

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2025

JUNE 14, 2024.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. AMODEI, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 8752]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in
explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the
Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending Sep-
tember 30, 2025.

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Overview

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), now in its 21st year of operation, has grown to over 260,000 employees, making it

the third largest Federal Cabinet department. DHS is responsible for vital homeland and national defense operations across eight operational components. From border security to keeping the flying public safe, to protecting our Nation's key leadership and guarding against cybersecurity threats to the country's critical infrastructure, the Department ensures the Nation is well equipped to respond to both natural and man-made disasters. The Committee recommendation includes \$94,421,588,000 in total discretionary appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security, including \$64,805,000,000 within the bill's 302(b) budget allocation, \$6,121,588,000 in discretionary appropriations offset by fee collections, and \$22,741,000,000 as an allocation adjustment for major disaster response and recovery activities. The overall total is an increase of \$4,674,006,000 above the fiscal year 2024 level. The total within the allocation is \$2,965,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 level.

Homeland Security Investments

Investments in this bill are intended to balance competing priorities across the Department's important missions, all of which are critical to the security of the Nation, including providing funding for: physical barriers, border security technology, and Border Patrol Agents; the deployment of additional Non-Intrusive Inspection machines at ports of entry (POEs) to increase the detection of fentanyl; artificial and machine learning capabilities to reduce manual review of cargo and vehicle images; continuing recapitalization of the Coast Guard's surface and aviation fleets, including continued support for the Fast Response Cutter, Waterways Commerce Cutter, and Offshore Patrol Cutter programs; and cybersecurity defense tools and technology to protect government networks and critical infrastructure.

Border Security

For the last three years, migrant encounters have skyrocketed, straining U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) agents and officers in the field. In lieu of managing the crisis at the border through the use of temporary and costly measures that have minimal impact on illicit migration flows, this bill includes long-term border security investments that seek to increase the agency's ability to deter illicit border activity. With the funds provided, the bill sustains funding for a Border Patrol end strength of 22,000 agents and recommends the following: \$50,600,000 for autonomous surveillance towers; \$50,000,000 for workforce care; \$30,000,000 for innovative technology; \$20,756,000 for Border Patrol Agent and U.S. Customs Officer recruitment infrastructure; \$14,000,000 for tactical aerostats; \$10,440,000 for cross-border tunnel threat detection; and \$4,000,000 for Carrizo cane control.

Within CBP's Procurement, Construction, and Improvements account, the recommendation includes: \$600,000,000 for physical barrier construction; \$300,000,000 for border technology; \$53,900,000 for Light Enforcement Helicopters; \$18,500,000 for UH-60 Medium Lift Helicopter conversions; and \$18,000,000 for Enforcement System Unification and Interoperability.

Immigration Enforcement

As encounters at our Nation's borders reach an overwhelming and unprecedented level, and as the number of migrants who have final orders of removal exceeds 1,300,000, it is the responsibility of this Committee to provide appropriate funding to deter, detain, and deport those who do not have a legal basis to remain in this country or those who seek to harm our citizens and communities. In stark contrast to this administration's policies and priorities, the Committee provides appropriate resources for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to fund significant increases for the critical components of a robust enforcement and removal apparatus, such as 50,000 detention beds—16,000 more than this administration requested. The recommendation also includes additional funding for transportation and removal operations to ensure that ICE executes its statutory authority to perform necessary interior enforcement actions.

Transportation Security

The Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) implementation of changes to the agency's pay structure has caused dramatic increases to the agency's budget, which have come at the expense of other priorities. This bill provides \$198,428,000 for aviation screening infrastructure to restore some of the cuts that were necessary to fund the agency's pay structure changes. The bill also restores funding for canine and local law enforcement officer reimbursements.

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security

The bill provides \$2,930,857,000 for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) to sustain investments in securing Federal civilian executive branch networks and helping state, local, tribal, and territorial governments and critical infrastructure companies secure both cyber and physical infrastructure. The amount is \$57,849,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

Citizenship and Immigration Processing

With few exceptions, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) has historically operated as a fee-funded agency, with its operating expenses originating primarily from fees charged to applicants and petitioners seeking immigration benefits. The bill returns to this traditional funding structure and includes appropriated funding only for the E-Verify program. The Committee is encouraged by cost recovery improvements due to the new USCIS fee structure.

Fiscal Year 2025 Pay Raise

The recommendation does not provide funding for the fiscal year 2025 civilian pay raise for the Department. The Committee encourages the Department to find savings to support the pay raise through reductions in non-mission critical areas, such as administrative expenses, contracted services, and non-essential travel.

References in the Report

This report refers to certain entities, persons, funds, and documents as follows: the “Department of Homeland Security” is referenced as DHS or the Department; “full-time equivalents” are referred to as FTE; “Government Accountability Office” is referenced as GAO; “Information Technology” is referred to as IT; “Office of Inspector General” is referenced as OIG; “program, project, and activity” is referred to as PPA; any reference to “the Secretary” should be interpreted to mean the Secretary of Homeland Security; “component” should be interpreted to mean an agency, administration, or directorate within DHS; any reference to “SLTT” should be interpreted to mean state, local, tribal, and territorial; and “budget request” or “the request” should be interpreted to mean the budget of the U.S. Government for fiscal year 2025 that was submitted to Congress on March 11, 2024.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INTELLIGENCE, SITUATIONAL AWARENESS, AND OVERSIGHT

Mission

The mission of Departmental Management, Intelligence, Situational Awareness, and Oversight is to provide leadership and services to DHS components; formulate policy guidance and directives; disseminate intelligence; identify and track performance measurements relating to DHS missions; and provide oversight for all DHS operations.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$404,695,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	358,466,000
Recommended in the bill	281,358,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	– 123,337,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	– 77,108,000

The Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM) plans and executes departmental strategies to accomplish agency objectives and provides policy guidance to departmental components.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$363,582,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	323,466,000
Recommended in the bill	281,358,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	– 82,224,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	– 42,108,000

The recommendation includes the following increases above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level: \$3,702,000 for the Office of Health Security (OHS); \$601,000 for the Office of General Counsel; and \$46,000 for the Office of Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman.

The recommendation includes the following decreases below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level: \$36,754,000 for the Office of the Secretary; \$28,641,000 for the Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman; \$18,345,000 for the Office of Strategy, Policy, and

Plans; \$875,000 for the Office of Privacy; \$639,000 for the Office of Public Affairs; \$604,000 for the Office of Partnership and Engagement; \$393,000 for the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties; and \$322,000 for the Office of Legislative Affairs.

2026 FIFA World Cup.—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 U.S. However, the Committee is concerned with the lack of Departmental budget planning for the 2026 World Cup. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary is directed to brief the Committee on the estimated Department budgetary requirements, security, and other logistical support required to adequately prepare for the 2026 FIFA World Cup.

2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games.—The Secretary designated the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Los Angeles, California as a National Special Security Event (NSSE), which commits the Department to develop event security and incident management plans to ensure the safety of all participants. Because significant resources will need to be dedicated to this effort over the next four years, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act that details the full scope of the Department's obligations for this NSSE. The report shall include the nature of the Department's coordination with other Federal agencies and departments, as well as representatives of the relevant state and local government entities, and the organizing committee involved in the 2028 Games. The report shall also include the Department's projected resource needs for this NSSE for fiscal year 2026 through fiscal year 2029, including specific account details for each fiscal year highlighting any projected shortfalls.

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 Department shall 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 actions 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 Barriers.—The Committee directs the Secretary to coordinate with the Secretary of Defense to submit a report not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act and quarterly thereafter that lists the contracts, including the cost of each contract, to store and maintain unused panels for the border wall.

Border and Immigration Related Data and Transparency.—Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter, the Secretary, in consultation with other appropriate Federal officials, shall submit to the Committee a report that details the situational awareness of the southern border that includes data related to the number of “turn backs,” “got aways,” and monthly apprehension rate data by sector. For the purposes of this reporting requirement, the Department shall use the definitions provided in section 223 of title 6, United States Code. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is also directed to ensure a review by third party statistical experts on the current process, assumptions, and formulas used to derive the “got aways” estimates and any proposed changes to improve such estimates, including proposed changes to statutory definitions, if any. Additionally, the Department shall provide to the Committee and shall post on a publicly accessible website by the 15th of each month the following, delineating requests received and granted by entity, including CBP, Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services:

- (1) DHS’s total detention capacity as well as usage rate during the previous month;
- (2) the total monthly number of “applicants for admission” under 8 U.S.C 1225 paroled into the United States during the previous month;
- (3) the total monthly number of “applicants for admission” under 8 U.S.C 1225 released into the United States, paroled or otherwise, during the previous month;
- (4) the total number of individuals paroled into the United States during the previous month;
- (5) of the total number of individuals paroled, the rationale for each grant, and its duration; and
- (6) the total number of referrals for prosecution made to the Department of Justice (DOJ) for illegal entry or illegal reentry during the previous month.

Child Well-Being Specialists.—The recommendation restores the proposed reduction of \$3,311,000, providing a total of \$18,050,000, for the Child Well-Being Specialists program. The Committee continues the reporting directive under the heading, “Child Welfare Professionals” in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47.

Counter-Drug Efforts in the Caribbean.—The Committee notes that Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands are targets for transnational criminal organizations seeking to import illicit narcotics and other contraband into the continental U.S. given their strategic location in the Eastern Caribbean. The Committee expects the Secretary to continue prioritizing border security and counter-drug efforts in and around Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin

Islands, including through the Department-led Caribbean Border Interagency Group and Joint Interagency Task Force-South.

Detention Space Report.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and semiannually thereafter, consistent with the requirements found in section 1368 of title 8, United States Code, the Office of Homeland Security Statistics (OHSS), in coordination with ICE, shall submit the required report to the Committee.

Family Expedited Removal Management (FERM) Program.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and monthly thereafter, the Department shall make available a report, on a publicly accessible website in a downloadable, searchable format, with not less than the previous twelve months of monthly data, the following records on family units enrolled in FERM:

- (1) the number of family units enrolled in FERM, broken down by nationality; and
- (2) 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 Notice to Appear (NTA), or administratively closed, disaggregated by:
 - (a) nationality;
 - (b) city of FERM participation;
 - (c) asylum office jurisdiction;
 - (d) whether the family was represented by counsel at the CF interview;
 - (e) whether a family with a positive CF decision was referred to Immigration and Nationality Act 240 proceedings or an Asylum Merits Interview;
 - (f) the number of family units and the number of individuals comprising each family unit removed from the U.S.; and
 - (g) the number of family units (including the number of individuals comprising each family unit) who did not appear for their scheduled CF interview.

Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force.—The Committee is concerned with the importation of products made with forced labor. The recommendation provides \$5,000,000 for technology acquisition to create tools to aid in Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act entity list targeting, including database creation, secure compartmented information facility system updates, and other contract support.

Joint Requirements Council (JRC).—The recommendation rejects the proposed transfer of the JRC to the Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer. The explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47 required both a wind down plan and an identification of alternative methods to improve the management and resourcing of joint requirements in lieu of funding the JRC. The Committee strongly encourages the Department to provide a robust plan that is more than just a name change. Anything less than a wholesale change in the way the Department manages joint requirements is not consistent with congressional intent.

Law Enforcement Support.—The Department is directed to continue quarterly reporting, on a publicly accessible website, on requests to DHS law enforcement components for support in the form of personnel, aircraft, or other assets, consistent with the require-

ment under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328. Support to a non-Federal entity in a location where First Amendment protected activity is occurring should only be provided if approved in advance by the Secretary, the Deputy Secretary, or the Under Secretary for Management. The Department shall notify the Committee not more than 48 hours after the approval of such support.

Limited English Proficiency (LEP).—The Committee is aware of the efforts by the Department to improve communications to reach LEP communities, including through mediums such as television and radio. The Committee encourages the Department to review communication practices, including through digital, television, and radio advertising, and create uniform applications of such practices across all DHS components to strengthen communications with LEP communities.

Migrant Medical Care.—The Department is reminded of the requirement under this heading in House Report 118–123. The Committee looks forward to receiving this briefing and the required supporting information.

National Strategy to Counter Antisemitism.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Department shall release a public report detailing its plans to implement the National Strategy to Counter Antisemitism, including any actions taken as of the date of the release of the report.

Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL).—CRCL shall continue to ensure that all individuals whose complaints are investigated receive a final report or recommendations memorandum, including findings of fact, conclusions, and recommendations within 30 days of submission. CRCL shall ensure that such information is included in its annual report to Congress and that the report be posted on the CRCL website, consistent with individual privacy protections.

Office of Health Security (OHS).—The recommendation provides \$2,500,000 for OHS for strategic hiring needs and to build-out its mission support capabilities, to include acquisition, IT, finance, human resources, and communications to support the office’s growing responsibilities and oversight. The Committee reminds the Department that OHS shall review all contracts that broadly impact how the Department delivers healthcare, including maternal and postpartum care, to individuals in its custody and to departmental personnel. This includes any contracts related to electronic health or medical records.

Additionally, OHS, in coordination with DHS components, shall develop requirements for medical services and measurable performance standards for current and future healthcare records systems. Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, DHS shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the feasibility of consolidating the Department’s non-military healthcare records systems into OHS. Further, the briefing shall include an estimate of any funding, personnel, and procurement impacts, related oversight considerations, and a discussion of any necessary changes in legal authorities, and it shall provide a plan for how such a transition would occur, to include any transfers of funding, personnel, or functions.

Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman (OIDO).—The recommendation includes no funds for OIDO. The Committee supports appropriate levels of oversight for every population detained by DHS to guard against abuse and ensure those in DHS custody reside in safe, secure, and humane conditions. However, there are no fewer than 15 organizations throughout the government, and at least eight within the DHS enterprise alone, that are charged with varying degrees of responsibility to ensure detained populations are treated in a manner consistent with the law and DHS policy.

Official Reception and Representation Expenses.—DHS shall continue to submit quarterly obligation reports for official reception and representation expenses, as in prior years. Prior to the obligation of any funds for reception and representation expenses to purchase collectibles or memorabilia, the Department shall provide the Committee no less than 14 days advance written notification describing the purpose of such purchases and the projected costs.

Outreach to Tribes and Rural Areas.—The Office of Partnership and Engagement is encouraged to increase its outreach efforts to rural communities and tribes in support of the homeland security mission, including members of Federally recognized Indian tribes with reservation lands that cross over the U.S.-Canada border.

Radiation Portal Technology Enhancement and Replacement (RAPTER).—The Committee is concerned about the continued failure by the Department to develop and articulate an acquisition plan to replace approximately 1,400 aging and obsolete Radiation Portal Monitor systems (RPMs) at U.S. land and sea POEs—formerly known as RAPTER. Briefings required by Public Law 117–328 on this program showed little progress towards a plan to modernize RPMs. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary to submit a report not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the Department’s plan to modernize RPMs nationwide. This report shall articulate requirements and timelines for an RPM modernization program to replace RAPTER; a related acquisition strategy; plans to engage industry on requirements development; and recommendations on where the program should reside within the Department, including whether moving RPM modernization responsibilities from the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office (CWMD) to CBP would benefit the program.

Rural Broadband Access.—To expand rural broadband infrastructure in unserved rural areas and tribal lands along the southern and northern borders, the Committee encourages the Secretary to identify opportunities for public-private partnerships with broadband providers to incorporate affordable public accessible broadband into current and future tactical infrastructure projects. The Committee reminds the Department of the briefing on these efforts that was required by the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103 that is now over two years overdue.

Simulation-Based Emergency Preparedness Network.—The Committee encourages DHS to support the development and implementation of simulation-based emergency preparedness network programs. These programs ensure that the first responder and first receiver health workforce receive high-quality, pertinent, evidence-based training required to care for people injured before, during, and after emergencies and disasters, particularly those in rural and remote areas. This effort may include increasing live and vir-

tual content delivery capacity at accredited healthcare simulation centers, establishing partnerships with academic health institutions and systems in developing training to the first responder and first receiver health workforce, expanding relevant content and access at DHS training facilities, developing appropriate governance on data management, and outfitting Health Professional Shortage Areas, Medically Underserved Areas, or mission aligned tribal entities with necessary health security simulation hardware and software assets.

Southwest Border Contingency Fund.—For the last three years, this administration has focused on “managing” the border, which in practice has meant building more capacity to process aliens more quickly into the country, rather than deterring further illicit entry by enforcing the Nation’s immigration laws. The administration’s request doubles down on that failed policy through a \$4,700,000,000 slush fund which would be released in tranches by increasing levels of illegal migration. Such a structure incentivizes the Department to do nothing to secure the border and deter migrants from making a dangerous journey to this country. Increased encounters at the border indicate that migrants view the border as “open for business.” Opening false “pathways” under the illusion of an orderly process only exacerbates the problem, giving false hope to many migrants who have no legal basis for entry. In lieu of providing this funding, the Committee urges the Secretary to swiftly reverse course and send a message that migrants will be expeditiously sent home by securing the border and robustly enforcing immigration laws already available under Title 8, United States Code. The Committee notes that the Southwest Border Contingency Fund was rejected on a bi-partisan and bi-cameral basis in fiscal year 2024. For the second year in a row, the recommendation does not include the proposed Fund.

Telemental Health and Employee Assistance Pilot.—The recommendation provides \$3,000,000 to continue and expand the pilot efforts, as described in House Report 118–123.

Terrorism Watch List.—The Department shall notify the Committee within seven days if an individual on the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) Terrorist Screening Dataset (TSDS) is encountered by the Department at or between a POE.

Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCO) Recruiting.—The Committee notes the dangers posed by TCOs and their illegal smuggling and trafficking activities along the U.S.-Mexico border. The Committee is also aware that TCOs have increasingly sought to recruit minors in U.S. border communities to assist with illegal smuggling and trafficking activities. To better understand the prevalence of TCO engagement with minors in the U.S., the Secretary is directed to report to the Committee within one year of the date of enactment of this Act on the influence of TCOs in border communities, including:

- (1) the number of encounters Federal law enforcement has had with U.S. citizens or otherwise lawfully present aliens under 18 years of age working with or on behalf of known TCO’s for illegal smuggling or trafficking purposes within 100 miles of the U.S.-Mexico border; and
- (2) strategies for the Department of Homeland Security to work with any necessary Federal and SLTT entities to combat

TCO's recruiting individuals under 18 years of age in the U.S. for illegal smuggling and trafficking activities.

TSDS Encounters.—Individuals on the FBI TSDS encountered at or between POEs may include family members or associates of a known or suspected terrorist, or individuals incorrectly identified as TSDS matches who the Department determines, after evaluation in coordination with the FBI, do not pose a homeland security threat. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter, the Department shall provide a report 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 POEs poses a homeland security threat that needs to be mitigated and the total number of individuals determined to pose such a threat. This report shall also include the location of each encounter, the individual's nationality, the individual's post-apprehension outcome, and any other available information. This report shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

Volunteer Force.—Prior to approving a DHS volunteer deployment, the Department shall ensure that the operational impacts of the volunteer's support outweigh any impacts to the volunteer's employing organization and core mission duties. Further, the Committee is concerned that certain deployments are not voluntary or fall outside the scope of the volunteer program within the Department and encourages the Department to ensure that deployments consist only of employees who affirmatively volunteer. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter, the Secretary shall transmit a report to the Committee detailing the number of volunteers determined to be eligible and ineligible for a DHS deployment, the components they work for, their job classification, and determining factors of the decisions made. Additionally, the Secretary shall include in the report any mandatory deployments and the impact on operations that these deployments have.

Women, Peace, and Security (WPS).—The Committee continues to support this program and directs the Department to continue to implement the requirements in the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–68). Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, DHS shall submit a report and provide a briefing to the Committee and to the co-chairs of the bipartisan Women, Peace, and Security Caucus detailing plans for CRCL to implement the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017, the U.S. Strategy on Women, Peace, and Security, and the Department's WPS implementation plan. The briefing shall include details on plans to hire and train qualified and dedicated advisors to ensure programming is accessible and that women's equality is addressed. The briefing shall also include plans to bolster WPS efforts in the Department, plans to provide department-wide training to ensure officials understand how the inclusion of women increases the effectiveness of security-related policies and programs, and new WPS programming being developed.

Women in Law Enforcement.—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 informa-

tion 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.

Workforce Wellness and Suicide Prevention.—The recommendation provides \$1,400,000 to expand Department-wide workforce wellness and suicide prevention efforts. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, OHS shall provide an update to the Committee on the status of these efforts and its plans for this funding. Additionally, the Committee encourages OHS to consider using these funds to address work related stressors known to impact law enforcement officers, including but not limited to depression, anxiety, financial hardship, domestic violence, and alcohol abuse.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$8,113,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	— —
Recommended in the bill	— —
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	—8,113,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	— —

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$33,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	35,000,000
Recommended in the bill	— —
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	—33,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	—35,000,000

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024 ¹	\$4,187,024,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	4,008,085,000
Recommended in the bill	3,720,430,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	—466,594,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	—287,655,000

¹The amounts for each fiscal year include appropriations for the Federal Protective Service that are entirely offset by fee collections from other Federal agencies, which for fiscal year 2025 are estimated by the Congressional Budget Office at \$2,028,803,000.

Mission

The mission of the Management Directorate is to provide enterprise leadership and management and business administration services for the Department, as well as biometric and identity management services.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$1,722,204,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	1,695,674,000
Recommended in the bill	1,637,290,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	– 84,914,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	– 58,384,000

The recommendation provides \$1,637,290,000 for Operations and Support, \$84,914,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. The recommendation provides \$4,500,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for a maritime domain awareness platform that leverages artificial intelligence capabilities. The recommendation does not include funding for electric vehicle procurement, the establishment of a Chief Employment Experience Office, the establishment of an Artificial Intelligence Office, the Customer Experience initiative, and restoring fiscal year 2024 contract services reductions.

Budget Justifications.—The Department is expected to provide complete justification materials for the fiscal year 2026 budget request, including details for each office and program, and to clearly describe and account for current services, transfers, adjustments to base, and program changes. In addition to the detail provided in current reporting, the justifications shall incorporate output from predictive models used by DHS component agencies. For each relevant program area, justifications shall clearly describe and quantify the projections used to inform resource requests, indicate the offices and components impacted by the projections, and confirm whether the budget requests for those offices and components were developed using the same assumptions. In addition, the Chief Financial Officer (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 and the structure, terminology, and format of such budget materials are standardized to the greatest extent possible.

Compliance with 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (IDEA).—The Department is reminded of the requirement found under this heading in House Report 118–123.

Component Staffing Plans.—The Department shall submit staffing plans to the Committee on a quarterly basis and shall ensure such plans are aligned to the budget justification materials at the PPA level.

Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems.—The Department is reminded of the requirement found under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328.

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.

Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology (HART) System.—The Committee remains concerned given continued delays and cost overruns for achieving initial operating capability of the HART system. The recommendation provides the requested funding for HART within Operations and Support; however, no additional Procurement, Construction, and Improvements funding is provided given the lack of an updated schedule and feasible execution plan. The Committee eagerly awaits the follow-on report to GAO–21–386 detailing HART’s cost, schedule, and implementation of selected privacy requirements.

The Department is directed to continue to brief the Committee monthly on system development, associated costs, and schedule until full operational capability of HART is achieved.

Obligation Plans.—The Department shall continue to submit obligation plans on a quarterly basis consistent with direction provided in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 114–113. Additionally, the CFO shall require the use of a uniform obligation plan template aligned with the budget justification materials to ensure consistency across components, which shall include quarterly spending targets for each account and PPA. The CFO shall be responsible for ensuring that components with major acquisition programs include the breakout of these programs within their quarterly plans and provide additional context to describe and justify any changes from the prior submission.

Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM).—OBIM is directed to continue briefing the Committee on a semiannual basis on its workload, service levels, staffing, modernization efforts, and other operations. The recommendation includes \$250,212,000 for OBIM.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$260,433,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	283,608,000
Recommended in the bill	54,337,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	– 206,096,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	– 229,271,000

The recommendation includes \$16,874,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for Financial Systems Modernization (FSM) and HART. The recommendation includes no funding for the National Capitol Region (NCR) headquarters consolidation.

FSM Acquisition.—The recommendation includes \$6,874,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for FSM. The Department shall brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on progress of the Department-wide financial systems modernization, plans for the project in future fiscal years, and lessons learned from components that have transitioned from legacy financial systems.

NCR Headquarters Consolidation.—The Department is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on all current and future projects as outlined in the NCR DHS Lease Consolidation Plan. The briefing shall include an updated cost-benefit analysis for future projects that incorporates present-day market rental rates for commercial real estate. As office vacancies in NCR remain high, the Department is

encouraged to continuously evaluate if future construction is cost advantageous in lieu of long-term leases.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$2,204,387,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	2,028,803,000
Recommended in the bill	2,028,803,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	– 175,584,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	– – –

Mission

The Federal Protective Service (FPS) delivers law enforcement and protective security services to Federally owned, leased, or operated facilities.

The Committee recommends \$2,028,803,000 for the FPS, as requested, which is fully offset by fees collected from FPS customer agencies.

INTELLIGENCE, ANALYSIS, AND SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

Mission

The missions supported through Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness are twofold: to equip the Homeland Security Enterprise with timely intelligence and information to keep the homeland safe, secure, and resilient and to provide operations coordination, information sharing, situational awareness, a common operating picture, and departmental continuity.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$345,410,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	348,302,000
Recommended in the bill	345,360,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	– 50,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	– 2,942,000

The recommendation includes \$345,360,000 for Operations and Support, which is \$50,000 below 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 PPAs.

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 in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103.

Cyber Harassment Threat Assessment.—The Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) shall develop a threat assessment of acts of cyber harassment and online doxing perpetrated by foreign malign actors, including terrorists and other malicious groups, particularly those targeting government entities and personnel. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, I&A shall submit the results of this assessment to the Committee and publicly disseminate.

Information Sharing to Prevent School Violence.—The Department is reminded of the requirement found under this heading in House Report 118–123.

Intelligence Expenditure Plan.—The Department’s Chief Intelligence Officer is directed to brief the Committee on the fiscal year 2025 expenditure plan for I&A within 60 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 2021 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 in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103, updated for fiscal year 2025.

Intelligence Sharing on the Southern Border.—The ongoing crisis at the southern border highlights the need for strong collaboration between the Department and SLTT partners. Timeliness is critical to effective intelligence and information sharing to target cartels and other nefarious actors facilitating transnational illicit activity. The Committee strongly encourages I&A to develop a strategy to better leverage fusion centers to share actionable information with SLTT partners in a timely fashion to improve border security.

Semiannual Intelligence Threat Briefings.—The Committee recognizes I&A’s unique role in the Intelligence Community by disseminating intelligence to SLTT and private sector partners in order to identify and mitigate threats to the Homeland. I&A shall provide semiannual intelligence briefings to the Committee beginning not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The briefings shall include a high-level summary of I&A produced intelligence products, summary statistics of intelligence sharing to SLTT and private sector partners, and an analysis of growing threat trends. The briefings shall also include strategies for developing intelligence sharing mechanisms between I&A and Departmental components.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Mission

The DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) conducts and supervises independent audits, investigations, and inspections of DHS programs, projects, and activities; identifies fraud, abuse, mismanagement, and inefficiencies in the use of funds; and makes recommendations for improving the execution of DHS missions.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$220,127,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	233,206,000
Recommended in the bill	225,294,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+5,167,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	– 7,912,000

The recommendation provides \$225,294,000, an increase of \$5,167,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

Denial of OIG Access to Records and Information.—The Committee directs the OIG, in coordination with the DHS Audit Liaison and relevant component liaisons, to provide quarterly briefings concerning any component efforts to prevent or impede OIG access to records, documents, or other materials. In addition, the Committee directs the OIG to submit a report on a quarterly basis detailing instances of access denials. The report shall include, at a minimum, a summary of the OIG request, a description of the component response to the request, and any other information the OIG determines appropriate. The OIG is urged to ensure the timeliness of such reports.

Quarterly Budget and Staffing Briefings.—The OIG shall provide the Committee quarterly budget and staffing briefings which shall include all available funding sources, contracts, and contract staffing. The briefings shall reflect budget and staffing profiles by the types of audits, investigations, and inspections planned and executed. The briefings shall also include a spend plan and strategy to hire to enacted staffing levels.

TITLE I—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 101. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Department to submit a report to the Inspector General regarding grants or contracts awarded by means other than full and open competition and requires the Inspector General to review such grants or contracts and report the results to the Committees.

Section 102. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Chief Financial Officer of the Department to provide a monthly budget and staffing report to the Committees.

Section 103. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Secretary to notify the Committees of any proposed transfer of funds from the Department of Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any DHS component.

Section 104. The Committee continues a provision related to costs associated with the use of government aircraft by DHS personnel in support of official travel of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary.

Section 105. The Committee continues and modifies a provision requiring the Under Secretary for Management to provide quarterly acquisition information to the Committees.

Section 106. The Committee continues a provision requiring specified documentation for pilot and demonstration programs and restricting the use of Operations and Support funding for any pilot or demonstration program involving more than ten full time personnel equivalents or costing in excess of \$5,000,000 unless the Secretary provides such information to the Committees related to the program's goals, metrics, and implementation plan.

TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$19,619,040,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	16,509,605,000
Recommended in the bill	18,261,585,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	– 1,357,455,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	+1,751,935,000

Mission

The mission of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is to enforce laws regarding the admission of aliens into the United States and facilitate the flow of legitimate trade and travel.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$18,426,870,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	15,931,762,000
Recommended in the bill	16,566,247,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	– 1,860,623,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	+634,485,000

The recommendation includes \$1,860,623,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

Increases above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level include: \$78,378,000 to restore reductions to Border Patrol operations; \$62,547,000 to restore base pay reductions; \$61,882,000 to annualize the cost of 22,000 Border Patrol Agents; \$46,011,000 for CBP Air and Marine aviation and maritime security capabilities; \$35,000,000 for Border Patrol overtime; \$27,293,000 for border technology; \$20,831,000 to hire an additional 150 U.S. Customs Officers; \$20,756,000 for applicant background investigations; \$16,352,000 to annualize the cost of 150 U.S. Customs Officers funded in fiscal year 2024; \$13,970,000 for rent related expenses; \$10,000,000 for innovative technology; \$9,764,000 for counter forced labor efforts; \$6,002,000 for workforce care and suicide prevention; and \$2,250,000 to expand the Center for Air and Marine Drone Exploitation.

Decreases below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level include: \$1,709,634,000 for border management activities; \$650,000,000 for the Shelter Services Program; \$29,434,000 for funded vacancies; \$27,446,000 for contracts and travel reductions; and \$24,067,000 for miscellaneous reductions.

Within the total amount provided, the recommendation includes: \$50,600,000 for autonomous surveillance towers; \$50,000,000 for workforce care; \$20,000,000 to sustain the Border Security Deployment Program at POEs; \$14,000,000 for tactical aerostats; \$10,440,000 for cross-border tunnel threat detection; and \$4,000,000 for Carrizo cane control.

Within the total amount provided, the recommendation makes \$550,000,000 available until September 30, 2026.

Border Search and Rescue.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall submit a report to the Committee on its search and rescue efforts during fiscal year 2024, including:

- (1) the number of deaths, by sector and cause of death;

(2) the number of rescue beacons, frequency of beacon activation, and rescues in response to beacon activation, by sector;

(3) the results of the survey of Border Patrol stations on rescue beacons; and

(4) strategies for reducing the number of migrant deaths along the border, including an assessment of the effectiveness of water supply sites and rescue beacons and the potential for increased collaboration with non-governmental organizations.

Border Technology Operational Availability.—The Committee is concerned with the low operational availability of border technology deployed along the border. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act and quarterly thereafter, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee that details the operational availability of all fixed, relocatable, and mobile surveillance systems deployed by CBP.

Checkpoint, Transportation, and Roving Patrol Stops.—CBP shall continue to collect and report publicly on a semiannual basis data pertaining to all checkpoints, transportation checks, and roving patrol stops with all personally identifiable information excluded. For roving patrols, the data should include:

(1) the total number of use of force incidents and arrests by location;

(2) the citizenship status of subjects arrested; and

(3) the amount and type of property seized.

For transportation checks, the data should include:

(1) a description of the boarding of public conveyance by CBP in air, maritime and ground stations, ports, and terminals when an arrest is made;

(2) the total number of use of force incidents and arrests by location;

(3) the citizenship status when an arrest is made; and

(4) the amount and type of property seized.

For checkpoints, the data should include:

(1) the location of all tactical and permanent checkpoints that were in operation for any period of time;

(2) the total number of use of force incidents and arrests by location;

(3) the citizenship status of subjects arrested following secondary inspection;

(4) the amount and type of property seized; and

(5) a description of how CBP uses information collected by cameras and license plate readers.

Direct Hire Authority.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the need for additional direct hire authority. The report shall include the impact of additional direct hire authority on the agency's ability to timely onboard agents and officers, as well as any impediments to a grant of direct hire authority.

Electronic Device Search and Enforcement Activities.—Many migrants at the southern border carry mobile electronic devices that can provide valuable information about their background, intentions, and potential illicit activity. The ability of a CBP officer or agent at the border to rapidly access and analyze data from digital devices during an initial interaction could provide the officer or agent with the capability to acquire quick, actionable information

to make a risk-informed decision about the admissibility of the individual into the U.S. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP is directed to brief the Committee on its organic mobile device digital forensic capabilities.

Electronic Device Searches.—Committee directs CBP to publish data on its public website detailing the number of instances during secondary inspections in which POE personnel:

(1) accessed the digital contents of any electronic equipment, delineated by the nationality and initial country of departure for the arriving individual in possession of such equipment;

(2) accessed the digital contents of an online account, including social media handles and cloud-based accounts;

(3) requested consent to access the digital contents of any electronic equipment belonging to or in the possession of a U.S. person, delineated by whether permission was granted;

(4) requested a U.S. person to consensually disclose an access credential that would enable access to the digital contents of electronic equipment of such person, delineated by whether the credential was so disclosed;

(5) detained an individual for refusing to disclose or provide consent to access the digital contents of any electronic equipment belonging to them or in their possession, delineated by whether the individual was a U.S. person, and the length of time the individual was detained; and

(6) 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.

Failure to Yield.—Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall report to the Committee on the number of ‘failures to yield’ that CBP has encountered in southern border states and how many of those incidents have been coordinated with SLTT enforcement partners.

Fentanyl Risk to Law Enforcement.—The Committee recognizes the clear danger to all CBP officers, agents, other personnel, and canines by secondary exposure to illicit substances like fentanyl and other opioids. The Committee also notes that section 7135 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2023 (Public Law 117–263) amended section 416(c) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 216(c)) to require the Commissioner of CBP to ensure the availability of containment devices for all CBP personnel and canines at risk of accidental exposure to synthetic opioids. The Committee directs the Commissioner to submit a report within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act that details all actions taken to comply with that directive, including any ongoing or planned procurement processes related to that provision. In addition, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CBP in consultation with Homeland Security Investigations, shall brief the Committee on the Department’s current understanding of how TCOs are distributing fentanyl and other illicit narcotics throughout the U.S. after first smuggling it across the southern border.

