265	+ 34,592	+ 52,265
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure (emergency) .....	.....	12,265	.....	.....	- 12,265
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	850,170	272,888	1,329,172	+ 479,002	+ 1,056,284
(Appropriations) .....	(850,170)	.....	(1,329,172)	(+ 479,002)	(+ 1,329,172)
(Emergency Appropriations) .....	.....	.....	1,329,172	+ 1,329,172	+ 1,329,172
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities (Small Airport) (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary) .....	17,000	24,000	24,000	+ 7,000	.....
Global Entry Program (International Registered Traveler) (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary) .....	346,000	457,000	457,000	+ 111,000	.....
Offsetting Collections .....	- 346,000	- 457,000	- 457,000	- 111,000	.....
Total, Global Entry Program .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fee Funded Programs:					
Immigration Inspection User Fee .....	(823,034)	(854,365)	(854,365)	(+ 31,331)	.....
Immigration Enforcement Fines .....	(841)	(254)	(254)	(- 587)	.....
Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee .....	(58,005)	(61,659)	(61,659)	(+ 3,654)	.....
Land Border Inspection Fee .....	(81,907)	(80,165)	(80,165)	(- 1,742)	.....
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee .....	(723,085)	(821,059)	(821,059)	(+ 97,974)	.....
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Fee .....	(577,500)	(591,360)	(591,360)	(+ 13,860)	.....
Puerto Rico Trust Fund .....	(323,174)	(304,133)	(304,133)	(- 19,041)	.....
Virgin Islands Deposit Fund .....	(11,754)	(14,994)	(14,994)	(+ 3,240)	.....
Customs Unclaimed Goods .....	(4,120)	(3,880)	(3,880)	(- 240)	.....
9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account .....	(61,000)	(21,350)	(21,350)	(- 39,650)	.....
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs .....	2,664,420	2,753,219	2,753,219	+ 88,799	.....

Administrative Provisions							
Colombia Free Trade Act Collections (Sec 203)	325,000	281,000	281,000	— 44,000			
Reimbursable Preclearance (Sec. 204)	39,000	39,000	39,000				
Subtotal, Administrative Provisions	364,000	320,000	320,000	— 44,000			
Reimbursable Preclearance (Offsetting Collections)	— 39,000	— 39,000	— 39,000				
Total, Administrative Provisions	325,000	281,000	281,000	— 44,000			
Total, US Customs and Border Protection	19,619,040	16,509,650	19,720,930	+ 101,890			+ 3,211,280
(Appropriations)	(20,004,040)	(15,934,000)	(20,216,930)	( + 212,890)			( + 4,282,930)
(Emergency Appropriations)	(1,071,650)	(1,071,650)	(1,329,172)	( + 1,329,172)			( + 257,522)
(Offsetting Collections)	(— 385,000)	(— 496,000)	(— 496,000)	(— 111,000)			
Fee Funded Programs	2,664,420	2,753,219	2,753,219	+ 88,799			
(Transfer out)	(— 650,000)		(— 750,000)	(— 100,000)			(— 750,000)
US Immigration and Customs Enforcement							
Operations and Support:							
Homeland Security Investigations:							
Domestic Investigations	2,138,131	2,177,833	2,376,558	+ 238,427			+ 198,725
International Investigations	214,323	201,698	221,198	+ 6,875			+ 19,500
Intelligence	106,651	109,794	109,794	+ 3,143			
Subtotal, Homeland Security Investigations	2,459,105	2,489,325	2,707,550	+ 248,445			+ 218,225
Enforcement and Removal Operations:							
Custody Operations	3,434,952	2,855,894	3,948,054	+ 513,102			+ 1,092,160
Additional funding (emergency)		415,200					— 415,200
Subtotal, Custody Operations	3,434,952	3,271,094	3,948,054	+ 513,102			+ 676,960
Fugitive Operations	159,134	163,593	166,093	+ 6,959			+ 2,500
Criminal Alien Program	296,525	310,570	310,570	+ 14,045			
Alternatives to Detention	470,190	359,649	510,384	+ 40,194			+ 150,735
Transportation and Removal Operations	721,417	423,611	793,211	+ 71,794			+ 369,600
Additional funding (emergency)		225,000					— 225,000
Subtotal, Enforcement and Removal Operations	1,647,266	1,482,423	1,780,258	+ 132,992			+ 297,835
Third Party Medical Care		111,513					— 111,513

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
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 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Additional funding (emergency) .....		45,800			- 45,800
Total, Third Party Medical Care .....		157,313			- 157,313
Subtotal, Enforcement and Removal Operations .....	5,082,218	4,910,830	5,728,312	+ 646,094	+ 817,482
Mission Support:					
Enterprise Services .....	1,199,009	1,183,606	1,203,526	+ 4,517	+ 19,920
Office of Professional Responsibility .....	197,600	202,222	202,832	+ 5,232	+ 610
Executive Leadership and Oversight .....	122,095	89,892	125,918	+ 3,823	+ 36,026
Subtotal, Mission Support .....	1,518,704	1,475,720	1,532,276	+ 13,572	+ 56,556
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor .....	441,515	435,346	463,441	+ 21,926	+ 28,095
Subtotal, Office of the Principal Legal Advisor .....	441,515	435,346	463,441	+ 21,926	+ 28,095
Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	9,501,542	9,311,221	10,431,579	+ 930,037	+ 1,120,358
(Appropriations) .....	(9,501,542)	(8,625,221)	(10,431,579)	(+ 930,037)	(+ 1,806,358)
(Emergency Appropriations) .....		(686,000)			(- 686,000)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Operational Communications/Information Technology .....	35,420		22,500	- 12,920	+ 22,500
Construction and Facility Improvements .....	20,100			- 20,100	
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure .....			4,548	+ 4,548	+ 4,548
Additional funding (emergency) .....		4,548			- 4,548
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	55,520	4,548	27,048	- 28,472	+ 22,500
(Appropriations) .....	55,520		27,048	- 28,472	+ 27,048
(Emergency Appropriations) .....		4,548			- 4,548

Fee Funded Programs:									
Immigration Inspection User Fee .....	(135,000)	(135,000)	(135,000)						
Breach Bond/Detention Fund .....	(55,000)	(55,000)	(55,000)						
Student and Exchange Visitor Program Fee .....	(186,610)	(186,610)	(186,610)						
Detention and Removal Office Fee .....	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)						
