

117TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 1626

To reimburse the States for border security expenses, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 8, 2021

Mr. CRENSHAW (for himself, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. FALLON, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. BABIN, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. ROY, and Mr. CUELLAR) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

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## A BILL

To reimburse the States for border security expenses, and  
for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “State Border Security  
5 Reimbursement Act of 2021”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

8 (1) Border security is primarily a Federal re-  
9 sponsibility.

1           (2) Due to failures of the Federal Government,  
2 the State of Texas has been forced to provide re-  
3 sources for border security.

4           (3) Since the 2008–2009 biennium budget,  
5 Texas has allocated more than \$3,208,000,000 for  
6 border security in Texas’ biennium budget  
7 disaggregated, as follows:

8           (A) In 2008–2009, Texas allocated more  
9 than \$110,000,000 for border security.

10           (B) In 2010–2011, Texas allocated more  
11 than \$120,000,000 for border security.

12           (C) In 2012–2013, Texas allocated more  
13 than \$222,100,000 for border security.

14           (D) In 2014–2015, Texas allocated more  
15 than \$510,000,000 for border security.

16           (E) In 2016–2017, Texas allocated more  
17 than \$800,000,000 for border security.

18           (F) In 2018–2019, Texas allocated more  
19 than \$663,100,000 for border security.

20           (G) In 2020–2021, Texas allocated more  
21 than \$782,800,000 for border security.

22           (H) For 2022–2023, the State of Texas  
23 Legislative Budget Board is currently recom-  
24 mending an additional \$797,100,000 for border  
25 security.

1           (4) Citizens of border States are being taxed  
2           twice for the same purpose.

3           (5) States using their taxpayer dollars and allo-  
4           cating State budgets to meet public safety obliga-  
5           tions, which fall under Federal responsibilities, im-  
6           poses an undue burden on the State.

7 **SEC. 3. REIMBURSEMENT.**

8           (a) **QUALIFICATION.**—Notwithstanding any other  
9           provision of law, States that have expended more than  
10          \$2,500,000,000 on border security and enforcement in  
11          support of Federal efforts in the ten years prior to the  
12          date of the enactment of this Act shall have all associated  
13          expenses reimbursed.

14          (b) **APPLICATION.**—Not later than 180 days after the  
15          date of the enactment of this Act, the Governors of eligible  
16          States shall submit—

17                 (1) an accounting of all non-federally funded  
18                 border security expenses incurred by the State and  
19                 its municipalities; and

20                 (2) the total sum of such expenses.

21          (c) **REIMBURSEMENT.**—Not later than 1 year after  
22          the date on which the State submits the application pursu-  
23          ant to subsection (b), the Federal Government shall reim-  
24          burse such expenses pursuant to subsection (a).

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