Health of Detained Women in CBP Facilities.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide a

briefing to the Committee outlining medical treatment and attention provided to women who are pregnant, nursing, or postpartum.

Independent Verification & Validation (IV&V).—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner shall submit a plan to utilize IV&V resources for each level 1 and 2 acquisition program. Not later than 30 days after each quarter, the Commissioner shall provide a briefing to the Committee that shall include the following:

- (1) a listing of each level and Level 2 acquisition program;
- (2) acquisition programs that have IV&V resources assigned;
- and
- (3) a summary of the findings of any IV&V activities or an explanation for why no such verification and validation has been performed.

Innovative Technology.—The Committee recommends a total of \$50,000,000 for innovative technologies, to include \$30,000,000 within Operations and Support (O&S) and \$20,000,000 within Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (PC&I). CBP is encouraged to consider the following technologies: unmanned maritime vessels; autonomous systems; remote sensing; artificial intelligence and advanced analytics; process automation; DNA point of origin analysis; supply chain awareness; and aerostats. CBP is directed to update the Committee on the planned obligation of these funds not fewer than 15 days prior to any obligation of funds. Funding shall not exceed \$5,000,000 for any individual project.

Migrant Safety.—CBP shall continue its policies and activities that help protect migrants who travel on foot through dangerous terrain after having entered the U.S. between the POEs. CBP shall continue to prohibit its personnel from engaging in any activity that could damage water and food caches and shall continue migrant safety efforts, including through the placement and maintenance of additional rescue beacons.

Quarterly Budget and Staffing Briefings.—CBP shall continue the reporting directives described under this heading in House Report 118–123.

Strategy to Combat Fentanyl and Other Synthetic Drugs.—The Committee remains deeply concerned about the effect of increased use of opioid- and fentanyl-based drugs and resulting devastating overdose rates and commends CBP for publishing the Strategy to Combat Fentanyl and Other Synthetic Drugs in October of 2023. The Department is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on how the strategy has influenced the Department's actions, the results of those actions, and an updated plan to address this epidemic in the future.

Video Monitoring.—CBP shall continue the reporting directives as described under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47.

Workforce Care.—The agreement provides a total of \$50,000,000, an increase of \$6,002,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, for on-site clinicians, sustainment of family support care, CBP support networks, expansion of employee well-being centers, and deployment of Field Resilience teams consisting of Operational Psychologists and Field Resilience Specialists. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP, in coordination with

OHS, shall brief the Committee on an obligation plan for this funding. Of the amount provided, \$5,000,000 is included to expand employee well-being centers. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the relevant technology platforms, including their application and effectiveness, and plans for this funding to include an update on the existing well-being pilot program. The briefing shall also describe how CBP is addressing concerns related to stigma, privacy, and family-related needs.

Border Security Operations

Aerostats on the Northern Border.—The Committee recognizes the value of the Tactical Aerostats Program on the southern border and encourages CBP to consider deploying aerostat assets on the northern border. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, CBP shall submit a report to the Committee on locations potentially suitable for aerostat deployment along the northern border along with cost projections.

Border Patrol Checkpoints.—The Committee recognizes the importance of facilitating security through the use of U.S. Border Patrol checkpoints throughout the country. The Committee continues to encourage CBP to explore the use of additional checkpoints that would interdict contraband, including fentanyl and other illegal opioids, specifically near the southern border, such as the San Clemente checkpoint. The Committee recognizes that CBP is taking steps to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its automated cargo inspections for tractor-trailers crossing at land POEs and directs CBP to conduct a feasibility and requirements analysis for deploying and implementing technology and cargo inspection processes that maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of processing commercial vehicles crossing Border Patrol checkpoints. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee with the results of this analysis, which shall include criteria for determining how CBP would prioritize the locations where such investments would be most beneficial and the associated cost estimates and project risk considerations. In addition, the briefing shall include metrics that show progress in increasing efficiency and effectiveness. The Committee also encourages CBP to prioritize the renovation of checkpoints that are outdated and unable to efficiently accommodate the increasing volume of traffic along the southern border, particularly along routes with high rates of traffic, or projects in which operational requirements to expand checkpoints have been identified by the agency, such as the Eagle Pass checkpoint. Renovations include but are not limited to acceleration/deceleration lanes, lane expansions, new signage, booths, canopy, lighting, and structure updates.

Border Patrol Hiring.—The recommendation provides funding to sustain 22,000 Border Patrol Agents. CBP has struggled to hire agents despite continued investment by the Committee. CBP's top priorities should be growing the pipeline of qualified applicants, further reducing attrition at the Border Patrol Academy, and retaining the existing agent workforce. The Committee provides additional flexibility to use funding which cannot be readily executed in fiscal year 2025 to hire agents for targeted Border Patrol Agent retention and recruitment efforts to support increasing situational

awareness, to bolster operational readiness, to improve employment analytics, and to return agents to their primary law enforcement functions, including to replace the capabilities currently provided by the Department of Defense (DOD).

Border Patrol Supervisory Positions.—The Committee continues to support efforts to hire additional Border Patrol Agents. As CBP continues to address recruitment and retention, including the recently enacted GS–12 overtime pay enhancement, the Committee recognizes the necessity to assess additional efforts to recruit and retain agents at the supervisory level. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee that evaluates the cost of a commensurate overtime increase for GS–13 level and above positions and details how such increase might impact recruiting efforts for supervisory roles.

Carrizo Cane.—The recommendation provides \$4,000,000, consistent with the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, for efforts to control the growth of Carrizo cane along the Rio Grande River in Texas. CBP shall continue to provide quarterly updates on the performance of this program related to improved visibility, biomass reduction, and miles of river treated.

Geospatial Data.—The Committee is aware of the challenges associated with CBP’s ability to access and utilize space-based geospatial data and imagery to inform operational decision-making at and near the northern and southern borders and surrounding POEs. The Committee also recognizes these challenges are not unique to CBP and that other components share similar difficulties in leveraging commercial space-based data and imagery products despite the potential operational value. CBP shall brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its current process for the evaluation, procurement, integration, and distribution of space-based commercial data, imagery products, and services.

Northern Border Resources and Encounters.—The Committee recognizes the unsustainable increase in encounters between POEs along the northern border and the importance of having resources to adequately staff and secure this border. The Committee urges the Department to prioritize deployment of agents and other resources to sectors along the northern border where encounters between POEs are increasing the most and to reduce future deployments of agents from sectors to the southern border. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP is directed to brief the Committee on efforts to address staffing issues, migrant encounters, and drug seizures on the northern border.

Trade and Travel Operations

Border Security Deployment Program (BSDP).—The Committee recognizes the importance of a comprehensive, integrated, and continuous surveillance and intrusion detection system provided at CBP locations to improve the safety and security of CBP officers and the traveling public. The recommendation includes not less than \$20,000,000, consistent with the enacted level, to maintain and modernize the BSDP system infrastructure. The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on efforts to modernize this system.

Closed-Loop Cruise Ship Travel.—U.S. citizens who board a cruise ship at a port or place within the U.S., travel entirely within the Western Hemisphere, and return on the voyage on the same cruise ship to the same U.S. port or place from which they departed, may present, rather than a passport, a government-issued photo-identification document in combination with other forms of identifying information. The Committee believes that the adoption of this policy has measurably contributed to the facilitation of secure travel for a significant number of U.S. citizens and strongly encourages CBP to continue to allow U.S. citizens to use documents other than passports when on closed-loop travel.

Drop and Hook.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP is directed to brief the Committee on the consequences of the current policy regarding inefficiencies in supply chain equipment utilization. Further, CBP, in coordination with the Department of State, shall assess the potential benefits of establishing a bilateral program with Canada to provide for reciprocal treatment of U.S. drivers where foreign drivers in each country may be permitted to engage in the standard industry practice known as “drop and hook” and thereby make cross-border freight movements that are critical to our economy more efficient.

Global Entry for Servicemembers.—U.S. servicemembers travel globally to serve our country. While service members have access to free TSA precheck through their DOD identification number, Global Entry is not currently a provided benefit for active and reserve personnel. The Committee encourages CBP, in consultation with the DOD, to provide free Global Entry to uniformed service members to better execute their missions at home and abroad.

Illicit Vaping Products.—The Committee remains concerned with the prevalence of illicit vaping products imported through POEs. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall report on enforcement actions taken to halt, reduce, and prevent illegal electronic nicotine delivery system products from entering the stream of commerce within the United States. CBP shall provide the number of shipments 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 the FDA, including all products cited in warning letters to retailers, and if the products are ultimately returned to the importer, released, or destroyed.

Low-Risk Air Travelers.—The Committee encourages CBP to utilize technology and innovation to facilitate and expedite the processing of low-risk travelers at U.S. airports, while enhancing security and enforcement, otherwise known as Enhanced Primary Processing. The Committee urges CBP to consider new processes that meet its operational needs, including for frequent travelers that have not enrolled in a trusted traveler program. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall submit a report to the Committee on its efforts to utilize technology and innovation to facilitate and expedite the processing of low-risk travelers at U.S. airports. The report shall include steps CBP has taken to meet or

exceed the security of processing low-risk travelers, the efficiencies in CBP staffing, impacts on the customer experience, partnerships with the commercial aviation stakeholder community, and CBP's continued efforts to fulfill its biometric exit mandate under section 1365b of title 8, United States Code.

Passive Muon Tomography.—The Committee is aware of the capability to effectively scan dense and/or shielded cargo entering U.S. sea and land ports using a passive muon tomography scanning system. The Committee encourages CBP to deploy such technology to improve CBP's imaging capability of dense cargo and determine additional uses for the technology in CBP's layered enforcement system along the southern border as well as sea and other land ports.

Port Runners.—The recommendation provides \$3,000,000, consistent with the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, to continue demonstrations of less-than-lethal energy-absorbing active vehicle barrier systems designed to deter, safely stop, and contain “port runner” vehicles at CBP POEs that have a history of port running to determine the scalability of the technology. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on the progress of the pilot.

Preclearance.—The Committee notes the significant increase in international travel since the end of the pandemic. The Committee directs CBP to ensure adequate hiring, training, and staffing levels to support operations at the top 12 U.S. air POEs, as determined by passenger enplanements as measured by the Federal Aviation Administration. Admitting new foreign airports should include the necessary planning and allocation to ensure the benefits are realized at each preclearance location.

Reimbursable Services Program.—CBP is reminded of the requirement under the same heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117—328 to brief the Committee quarterly on the baseline service levels for each air-, land-, and sea POE.

Seaport Requirements.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on requirements for staff, facility, and security upgrades for seaports, to include marine and cruise terminals. The briefing should address staffing shortages, upgraded facility and security requirements, and plans for technology recapitalization; the process used to decide how initiatives are funded; a justification for the scope of the requests; how CBP works with ports regarding their capital management plan; and the legal authority CBP has for making such requests.

Solar Anti-Stockpiling Enforcement.—The Committee recommends adequate resources be dedicated to enforcing the anti-stockpiling utilization requirement detailed in the notice concerning the Antidumping and Countervailing Duty Orders on Crystalline Silicon Photovoltaic Cells and Modules Imported from Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam (88 Fed. Reg. 57419). Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, DHS shall submit a report detailing compliance rates, efforts to enforce the utilization requirements, and duty collection efforts.

Port Upgrades.—The Committee urges CBP to routinely review the baseline facility service levels for each POE and take those

service levels into consideration when acting on requests for facility and security improvements. CBP should share information on each POE's service levels with the port operator and shall provide aggregate information on current levels of service to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Resource Allocation Model (RAM).—Any modifications to the RAM shall be described at the field and office level in future budget submissions. Additionally, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on resource and staffing shortfalls on the northern and southern borders compared to levels prescribed by the RAM for rail crossings and POEs in the land, air, and sea environments, including cruise ship terminals. CBP is encouraged to continue to improve the model by seeking external review.

User Fee Airports.—The Committee continues to strongly encourage CBP to give priority consideration to an application for POE status to any user fee airport that served at least 75,000 deplaned international passengers in the previous calendar year. Further, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on any requests by airports for increased CBP support, such as the San Bernardino International Airport. The brief shall detail the anticipated passenger and/or cargo volumes of the applicant, and the reason for CBP accommodating or denying such requests.

Integrated Operations

Air and Marine Operations Flight Hours.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, CBP Air and Marine Operations (AMO) shall provide a plan to achieve not fewer than 110,000 flight hours.

Center for Air and Marine Drone Exploitation (CAMDEX).—The Committee recommends \$4,500,000, \$2,250,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, to sustain and expand a drone exploitation program within CBP AMO to counter threats posed by hostile Small Unmanned Aerial Systems (sUAS). The funds shall be used for data analysis, cybersecurity vulnerability assessments, and appropriate countermeasures. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CBP, in coordination with S&T, shall brief the Committee on the program's progress.

DHC-8 Multi-Mission, Fixed-Wing Aircraft.—The recommendation provides \$45,000,000, \$21,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, to accelerate the mission system upgrades to replace obsolete equipment with new digital avionics, mission radios, an integrated communication system, and an enhanced software package.

Minotaur.—The government-owned Minotaur software, currently in use by CBP fixed wing air assets, links sensors, camera, radar, and other communications equipment into a single system to allow for situational awareness and tactical action across multiple DHS components. The recommendation provides an increase of \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to upgrade cybersecurity, cyber resiliency, authority to operate compliance requirements, and increase training for Minotaur operators. The Committee strongly encourages CBP AMO to explore partnership

with the Coast Guard for potential economies of scale and joint training programs.

Persistent Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA).—The Committee recommends an increase of \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for CBP AMO for the expansion of persistent, long-duration, surface MDA data collection from uncrewed surface systems to support the interdiction of illicit narcotics and enhance security along U.S. maritime borders. CBP is directed to update the Committee on the planned obligation of these funds at least 15 days prior to such obligation.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$850,170,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	272,888,000
Recommended in the bill	1,390,338,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+540,168,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	+1,117,450,000

The Committee recommends the following increases above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level: \$600,000,000 for physical barrier construction; \$24,800,000 for Light Enforcement Helicopters; \$18,500,000 for UH-60 Medium Lift Helicopter conversions; \$18,000,000 for Enforcement System Unification and Interoperability; \$16,500,000 for border technology procurement; and \$8,654,000 for CBP AMO and Border Patrol construction projects.

Air and Marine Helicopter Modernization.—The recommendation provides \$18,500,000 to convert at least one helicopter from the HH-60L to the CBP UH-60L configuration. CBP AMO is encouraged to pursue alternative approaches, in partnership with the U.S. Army, that may bring future conversion costs down.

Autonomous Surveillance Towers (AST).—The Committee recognizes the AST program provides the ability to quickly identify illicit border crossings and notes the support of Border Patrol Sector Chiefs and agents for this force-multiplying capability. The Committee directs the Border Patrol to continue to modernize surveillance capabilities with autonomous technology and at minimum procure the same number of new ASTs as procured in fiscal year 2024, to include standard, maritime, cold weather, and long-range AST variants.

Border Security Technology Procurement.—The Committee recommends \$300,000,000, \$16,500,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, for border security technology. Of this amount:

- (1) \$158,000,000 is for integrated surveillance towers, system and data integration, and autonomous surveillance towers, defined as integrated software and/or hardware systems that utilize sensors, onboard computing, and artificial intelligence to identify items of interest that would otherwise be manually identified by personnel to reduce reliance on Border Patrol Agents to manually operate equipment;
- (2) \$35,000,000 is for mobile surveillance platforms that allow for remote and autonomous operations;
- (3) \$30,000,000 is for subterranean and advanced sensor technology investments to include cross-border tunnel detection capabilities, unattended ground sensors, linear ground detection system, and conveyance identification capabilities;

(4) \$27,000,000 is for the Border Enforcement Coordination Network;

(5) \$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;

(6) \$15,000,000 is for enhanced communications capabilities to include mesh networks, land mobile radio, Team Awareness Kits, and satellite communications to extend connectivity for agents where commercial cellular service is not present; and

(7) \$15,000,000 is for counter-UAS and small UAS.

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. CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on a plan for the obligation of these funds at least 15 days prior to any obligation. The plan shall require the direct approval of the Commissioner and include:

(1) details about the process for prioritizing the use of funds;

(2) a summary of planned obligations for fiscal year 2025, delineated by technology type;

(3) metrics that will be used to assess the cost effectiveness of each type of technology for which funds will be obligated and a plan for collecting the data required for such metrics; and

(4) operational effectiveness data to support continued procurement investments, including evidence of support from sector leadership based on actual use of the technology.

CBP shall notify the Committee at least 15 days prior to the obligation of any funds based on a change to the initial obligation plan.

Border Technology Innovation.—The Committee continues to direct CBP to make innovation a central element of all requests for proposals moving forward and to require vendors to describe in detail how such proposals will provide an innovative solution to improve mission effectiveness beyond that of currently deployed systems. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP, including the CBP Chief Acquisition Executive, shall brief the Committee on a plan to include innovation as scored evaluation criteria for every border security procurement.

Border Wall.—During fiscal years 2017 through 2021, Congress appropriated over \$5,800,000,000 for physical barriers to enhance security along the southern border. The administration, however, has at every turn taken steps to impede the clear and unambiguous intent of Congress in providing this funding. Instead of building the border wall system as the law requires, this administration has cancelled contracts, allowed materials to waste away in the elements, and left unfinished sections of barrier that are exploited by drug cartels and human smuggling networks that ultimately makes Border Patrol Agents' mission more difficult. As a result, the bill includes a provision to ensure the \$600,000,000 provided for constructing physical barriers is spent promptly and can be used for no other purpose.

Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems (C-UAS) Laser Based Technology.—The Committee strongly urges CBP to immediately explore existing technological solutions, currently in U.S. Government possession, which include mobile advance laser-based systems, to enhance C-UAS capabilities. Not later than 30 days after the date

of enactment of this Act, the Department shall provide a report that addresses what laser-based systems may be readily available for pilots and procurement, where this technology could be immediately deployed, and cost estimates to refurbish, deploy, and maintain such systems.

Cross-Border Tunnel Threat Detection.—The Committee is concerned about the threat posed by TCOs' use of subterranean tunnels and underground municipal infrastructure at the southern border to smuggle drugs like fentanyl, weapons, and other illicit materials into the country. The Committee remains alarmed over the Department's failure to integrate the threat posed by this underground illicit tunnel activity into wider strategic planning efforts and resource allocation decisions. The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing on the plans to deploy, operate, and maintain cross-border tunnel detection technology not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Enforcement System Unification and Interoperability.—The recommendation provides \$18,000,000 to continue CBP's efforts to increase interoperability by integrating U.S. Border Patrol and Office of Field Operations enforcement systems where appropriate. Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on its plans for this funding, including schedules and expected performance outcomes.

Land Port of Entry (LPOE) Infrastructure Capital Plan.—Not later than 30 days after the submission of the budget request for fiscal year 2026, the Commissioner shall submit a report that details its prioritization of LPOE infrastructure capital investment projects, the methods and models used to determine prioritization, and an overview of public-private partnership agreements. CBP shall work with GSA and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) on the annual 5-year LPOEs modernization plan, which is based on CBP's operational priorities and should include plans to complete the modernization of pre-9/11 POEs along the northern border. Specific attention should be paid to the health, safety, and welfare needs of CBP Officers. Special consideration shall also be made for facilities where reconfiguration or upgrades will improve the flow of local traffic and allow local residents to move freely in their communities. The report shall align with the annual LPOE priority list, outline projected CBP costs, and explain how CBP will engage with state and local entities and the specific milestones and timeline for the project completion.

Light Enforcement Platform (LEP).—The recommendation provides \$53,900,000 to purchase not less than five LEP helicopters that will allow CBP to continue to transition to one light helicopter platform, improve operational efficiency, and enhance safety of CBP AMO pilots.

Mobile Surveillance Platforms.—The Committee is concerned about the current state of CBP's legacy truck-based mobile surveillance fleet, which consists of Mobile Video Surveillance Systems and Mobile Surveillance Capability variants. The Committee encourages CBP to implement both immediate and mid-term actions to address these concerns including but not limited to replacing beyond end-of-life systems, upgrading current systems with additional capabilities such as radar and communications, and developing a technology roadmap for next generation truck-based mobile

surveillance to ensure CBP's fleet is positioned to counter critical threats to U.S. border security. The Committee recommends reusing components of the existing Mobile Surveillance Capability systems where practical to reduce procurement costs.

Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft (MEA).—The recommendation provides \$30,000,000, for one MEA to expand CBP's ability to conduct maritime, air, and land surveillance at our Nation's borders.

Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Technology.—The Committee recommends \$305,000,000, consistent with the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, for NII technology at land- and sea- POEs. CBP shall execute these funds as follows: \$173,000,000 for civil works; \$60,000,000 for command center construction; \$20,000,000 for artificial intelligence and machine learning capabilities; \$20,000,000 for IT infrastructure; \$20,000,000 for system integration; and \$12,000,000 to procure and deploy new non-intrusive detection devices. CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on a plan for the obligation of these funds at least 15 days prior to any obligation. The Committee remains extremely concerned over the exceedingly slow pace of deployment of NII passenger vehicle screening units. The Committee continues to be dismayed that CBP has sacrificed additional detection capabilities for several multi-energy portals with the removal of under vehicle systems to accommodate unanticipated growth in civil works costs. The Committee provided \$201,000,000 in civil works funding in fiscal year 2024 and expects CBP to expedite construction to install NII capability at POEs. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, GAO shall complete an audit of the detection efficacy and performance of each of the procured low energy portal solutions to inform future passenger vehicle screening unit requirements. This audit should include an assessment of contraband concealment tactics and vulnerabilities and the ability to upgrade and retrofit vehicle screening units to address the assessment. Additionally, the Committee encourages CBP to work in partnership with CWMD to quickly resolve interference that may occur when NII systems are installed in close proximity to radiation portal monitors.

Open Architecture for C-UAS.—The Committee recognizes the growing threat that unmanned aerial systems present to our border, critical infrastructure, and other critical governmental operations. Open architecture-based C-UAS allows for continuous modification, updating, and service life extension reducing total lifecycle cost. Open architecture presents significant advantages over closed systems that rely on a single vendor to provide operations and maintenance support for the entire lifecycle. The Committee believes that systems integration of newer components may allow for a more flexible contracting process and technologically superior systems to be built over time at a lower cost. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on plans to use open architecture-based C-UAS systems. Such briefing shall include, at a minimum, potential cost savings and performance enhancements of a shift to open architecture, and an assessment of the ability to source C-UAS hardware that is manufactured domestically or by allied nations.

Small Unmanned Aerial Systems (sUAS).—The Committee continues to recognize the growing threat of sUAS, both homemade

and commercial, along the southern border. To protect against this rapidly growing and evolving threat, the Committee encourages CBP to consider expanding radio frequency (RF) sensing to detect, track, and identify all RF-based drones including spoofed or encrypted drones, regardless of manufacturer. Further, the Committee strongly encourages CBP to enhance current detect, track, and identify capabilities to detect sUAS at greater distances through both long-range radar and long-range camera for visual confirmation and develop advanced jammer-based mitigation that is effective against multiple sUAS as the threat evolves.

Tactical Maritime Surveillance System (TMSS).—The Committee provides \$10,500,000 to expand to a third TMSS site and fund spare components to support the program. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP AMO shall brief the Committee on its long-term plans to expand this program, including future years’ resource requirements.

Team Awareness Kit (TAK) Data Access and Connectivity.—The Committee recognizes that TAK substantially contributes to officer safety and operational effectiveness by serving as a data hub that transmits real time threat data and connects TAK users to each other. This capability is vital to CBP operations as CBP personnel frequently operate in areas where there is limited or no cellular connectivity and the deployment of satellite or cellular is not cost effective. To ensure agents and officers have real time access to threat data generated across multiple sensor systems and can communicate via TAK in the absence of cellular coverage, the Committee strongly encourages CBP to continue investments in mesh network technology and infrastructure to ensure agents and officers are properly equipped and supported.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$9,557,062,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	9,315,769,000
Recommended in the bill	10,516,791,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+959,729,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	+1,201,022,000

Mission

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) enforces Federal laws governing border control, customs, trade, and immigration to promote homeland security and public safety.

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) conducts criminal investigations into the illegal movement of people, goods, money, contraband, weapons, and sensitive technology into, out of, and through the United States. HSI special agents also investigate transnational criminal activity impacting the Nation overseas, working to disrupt and dismantle organizations responsible for exploitation of the most vulnerable populations.

Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) enforces the Nation’s immigration laws by identifying and apprehending removable migrants, detaining apprehended individuals when necessary, and removing them from the U.S. in a manner consistent with legal processes and procedures.

The Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) serves as the representative for the U.S. Government in immigration removal proceedings before the U.S. Department of Justice Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) and provides prudent legal counsel to ICE personnel on their law enforcement and immigration authorities.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$9,501,542,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	9,311,221,000
Recommended in the bill	10,497,243,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+995,701,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	+1,186,022,000

Within the total amount provided for Operations and Support, the bill makes \$3,128,421,000 available until September 30, 2026. Of this amount, \$3,081,725,000 is for increasing current detention capacity levels from 41,500 to 50,000 beds.

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. ICE shall also continue the monthly reporting requirements outlined in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47 and incorporate data-driven projections into such requirements to fully account for ICE’s mission impacts throughout the fiscal year.

GAO released a report on May 15, 2024, detailing ICE’s financial management practices. Notably, between fiscal years 2014 and 2023, DHS notified Congress of the intent to transfer approximately \$1,380,000,000 from other departmental components to address shortfalls within the agency. GAO also found that between fiscal years 2018 and 2023, 78 percent of all notified transfers from other DHS components, such as the Coast Guard, FEMA, or TSA, were designated for ICE. The sheer amount that has been transferred from other components’ activities to support ICE’s mission over the past decade is truly astonishing. While the Committee recognizes the dynamic environment in which ICE must operate, neither ICE nor the Department should rely on other components to fund deficits that ICE itself often creates. Not only does that presuppose that other missions within DHS are less important, it also sets the precedent that the Department can shift funding away from congressional priorities within other components to compensate for ICE’s budgetary mismanagement. This is unacceptable and should no longer be the standard by which OMB, the Department, and ICE conduct their fiscal management. The Committee notes that while the authority by which OMB, DHS, and ICE are able to transfer such amounts exists within section 503 of this Act, it is also the prerogative of this Committee to limit or eliminate said authority.

As such, ICE shall expeditiously implement the recommendations from GAO–24–106550 and update the Committee on a monthly cadence to ensure appropriate congressional oversight. In House Report 118–123, ICE was directed to better utilize Department-wide, data-driven projections for encounter levels, interior enforcement actions, policy considerations, etc., to better inform the agency of its funding requirements throughout the fiscal year. Following the publication of the aforementioned GAO report, ICE’s Program

Analysis and Evaluation division shall perform an assessment of ICE's budgetary models on a quarterly basis and incorporate the data outlined above and in House Report 118–123 to robustly project ICE's resource needs. ICE is directed to inform the Committee of findings not later than five business days after each assessment.

ICE recently informed the Committee of its need for additional resources within the Custody Operations, Transportation and Removal Operations, and Alternatives to Detention PPAs, despite receiving one of the largest increases of funding among departmental components in fiscal year 2024 to support a robust enforcement and removal apparatus. The funding increase of \$1,137,760,000, or 13 percent, between fiscal years 2023 and 2024 was also provided to pay for the unauthorized level of detention capacity maintained during prior year continuing resolutions (CR). While the Committee strongly supports enhancements to ICE's enforcement and removal mission, allowing operations to significantly exceed the available resources during a CR period is wholly irresponsible and perpetuates fiscal mismanagement within the agency for which Congress is forced to account. Such decisions also create an environment in which the Department may be forced to release tens of thousands of migrants from detention and halt certain removal operations if the necessary resources are not provided in an annual or supplemental appropriations bill. As ICE works with the Committee to refine its deficit projections for the remainder of the fiscal year, ICE is directed to provide monthly estimates of operational requirements and their impact on resources during a potential CR period spanning the first quarter of fiscal year 2025.

ICE is expected to continue briefing the Committee on its financial and reporting system, as directed in Public Law 117–328. Additionally, ICE is directed to continue the requirement found under the heading “Contract Notifications” in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47 for contracts that exceed \$10,000,000 related to the following:

- (1) detention operations, including medical and mental health services and other personnel services at detention facilities;
- (2) alternatives to detention programs;
- (3) transportation and removal operations; and
- (4) data services.

Homeland Security Investigations

The recommendation provides a total of \$2,604,938,000 for HSI, which is an increase of \$145,833,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

Additional Criminal Investigators and Support Staff.—The recommendation includes an increase of \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to hire additional criminal investigators and associated support staff for both domestic and international operations. As HSI's broad, cross-border authorities allow the agency to initiate and participate in a wide array of investigations, staffing levels must be commensurate with the increased workload. HSI shall provide a spend plan of these funds within 30 days of enactment of this Act, detailing the enhancements by investigative mission area.

Advanced Analytics for Counter-Proliferation Investigations.—The Committee urges HSI to implement software within the Counter-Proliferation Investigations Program that utilizes advanced analytics to correlate open source, commercial, and native agency data.

Blue Campaign.—The bill continues a provision that allows for the transfer of not less than \$5,000,000 from other Departmental components to HSI for necessary operations of the Blue Campaign. HSI shall provide a detailed accounting of fiscal year 2026 base funding requirements within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

Center for Countering Human Trafficking (CCHT).—The recommendation includes an increase of \$8,813,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for activities within the CCHT. HSI shall provide quarterly briefings on CCHT activities and future resource requirements beginning not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The Committee urges HSI and the CCHT to coordinate with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC) to ensure human trafficking awareness trainings conducted for Federal and SLTT law enforcement are appropriately standardized.

Child Exploitation.—The recommendation provides an increase of \$8,533,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the Child Exploitation Investigations Unit within HSI's Cyber Crimes Center to provide additional investigative, forensic, and analytical support for these efforts. HSI is urged to continue partnering with partner nations and international stakeholders on victim identification techniques, similar to the partnerships realized during Operation Renewed Hope. Additionally, the recommendation includes \$3,214,000 for HSI's Child Sexual Exploitation Awareness Campaign to educate the public about the threats of online child sexual exploitation and abuse (CSEA) material through social media.

Coordination and Notifications.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the briefing required under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47. HSI shall provide a briefing on coordination efforts with the Office of Refugee Resettlement within the Department of Health and Human Services not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. Such update shall focus on challenges realized with implementing the notification system thus far, including any statutory or administration-driven policy directives that limit data-sharing between the two agencies. The Committee is of the opinion that unaccompanied alien children continue to be vulnerable to labor and sexual exploitation and urges HSI to consider proactive measures to protect this population from such illicit activity.

Counterfeit Semiconductors.—The Committee is concerned that foreign adversaries have attempted to flood the U.S. marketplace with counterfeit semiconductor parts and materials, particularly those that are found within the high-reliability semiconductor ecosystem, posing a significant national security risk. The Committee is further concerned that some commercial providers of semiconductor part authentication services neglect to follow proper processes and procedures, which can then lead to the introduction of counterfeit parts into the supply chain. The recommendation includes an increase of \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted

level for HSI to create a task force to target counterfeit semiconductor materials in the marketplace and global supply chains. The task force shall include other Federal, SLTT, and industry stakeholders to establish policies and procedures for mitigating these counterfeit materials. The task force shall also determine best practices for validating approved counterfeit semiconductor mitigation services. HSI is instructed to brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on efforts to create the task force, challenges that arise in the establishment of such task force, and additional resource requirements necessary for further implementation.

Fentanyl Detection.—The Committee remains concerned about the significant threat posed by the smuggling of narcotics, including synthetic opioid fentanyl, through POEs and transportation hubs and recognizes the challenges of using conventional detection methods to address such threat. As such, the recommendation includes an increase of \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to support procurement of technologies that utilize artificial intelligence and machine learning to enhance traditional detection methods. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, HSI shall provide a briefing on procurement and implementation progress of such technologies and future resources needed to further augment detection capabilities.

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 recommendation includes an increase of \$3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to enhance HSI's analytical ability 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.

Forced Labor.—HSI shall continue to provide the briefing required under this heading found in House Report 118–123.

Human Exploitation Rescue Operation (HERO) Child-Rescue Corps Program.—The Committee supports the HERO Child-Rescue Corps Program and directs HSI to provide an update within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the number of HERO graduates hired and retained within HSI.

Illegal Grow Operations.—In satisfying the requirement found under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47, HSI detailed investigative methods used to combat illegal grow operations in the U.S. controlled by TCOs based in the People's Republic of China (PRC) and elsewhere. HSI is encouraged to continue these methods and update the Committee on resource and authorization needs to further advance these efforts.

Image Recognition Technology.—The Committee recognizes the importance of facial recognition technology capabilities in investigating the illicit activities of large TCOs and provides \$5,000,000 to expand and enhance such capabilities. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, HSI is directed to provide

a spend plan for these funds and brief the Committee on interoperability of facial recognition with current investigative technologies.

Intelligence.—In an effort to enhance HSI’s intelligence apparatus, the recommendation includes \$4,000,000 to procure technological capabilities that ingest, analyze, and transcribe non-privileged communications into actionable intelligence within the Federal detention system. HSI shall provide a briefing to the Committee within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act on methods to incorporate such capabilities into the Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN) system.

International Operations.—HSI shall continue providing the Committee with a strategic plan for international operations, as directed in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328. The recommendation includes an increase of \$3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for HSI to expand its presence overseas and increase the number of transnational criminal investigative units. HSI is instructed to provide an execution plan for these funds and include details of additional resource needs to support the international mission.

International Trade.—The recommendation includes an increase of \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for additional investigative capacity related to international trade crime. HSI shall provide quarterly updates to the Committee on the number of referrals made to the DOJ Trade Fraud Task Force as a result of this additional capacity.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Center.—The Committee directs ICE to provide quarterly briefings on its enforcement priorities within the IPR Center, beginning not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Human Rights Violators.—The Committee continues the requirements found under this heading in House Report 118–123.

Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women.—The Committee is concerned with human trafficking and other illicit activities on Tribal Nation land and directs HSI to partner with the Missing and Murdered Unit within the Bureau of Indian Affairs’ Office of Justice Services to aid in human trafficking investigations that cross tribal lands. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, HSI shall submit a report on coordination efforts, jurisdictional or other challenges, and resources needed to enhance the partnership between the two agencies. The recommendation includes an increase of \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to support such partnership and expand the Shadow Wolves unit.

Organized Retail Crime.—The Committee continues to recognize the negative economic and public safety impacts of organized retail crime and directs HSI to routinely engage with relevant Federal and external stakeholders, such as multistore facility and property owners, to create a strategy to counter organized retail crime. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, HSI shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the Organized Retail Crime strategy. The briefing shall also include how stakeholder input was incorporated and include an analysis of feasibility and resources needed to establish an Organized Retail Crime Coordination Center to centralize and enhance Federal investigative capacity for countering organized retail crime.