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs .....	379,610	379,610	379,610						
Total, US Immigration and Customs Enforcement .....	9,557,062	9,315,769	10,458,627						+ 1,142,858
(Appropriations) .....	(9,557,062)	(8,625,221)	(10,458,627)						(+ 1,833,406)
(Emergency Appropriations) .....		(690,548)							(- 690,548)
Fee Funded Programs .....	379,610	379,610	379,610						
Transportation Security Administration									
Operations and Support:									
Aviation Screening Operations:									
Screening Workforce:									
Screening Partnership Program .....	253,759	280,901	280,903						+ 2
Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits .....	5,302,075	5,940,904	5,714,906						- 225,998
Screener Training and Other .....	272,357	269,100	256,720						- 12,380
Airport Management .....	871,626	924,945	909,087						- 15,858
Canines .....	159,818	162,565	178,125						+ 15,560
Screening Technology Maintenance .....	561,848	544,763	563,085						+ 18,322
Secure Flight .....	137,888	146,397	142,996						- 3,401
Subtotal, Aviation Screening Operations .....	7,559,371	8,269,575	8,045,822						- 223,753
Other Operations and Enforcement:									
Inflight Security:									
Federal Air Marshals .....	808,852	842,945	878,925						+ 35,980
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Crew Training .....	26,681	22,197	27,550						+ 5,353
Aviation Regulation .....	243,766	255,272	298,254						+ 42,982
Air Cargo .....	135,640	140,484	139,921						- 563
Intelligence and TSOC .....	98,793	101,907	101,223						- 684
Surface Programs .....	173,142	118,187	128,344						+ 10,157
Vetting Programs .....	49,525	37,560	46,872						+ 9,312
Subtotal, Other Operations and Enforcement .....	1,536,399	1,518,552	1,621,089						+ 102,537
Mission Support .....	1,069,198	1,091,338	1,073,126						- 18,212

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(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Aviation Passenger Security Fees (offsetting collections) .....	- 3,420,000	- 2,860,000	- 2,860,000	+ 560,000	.....
Legislative proposal (offsetting collections) .....	.....	- 1,600,000	- 1,600,000	- 1,600,000	.....
Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	6,744,968	6,419,465	6,280,037	- 464,931	- 139,428
(Appropriations) .....	(10,164,968)	(10,879,465)	(10,740,037)	( + 575,069)	( - 139,428)
(Offsetting Collections) .....	( - 3,420,000)	( - 4,460,000)	( - 4,460,000)	( - 1,040,000)	.....
Vetting Fee Programs:					
Transportation Worker Identification Card .....	59,400	65,000	65,000	+ 5,600	.....
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Fee .....	21,100	20,000	20,000	- 1,100	.....
General Aviation at DCA Fee .....	600	600	600	.....	.....
Commercial Aviation and Airports Fee .....	10,000	11,000	11,000	+ 1,000	.....
Other Security Threat Assessments Fee .....	50	50	50	.....	.....
Air Cargo/Certified Cargo Screening Program Fee .....	5,000	4,000	4,000	- 1,000	.....
TSA PreCheck Fee .....	360,000	452,000	452,000	+ 92,000	.....
Adjustment based on CBO estimate of receipts .....	- 106,150	- 93,650	- 93,650	+ 12,500	.....
Subtotal, Vetting Fee Programs .....	350,000	459,000	459,000	+ 109,000	.....
Vetting Fees (Offsetting Collections) .....	- 350,000	- 459,000	- 459,000	- 109,000	.....
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Aviation Screening Infrastructure:					
Checkpoint Support .....	40,678	98,912	116,363	+ 75,685	+ 17,451
Checked Baggage .....	.....	.....	13,940	+ 13,940	+ 13,940
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	40,678	98,912	130,303	+ 89,625	+ 31,391
Research and Development .....	14,641	17,990	18,490	+ 3,849	+ 500
Fee Funded Programs:					
Alien Flight School Fee (mandatory) .....	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	.....	.....



	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	
Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory) .....					
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs .....	256,000	256,000	256,000		
Total, Transportation Security Administration .....	6,800,287	6,536,367	6,428,830	-371,457	-107,537
(Appropriations) .....	(10,570,287)	(11,455,367)	(11,347,830)	(+777,543)	(-107,537)
(Offsetting Collections) .....	(-3,770,000)	(-4,919,000)	(-4,919,000)	(-1,149,000)	
Fee Funded Programs .....	256,000	256,000	256,000		
Coast Guard					
Operations and Support:					
Military Personnel .....	5,247,722	5,506,664	5,503,128	+255,406	-3,536
Mission Support .....	420,206	438,504	462,673	+42,467	+24,169
Field Operations:					
Surface, Air, and Shore Operations .....	3,125,281	3,207,551	3,225,830	+100,549	+18,279
Command, Control, and Communications .....	1,261,562	1,313,564	1,312,399	+50,837	-1,165
Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	10,054,771	10,466,283	10,504,030	+449,259	+37,747
(Non-defense) .....	(9,524,771)	(9,936,283)	(9,974,030)	(+449,259)	(+37,747)
(Defense) .....	(530,000)	(530,000)	(530,000)		
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Vessels:					
In-Service Vessel Sustainment .....	120,000	148,000	148,000	+28,000	
National Security Cutter .....	17,100	7,000	7,000	-10,100	
Offshore Patrol Cutter .....	579,000	530,000	530,000	-49,000	
Fast Response Cutter .....	220,000	216,000	108,000	-112,000	-108,000
Cutter Boats .....	6,500	14,300	38,300	+31,800	+24,000
Commercially Available Polar Icebreaker .....	125,000		25,000	-100,000	+25,000
Great Lakes Icebreaker .....	20,000		25,000	+5,000	+25,000
Waterways Commerce Cutter .....	1,000	135,000	135,000	+134,000	
Subtotal, Vessels .....	1,088,600	1,050,300	1,016,300	-72,300	-34,000
Aircraft:					
HC-27J Conversion/Sustainment .....		22,150	15,000	+15,000	-7,150
HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment .....	4,000	15,000		-4,000	-15,000
HH-65 Conversion/Sustainment Projects .....	6,000			-6,000	
MH-60T Sustainment .....	58,250	168,000	168,000	+109,750	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued  
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Unmanned Aircraft Systems .....	500	750	750	+250	.....
