

National Security and Border Act, 2024
Summary

**DIVISION A –
NATIONAL SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024**

Title I – Department of Defense

Assistance to Ukraine.

Provides \$15.1 billion for continued U.S. support to Ukraine through military training, intelligence sharing, increased presence in the European Command area of responsibility, and other support activities through November 15, 2024.

Assistance to Israel.

Provides \$10.6 billion to support Israel, including \$4 billion for Israeli missile defense capabilities and \$1.2 billion to accelerate development of the Iron Beam missile defense system.

Procurement Assistance.

In total, provides over \$43.6 billion to be invested in the U.S. industrial base to increase U.S. weapons and munitions production capacity, invest in the U.S. submarine industrial base, and enhance U.S. and allied stockpiles, including:

- \$13.5 billion for weapons to be built by the U.S. industrial base to re-arm Ukraine.
- \$24.25 billion to be invested in the U.S. industrial base to replenish U.S. weapons provided to Ukraine and Israel.
- \$3.01 billion to enhance the U.S. submarine industrial base through infrastructure improvements at public and private shipyards and investments in the U.S. submarine industry and its workforce.
- Over \$2.8 billion to enhance production capacity of the U.S. munitions industrial base.

Oversight.

Provides \$8 million for the Department of Defense Inspector General to oversee supplemental funding. Continues to require the Secretaries of Defense and States to hold Ukraine accountable for weapons transferred to ensure they reach their intended recipients and are used for their intended purposes.

Title II – Department of Energy

Isotopes.

Provides \$98 million for investments in the development and production of isotopes.

National Nuclear Security Administration.

Provides \$149 million for the National Nuclear Security Administration to respond to the security situation in Ukraine.

Title III – Department of Homeland Security

Nonprofit Security Grants Program.

Provides \$1 billion for the Nonprofit Security Grant Program at the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Title IV – Department of Health and Human Services

Refugee and Entrant Assistance.

Provides \$2.334 billion for assistance for newly arrived refugees, including extending authorization for Ukrainians granted parole in fiscal year 2024 to be eligible for the same refugee benefits as those granted parole in fiscal year 2023 and fiscal year 2022.

Title V – Department of State and Related Agencies

Operations.

Provides \$299 million to sustain the protection of U.S. diplomatic facilities in Ukraine, Israel, and other at-risk facilities, and to provide services to American citizens in need overseas.

Economic Assistance to Ukraine and Countries Impacted by Russia's Invasion of Ukraine.

Provides \$11.8 billion for direct budget support for Ukraine, and an additional \$2.2 billion to help build the future of a self-reliant Ukrainian economy in priority sectors such as transportation and energy. Includes an additional \$25 million for USAID's Office of Transition Initiative to support recovery and resilience efforts in Moldova, in Ukrainian territory reclaimed from Russia, and for other regional priorities, and \$50 million for global agricultural development activities in response to food price spikes caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

Security Assistance to Ukraine and Countries Impacted by Russia's Invasion of Ukraine.

Provides \$1.7 billion in foreign military financing to address Ukraine's and other regional partners' air defense, artillery, maritime security, and maintenance and sustainment requirements; \$360 million to help Ukraine reestablish and maintain rule of law across the country; and \$100 million to support export controls, address Russia's sanctions evasion, provide counter-Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives assistance and training, and sustain demining efforts.

Assistance to Israel.

Provides \$3.5 billion in foreign military financing to help Israel reestablish territorial security and deterrence.

Additional Assistance for Partners in the Middle East.

Provides \$85 million for U.S. efforts to support Arab partners in the Middle East, including to enhance border security and the protection of U.S. diplomatic facilities. Provides an additional \$25 million for reconciliation programs in the region, including between Palestinians and Israelis.

Assistance to the Indo-Pacific.

Provides \$2 billion in foreign military financing to support critical regional partners.

Arms Transfers.

Increases the fiscal limits on several Presidential drawdown authorities and provides additional flexibility for transfers of defense articles to Israel from U.S. foreign stockpiles.

International Finance.

Provides \$2 billion through the Department of the Treasury for contributions to the World Bank to assist partner countries in undertaking infrastructure and other essential development projects. Enables loans by the Secretary of the Treasury to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) using previously-appropriated funds to enhance financing for countries in critical areas such as energy security. Extends for an additional five years U.S. participation in the IMF’s New Arrangements to Borrow to ensure the IMF can respond to global economic shocks, and preserves the U.S. veto power over the mechanism’s activation while also protecting U.S. influence at the IMF vis-à-vis competitors and adversaries.

Humanitarian Assistance.

Provides \$10 billion to sustain global humanitarian assistance efforts through the Department of State and USAID by providing emergency food, shelter, and basic services to populations suffering the impacts of a confluence of complex and protracted crises, including in Ukraine, Gaza and the West Bank, East Africa, South Asia, and elsewhere.

Oversight.

Provides \$15 million for the Department of State and USAID Offices of Inspector General to oversee supplemental funding.

Title VI – General Provisions – This Act

General Provisions.

Technical budgetary provisions.

**DIVISION B –
BORDER SECURITY AND COMBATTING FENTANYL SUPPLEMENTAL
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024**

Title I – Department of Justice

Executive Office for Immigration Review.

Provides \$1.42 billion to hire immigration judge teams, including associated attorneys, law clerks, paralegals, court administrators, interpreters, and other support staff; administer grants to provide direct legal representation for individuals and families in immigration court proceedings; and make needed technology improvements to automate court operations and increase case resolution rates.

Criminal Division.