Personnel Well-Being.—The Committee is concerned about the mental and emotional well-being of HSI agents who primarily focus their efforts on CSEA investigations, especially given the disturbing nature and rapid growth of CSEA over the past decade. HSI is directed to provide a briefing within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on mental health resources available to HSI personnel, current policies and procedures to determine personnel resiliency, and any additional funding requirements to enhance currently available resources.

Rebranding.—The Committee is concerned with HSI’s recent efforts to rebrand itself separate from ICE without congressional coordination. While the Committee acknowledges the rationale for rebranding, particularly considering HSI’s work with victims of transnational crime and the fact that some jurisdictions across the Nation refuse to partner with ICE for political reasons, HSI and the Department cannot unilaterally make such decisions without first appropriately engaging the Committees of jurisdiction prior to acting. The Committee expects to be informed of any similar decision regarding the HSI “brand” prior to execution of such decision. Additionally, HSI is instructed to provide a thorough delineation of costs associated with the rebranding effort within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act for the following:

- (1) email addresses, URLs, or other IT-associated items;
- (2) physical items, such as badges, paraphernalia, etc.; and
- (3) any additional items that require rebranding.

Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN).—The Committee continues the requirement found under this heading as described in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47.

Special Response Teams (SRTs).—The recommendation includes an increase of \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for personnel and general expenses associated with additional SRTs. These specialized teams provide critical tactical support in high-risk situations and are uniquely positioned to deploy at a moment’s notice.

Student and Exchange Information System (SEVIS).—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, HSI shall submit a report on the following with regard to investigative hours in fiscal year 2024 related to:

- (1) violations of the Immigration and Nationality Act;
 - (2) SEVIS and results of such investigations;
 - (3) worksite enforcement and results of such investigations;
- and
- (4) counter-proliferation and national security and results of such investigations.

Supply Chain Fraud and Theft Task Force (SCFTTF).—The Committee remains concerned with the alarming rise in supply chain fraud and theft through interstate commerce, particularly in the rail, motor carrier, and intermodal systems, including attempted burglary, theft of merchandise, or possession of merchandise stolen from a railcar and/or motor carrier. In an effort to combat the recent escalation of these illicit activities, the recommendation includes an increase of \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to establish the SCFTTF. HSI, in conjunction with the FBI and major theft task forces, shall consult with SLTT and

Federal law enforcement agencies, as well as relevant private sector stakeholders, to ensure such task force employs a coordinated, multi-agency, intelligence-based, and prosecutor-led approach to identifying, disrupting, and dismantling organizations primarily responsible for the theft and theft-related violence in the American supply chain.

Targeting Online Drug Trafficking Operations.—The Committee continues the directive found under this heading in House Report 118–123.

Task Force Officer (TFO) Program.—The Committee notes that HSI is responsible for cross-border investigations focused on the illicit movement of people and goods, in part to combat TCOs involved in the smuggling of firearms, drugs, and other contraband. Critical to this effort are the unique authorities and subject matter expertise provided by the HSI TFOs. The TFO program enables HSI to cross-designate sworn law enforcement officers from SLTT and foreign agencies to contribute their expertise to HSI investigations. The Committee notes the benefits and force multiplier effect of law enforcement officers working collaboratively with the HSI TFO program. The Committee directs ICE to include operational costs for the TFO program in future year budget requests.

Victim Assistance Program (VAP).—The recommendation includes an increase of \$13,709,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the VAP.

Enforcement and Removal Operations

The recommendation provides a total of \$5,900,389,000 for ERO, which is an increase of \$818,171,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. Of this amount, the recommendation makes \$3,081,725,000 available until September 30, 2026, to support increasing the detention capacity level from 41,500 to 50,000 beds and to ensure ICE has appropriate contract flexibility to maintain such level.

287(g) Program.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the 287(g) program, particularly since state and local law enforcement who participate act as a force multiplier for the ERO workforce, which has not been appropriately staffed in many years. The program also provides safety benefits to officers and detainees as detainees are transferred into ICE custody in a controlled environment. The Committee is concerned that this administration is inclined to considerably diminish the 287(g) program by disincentivizing growth or utilization to the maximum extent possible, as evidenced by the temporary hold placed on the program in January of 2021. ICE is directed to report quarterly on local law enforcement agencies that express interest in joining the program and ICE’s plan to continue expanding the program. Additionally, ICE shall publish an annual report on the following with respect to the 287(g) program:

- (1) the number of states and political subdivisions that have applied for an agreement in the most recent fiscal year;
- (2) the number of requests for agreements received, approved, denied, and pending approval;
- (3) detailed information regarding methods used to achieve recruitment goals, including outreach conducted to states and

political subdivisions of states, as well as funds allocated for this purpose; and

(4) strategic plans and performance goals for the next five years for recruiting states and political subdivisions for participation in the program.

The recommendation includes an increase of \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for new 287(g) agreements.

Alternatives to Detention (ATD).—The recommendation provides \$492,600,000 for the ATD program, which is an increase of \$22,410,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. As the non-detained docket continues to grow beyond unsustainable levels, it is the opinion of the Committee that all ATD programs should incorporate elements of electronic monitoring for compliance and enforcement purposes. The Committee continues the directive found in House Report 118–123 instructing ICE to prioritize detention and removal operations prior to considering alternatives to detention.

ATD Contracts.—ICE shall continue providing a monthly briefing on the number of migrants participating in the ATD program, delineated by technology type and associated daily cost, as well as the number of participants who attend their immigration court hearings. In addition, ICE shall continue to publish annually the following policies and data relating to ATD:

- (1) guidance for referral, placement, escalation, and de-escalation decisions;
- (2) enrollments and disenrollments by field office;
- (3) information on the length of enrollment broken down by type of ATD; and
- (4) enrollments and disenrollments by type and point of apprehension.

ATD Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) Utilization.—The recommendation includes an increase of \$30,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for additional ISAP participation. Of the total provided within the ATD PPA, the Committee provides not less than \$350,000,000 for ISAP. As the only ATD program that includes real-time, actionable GPS monitoring capabilities, ISAP has been proven to be the most effective alternative to detention. Any attempt to wind down or underutilize the program will be met with strict scrutiny from the Committee and other congressional oversight entities. To ensure the Committee maintains appropriate oversight of the program, ICE shall provide a report to the Committee not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act detailing its escalation and de-escalation policies for ISAP. Additionally, ICE shall provide a report to the Committee on a monthly basis on the following:

- (1) total number of participants in the ISAP program and their length of time in the program;
- (2) total number of participants who are followed throughout their immigration hearing process up until immigration hearing adjudication and, in circumstances of removal orders, are removed; and
- (3) total number of participants who have been escalated or de-escalated within the program, including the number of participants who have been disenrolled from the program prior to the completion of their immigration hearing adjudication.

The Committee directs ICE to employ the ISAP program in a manner that includes appropriate enforcement mechanisms to be conducted by appropriate law enforcement personnel for noncompliance.

ATD Monitoring Pilot Program.—The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for ICE to pilot innovative, wearable technologies that incorporate tokenized identity capabilities that verify location and biometric information to monitor those on the non-detained docket who do not meet the escalation qualifications for enrollment into the ISAP program. ICE shall confer with the Committee prior to any external engagement for the pilot program.

ATD Program Violation Reporting.—Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act and monthly thereafter, ICE shall provide to the Committee data on the number of ATD program violations for enrolled participants in each program that occurred in the prior month, disaggregating the data by area of responsibility (AOR), by type of program violation, whether such program violations were committed by the same individual, and whether that individual was subject to an enforcement action following such program violation.

ATD Wraparound Stabilization Services (WSS).—The recommendation does not include funding for WSS or any other case management service as a pass-through within the ISAP contract. ICE's limited resources to monitor the non-detained docket must be directed towards evidence-based approaches that lead to favorable compliance and enforcement outcomes. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, ICE shall provide a report regarding the increase of participants served with ISAP technologies by utilizing the funds previously available for WSS activities. If funds are requested in future budgets, ICE shall include robust justifications, including compliance and enforcement metrics, for WSS or other case management services.

Custody Operations.—The recommendation includes \$4,104,601,000 for custody operations, including \$3,081,725,000 for 50,000 detention beds—an increase of 8,500 beds above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. In light of the unprecedented rise of migrant encounters over the past three fiscal years and the escalation in migrant encounter levels, increased detention capacity is critical to support necessary interior enforcement actions, effectuate removal orders, and ensure that migrants who pose a national security or public safety threat are appropriately detained.

Custody Reporting.—Beginning not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and quarterly thereafter, ICE is directed to provide a report to the Committee with data regarding the number of individuals in its physical custody who were subject to solitary confinement during the preceding quarter. ICE shall confer with the Committee prior to the first report to determine additional relevant data points.

Deportation Officers (DOs).—The recommendation provides an increase of \$50,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to support hiring more than 200 additional DOs to address law enforcement personnel shortages.

Detention Capacity in Rural Areas.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, ICE shall provide a report to the Committee detailing options to increase detention capacity in rural

areas and states that do not currently have any facilities that contract with ICE, such as the State of Utah. Options shall consider: engaging with county and local facilities; joint facilities with the U.S. Marshals Service; and building ICE-owned facilities to serve as a hub for interior enforcement actions.

Detention Partnerships.—The Committee eagerly awaits the briefing required under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47. The Committee is of the opinion that partnerships with local and county facilities are critical for a robust detention and enforcement apparatus and instructs ICE to continue engaging with relevant stakeholders to increase detention capacity wherever practical.

Detention Capacity and Utilization.—The Committee is encouraged by ICE’s willingness to better utilize its guaranteed minimum detention capacity in fiscal year 2024, particularly since such capacity is fully funded, regardless of use. ICE is instructed to inform the Committee whenever the utilization rate for guaranteed minimum detention capacity declines to below 87 percent for more than 14 consecutive days. ICE shall include plans to maximize future utilization when updating the Committee.

Detention Capacity Technology.—The Committee is still of the opinion that ERO can benefit significantly from incorporating technologies into field offices across the detention network to aid in real-time decision-making when considering interior enforcement actions and looks forward to receiving the required briefing found under this heading in House Report 118–123. Managing detention capacity is of the utmost importance to ensure ICE is making fiscally sound, operationally-appropriate decisions in the field.

Family Expedited Removal Management (FERM) Data.—ICE is instructed to update the Committee on a weekly cadence regarding the following data, delineated by heads of household and family “riders”:

- (1) the number of migrants currently enrolled;
- (2) the number of migrants enrolled in the program since inception;
- (3) the number of migrants disenrolled/terminated since inception;
- (4) the number of migrants who have absconded from the program;
- (5) the number of migrants who have been transferred from the program to the non-detained docket;
- (6) the number of migrant removals effectuated;
- (7) the number of migrants who have final orders of removal; and
- (8) costs associated with executing the FERM program, delineated by level II PPA.

ICE shall also include information regarding plans for ERO to effectuate the removal orders of those within the program that no longer have a legal basis to remain in the country.

Fugitive Operations.—The recommendation includes an increase of \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for additional Mobile Criminal Alien Teams and Special Response Teams within the Fugitive Operations PPA. These teams continue to prove crucial for high-stakes interior enforcement actions.

ICE Detainers.—The Committee is alarmed by the rising number of illegal immigrants apprehended for crimes committed after previously being released into the community due to a state or local jurisdiction's refusal to honor ICE detainer requests. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act and quarterly thereafter, ICE shall provide a briefing to the Committee identifying all state and local jurisdictions that do not honor ICE detainers and the agency's efforts to increase and improve cooperation and information sharing with these entities. The briefing shall also include an assessment of congressional action that could aid such cooperation and information sharing, including the consideration of prohibiting the obligation of certain departmental funds to such entities until ICE detainer requests are honored.

ICE Detention Facilities Inspections.—The Committee eagerly awaits the GAO report required found under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47 and reminds GAO of the directive to confer with the Committee prior to initiating the assessment. The Committee reiterates the importance of oversight that limits redundant and duplicative efforts.

Medical Staffing.—Not later than 30 days after the close of fiscal year, ICE shall provide a report to the Committee detailing the level of medical and mental health staffing, delineated by position and qualification, at each detention facility with an active contract in the fiscal year, along with the average daily population of each facility. The report should indicate the hours of availability of in-person, specialized medical service typically available during the week; whether any positions were unfilled for more than one month of the previous fiscal year; and the average detainee wait time for seeing a medical professional. ICE also shall include in the report the number of individuals taken into ICE custody with a serious medical or mental health condition, including pregnant women.

Non-Detained Management Standards.—As previously expressed, the Committee is alarmed by the unprecedented growth of the non-detained docket over the past three fiscal years—now surpassing 7,000,000. The sheer volume of migrants awaiting adjudication of their immigration proceedings is startling; the ability of ICE law enforcement in field offices to effectively monitor all migrants in their respective AORs is almost impossible. While the Committee acknowledges the need to standardize oversight of this population, the Committee is of the opinion that the draft “Non-Detained Management Standards” (Standards) do not take into appropriate consideration the additional burdens to field offices in piloting or implementing certain elements of the new guidance. As currently drafted, the Standards create new processes and thresholds for escalation or de-escalation within the ATD program; allow for migrants to request their preferred monitoring level; require law enforcement to provide justification for escalation decisions; and establish new processes for migrants to appeal any law enforcement decision to an ERO Senior Reviewing Official. Already understaffed, field offices will likely be consumed with meeting the requirements of these new Standards as the number of migrants within their respective jurisdictions continues to increase. In an effort to allow ICE law enforcement to thoroughly review the Standards and provide sufficient feedback before non-law enforcement personnel require execution at the field office level, the bill includes

language prohibiting implementation of the Standards as drafted. ICE is instructed to create a formal review process of the Standards not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act so that field offices may meaningfully participate in the establishment of any future guidance for managing the non-detained docket.

Notice to Appear Wait Times.—ICE shall continue providing the Committee with Notice to Appear wait times and backlogs on a monthly basis, delineated by AOR.

Pregnant, Postpartum, and Lactating Women.—ICE is directed to continue providing semiannual reports on the total number of pregnant, postpartum, and lactating women in ICE custody.

Removal of Certain Migrants.—The Committee continues the previous requirement that ICE submit data on the removal of parents of U.S. citizen children semiannually.

Removal Orders Reporting.—The Committee remains concerned about the more than 1,300,000 migrants on the non-detained docket who have final orders of removal, thus eliminating the legal basis for such migrants to remain in the country. ICE is directed to provide quarterly reports to the Committee on the number of migrants with final orders of removal on ICE's non-detained docket, the AOR in which such migrants reside, the reason for the order of removal not being effectuated, and the steps that ICE will take during the next quarter to effectuate the order.

Request for Information (RFI).—The Committee was dismayed by ICE's disregard for transparency and congressional partnership following the official publication of an RFI related to the now defunct Release and Reporting Management Program. While the Committee cannot deny ICE's prerogative to explore innovative solutions for the agency's complex challenges, the Committee fully expects ICE to proactively engage with congressional stakeholders prior to publicly attempting to reimagine major programs without appropriate authorization.

As such, ICE is directed to inform the Committee at least 15 business days before publishing either an RFI or a Request for Proposal that has the potential to substantively impact requirements within the Alternatives to Detention, Custody Operations, or Transportation and Removal Operations PPAs.

Third Party Medical Care.—The recommendation does not support the request to create a new PPA for third party medical care. ICE is directed to delineate costs associated with third party medical care in the monthly reporting requirements and whenever providing information to the Committee regarding custody operations resources.

Transportation and Removal Program.—The recommendation provides an increase of \$100,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to facilitate additional transportation and removal operations. The Committee directs ICE to prioritize all available funding for repatriation flights and other removal operations. ICE shall brief the Committee within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act on cost considerations and analysis of transporting migrants to guaranteed minimum detention facilities as opposed to non-guaranteed minimum facilities that are in closer proximity to the respective field office.

Veterans Subject to Removal.—The Committee supports ICE Directive 10039.2, regarding consideration of U.S. military service in

making discretionary determinations regarding enforcement actions. Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, ICE is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee on implementation and training with regard to this directive, including an evaluation of the sufficiency of current methods of identifying migrant veterans and migrant former members of the Armed Forces who are placed in removal proceedings and ensuring consideration of veteran status prior to initiation of removal proceedings against such individuals.

Voluntary Work Program.—The bill includes language establishing the minimum rate of allowance paid to detainee participants under ICE’s Voluntary Work Program.

Young Adult Case Management Program (YACMP).—The recommendation does not include funding for the YACMP.

Mission Support

The recommendation provides a total of \$1,530,983,000 for Mission Support, which is an increase of \$12,279,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

Motor Vehicle Fleet.—The recommendation provides an increase of \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the replacement of additional law enforcement vehicles that have exceeded their useful service life.

Office of Detention Oversight (ODO).—The Committee directs ODO, in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders and Federal agencies, to support a more routine oversight schedule of detention facilities. To the greatest extent practicable, ODO shall ensure that detention inspections from various agencies and departmental components do not occur within 6 months of each other.

Additionally, ODO is instructed to limit inspections of facilities subject to the National Detention Standards for Non-Dedicated Facilities, as revised in 2019, against only the parameters outlined in such Standards. This directive is necessary to ease oversight burdens for facilities that have a detainee average daily population of less than 10 and that hold detainees for less than 72 hours. The recommendation includes a reduction of \$1,000,000 below the fiscal year 2024 level for these activities.

Technology Gaps and Data Modernization.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the required briefing found under this heading in House Report 118–123 to ensure technological capabilities throughout the ICE enterprise are not duplicative, as well as the requirement to update the Committee on a semiannual basis of data capability gap analysis.