Subtotal, Aircraft .....	68,750	205,900	183,750	+115,000	-22,150
Other Acquisition Programs:					
Survey and Design—Vessels, Boats, and Aircraft .....	5,000	9,000	9,000	+4,000	.....
Other Equipment and Systems .....	5,600	5,000	5,000	-600	.....
Program Oversight and Management .....	21,000	21,500	21,500	+500	.....
C4ISR .....	16,000	44,000	32,500	+16,500	-11,500
CG—Logistics Information Management System (CG-LIMS) .....	.....	5,500	5,500	+5,500	.....
Cyber and Enterprise Mission Platform .....	21,500	26,700	26,700	+5,200	.....
In-Service Systems Sustainment .....	.....	30,000	.....	.....	-30,000
Subtotal, Other Acquisition Programs .....	69,100	141,700	100,200	+31,100	-41,500
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation:					
Major Construction; Housing; ATON; and Survey and Design .....	52,500	91,750	184,050	+131,550	+92,300
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure .....	130,000	70,000	253,000	+123,000	+183,000
Minor Shore .....	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation .....	187,500	166,750	442,050	+254,550	+275,300
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	1,413,950	1,564,650	1,742,300	+328,350	+177,650
(Appropriations) .....	(1,413,950)	(1,564,650)	(1,742,300)	(+328,350)	(+177,650)
(Emergency Appropriations) .....	.....	912,202	1,742,300	+1,742,300	+830,098
Research and Development .....	7,476	6,763	6,763	-713	.....
Health Care Fund Contribution (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary) .....	277,000	281,851	281,851	+4,851	.....
Mandatory Funding:					
Retired Pay .....	1,147,244	1,210,840	1,210,840	+63,596	.....

Administrative Provisions							
Coast Guard Museum .....	4,000					45,000	+ 45,000
Coast Guard Housing Fund (Sec. 242) .....	4,000					4,000	
Coast Guard Housing Fund (Offsetting Collections) .....	-4,000					-4,000	
<b>Total, Coast Guard .....</b>	<b>12,900,441</b>	<b>13,530,387</b>	<b>13,790,784</b>	<b>+ 890,343</b>	<b>+ 890,343</b>	<b>+ 260,397</b>	<b>+ 260,397</b>
(Appropriations) .....	(12,904,441)	(13,534,387)	(13,794,784)	(+ 890,343)	(+ 890,343)	(+ 260,397)	(+ 260,397)
(Defense) .....	(530,000)	(530,000)	(530,000)				
(Non-Defense) .....	(11,227,197)	(11,793,547)	(12,053,944)	(+ 826,747)	(+ 826,747)	(+ 260,397)	(+ 260,397)
(Emergency Appropriations) .....		(912,202)	(1,742,300)	(+ 1,742,300)	(+ 1,742,300)	(+ 830,098)	(+ 830,098)
(Offsetting Collections) .....		(- 4,000)	(- 4,000)				
(Mandatory Funding) .....	(- 4,000)	(1,210,840)	(1,210,840)				
	(1,147,244)						
<b>Total Gross, Coast Guard .....</b>	<b>12,904,441</b>	<b>13,534,387</b>	<b>13,794,784</b>	<b>+ 890,343</b>	<b>+ 890,343</b>	<b>+ 260,397</b>	<b>+ 260,397</b>
<b>United States Secret Service</b>							
<b>Operations and Support:</b>							
<b>Protective Operations:</b>							
Protection of Persons and Facilities .....	1,031,766	932,920	1,072,966	+ 41,200	+ 41,200	+ 140,046	+ 140,046
Protective Countermeasures .....	72,374	94,805	84,299	+ 11,925	+ 11,925	- 10,506	- 10,506
Protective Intelligence .....	84,973	98,336	93,333	+ 8,360	+ 8,360	- 5,003	- 5,003
Presidential Campaigns and National Special Security Events .....	243,699	103,567	115,233	- 128,466	- 128,466	+ 11,666	+ 11,666
<b>Subtotal, Protective Operations .....</b>	<b>1,432,812</b>	<b>1,229,628</b>	<b>1,365,831</b>	<b>- 66,981</b>	<b>- 66,981</b>	<b>+ 136,203</b>	<b>+ 136,203</b>
<b>Field Operations:</b>							
Domestic and International Field Operations .....	794,184	827,103	861,818	+ 67,634	+ 67,634	+ 34,715	+ 34,715
Support for Missing and Exploited Children Investigations .....	6,000	6,000	6,000				
Support for Computer Forensics Training .....	48,612	21,712	54,187	+ 5,575	+ 5,575	+ 32,475	+ 32,475
<b>Subtotal, Field Operations .....</b>	<b>848,796</b>	<b>854,815</b>	<b>922,005</b>	<b>+ 73,209</b>	<b>+ 73,209</b>	<b>+ 67,190</b>	<b>+ 67,190</b>
Basic and In-Service Training and Professional Development .....	115,836	146,912	123,297	+ 7,461	+ 7,461	- 23,615	- 23,615
Mission Support .....	610,538	641,440	629,335	+ 18,797	+ 18,797	- 12,105	- 12,105
CR Funding—PL 118-88, Operations and Support .....			(231,000)	(+ 231,000)	(+ 231,000)	(+ 231,000)	(+ 231,000)
CR Funding—PL 118-88, Operations and Support (offset) .....			(- 231,000)	(- 231,000)	(- 231,000)	(- 231,000)	(- 231,000)
Emergency Appropriations (emergency) .....			431,000	+ 431,000	+ 431,000	+ 431,000	+ 431,000
<b>Subtotal, Operations and Support .....</b>	<b>3,007,982</b>	<b>2,872,795</b>	<b>3,471,468</b>	<b>+ 463,486</b>	<b>+ 463,486</b>	<b>+ 598,673</b>	<b>+ 598,673</b>