Provides \$11.8 million to support the efforts of Joint Task Force Alpha in counter-drug activities and to combat human trafficking and smuggling in the Western Hemisphere that impact U.S. border communities.

Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Provides \$204 million for the FBI to address the significant and growing backlog of DNA samples collected from migrants encountered by the U.S. Border Patrol. The volume of non-U.S. citizens engaged at the southern border exceeds the FBI Laboratory's capability to process DNA samples for Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) entry.

Drug Enforcement Administration.

Provides \$23.2 million to enhance the DEA's laboratory analysis of illicit fentanyl samples to trace illicit fentanyl supplies back to manufacturers, support the DEA's Operation Overdrive, and bolster DEA's criminal drug network targeting efforts through data system improvements.

Title II – Department of Homeland Security

Management Directorate.

Provides \$61 million in emergency funding to the Department of Homeland Security's Management Directorate for the operations of the Automated Biometric Identification System.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

Provides \$5.318 billion in emergency funding to U.S. Customs and Border Protection. Within that amount, \$1.909 billion is to fund operational costs to manage and enhance security at the border, \$1.087 billion is to combat the entry of fentanyl and other illicit narcotics from entering the U.S., and \$2.321 billion is to expand border security and humanitarian assistance operational capacity.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

Provides \$2.352 billion in emergency funding to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Within that amount, \$921 million is to fund operational costs to expand capacity for managing the border, \$100 million is for counter-fentanyl detection, intervention, and intelligence capabilities, and \$1.331 billion is to expand border security and enforcement operational capacity.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

Provides \$755 million for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to address processing and adjudication backlogs, including work authorization and asylum programs.

Science and Technology Directorate.

Provides \$13.846 million in emergency funding to the Science and Technology Directorate for research in support of combatting fentanyl and other illicit narcotics.

Title III – Department of Labor

Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division and Office of the Solicitor.

Provides \$100 million for the Department of Labor for the enforcement of federal child labor laws and to investigate allegations of child labor exploitation.

Title IV – Department of State and Related Agency

Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development.

Provides \$400 million to address irregular migration in the Western Hemisphere, including by supporting partner country efforts to improve integration and identify legal pathways in third countries for such migrants. Provides \$50 million for Department of State operations related to such efforts.

Title V – General Provisions – This Act

General Provisions.

Technical budgetary provisions.

DIVISION C – OTHER MATTERS

Title I – Amending Compacts of Free Association

Approval of 2023 Agreement to Amend the U.S.-FSM Compact, [2023 Agreement to Amend the U.S.-RMI Compact], 2023 U.S.-Palau Compact Review Agreement, and Subsidiary Agreements.

Grants congressional approval of the 2023 Compact agreements between the U.S. and FSM, the U.S. and RMI, and the U.S. and Palau, respectively, and acknowledges submission of related subsidiary agreements.

Agreements with the Federated States of Micronesia.

Sets forth provisions related to the Federated States of Micronesia.

Agreements with and Other Provisions Related to the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Sets forth provisions related to the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Agreements with and Other Provisions Related to the Republic of Palau.

Sets forth provisions related to the Republic of Palau.

Oversight Provisions.

Sets forth oversight provisions for the Compacts of Free Association between the United States and the Federated States of Micronesia, the United States and Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the United States and Palau.

United States Policy Regarding the Freely Associated States.

Sets forth policies and authorizations to carry out Federal programs and services related to the Freely Associated States.

Additional Authorities.

Sets forth additional authorities related to the Compacts.

Compact Appropriations.

Provides \$7.1 billion in mandatory funding over the next 20 years for the Compacts with the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, and Palau, which includes \$6.5 billion in economic assistance to the Freely Associated States and \$634 million for continued United States Postal Service in the Freely Associated States.

Title II – FEND Off Fentanyl Act

Sanctions in Response to National Emergency Relating to Fentanyl Trafficking.

This title establishing findings that the international opioid trafficking is a national emergency for the United States and that U.S. policy will be to apply economic and financial sanctions in response. Furthermore, this section performs various tasks related to sanctions including:

- Enables the President to use authorities under International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) sections 203 and 205 to carry out this bill.
- Requires the President to impose sanctions on foreign persons who knowingly engage in fentanyl, precursor, or opioid trafficking or in transnational criminal organization activity related to any of those things. These sanctions may fully block all transactions related to property and interests that are in the United States, that enter the United States, or that come under a under a U.S. person's control.
- Establishes that violations of this title will be the same as in section 206 of IEEPA. It grants the President the authority to waive the imposition of sanctions if the President determines, and reports to Congress, that any given waiver is for humanitarian purposes or if the President determines that the national emergency has ended.
- Allows the President to transfer blocked property into Treasury's Forfeiture Fund (TFF) or the Department of Justice's Assets Forfeiture Fund. It requires the President to report, within 180 days of this act, and then every 180 days thereafter, on related transfers into forfeiture accounts.

Anti-Money Laundering Matters.

Amends the Fentanyl Sanctions Act to ensure that, if reasonable grounds exist for concluding that transactions are money laundering regarding opioid trafficking, the Department of Treasury may require U.S. financial institutions to take the actions that are allowed in cases of criminal money laundering, including by imposing impose conditions on any transaction in the suspect classes of transactions.

Requires that the Department of Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) issue guidance, no later than 180 days after enactment, to U.S. financial institutions for reporting on suspicious transactions related to fentanyl, and requires that FinCEN prioritize its investigation work on suspicious activity reports in order to focus on reports that could uncover fentanyl-linked transactions.

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