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor

The recommendation includes an increase of \$20,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to hire additional OPLA attorneys to enhance the current ratio of OPLA attorneys to EOIR Immigration Judges (IJs). The Committee urges ICE to coordinate with EOIR to ensure future year budget requests include commensurate levels of OPLA attorneys to EOIR IJs to address the ever-growing backlog of immigration cases.

Failure to Prosecute.—OPLA is directed to provide a report to the Committee not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of

this Act detailing the number of cases EOIR dismissed due to the Department's failure to prosecute; the number of such cases for which the Department subsequently filed a Notice to Appear; and all associated Departmental reports on such cases from January 20, 2021 through the end of fiscal year 2024.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$55,520,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	4,548,000
Recommended in the bill	19,548,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	– 35,972,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	+15,000,000

Of the total recommended for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements, \$13,000,000 is included for critical repair requirements. ICE is reminded of the directive found under the heading “Monthly Reporting Requirements” in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47 requiring cost details for current and future construction or facility refurbishment activities.

ICE Health Services Corps (IHSC).—The Committee directs \$2,000,000 toward its electronic Health Records system (eHR) and encourages ICE to optimize its use of the eHR to ensure that the system operates as cohesively and efficiently as possible. Furthermore, the Committee encourages ICE to implement policies that foster accurate and efficient tracking of health and medical records, and to optimize the benefits of tracking this information such as using it to provide quality health services where applicable.

Facilities Backlog and Use.—ICE is directed to continue the requirement found in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 under the same heading.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$10,570,287,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	11,455,367,000
Recommended in the bill	11,492,643,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+922,356,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	+37,276,000

Mission

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is charged with protecting U.S. transportation systems while facilitating the flow of travel and commerce.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$10,164,968,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	10,879,465,000
Recommended in the bill	10,817,225,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+652,257,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	– 62,240,000

The recommendation includes the following: \$110,990,000 to continue staffing at certain exit lanes; \$45,059,000 for the Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) Reimbursement Program; and \$34,100,000 for Canine LEO Other Transaction Agreements.

Within the total amount provided, the bill makes \$300,000,000 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 one-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 two-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.

Aviation Worker Screening.—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, which require the establishment of screening operations at airports that parallel existing TSA staffing and infrastructure, impose an undue burden on airport operators and are being implemented without conducting a thorough cost-benefit analysis or risk assessment to justify the change. The Committee urges TSA to rescind the current ASP amendment and solicit a formal round of notice and comment to understand the full financial and operational impacts of this proposal on airport aviation security.

Category-X Interconnection Program.—The Committee supports efforts to interconnect all Category-X airports and the TSA cloud environment to facilitate remote screening technologies. 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.

Federal Flight Deck Officer (FFDO) and Crew Training.—The recommendation provides \$26,860,000 for the FFDO and Crew Training program. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, TSA is directed to brief the Committee on FFDO program enrollment, the backlog of candidates awaiting initial training, utilization numbers for recurrent training, and firearms recertification training.

Innovation Task Force.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Innovation Task Force's research and development efforts on next-generation baggage and passenger screening within TSA. Given the increase in passenger travel through airports, the need to reduce congestion in screening lines, and the evolution of security threats, funding to improve baggage and passenger screening must be prioritized to ensure TSA is able to meet current and future needs.

Mishandled Firearms.—The Committee recognizes the threat of misplaced, mishandled, or lost firearms in checked luggage. The Committee directs the Administrator, in coordination with the Secretary of the Department of Transportation (DOT) and any other

relevant Federal agencies, to conduct an assessment that must include the following:

- (1) the number of firearms misplaced, mishandled, or lost annually by commercial airlines on domestic flights within the U.S.;
- (2) the number of firearms misplaced, mishandled, or lost annually by commercial airlines on flights originating in the U.S. to international destinations;
- (3) the number of firearms misplaced, mishandled, or lost annually by commercial airlines on flights originating in international destinations bound for a destination within the U.S.;
- (4) any actions currently being taken by commercial airlines to ensure firearms in checked luggage are not misplaced, mishandled, or lost;
- (5) any additional training currently being provided by the TSA or commercial airlines to individuals handling checked firearms;
- (6) the procedures by which commercial airlines notify the TSA, DOT, or any other Federal agencies when a checked firearm has been mishandled, misplaced, or lost; and
- (7) any actions that are taken by the TSA, DOT, or any other relevant Federal agencies to track mishandled, misplaced, or lost firearms in checked luggage.

Public Charter Operations.—The Committee is concerned with the significant growth in public charter passenger flights that operate at Fixed Base Operators (FBOs) which primarily provide aviation services to the general aviation community. These air carrier operators are defined as being chartered under title 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 380 and title 14 Code of Federal Regulations Part 135 authorities. Many of these operations take place at FBOs where passengers and baggage are not screened through a TSA checkpoint. These flights are covered by the Twelve-Five Standard Security Program. Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act, TSA shall brief the Committee on any steps being taken to address security, risk-based data the agency has acquired, and actions TSA has taken in response to that data.

Security Scanning Equipment.—The Committee notes the challenges faced by TSA in maintaining its equipment in open air airports where exposure to the elements is unavoidable. The Committee directs the Administrator to submit a report not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act listing those locations where the TSA has open air security checkpoints exposed to the elements, summarizing the impacts on the service life of key equipment, detailing steps TSA has taken to address this issue, and including any recommendations for addressing the potential degradation of major security equipment exposed to the elements at such airports.

TSA Cares.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the TSA Cares helpline to provide assistance for travelers with disabilities, medical conditions, and other special circumstances during the security screening process. The Committee directs the Administrator to expand public awareness of this service. Further, the Committee directs the Administrator to prioritize staffing of the helpline for additional hours and to ensure that requests received

through the hotline are accommodated by Passenger Support Specialists.

TSA Reimbursable Services.—The Committee understands that there may be underutilized space and equipment in security screening areas which may limit the ability to handle expected volume increases. The Committee encourages TSA to consider the success of the CBP's Reimbursable Services Program (RSP) as a model for generating private sector support and resources to improve security and efficiency at the security checkpoint while alleviating the strain on aviation from the expected increase in traveler volume. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, TSA shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the feasibility of using an RSP model at the checkpoint to increase passenger throughput, including any legal or operational challenges.

Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) Teams.—VIPR teams are duplicative and can face jurisdictional, and in some cases constitutional, challenges. The budget request acknowledges that due to an evolving threat landscape TSA is working to move towards new concepts of surface transportation protection. Consistent with the budget request, the recommendation does not provide funding for VIPR teams.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$40,678,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	98,912,000
Recommended in the bill	198,428,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+157,750,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	+99,516,000

The recommendation includes \$175,208,000 for the purchase and installation of computed tomography (CT) machines at passenger checkpoints at U.S. airports, providing a total of \$184,488,000 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.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$14,641,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	17,990,000
Recommended in the bill	17,990,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+3,349,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	— —

COAST GUARD ¹

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$12,900,441,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	13,530,387,000
Recommended in the bill	14,182,215,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+1,281,774,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	+651,828,000

¹ Totals include permanent indefinite discretionary and mandatory appropriations.

Mission

The Coast Guard is the principal Federal agency charged with maritime safety, security, and stewardship. It is a military, multi-

mission, maritime service within DHS and is one of the Nation's six armed services.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$10,054,771,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	10,466,283,000
Recommended in the bill	10,554,261,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+499,490,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	+87,978,000

The recommendation includes increases above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level of \$50,100,000 for shore maintenance, \$25,438,000 for surface maintenance, \$20,000,000 to establish the Technology Optimization and Modernization Fund, \$5,000,000 for persistent maritime domain awareness, and \$4,200,000 for Indo-Pacific expansion.

Ballast Water Management.—The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to expand partnerships with state and local governments in its efforts to test ballast water to prevent the spread of aquatic invasives such as stoney coral tissue disease.

Coordination With the Navy on the Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Program.—The Committee supports Coast Guard efforts to coordinate with the Department of the Navy on shipyard capacity issues and to create the Government Shipbuilders Council (GSC) to address common and singular challenges in shipbuilding; identify opportunities to leverage each organization's resources to maximize government savings in costs, time, and resources; share best practices and lessons learned; and support strategic decision making to strengthen the shipbuilding industrial base. To better understand potential joint opportunities from these efforts, the Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide a briefing within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, in consultation with the Department of the Navy, on efforts to share lessons learned from the Navy's Shipyard Optimization Improvement Program that can be applied to the Coast Guard, possibilities for gaining cost efficiency by pooling resources across the GSC, and the potential to coordinate battle damage repair in times of conflict and crisis.

Engagement in the Indo-Pacific.—The Committee supports the Coast Guard's efforts to help develop the maritime capabilities of partners and allies in Southeast Asia. To better assess these efforts, the Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide a briefing within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act on its work in the Indo-Pacific, including current efforts, opportunities for expansion, and options for improving coordination with and leveraging capabilities with the DOD, especially U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM).

IUU Fishing.—The Committee recognizes the role of the Coast Guard and supports the Service in combatting IUU fishing both domestically and globally. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Coast Guard shall provide a briefing to the Committee detailing the activities of the Coast Guard in fisheries enforcement, any gaps in enforcement capacity, and any resources needed to address those gaps or expand enforcement activities combatting IUU fishing.

IUU fishing in the Gulf of Mexico harms small businesses, ocean ecosystems, and sustainable fisheries, and is a threat to our na-

tional security. The Committee recognizes the need to characterize and quantify IUU fishing in the Gulf of Mexico. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to collaborate with state and academic partners to better understand the impact and factors influencing increased IUU fishing activity.

Land Acquisition.—As the Coast Guard expands its role in the Indo-Pacific, the Committee is aware that Coast Guard Base Honolulu is in critical need of additional pier and related space, and that the State of Hawai'i owns pier space immediately adjacent to Coast Guard Base Honolulu which it may be willing to convey. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to continue to explore all opportunities to acquire the adjacent pier space and provide a report to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the status of the potential acquisition. Additionally, the Coast Guard should include any actions requested or required of Congress to facilitate the acquisition of the adjacent Honolulu Harbor pier and related space.

Maritime Transportation Security Activities.—The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to allocate necessary funding to carry out its conveyance authorities required in Public Law 107–295.

Museum Operations Staffing and Funding.—The Committee does not provide funding for Coast Guard Museum staffing and operations. Museum staffing and operations should be the sole responsibility of the National Coast Guard Museum Association and not a detriment to Coast Guard missions. With the Museum opening delayed until late 2026, the National Coast Guard Museum Association should have sufficient time to conduct the necessary fundraising, grant requests, and/or internal realignments to become self-sufficient. The Coast Guard cannot be further burdened with the operations of a museum it does not own, particularly in a time in which the Service's aged facilities routinely forgo critical maintenance, cutters and aircraft lack adequate spare parts to maintain readiness, and Coast Guard personnel routinely go without the supplies necessary to perform their duties.

Oceania Operations.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Coast Guard in maintaining the U.S.'s posture in the Indo-Pacific. The Committee supports the Coast Guard's efforts to expand its presence in the Indo-Pacific, especially through the ship rider program, and encourages the Coast Guard to continue its coordination with USINDOPACOM and partner and allied nations. To better evaluate these efforts, the Committee directs the Coast Guard to report to the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act assessing the Coast Guard's capabilities and operations in the Indo-Pacific. This report should include a list of current assets in the region, any assets and capabilities needed to address unfulfilled requirements, any areas where logistical support is needed, and any changes that must be taken to effectively implement the U.S. Indo-Pacific Strategy. To support the Coast Guard's Indo-Pacific operations, the recommendation provides \$3,000,000 for increased presence of regional Coast Guard Maritime Advisors, Liaison Officers, Attachés, and other foreign engagement positions throughout the Indo-Pacific, and \$1,200,000 for Indo-Pacific workforce support including for housing, medical, and childcare access for Coast Guard personnel.

Persistent Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA).—The Committee is aware of the rapid advancements in autonomous surface vessels able to collect MDA data to support the interdiction of illicit narcotics and enhance security along U.S. maritime approaches. The Committee encourages the Service to broadly consider how these vessels can be used in Coast Guard missions, and the recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for those purposes.

Reducing and Responding to Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment.—The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 above the request to support actions related to the Accountability and Transparency Review and to expand the Coast Guard's legal support and oversight related to sexual assault and sexual harassment. The Committee supports the Coast Guard's efforts to strengthen the Service's culture and provides these funds with the expectation the Coast Guard will expand sexual assault and harassment prevention, response, recovery, and investigatory capacity.

Small Arms Simulation.—The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to explore the use of performance-based small arms simulation training technologies to help improve cognitive skills, operator situational awareness, judgement, and lethality in high-risk operations.

STARBASE Program.—The Committee acknowledges the Coast Guard's expanded authority and appreciates efforts undertaken to establish internal systems and engage with the DOD on the youth STARBASE program. As the Coast Guard further develops these efforts, the Committee emphasizes the importance of engagement with nontraditional classroom settings and minority-serving institutions to focus specifically on Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics education programs.

Technology Optimization and Modernization.—Innovative, commercial off-the-shelf technology can provide cost-effective ways for the Coast Guard to modernize its equipment and address its operational needs. The recommendation provides \$20,000,000 for the Coast Guard to establish an innovative technology program. The Committee urges the Coast Guard to use this program to test, evaluate, and integrate commercially-available technologies such as passive sonar buoys with AI software; USV-based MDA, including persistent, long duration data collection from uncrewed surface systems; unmanned aircraft, including for short-range reconnaissance; commercial technologies with proven capabilities to promote data-driven enforcement operations; commercial space-based radio frequency data; and amphibious and autonomous vessels. The fund may also be used to facilitate Indigenous Arctic data collection and monitoring. The Coast Guard is encouraged to use its other transaction authority under section 11205 of Public Law 117–263 in executing these funds. The Coast Guard is directed to brief the Committee at least 15 days prior to obligating funds for this purpose.

Tsunami Evacuation Preparedness.—The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to continue its work to adopt the open recommendations in GAO–22–105220.

U.S. Virgin Islands and the Caribbean.—The Committee supports the work of the Coast Guard in this region but remains concerned about insufficient maritime resources based on the U.S. Island of St. Croix. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on its efforts to re-

spond to drug trafficking, weapons trafficking, human trafficking, and smuggling operations in this area. The Coast Guard is directed to address each with respect to necessary ship deployments, force posture, and force projection in the Caribbean region and to incorporate reaction time to San Juan, St. Thomas, and St. Croix.

Wing-in-Ground Craft Inspections.—The Committee is encouraged by new transportation solutions in the maritime industry including the development of electric wing-in-ground coastal passenger vessels. Wing-in-ground craft have the potential to increase the efficiency and speed of coastal and inter-island transportation and reduce passenger costs. Within the funds provided, the Coast Guard is directed to develop the capacity to provide wing-in-ground craft certification and inspections.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$1,413,950,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	1,564,650,000
Recommended in the bill	2,128,500,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+714,550,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	+563,850,000

The Coast Guard is directed to continue to brief the Committee quarterly on all major acquisitions. In particular, the Committee remains concerned about the cost and schedule of the Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC) and Polar Security Cutter (PSC) programs and the briefing should include additional detailed information on the progress of these programs.

The Committee also directs the Coast Guard to include an estimate of the receipts to be deposited in the Housing Fund for the budget year and a plan for the expenditure of those funds in its annual budget justifications. Any deviations from the plan shall be reported to the Committee not fewer than 15 days before the obligation of funds.

Vessels

270' WMEC Service Life Extension Program.—The Committee supports the Coast Guard's efforts to counter aggression by the PRC in the Indo-Pacific. The recommendation includes \$60,000,000 for a service life extension program for one Medium Endurance Cutter, enabling the Coast Guard to deploy an additional support cutter to the Indo-Pacific. The Coast Guard plays a vital role in the Indo-Pacific, but the vast distances in the region and limited resources hamper the Coast Guard's ability to expand its presence. This Indo-Pacific support cutter will help the Coast Guard increase its activities and better support the U.S. mission in the Indo-Pacific.

Fast Response Cutter (FRC).—The recommendation provides \$335,000,000 to purchase four additional FRCs, economic price adjustments related to the rise in material and labor costs, and post-delivery missionization costs.

Offshore Patrol Cutter.—The recommendation provides the requested \$530,000,000 to continue the program of record for these critical assets. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to continue to provide additional program and schedule details, as described in

the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103, as part of the required quarterly major acquisition briefings.

Polar Security Cutter.—The Committee remains supportive of the construction of the first PSC. The Committee notes that no funds are needed this fiscal year for the construction given appropriations designated in previous years for PSC. The Committee supports the Coast Guard using previously appropriated PSC funds for the construction of the first PSC.

Special Purpose Craft—Heavy Weather (SPC HWX).—The recommendation does not include the requested funds for program management for the replacement of the capabilities provided by the 52-foot SPC HWX in the Pacific Northwest. The Committee has safety concerns with a replacement for the 52-foot SPC HWX being used to tow large vessels over the hazardous river bars along the Washington and Oregon coasts. An increased towing capacity creates a moral hazard, and the Committee is concerned the Coast Guard is prioritizing saving property over the safety of its members.

Great Lakes Icebreaker.—The recommendation does not provide funding for a Great Lakes Icebreaker. The \$20,000,000 provided in fiscal year 2024 will allow the Coast Guard to continue the analyze and select phase of the acquisition for a Great Lakes Icebreaker. The Committee notes that icebreaking technology has advanced since the acquisition of the CGC *Mackinaw* and urges the Coast Guard to consider innovative technologies and advances in ship design as the program management office works to complete the necessary pre-acquisition activities. A failure to capitalize on these advancements would be a lost opportunity. Additionally, the Committee urges the Coast Guard to consider the limitations in the CGC *Mackinaw's* maneuverability and whether such limitations adversely impact the vessel's capability. Further, in order for the Coast Guard to leverage the capacity of the Nation's industrial base, including the Coast Guard's organic vessel repair capacity at the Coast Guard Yard, the Committee encourages the Service to prioritize designs that would allow the vessel to be able to fully exit the Great Lakes.