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued**  
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
(Appropriations)	(3,007,982)	(2,872,795)	(3,040,468)	(+ 32,486)	(+ 167,673)
(Emergency Appropriations)			(431,000)	(+ 431,000)	(+ 431,000)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Protection Assets and Infrastructure	59,198	35,436	53,436	-5,762	+ 18,000
Additional funding (emergency)		18,000	46,000	+ 46,000	+ 28,000
Construction and Facility Improvements	16,400	9,900	9,900	-6,500	
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	75,598	63,336	109,336	+ 33,738	+ 46,000
(Appropriations)	(75,598)	(45,336)	(63,336)	(- 12,262)	(+ 18,000)
(Emergency Appropriations)		(18,000)	(46,000)	(+ 46,000)	(+ 28,000)
Research and Development	4,217	2,250	7,250	+ 3,033	+ 5,000
Total, United States Secret Service	3,087,797	2,938,381	3,588,054	+ 500,257	+ 649,673
(Appropriations)	(3,087,797)	(2,920,381)	(3,111,054)	(+ 23,257)	(+ 190,673)
(Emergency Appropriations)		(18,000)	(477,000)	(+ 477,000)	(+ 459,000)
Total, Title II, Security, Enforcement, and Investigations	51,964,627	48,830,554	53,987,225	+ 2,022,598	+ 5,156,671
(Appropriations)	(54,976,383)	(53,038,714)	(58,195,385)	(+ 3,219,002)	(+ 5,156,671)
(Non-Defense)	(54,446,383)	(52,508,714)	(57,665,385)	(+ 3,219,002)	(+ 5,156,671)
(Defense)	(530,000)	(530,000)	(530,000)		
(Offsetting Collections)	(- 4,159,000)	(- 5,419,000)	(- 5,419,000)	(- 1,260,000)	
(Mandatory Funding)	(1,147,244)	(1,210,840)	(1,210,840)	(+ 63,596)	
Aviation Security Capital Fund (Mandatory)	250,000	250,000	250,000		
Fee Funded Programs	3,300,030	3,388,829	3,388,829	+ 88,799	
(Transfer out)	(- 650,000)		(- 750,000)	(- 100,000)	(- 750,000)

TITLE III—PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY						
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency						
Operations and Support:						
Cybersecurity:						
Cyber Operations:						
Strategy and Performance .....	21,383	23,594	23,642	+ 2,259	+ 48	
Threat Hunting .....	260,139	260,929	269,133	+ 8,994	+ 8,204	
Vulnerability Management .....	208,652	211,193	211,925	+ 3,273	+ 732	
Capacity Building .....	206,661	219,098	212,934	+ 6,273	- 6,164	
Operational Planning and Coordination .....	122,496	125,609	125,700	+ 3,204	+ 91	
Subtotal, Cyber Operations .....	819,331	840,423	843,334	+ 24,003	+ 2,911	
Technology and Services:						
Cybersecurity Services .....	7,417	9,421	9,421	+ 2,004		
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation .....	82,396	82,177	82,177	- 219		
Joint Collaborative Environment .....	272,504	311,044	287,147	+ 14,643		
Subtotal, Technology and Services .....	362,317	402,642	378,745	+ 16,428	- 23,897	
Subtotal, Cybersecurity .....	1,181,648	1,243,065	1,222,079	+ 40,431	- 20,986	
Infrastructure Security:						
Infrastructure Assessments and Security:						
Strategy and Performance .....	15,547	14,934	14,934	- 613		
Security Programs .....	22,096	31,235	19,665	- 2,431	- 11,570	
CISA Exercises .....	26,914	26,493	26,497	- 417	+ 4	
Assessments and Infrastructure Information .....	38,397	41,519	38,966	+ 569	- 2,553	
Bombing Prevention .....	30,309	31,479	29,781	- 528	- 1,698	
Subtotal, Infrastructure Assessments and Security .....	133,263	145,660	129,843	- 3,420	- 15,817	
Chemical Security .....	25,866	41,332	26,193	+ 327	- 15,139	
Subtotal, Infrastructure Security .....	159,129	186,992	156,036	- 3,093	- 30,956	
Emergency Communications:						
Emergency Communications Preparedness .....	46,971	42,764	42,769	- 4,202	+ 5	
Priority Telecommunications Service:						
GETS/WPS/SRAS/TSP .....	50,375	50,680	50,596	+ 221	- 84	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued  
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Next Generation Networks Priority Services .....	4,219	8,129	4,363	+ 144	- 3,766
Subtotal, Priority Telecommunications Services .....	54,594	58,809	54,959	+ 365	- 3,850
Subtotal, Emergency Communications .....	101,565	101,573	97,728	- 3,837	- 3,845
Integrated Operations:					
Regional Operations:					
Coordination and Service Delivery .....	27,724	28,684	28,741	+ 1,017	+ 57
Security Advisors .....	82,375	84,842	84,919	+ 2,544	+ 77
Chemical Inspectors .....	24,700	33,454	26,130	+ 1,430	- 7,324
Subtotal, Regional Operations .....	134,799	146,980	139,790	+ 4,991	- 7,190
Operations Coordination and Planning:					
Intelligence .....	5,060	5,209	5,209	+ 149	.....
Operations Center .....	78,376	92,478	92,478	+ 14,102	.....
Planning and Readiness .....	6,684	6,726	6,726	+ 42	.....