Waterways Commerce Cutter.—The recommendation includes \$175,000,000 to begin recapitalization of the Coast Guard's inland river tenders. The Committee recognizes the urgency in replacing the Service's existing fleet of inland river tenders and fully supports the program.

Aircraft

HC-130J.—The recommendation includes \$153,500,000 for the purchase of one additional HC-130J aircraft for the Coast Guard's fleet, project management, and outfitting of existing aircraft. The Committee is dismayed that the Coast Guard's budget submission continues to omit this critical asset from the base request, relying instead on the Unfunded Priorities List. The Committee unequivocally urges the Coast Guard to request future HC-130J aircraft in the base budget request beginning in fiscal year 2026.

Long-Range Unmanned Aircraft.—The recommendation provides \$98,000,000 for these aircraft and necessary ground stations. The Committee supports the Coast Guard increasing its use of long-range, unmanned aircraft given the success of the MQ-9 Joint Pro-

gram Office with CBP. These aircraft provide a cost-effective platform to improve high-seas interdiction and maritime rescue. As the Coast Guard develops this program, the Committee encourages the Service to consider any potential cost savings from co-locating ground stations with existing DHS or DOD facilities.

MH-60T.—The Committee supports the Coast Guard’s recapitalization and transition to a rotary wing fleet consisting of all MH-60T aircraft and provides \$168,000,000 for four additional aircraft and other necessary components.

Other Acquisition Programs

Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) Integration.—The Committee notes the capabilities of the government-owned Minotaur mission system that links sensors, cameras, radar and other C4ISR components into a single system and understands it is currently deployed or planned for deployment on Coast Guard air and sea assets, as well as other DHS partner agency assets. The Committee is pleased the Coast Guard has recently begun testing of Minotaur on cutters and encourages the Coast Guard to leverage appropriate resources to continue to include Minotaur in the missionization of new assets such as HC-130Js and OPCs, as well as retrofit onto other assets such as National Security Cutters (NSC).

Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation

The recommendation provides \$297,750,000 for Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation, including \$60,000,000 for barracks at Training Center Cape May; \$30,000,000 for the NSC homeport in Charleston, SC; \$24,000,000 for Waterways Commerce Cutter homeports, at Kennewick, WA; New Orleans, LA; and Mobile, AL; and \$17,000,000 for the FRC homeport in Seward, AK.

Air Station Barbers Point Hangar Project.—The Committee remains concerned about the lack of a suitable hangar at Air Station Barbers Point and how it impacts operations and maintenance of Coast Guard assets. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Coast Guard to shall provide a report to the Committee containing an update on any unmet requirements for Air Station Barbers Point air assets, including any new maintenance requirements caused by the upgrade of both fixed wing and rotary aircraft and the feasibility of building a permanent hangar in addition to the tension hangar currently under construction.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$7,476,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	6,763,000
Recommended in the bill	6,763,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	— 713
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	— — —

Fully Autonomous Search and Rescue Under Extreme Conditions.—The Committee supports the development and integration of 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 mission efficiency and reduce risk to rescue personnel. Within 180

days of the date of enactment of this Act, Coast Guard shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the viability of incorporating these technologies into Coast Guard operations.

HEALTH CARE FUND CONTRIBUTION ¹

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$277,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	281,851,000
Recommended in the bill	281,851,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+4,851,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	---

¹This is a permanent indefinite discretionary appropriation.

The Health Care Fund Contribution accrues the Coast Guard's military, Medicare-eligible health benefit contribution to the Department of Defense Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund. Contributions are for future Medicare-eligible retirees, as well as retiree dependents and their potential survivors.

RETIRED PAY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$1,147,244,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	1,210,840,000
Recommended in the bill	1,210,840,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+63,596,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	---

The Retired Pay mandatory appropriation provides payments as identified under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans and other retired personnel entitlements identified under prior-year National Defense Authorization Acts. This appropriation also includes funding for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$3,087,797,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	2,938,381,000
Recommended in the bill	3,158,110,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+70,313,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	+219,729,000

Mission

The United States Secret Service (USSS) protects and investigates threats against the President and Vice President, their families, visiting heads of state, and other designated individuals; protects the White House, the Vice President's Residence, foreign missions, and certain other facilities within Washington, D.C.; and coordinates the security at National Special Security Events (NSSEs). The Secret Service also investigates violations of laws relating to counterfeiting of obligations and securities of the United States; financial crimes, including access device fraud, financial institution fraud, identity theft, and computer fraud; and computer-based attacks on financial, banking, and telecommunications infrastructure. In addition, the agency provides support for investigations related to missing and exploited children.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$3,007,982,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	2,872,795,000
Recommended in the bill	3,017,524,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+9,542,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	+144,729,000

Within the total amount provided, the bill makes \$80,041,000 available until September 30, 2026, of which \$24,024,000 is for facility infrastructure material readiness; \$18,000,000 is for protective travel; \$16,500,000 is for NSSEs; \$12,880,000 is for the James J. Rowley Training Center; \$6,962,000 is for operational mission support; and \$1,675,000 is for international cooperative administrative support services.

The recommendation includes the following increases above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level: \$17,500,000 for costs associated with increased protective travel; \$10,000,000 for additional forensic and mission support; \$3,000,000 for mobile wireless investigation equipment; and \$2,500,000 for the development of strategic information and intelligence.

Countering Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems (sUAS) Technology and Training.—In light of the growing security threat posed by sUAS and the need for SLTT law enforcement to expand its usage of drones, the Committee recommends \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to increase to develop a portable detection and identification system for countering sUAS and for associated training.

Financial Crimes.—The Committee recognizes the efforts of the Secret Service’s Cyber Fraud Task Forces to combat bank card access device fraud, including skimming, across the U.S. The Secret Service, in partnership with the Federal Trade Commission, other law enforcement entities, and small business owners, is encouraged to sustain and strengthen efforts to educate the public about skimming, investigate electronic crimes, and apprehend individuals responsible for skimming.

National Special Security Events.—The recommendation provides increases above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level of \$16,000,000 to prepare for the 2026 FIFA World Cup and \$5,000,000 for the United Nations General Assembly.

National Computer Forensics Institute (NCFI).—The recommendation includes an increase of \$2,500,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for activities and increased trainings at the NCFI.

National Threat Assessment Center (NTAC).—The recommendation includes an increase of \$2,500,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for NTAC, which supports efforts by public and private sector entities to confront the threat of targeted violence that impacts communities, including schools.

The Committee encourages the NTAC to conduct additional research into targeted violence and evidence-based practices in preventing targeted violence impacting schools, workplaces, houses of worship, universities, and other communities, and to establish a nationwide training plan and promote the development of best practices and standardization across all levels of government. NTAC shall coordinate with relevant Federal, state, and local agen-

cies; law enforcement; mental health officials; and private entities in developing and offering training courses on preventing targeted school violence to public or private entities, including local education agencies, with public safety responsibilities. Relevant findings shall be made publicly available on SchoolSafety.gov.

The Committee directs the Secret Service to include dedicated resources for NTAC in its fiscal year 2026 budget submission to Congress.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$75,598,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	63,336,000
Recommended in the bill	138,336,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+62,738,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	+75,000,000

The recommendation includes \$75,000,000 for the initial phase of the White House Defense Training Facility project, located at the James J. Rowley Training Center. The Secret Service is directed to provide a spend plan for these funds within 45 days of the date of the enactment of this Act and shall submit a schedule of construction progress on a quarterly basis. Additionally, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Secret Service shall provide cost estimates for the second phase of the project, to include Federal and contract staffing needs.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$4,217,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	2,250,000
Recommended in the bill	2,250,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	–1,967,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	— — —

TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

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

Section 202. The Committee continues a provision allowing CBP to sustain or increase operations in Puerto Rico with appropriated funds.

Section 203. The Committee continues a provision regarding the availability of fee revenue collected from certain arriving passengers.

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.

Section 207. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting DHS from establishing a border crossing fee.

Section 208. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the obligation of funds prior to the submission of an expenditure plan for funds made available for “U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements”.

Section 209. The Committee continues by reference a provision prohibiting the construction of border security barriers in specified areas.

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

Section 211. The Committee continues and modifies a provision that describes the use of funds provided under the heading “U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements”.

Section 212. The Committee includes a new provision regarding the removal of physical barriers.

Section 213. The Committee includes a new provision regarding the CBP One Application.

Section 214. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the implementation of CBP’s “Emergency Driving and Vehicular Pursuits” policy or similar directive.

Section 215. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the admission of aliens on F or M visas for attendance at an unaccredited educational institution.

Section 216. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the parole of Chinese nationals into the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Section 217. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the entry of aerosol dispensing drones made in a foreign adversary country.

Section 218. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to reduce participation in the 287(g) program.

Section 219. The Committee continues a provision regarding the 287(g) program.

Section 220. 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 if the facility receives less than “adequate” ratings in two consecutive performance evaluations.

Section 221. The Committee continues a provision regarding the reprogramming of funds related to the detention of aliens.

Section 222. The Committee continues by reference a provision that requires ICE to provide statistics about its detention population.

Section 223. The Committee continues and modifies a provision related to reporting on 287(g) agreements.

Section 224. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting certain prosecutorial discretion.

Section 225. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the transportation of aliens into the interior of the country for purposes other than enforcement.

Section 226. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the provision or facilitation of abortion services, with limited exceptions, for ICE detainees.

Section 227. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the provision of gender-affirming care for ICE detainees.

Section 228. The Committee includes a new provision requiring the Secretary to prioritize detention for aliens and ensure every alien enrolled in an Alternatives to Detention program is equipped with mandatory GPS monitoring.

Section 229. The Committee continues a provision requiring ICE to submit an initial obligation plan.

Section 230. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the development, pilot, or implementation of a physical identification card for migrants.

Section 231. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the pilot, administration, or implementation of certain standards.

Section 232. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting limitation of ICE enforcement actions near protected areas.

Section 233. The Committee includes a new provision establishing the minimum rate of allowance paid to certain ICE detainees.

Section 234. The Committee continues a provision clarifying that certain elected and appointed officials are not exempt from Federal passenger and baggage screening.

Section 235. The Committee continues a provision authorizing TSA to use funds from the Aviation Security Capital Fund for the procurement and installation of explosive detection systems or for other purposes authorized by law.

Section 236. The Committee continues a provision directing the Administrator of TSA to report to specified Committees about the agency's investment plans.

Section 237. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting 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 238. The Committee continues a provision requiring submission of a future-years capital investment plan for the Coast Guard.

Section 239. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds to reduce the staff or mission at the Coast Guard's legacy Operations System Center.

Section 240. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds to conduct a competition for activities related to the Coast Guard National Vessel Documentation Center.

Section 241. The Committee continues a provision allowing the use of funds to alter, but not reduce, operations within the Civil Engineering program of the Coast Guard.

Section 242. The Committee continues a provision allowing for use of the Coast Guard Housing Fund.

Section 243. The Committee includes a new provision regarding a Final Rule on "Shipping Safety Fairways Along the Atlantic Coast."

Section 244. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds made available to the Coast Guard from being used to enforce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration restrictions on vessel speed for the North Atlantic right whale or the Rice's whale.

Section 245. The Committee continues a provision allowing the Secret Service to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursement for personnel receiving training.

Section 246. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds made available to the Secret Service from being used for the protection of the head of a Federal agency other than the Secretary

of Homeland Security, except when the Director has entered into a reimbursable agreement for such protection services.

Section 247. The Committee continues a provision allowing the reprogramming of funds within “United States Secret Service—Operations and Support”.

Section 248. The Committee continues a provision allowing for funds made available for “United States Secret Service—Operations and Support” to be available for travel of employees on protective missions without regard to limitations on such expenditures in this or any other Act after notification to the Committees on Appropriations.

Section 249. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the termination or reduction of contracts for specific ICE detention facilities.

Section 250. The Committee includes a new provision eliminating co-pays for contraceptives for Coast Guard members and their dependents.

Section 251. The Committee includes a new provision allowing Coast Guard members and their dependents to obtain a year-long prescription for contraceptives.

TITLE III—PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$2,873,008,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	3,009,047,000
Recommended in the bill	2,930,857,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+57,849,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	– 78,190,000

Mission

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) is responsible for enhancing the security of the Nation’s cyber and physical infrastructure and interoperable communications systems; safeguarding and securing cyberspace; and strengthening national preparedness and resilience.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$2,382,814,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	2,506,983,000
Recommended in the bill	2,437,285,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+54,471,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	– 69,698,000

The recommendation includes \$2,437,285,000 for Operations and Support, an increase of \$54,471,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

Bi-monthly Division Briefings.—CISA shall continue to brief the Committee bi-monthly on the operations of specific divisions within the agency to include references to funded programs, technology, personnel, contracts, metrics, among other pressing topics. CISA shall work with the Committee to identify the agenda and scope of such briefings in advance.

Defense Capabilities.—The Committee urges CISA to identify and report to Congress on programs and initiatives that bolster its defense capabilities to prevent, identify, and remediate specific tactics and vulnerabilities known to be used by the PRC and other foreign adversary cyber actors against U.S. critical infrastructure.

Grant Reporting.—CISA, in coordination with FEMA, is directed to continue providing the information required under this heading in House Report 118–123.

Pay Projections and Analysis.—CISA shall continue to provide pay projections and analysis as required under this heading in House Report 118–123 that appropriately compares enacted versus onboard personnel numbers to enable timely congressional review of salary and benefit information during the quarterly budget and staffing briefings. The required pay projections and analysis shall include cyber pay considerations. The Committee notes this information is important when assessing CISA’s progress toward hiring goals.

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.

Social Media Policy.—CISA shall continue to make the social media content moderation policy available on a publicly accessible website as required under this heading in House Report 118–123. CISA shall notify Congress before any substantive changes are made to the policy and publish the new text on the publicly accessible website within 14 days of any changes being made.

Cybersecurity

The recommendation includes \$1,229,812,000 for the Cybersecurity Division, an increase of \$48,164,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. The increase includes enhancements due to Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act of 2022 (CIRCIA) (Public Law 117–103) requirements, classified improvements to the Joint Collaborative Environment, operations and support for the Cyber Analytics Data System, protective Domain Name System (DNS), open-source software, and supply chain security.

Assessing Security Risks and Vulnerabilities to Federal Networks.—The Committee is concerned about vulnerabilities in commercial software and technology platforms leading to significant breaches of Federal networks. While the Committee recognizes CISA’s work on secure-by-design principles, open-source software security, and memory safety, the Committee directs CISA, in coordination with the Director of NIST and the Federal CISO, to evaluate vendor concentration risk to Federal networks. CISA shall brief the Committee not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its evaluation and any corresponding recommendations to Congress or Federal agencies. Any findings must be shared with the Committee not later than 15 days prior to being sent to any stakeholders.

Cloud-Native Security.—The Committee recognizes that Federal Civilian Executive Branch (FCEB) agencies are increasingly

leveraging cloud technology and infrastructure to enhance service delivery and achieve critical mission outcomes. However, agencies should also be employing commensurate cloud security measures to limit the risk of introducing vulnerabilities into their systems. In response to Executive Order (EO) 14028, CISA's Cloud Security Technical Reference Architecture Version 2.0 highlighted the importance of cloud-native security tools to underpin cloud migration, data security, and associated compliance efforts for FCEB agencies. CISA is encouraged to prioritize the inclusion of cloud-native security tools into the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) program, provide appropriate guidance to FCEB agencies for reporting cloud security data, and improve efforts to synthesize this data within the CDM Dashboard to maximize actionable insights. CISA shall include an update to the Committee during the required semiannual CDM briefings inclusive of cloud-native security solutions currently available to FCEB agencies, any cloud-native security solutions being added in fiscal year 2025, and how the program builds FCEB customer awareness of the benefits of deploying such solutions to meet EO 14028 requirements.

Critical Infrastructure Program.—The Committee directs CISA to prioritize funds for the Critical Infrastructure Program—previously known as the Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity Shared Services Pilot Program—on the following sectors being targeted by foreign nation state actors: Energy, Water and Wastewater Systems, Communications, Transportation Systems, and Financial Services. The recommendation includes an increase of \$3,200,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to partially restore cuts made in fiscal year 2024. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee on a spend plan for the program, the services offered to address specific cybersecurity risks, and how they align with the National Cyber Strategy.

Cyber Education, Training, and Skilling.—The Committee acknowledges the need to grow the number of qualified cybersecurity professionals within the Federal government. The Committee believes we need to continue to upskill the current Federal cybersecurity workforce to address the shortage of qualified cybersecurity professionals. The Committee continues to support sustained investment in the Cyber Defense Education and Training (CDET) program; the Federal Cyber Skilling Academy; the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education; and investments in cybersecurity education programs targeting the kindergarten through 12th grade (K–12) community, including the Cybersecurity Education and Training Assistance Program (CETAP). The recommendation includes funding at the request level.

Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure.—Public Law 117–103 mandates that CISA publish a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the Federal Register within 24 months of enactment of that Act, and issue a final rule 18 months later, due September 2025, to implement mandatory cyber incident reporting for all critical infrastructure owners and operators. A subset of these owners and operators, to be defined in the rulemaking, will be required to report any cyber incident to CISA within 72 hours and any ransom payment within 24 hours. The recommendation includes \$33,381,000 for CIRCIA requirements above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. As part of the required quarterly budget and staffing

briefings, CISA shall brief the Committee on a spend plan for all CIRCIA-dedicated funding and the statutory requirements supported.