Business Continuity and Emergency Preparedness .....	3,459	3,553	3,553	+ 94	.....
Subtotal, Operations Coordination and Planning .....	93,579	107,966	107,966	+ 14,387	.....
Subtotal, Integrated Operations .....	228,378	254,946	247,756	+ 19,378	- 7,190
Risk Management Operations:					
National Infrastructure Simulation Analysis Center .....	24,424	23,698	23,698	- 726	.....
Infrastructure Analysis .....	109,446	113,233	107,243	- 2,203	- 5,990
Subtotal, Risk Management Operations .....	133,870	136,931	130,941	- 2,929	- 5,990
Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements:					
Sector Risk Management Agency .....	28,982	28,474	28,475	- 507	+ 1
Council Management .....	16,895	14,664	14,699	- 2,196	+ 35

Stakeholder Engagement	43,242	44,545	44,577	+ 1,335	+ 32
International Affairs	10,599	10,718	10,749	+ 150	+ 31
(Defense)	(6,995)	(7,074)	(7,094)	(+ 99)	(+ 20)
Subtotal, Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements	99,718	98,401	98,500	- 1,218	+ 99
Mission Support:					
Mission Support		485,075			- 485,075
(Defense)		(229,926)			(- 229,926)
Executive Leadership and Oversight	62,943		59,983	- 2,960	+ 59,983
(Defense)	(29,835)		(28,432)	(- 1,403)	(+ 28,432)
Enterprise Services	415,563		418,505	+ 2,942	+ 418,505
(Defense)	(196,977)		(198,371)	(+ 1,394)	(+ 198,371)
Subtotal, Mission Support	478,506	485,075	478,488	- 18	- 6,587
Subtotal, Operations and Support	2,382,814	2,506,983	2,431,528	+ 48,714	- 75,455
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Cybersecurity:					
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation	265,279	387,638	313,706	+ 48,427	- 73,932
Cybersecurity Assets and Infrastructure End Items	20,000			- 20,000	
National Cybersecurity Protection System	30,000			- 30,000	
Cyber Analytics and Data System	145,499	83,030	65,265	- 80,234	- 17,765
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	460,778	470,668	378,971	- 81,807	- 91,697
Emergency Communications:					
Next Generation Networks Priority Services	28,623	28,681	28,681	+ 58	
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	489,401	499,349	407,652	- 81,749	- 91,697
(Emergency Appropriations, Defense)			188,000	+ 188,000	+ 188,000
Research and Development:					
Infrastructure Security	793	2,715	2,715	- 793	
Risk Management				+ 2,715	
Subtotal, Research and Development	793	2,715	2,715	+ 1,922	
Total, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency	2,873,008	3,009,047	2,841,895	- 31,113	- 167,152
(Defense)	(2,614,251)	(2,746,701)	(2,583,002)	(- 31,249)	(- 163,699)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued  
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
(Non-Defense) (Emergency Appropriations, Defense)	(258,757)	(262,346)	(258,893) (188,000)	(+ 136) (+ 188,000)	(- 3,453) (+ 188,000)
Federal Emergency Management Agency					
Operations and Support:					
Regional Operations	210,095	228,544	221,824	+ 11,729	- 6,720
Mitigation	75,594	73,885	76,806	+ 1,212	+ 2,921
Preparedness and Protection	278,940	326,555	288,256	+ 9,316	- 38,299
Response and Recovery:					
Response	236,868	237,439	244,269	+ 7,401	+ 6,830
(Urban Search and Rescue)	(40,832)	(37,832)	(40,832)	.....	(+ 3,000)
Recovery	57,531	51,794	57,749	+ 218	+ 5,955
Mission Support	624,962	655,225	651,003	+ 26,041	- 4,222
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,483,990	1,573,442	1,539,907	+ 55,917	- 33,535
(Defense)	(98,089)	(103,650)	(107,398)	(+ 9,309)	(+ 3,748)
(Non-defense)	(1,385,901)	(1,469,792)	(1,432,509)	(+ 46,608)	(- 37,283)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Operational Communications/Information Technology	21,900	25,600	27,600	+ 5,700	+ 2,000
Additional funding (emergency)	.....	2,000	.....	.....	- 2,000
Construction and Facility Improvements	36,250	53,787	59,237	+ 22,987	+ 5,450
Additional funding (emergency)	.....	15,450	.....	.....	- 15,450
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	41,378	.....	7,000	- 34,378	+ 7,000
Additional funding (emergency)	.....	13,550	.....	.....	- 13,550
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	99,528	110,387	93,837	- 5,691	- 16,550
(Appropriations)	(99,528)	(79,387)	(93,837)	(- 5,691)	(+ 14,450)
(Defense)	(46,900)	(78,600)	(65,600)	(+ 18,700)	(- 13,000)
(Non-defense)	(52,628)	(787)	(28,237)	(- 24,391)	(+ 27,450)



	(Emergency Appropriations)	(31,000)			(-31,000)
Federal Assistance:					
Grants:					
State Homeland Security Grant Program (Base Program)	468,000	421,000	520,000	+52,000	+99,000
(Operation Stonegarden)	(373,500)	(331,000)	(415,000)	(+41,500)	(+84,000)
(Tribal Security)	(81,000)	(90,000)	(90,000)	(+9,000)	
Urban Area Security Initiative	(13,500)		(15,000)	(+1,500)	(+15,000)
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	553,500	531,000	615,000	+61,500	+84,000
Public Transportation Security Assistance	274,500	385,000	305,000	+30,500	-80,000
(Antrak Security)	94,500	100,000	105,000	+10,500	+5,000
(Over-the-Road Bus Security)	(1,800)	(2,000)	(10,000)	(+1,000)	
Port Security Grants	90,000	100,000	(2,000)	(+200)	
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	324,000	385,000	100,000	+10,000	
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants	324,000	385,000	360,000	+36,000	-25,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants	319,500	375,000	355,000	+35,500	-20,000
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program (RiskMAP)	281,475	363,750	312,750	+31,275	-51,000
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants	10,800	12,000	12,000	+1,200	
Emergency Food and Shelter	117,000	130,000	130,000	+13,000	
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	40,000	15,000	40,000		-15,000
Next Generation Warning System	293,757		113,000		+40,000
Community Project Funding				-180,757	+113,000
Subtotal, Grants	3,191,032	3,202,750	3,327,750	+136,718	+125,000
Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grants (by transfer)	(18,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(+2,000)	
Alternatives to Detention Case Management Grants (by transfer)	(15,000)	(15,000)	(20,000)	(+5,000)	(+5,000)
Shelter and Services Program (by transfer)	(650,000)		(750,000)	(+100,000)	(+750,000)
Subtotal, Grants (with transfers)	3,874,032	3,237,750	4,117,750	+243,718	+880,000
Education, Training, and Exercises:					
Center for Domestic Preparedness	71,352	70,890	83,972	+12,620	+13,082
Center for Homeland Defense and Security	16,200	18,000	18,000	+1,800	
Emergency Management Institute	32,240	32,042	32,037	-203	-5
US Fire Administration	59,975	65,114	67,108	+7,133	+1,994
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	90,900	101,000	101,000	+10,100	
Continuing Training Grants	14,400	12,000	16,000	+1,600	+4,000
National Exercise Program	20,920	20,745	20,743	-177	-2

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 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued  
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises .....	305,987	319,791	338,860	+ 32,873	+ 19,069
Subtotal, Federal Assistance .....	3,497,019	3,522,541	3,666,610	+ 169,591	+ 144,069
(Emergency Appropriations) .....	(40,000)	.....	(928,528)	( + 928,528)	( + 928,528)
(Defense) .....	3,457,019	.....	(40,000)	.....	( + 40,000)
(Non-defense) .....	(683,000)	3,522,541	3,626,610	+ 169,591	+ 104,069
(by transfer) .....	.....	(35,000)	(790,000)	( + 107,000)	( + 755,000)
Subtotal, Federal Assistance (including transfer) .....	4,180,019	3,557,541	4,456,610	+ 276,591	+ 899,069
Disaster Relief Fund:					
Base Disaster Relief .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disaster Relief Category .....	20,261,000	22,392,000	22,392,000	+ 2,131,000	.....
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund .....	20,261,000	22,392,000	22,392,000	+ 2,131,000	.....
National Flood Insurance Fund:					
Floodplain Management and Mapping .....	221,066	225,207	225,207	+ 4,141	.....
Mission Support .....	18,917	14,578	14,578	- 4,339	.....
Subtotal, National Flood Insurance Fund .....	239,983	239,785	239,785	- 198	.....
Offsetting Fee Collections .....	- 239,983	- 239,785	- 239,785	+ 198	.....
Administrative Provision .....					
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (Sec 308):					
Operating Expenses .....	34,000	34,000	34,000	.....	.....
Offsetting Collections .....	- 34,000	- 34,000	- 34,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Administrative Provision .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency .....	25,341,537	27,598,370	27,692,354	+ 2,350,817	+ 93,984
(Appropriations) .....	(25,615,520)	(27,872,155)	(27,966,139)	(+ 2,350,619)	(+ 93,984)
(Defense) .....	(184,989)	(182,250)	(212,998)	(+ 28,009)	(+ 30,748)
(Non-defense) .....	(25,430,531)	(27,689,905)	(27,753,141)	(+ 2,322,610)	(+ 63,236)
(Disaster Relief Category) .....	(20,261,000)	(22,392,000)	(22,392,000)	(+ 2,131,000)	.....
(Emergency Appropriations) .....	.....	(31,000)	(928,528)	(+ 928,528)	.....
(Offsetting Collections) .....	(- 273,983)	(- 273,785)	(- 273,785)	(+ 198)	(+ 897,528)
(by transfer) .....	(683,000)	(35,000)	(790,000)	(+ 107,000)	(+ 755,000)
Total, Title III, Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery .....	28,214,545	30,607,417	30,534,249	+ 2,319,704	- 73,168
(Appropriations) .....	(28,488,528)	(30,881,202)	(30,808,034)	(+ 2,319,506)	(- 73,168)
(Defense) .....	(2,799,240)	(2,928,951)	(2,796,000)	(- 3,240)	(- 132,951)
(Non-Defense) .....	(25,689,288)	(27,952,251)	(28,012,034)	(+ 2,322,746)	(+ 59,783)
(Disaster Relief Category) .....	(20,261,000)	(22,392,000)	(22,392,000)	(+ 2,131,000)	.....
(Regular Appropriations) .....	(5,428,288)	(5,560,251)	(5,620,034)	(+ 191,746)	(+ 59,783)
(Offsetting Collections) .....	(- 273,983)	(- 273,785)	(- 273,785)	(+ 198)	.....
(by transfer) .....	(683,000)	(35,000)	(790,000)	(+ 107,000)	(+ 755,000)
TITLE IV—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES					
US Citizenship and Immigration Services					
Operations and Support:					
Employment Status Verification .....	111,085	110,230	113,118	+ 2,033	+ 2,888
Application Processing .....	160,055	.....	268,747	+ 108,692	+ 268,747
Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations .....	.....	145,000	145,000	+ 145,000	.....
Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	271,140	255,230	526,865	+ 255,725	+ 271,635
Federal Assistance .....	10,000	10,000	25,000	+ 15,000	+ 15,000
Fee Funded Programs:					
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:					
Adjudication Operations:					
Field Operations Directorate .....	(1,040,649)	(1,177,268)	(1,177,268)	(+ 136,619)	.....
Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate .....	(266,092)	(299,506)	(299,506)	(+ 33,414)	.....
Service Center Operations Directorate .....	(622,267)	(664,569)	(664,569)	(+ 42,302)	.....
Support Services .....	(195,615)	(195,626)	(195,626)	(+ 11)	.....
Subtotal, Adjudication Operations .....	2,124,623	2,336,969	2,336,969	+ 212,346	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued  
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Immigration Policy and Support .....	(1,413,157)	(1,526,859)	(1,526,859)	(+ 113,702)	.....
Refugee and Asylum Operations .....	(424,950)	(546,219)	(546,219)	(+ 121,269)	.....
Immigration Records and Applicant Services .....	(605,761)	(675,328)	(675,328)	(+ 69,567)	.....
Premium Processing (Including Transformation) .....	(1,332,887)	(1,523,963)	(1,523,963)	(+ 191,076)	.....
Subtotal, Immigration Examinations Fee Account .....	(5,901,378)	(6,609,338)	(6,609,338)	(+ 707,960)	.....
H1-B Non-Immigrant Petitioner Account:					
Adjudication Services:					
Service Center Operations .....	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	.....	.....
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account:					
Adjudication Services:					
District Operations .....	(28,663)	(29,151)	(29,151)	(+ 488)	.....
Service Center Operations .....	(27,129)	(27,430)	(27,430)	(+ 301)	.....
Asylum and Refugee Operating Expenses .....	(348)	(348)	(348)	.....	.....
Subtotal, Fraud Prevention and Detection Account .....	56,140	56,929	56,929	+ 789	.....
EB-5 Integrity Fund .....	(8,760)	(8,918)	(8,918)	(+ 158)	.....
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs .....	5,986,278	6,695,185	6,695,185	+ 708,907	.....
H-2B Returning Worker (Sec 406) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, US Citizenship and Immigration Services .....	281,140	265,230	551,865	+ 270,725	+ 286,635
Fee Funded Programs .....	5,986,278	6,695,185	6,695,185	+ 708,907	.....
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers					
Operations and Support:					
Law Enforcement Training .....	324,087	329,349	331,787	+ 7,700	+ 2,438

Mission Support .....	33,013	34,040	34,040	+ 1,027	.....
Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	357,100	363,389	365,827	+ 8,727	+ 2,438
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Construction and Facility Improvements .....	20,100	.....	.....	- 20,100	.....
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers .....	377,200	363,389	365,827	- 11,373	+ 2,438
Science and Technology					
Operations and Support:					
Laboratory Facilities .....	128,373	130,590	130,863	+ 2,490	+ 273
Acquisition and Operations Analysis .....	77,720	77,755	77,755	+ 35	.....
Mission Support .....	163,718	175,140	175,423	+ 11,705	+ 283
Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	369,811	383,485	384,041	+ 14,230	+ 556
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Laboratory Facilities:					
Plum Island Closure and Support .....	1,000	40,270	40,270	+ 39,270	.....
Critical Repair/Replacement Requirement .....	5,000	10,000	10,000	+ 5,000	.....
Detection Sciences Testing and Applied Research Center .....	55,000	.....	.....	- 55,000	.....
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	61,000	50,270	50,270	- 10,730	.....
Research and Development:					
Research and Development .....	259,786	348,816	348,816	+ 89,030	.....
Research, Development, and Innovation .....	51,037	53,537	53,537	+ 2,500	.....
University Programs .....	310,823	402,353	402,353	+ 91,530	.....
Subtotal, Research and Development .....	741,634	836,108	836,664	+ 95,030	+ 556
Total, Science and Technology .....					
Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office					
Operations and Support:					
Mission Support .....	93,916	85,588	85,588	- 8,328	.....
Capability and Operations Support .....	69,364	74,575	74,575	+ 5,211	.....
Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	163,280	160,163	160,163	- 3,117	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued  
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Large Scale Detection Systems .....	35,678	33,397	33,397	-2,281	.....
Portable Detection Systems .....	6,660	.....	.....	-6,660	.....
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	42,338	33,397	33,397	-8,941	.....
Research and Development:					
Transformational R&D/Technical Forensics:					
Transformational R&D .....	39,460	33,820	33,820	-5,640	.....
Technical Forensics .....	6,530	6,530	6,530	.....	.....
Subtotal, Transformational R&D/Technical Forensics .....	45,990	40,350	40,350	-5,640	.....
Subtotal, Research and Development .....	14,948	20,588	20,588	+5,640	.....
Detection Capability Development and Rapid Capabilities:					
Detection Capability Development .....	14,948	20,588	20,588	+5,640	.....
Subtotal, Detection Capability Development and Rapid Capabilities .....	60,938	60,938	60,938	.....	.....
Federal Assistance:					
Capability Building:					
Training, Exercises, and Readiness .....	21,268	23,261	21,268	-1,993	.....
Securing the Cities .....	34,465	36,366	34,465	-1,901	.....
Biological Support .....	87,152	101,897	89,656	-12,241	.....
Additional funding (emergency) .....	.....	2,000	.....	+2,504	.....
Subtotal, Federal Assistance .....	142,885	163,524	145,389	+2,504	-18,135
(Appropriations) .....	(142,885)	(161,524)	(145,389)	(+2,504)	(-16,135)
(Emergency Appropriations) .....	.....	(2,000)	.....	.....	(-2,000)

	409,441	418,022	399,887	-9,554	-18,135
Total, Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction .....					
(Appropriations) .....	(409,441)	(416,022)	(399,887)	(-9,554)	(-16,135)
(Emergency Appropriations) .....		2,000			-2,000
Total, Title IV, Research, Development, Training, and Services .....	1,809,415	1,882,749	2,154,243	+344,828	+271,494
(Appropriations) .....	(1,809,415)	(1,880,749)	(2,154,243)	(+344,828)	(+273,494)
(Emergency Appropriations) .....		(2,000)			(-2,000)
Fee Funded Programs .....	5,986,278	6,695,185	6,695,185	+708,907	
TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS					
OSEM Operations and Support (70 23/24 0100) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	-800			+800	
Management Directorate (70 x 0113) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	-4,100			+4,100	
CBP PC&I (70 x 0532) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	-1,473			+1,473	
CBP BSFT (70 x 0533) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	-1,842			+1,842	
CBP Air and Marine Interdiction (070 x 0544) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	-450			+450	
CBP PC&I FY21 (PL 116-260) (Sec 549) (rescission) .....		-50,000			+50,000
ICE Operations and Support (70 23/24 0540) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	-3,000			+3,000	
ICE Operations and Support (70 x 0540) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	-782			+782	
ICE Automation Modernization (70 x 0543) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	-11			+11	
Coast Guard AC&I (70 x 0613) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	-22,600			+22,600	
Coast Guard PC&I (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	-150,000			+150,000	
USSS O&S (70 x 0400) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	-2,400			+2,400	
USSS PC&I (70 23/25 0401) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	-4,000			+4,000	
CISA PC&I (70 23/27 0412) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	-3,500			+3,500	
CISA R&D (70 23/24 0805) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	-2,000			+2,000	
FEMA Pre-disaster Mitigation Fund (70 x 0716) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	-5,821			+5,821	
USCIS Operations and Support (70 X 0300) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	-40			+40	
FLETC PC&I (70 20/24 0510) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	-47			+47	
S&T Operations and Support (70 x 0800) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	-900			+900	
CWMD PC&I (70 22/24 0862) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	-2,900			+2,900	
CWMD PC&I (70 23/25 0862) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	-19,700			+19,700	
CWMD R&D (70 22/24 0860) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	-2,000			+2,000	
CWMD R&D (70 23/25 0860) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	-11,208			+11,208	
CWMD R&D (70 x 0860) (Sec 543) (rescission) .....	-11			+11	
DHS Lapsed Balances (non-defense) (Sec 544) (rescission) .....	-54,995			+54,995	
DHS Lapsed Balances (defense) (Sec 544) (rescission) .....	-1,240			+1,240	
DHS Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (70 x 1914) (rescission) .....	-700			+700	
Payment from the presidential election campaign fund .....	-320,000	-154,000	-100,000	-99,300	+54,000
				+320,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Derived by transfer from PL 117-58 .....	-364,000	.....	-539,000	-175,000	-539,000
Unobligated Balances (rescission) .....	-718,692	.....	.....	+718,692	.....
FY25 IJA Offsets .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
H-2B Returning Worker (Sec 546) .....	.....	.....	13,000	+13,000	+13,000
Total, Title V, General Provisions .....	-1,699,212	-204,000	-626,000	+1,073,212	-422,000
(Defense) .....	(-3,240)	.....	.....	(+3,240)	.....
(Non-Defense) .....	(-1,695,972)	(-204,000)	(-626,000)	(+1,069,972)	(-422,000)
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)	(20,000)	.....	.....
Federal Emergency Management Agency					
Federal Assistance:					
Sec 205 Grants:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency) .....	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	.....	.....
Grants for Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency) .....	(300,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(-200,000)	.....
Disaster Relief Fund:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency) .....	(200,000)	(200,000)	(200,000)	.....	.....



National Flood Insurance Fund:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency) .....	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)		
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency .....					
Total, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act .....					
CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024					
(PL 118—15 DIVISION A)					
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY					
Office of Inspector General					
Operations and Support (by transfer)(Sec 129)(emergency) .....	(2,000)				(-2,000)
Operations and Support (transfer out) (Sec 129) (emergency) .....	(-2,000)				(+2,000)
Total, Office of the Inspector General .....					
Federal Emergency Management Agency					
Disaster Relief Fund:					
Base Disaster Relief (Sec 129) (emergency) .....	500,000				-500,000
Disaster Relief Category (Sec 129) (emergency) .....	15,500,000				-15,500,000
Total, Consolidated Appropriations, Act 2024 .....	16,000,000				-16,000,000
ISRAEL SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024					
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY					
PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY					
Federal Emergency Management Agency					
Operations and Support (emergency) .....	10,000				-10,000
Federal Assistance (emergency) .....	390,000				-390,000
Total, Israel Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024 .....	400,000				-400,000
Total, Other Appropriations .....	16,400,000				-16,400,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued  
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Grand Total .....	(99,642,244)	84,035,976	88,783,840	- 10,858,404	+ 4,747,864
(Discretionary Appropriations) .....	(90,431,582)	(87,961,959)	(90,729,588)	(+ 298,006)	(+ 2,767,629)
(Defense) .....	(3,329,240)	(3,458,951)	(3,138,000)	(- 191,240)	(- 320,951)
(Non-Defense) .....	(87,102,342)	(84,503,008)	(87,591,588)	(+ 489,246)	(+ 3,088,580)
(Disaster Relief Category) .....	(20,261,000)	(22,392,000)	(22,392,000)	(+ 2,131,000)	.....
(Other Non-Defense) .....	(66,841,342)	(62,111,008)	(65,199,588)	(- 1,641,754)	(+ 3,088,580)
(Rescissions) (Defense) .....	(- 3,240)	.....	.....	(+ 3,240)	.....
(Rescissions) (Non-defense) .....	(- 1,011,972)	(- 204,000)	(- 100,000)	(+ 911,972)	(+ 104,000)
(Offsetting Collections) .....	(- 7,321,370)	(- 7,721,588)	(- 7,721,588)	(- 400,218)	.....
(Emergency Appropriations) .....	(16,400,000)	(2,788,765)	(4,665,000)	(- 11,735,000)	(+ 1,876,235)
(Mandatory Funding) .....	(1,147,244)	(1,210,840)	(1,210,840)	(+ 63,596)	.....
(By transfer) .....	683,000	35,000	790,000	+ 107,000	+ 755,000
(By transfer) (emergency) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Transfer out) .....	- 683,000	- 35,000	- 790,000	- 107,000	- 755,000
(Transfer out) (emergency) .....	- 2,000	.....	.....	+ 2,000	.....
Aviation Security Capital Fund .....	250,000	250,000	250,000	.....	.....
Fee Funded Programs .....	9,036,308	9,834,014	9,834,014	+ 797,706	.....
(Grand Total without Other Appropriations) .....	(83,242,244)	(84,035,976)	(88,783,840)	(+ 5,541,596)	(+ 4,747,864)