Cyber Sensor Capabilities.—CISA is encouraged to continue partnering with other government agencies, such as the Department of Energy, to provide real-time monitoring; advanced warning of threats, including Advanced Persistent Threats (APT); and detection of attacks on Operational Technology (OT) systems, including Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) and Industrial Control Systems (ICS) as part of the broader CyberSentry program.

Endpoint Detection and Response Technologies.—The Committee believes that a competitive, open, and transparent product selection process is critical to the effectiveness of Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) technologies and other CDM initiatives. CISA shall continue to provide the data required under this heading as described in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47 during the semiannual Cybersecurity Technology and Services briefings.

Hardening Critical Network Attack Surfaces.—The recommendation rejects the proposed \$4,971,000 reduction to attack surface management to improve situational awareness of internet-facing attack surface vulnerabilities. The Committee recognizes CISA's progress in maturing attack surface management capabilities and dramatically improving the agency's situational awareness of internet-facing attack surface vulnerabilities across FCEB, 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 the PRC, Russia, and other adversaries, and promote effective mitigation activities. The Committee encourages CISA to assess the feasibility of administering an attack surface management shared service offering for FCEB partners, similar to what it already provides for DNS security, and report its determination to the Committee.

Memory Safety.—The Committee encourages CISA, in consultation with the Sector Risk Management Agencies, to support the definition, design, development, distribution, and testing of technology that fosters memory safe rewrites of critical open-source packages which underpin critical infrastructure. Qualifying critical infrastructure improvements should minimize system downtime by reducing the number of critical security patches that need to be applied, be certified or certifiable to meet safety standards in their industries, and able to be implemented in less than 18 months. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee on its progress to harden critical infrastructure memory safety attack surfaces across priority critical infrastructure sectors.

Mobile Threat Defense for Federal Civilian Networks.—The Committee notes the rapid proliferation of spyware targeting mobile devices and the increasingly sophisticated methods being employed by both state and non-state actors to gain access to these devices. As agencies move toward a Zero Trust security posture, securing mobile devices in tandem with other endpoints is essential given the critical nature of the data that mobile devices transmit and

carry. The Committee is concerned about the number of government devices without mobile device security, which may be vulnerable to sophisticated threats. The Committee is also concerned about the pace of mobile device security deployment and encourages CISA to work with the OMB and FCEB agencies to continue to mitigate the threats posed to mobile devices, their users, and the Federal networks to which they are connected.

Operational Technology.—The Committee is aware of government directives for Federal agencies to inventory their Internet of Things (IoT) and OT by the end of 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 CDM program helps reduce agency threat surface, increase visibility into the Federal cybersecurity posture, and improve Federal cybersecurity response capabilities. The Committee directs CISA to include information on the status and planned actions to secure IoT and OT assets as part of the CDM program during the required semiannual Cybersecurity Technology and Services briefing.

Post-Quantum Cryptography.—The Committee recognizes the importance of FCEB agencies building robust and accurate cryptographic inventories to support a post-quantum transition. The Committee encourages CISA to work with FCEB agencies to continue to conduct an inventory of systems that are priorities for post-quantum transition and update the Committee on progress made toward post-quantum encryption methods at these agencies.

Red Teaming.—The Committee encourages CISA to consider ways to enhance cybersecurity penetration testing and red teaming activities for FCEB and SLTT agencies, as well as high priority critical infrastructure companies, to augment network hardening and security operations.

Semiannual Cybersecurity Technology and Services Briefings.—The Committee directs CISA to continue semiannual briefings on the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS), CDM program, and Joint Collaborative Environment (JCE) including information on the remaining NCPS capabilities and the new Cyber Analytics and Data System capabilities. The briefings shall include timelines and acquisition strategies from the NCPS transition to JCE as well as a full description of the CDM and JCE capabilities currently deployed; the gaps remaining; and funding levels for the prior fiscal year, the current fiscal year, and the budget year for each capability. The recommendation includes a decrease of \$6,640,000 from the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, as requested, due to the funded decommissioning and replacement of the legacy Einstein E3A capability.

Small Manufacturing Cybersecurity Support.—The Committee encourages CISA to continue to explore opportunities to partner with the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, the National Institute for Standards and Technology, and the Manufacturing Extension Partnership Centers, as de-

scribed in House Report 117–396 and reiterated in House Report 118–123.

State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program (SLCGP).—The Committee encourages CISA, in coordination with FEMA, to consider targeted outreach to elementary and secondary schools as the Department administers the SLCGP.

Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA).—The Committee supports CISA’s efforts to guide the adoption of ZTA across FCEB agencies. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA, in coordination with the Office of the National Cyber Director and OMB, shall brief the Committee on FCEB agency progress toward achieving the specific cybersecurity standards and objectives outlined in memorandum M–22–09, and efforts to engage FCEB agencies on leveraging the CDM program to upgrade to Zero Trust solutions.

Infrastructure Security

The recommendation includes \$157,013,000 for the Infrastructure Security Division, a decrease of \$2,116,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

Bombing Prevention.—The recommendation includes \$31,383,000 for the Office for Bombing Prevention (OBP), an increase of \$1,074,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. Sustained OBP funding is needed to keep pace with evolving threats and advanced technology development. The Office plays a critical role in ensuring public safety and reducing the Nation’s vulnerability to explosive threats by addressing the proliferation and use of improvised explosive devices.

Bomb Disposal Technician Training and Technology Training Events (TTEs).—The Committee supports sustained bomb technician community TTEs. The OBP shall hold a minimum of four events to be conducted across the country that bring together Federal, SLTT, and private sector partners. These TTEs shall leverage existing partnerships between DHS, DOJ, and DOD to expedite the review and transfer of technology and information for public safety and military bomb technicians and validate special response unit capability assessment data. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee on its efforts to conduct these annual TTEs across the country. This briefing shall include schedules to conduct a minimum of four TTEs and provide an estimate of the total program cost.

Critical Infrastructure Worker Security.—The Committee encourages CISA to keep updated guidance available to help protect the cyber and personally identifiable information security of individuals that operate critical infrastructure, including election infrastructure at the SLTT level.

Emergency Communications

The recommendation includes \$102,691,000 for the Emergency Communications Division, an increase of \$1,126,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

First Responder Emergency Medical Communications Program (REMCDP).—The recommendation provides \$2,000,000 for REMCDP, a decrease of \$2,000,000 below the fiscal year 2024 en-

acted level and an increase of \$2,000,000 above the request, for CISA to administer competitive grants for SLTT merit-based demonstration projects and technical assistance offerings that support the implementation of the National Emergency Communications Plan through innovative approaches to interoperable emergency medical communications in rural areas.

Next Generation Network Priority Services.—The Committee is aware of proofs of concept currently supported through the Next Generation Network Priority Services (NGN-PS) Phase II program, including the development of highly customizable platforms enabling communication between disparate wireless and wired protocols. The recommendation includes a restoration of \$3,200,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the NGN-PS program to partially restore proposed cuts from CISA in fiscal year 2024.

Securing Communications Networks.—CISA is urged to identify ways to encourage Federal, SLTT, and private sector partners to replace any technology or services provided by companies on the Federal Communications Commission Covered List (List of Equipment and Services Covered by section 2 of the Secure Networks Act), which leaves entities exposed to cyber vulnerabilities and foreign espionage.

Integrated Operations

The recommendation includes \$243,460,000 for the Integrated Operations Division, an increase of \$15,082,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level mainly due to new CIRCIA requirements and pay corrections.

Regional Security Advisors.—The Committee urges CISA to fill security advisor vacancies in the ten CISA regional offices, as highlighted in the 2022–2026 Strategic Plan. These advisors will be in addition to the Cybersecurity State Coordinators established in furtherance of section 1717 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 116–283) for fiscal year 2021, in order to supplement regional capability in areas of high demand or particular national security importance. The Committee is also aware that CISA is considering cross-training chemical inspectors with other security advisor skills. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee with representatives from the regional offices on efforts to fill these vacancies and a plan for chemical inspector cross-training and budget implications to do so.

CISA Support to Pacific Islands.—The Committee supports the work of CISA in bolstering the cyber and physical security of Federal, SLTT, and critical infrastructure partners in the Indo-Pacific region and encourages CISA to consider potential areas for growth, and resources needed to expand such Pacific Island engagement including to counter activities by foreign nation-state actors.

Risk Management Operations

The recommendation includes \$130,144,000 for the Risk Management Operations Division, a decrease of \$3,726,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level mainly due to contract efficiencies and pay corrections.

Digital Twin Technology.—The Committee recognizes that digital twin technology can provide real-time information regarding the physical and cybersecurity of important facilities, systems, and assets. The Committee encourages CISA to consider whether digital twin technology would improve its ability to understand, manage, and reduce risk to the Nation’s cyber and physical infrastructure.

Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements

The recommendation includes \$96,312,000 for the Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements Division, a decrease of \$3,406,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

Mission Support

The recommendation includes \$477,853,000 for the Mission Support Division, a decrease of \$653,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

Chief Learning Officer (CLO) Programs.—The Committee supports the CLO’s efforts to work with other agencies to streamline cyber workforce and education programs and recognizes the value of the following programs: the CISA Try Cyber program, which helps provide early skill identification and the fostering of cyber career interest of critically needed cyber talent, and the new CISA Threat Sandbox Challenges program, which allows CISA to provide rapid training to future cyberspace defenders on some of the most dangerous Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) identified in the CISA Known Exploited Vulnerabilities (KEV) Catalog. The Committee encourages these programs to incorporate the integration of artificial intelligence and machine learning tools to ensure the programs’ continued efficacy.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$489,401,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	499,349,000
Recommended in the bill	493,572,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+4,171,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	–5,777,000

The recommendation for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements includes \$380,182,000 for the CDM program, \$79,709,000 for the Cyber Analytics Data System (CADS), \$28,681,000 for Next Generation Networks Priority Services, and \$5,000,000 for the CyberSentry program.

CyberSentry.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall transmit to the Committee a plan for the additional CyberSentry capacity it will achieve in fiscal year 2025.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$793,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	2,715,000
Recommended in the bill	— — —
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	–793,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	–2,715,000

The recommendation includes no funds for Research and Development, a decrease of \$793,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$25,341,537,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	27,598,370,000
Recommended in the bill	28,145,913,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+2,804,376,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	+547,543,000

Mission

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) helps build, sustain, and improve the Nation's capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards through disaster response, recovery, and grant programs supporting first responders, emergency management, mitigation activities, and preparedness.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$1,483,990,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	1,573,442,000
Recommended in the bill	1,551,093,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+67,103,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	-22,349,000

The recommendation includes the following Operations and Support decreases from the fiscal year 2024 enacted level: \$2,181,000 for regional logisticians and planners with a climate and equity focus, \$1,776,000 for equitable investment in risk reduction, \$1,222,000 for strategies to address climate change, and \$1,010,000 for headquarters equity positions.

Mitigation

Disaster Preparedness and Hazard Mitigation.—The Committee recognizes FEMA's efforts to help residents and communities prepare for and mitigate the impacts of disasters and natural hazards, such as earthquakes and extreme weather events involving hail, through its Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs. The Committee encourages FEMA to continue its work with state emergency management agencies to ensure adequate planning and investments to reduce the loss of life and damage to property caused by disasters.

Natural Hazard Mitigation Infrastructure.—The Committee is aware that rehabilitation or establishment of natural infrastructure, including but not limited to marshes, wetlands, mangroves, and dunes can reduce damage from flooding and coastal storm surges and provide effective floodplain management. Such natural infrastructure can also have long-term beneficial impacts on topography, soils, water quality, wetlands, floodplains, coastal resources, aquatic resources, and public health and safety in coastal areas. The Committee encourages FEMA to continue to engage with other Federal and non-Federal stakeholders to develop and support conservation and environment-based flood mitigation measures and to

utilize mitigation grant funds for natural infrastructure projects, consistent with the directive under this heading in House Report 117–87.

Preparedness and Protection

Planning for Animal Wellness Act Implementation.—The Planning for Animal Wellness Act (Public Law 117–212) requires FEMA to establish a working group of experts to review and recommend best practices and Federal guidance on the needs of household pets, service and assistance animals, and captive animals, as appropriate, in emergency and disaster preparedness, response, and recovery. FEMA shall keep the Committee apprised of its efforts to implement Public Law 117–212 and any recommendations made by the working group not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Wireless Emergency Alerts.—The Committee reminds FEMA of the requirement under this heading in House Report 118–123 and urges the on-time transmission of the report.

Strategic Stockpiles.—FEMA, in partnership with the Department of Health and Human Services, shall provide an update within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the coordination of Federal resources to strengthen the capabilities of state strategic stockpiles, minimize duplication, and respond strategically to emergencies.

Response and Recovery

Digital Twin Technology.—The Committee recognizes that digital twin technology can provide for sophisticated simulation of emergency scenarios, potentially enabling more accurate, beneficial, and cost-effective disaster preparedness. The Committee encourages FEMA to consider whether the technology would be beneficial for emergency management purposes, including planning, preparedness, and response capabilities.

Innovative Technologies in Coordinated Disaster Response.—The Committee is aware that FEMA employs innovative technologies, including geographic information system (GIS) tools in collaboration with nonprofit entities, to improve disaster response capabilities, such as urban search and rescue software platforms. The recommendation includes \$3,000,000 for the Office of Response and Recovery, in close coordination with the U.S. Fire Administration, to expand upon geospatial urban search and rescue training, planning, and response efforts with search and rescue geospatial support technology solutions in preparation for emergency events and disaster responses. FEMA shall consider appropriate data exchange between these efforts and the National Emergency Response Information System (NERIS). Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on a spend plan for the funds and information on how FEMA plans to integrate the solution, where appropriate, with NERIS.

Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) Satellite-Driven Hazard Monitoring.—The Committee recognizes that shortening natural disaster response times provides more timely assistance to those affected by disasters and allows communities to recover quicker from devastating events. The Committee understands that FEMA’s used

SAR satellite-driven hazard monitoring technology to analyze disasters such as floods and wildfires, and this data has specifically been proven effective in streamlining disaster declarations, improving immediate situational awareness, and in supporting FEMA's community engagements following disasters. The Committee encourages FEMA to continue the use of this SAR driven hazard monitoring technology to shorten the disaster recovery response timeline, increase the efficiency of the recovery process, and integrate the use of this technology across FEMA's resilience, response, and recovery efforts.

Veterinary Emergency Teams Pilot.—Consistent with section 1218 of the Disaster Recovery Reform Act (Public Law 115–254), the Committee encourages FEMA to coordinate with appropriate Departments of Health and Human Services and Agriculture agencies to partner with accredited colleges of veterinary medicine with a history of disaster response deployments in order to establish one or more national veterinary emergency teams.

Mission Support

The recommendation includes \$648,601,000 for Mission Support, an increase of \$23,639,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$99,528,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	110,387,000
Recommended in the bill	94,827,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	– 4,701,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	– 15,560,000

The recommendation includes \$94,827,000, a decrease of \$4,701,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$3,497,019,369
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	3,522,541,000
Recommended in the bill	3,758,992,810
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+266,973,441
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	+236,451,810

A comparison of the fiscal year 2024 enacted level to the Committee recommended level by budget activity is as follows:

	FY24 Enacted	Recommendation
Grants		
State Homeland Security Grant Program	468,000,000	520,000,000
(Operation Stonegarden)	(81,000,000)	(90,000,000)
(Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program)	(13,500,000)	(15,000,000)
Urban Area Security Initiative	553,500,000	615,000,000
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	274,500,000	305,000,000
Public Transportation Security Assistance	94,500,000	105,000,000
(Amtrak Security)	(9,000,000)	(10,000,000)
(Over-the-Road Bus Security)	(1,800,000)	(2,000,000)
Port Security Grants	90,000,000	100,000,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	324,000,000	360,000,000
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response	324,000,000	360,000,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants	319,500,000	355,000,000
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program	281,475,000	312,750,000
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants	10,800,000	12,000,000
Emergency Food and Shelter	117,000,000	130,000,000

	FY24 Enacted	Recommendation
Next Generation Warning System	40,000,000	40,000,000
Community Project Funding	293,757,369	221,343,810
Subtotal, Grants	3,191,032,369	3,436,093,810
Terrorism and Targeted Violence Prevention (by transfer)	(18,000,000)	---
Alternatives to Detention Case Management (by transfer)	(15,000,000)	---
Shelter and Services Program (by transfer)	(650,000,000)	---
Subtotal, Grants (including transfers)	3,874,032,369	3,436,093,810
Education, Training, and Exercises		
Center for Domestic Preparedness	71,352,000	70,681,000
Center for Homeland Defense and Security	16,200,000	18,000,000
Emergency Management Institute	32,240,000	31,801,000
U.S. Fire Administration	59,975,000	64,781,000
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	90,900,000	101,000,000
Continuing Training Grants	14,400,000	16,000,000
National Exercise Program	20,920,000	20,636,000
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises	305,987,000	322,899,000
Total, Federal Assistance	3,497,019,369	3,758,992,810
Total, Federal Assistance (including transfers)	\$4,180,019,369	\$3,758,992,810

Grants

The recommendation restores \$330,975,000 in cuts made to grants in fiscal year 2024.

Continuing Training Grants.—The recommendation includes \$16,000,000 for Continuing Training Grants, including not less than \$6,000,000 to be competitively awarded for FEMA-certified rural and tribal training, of which not less than \$3,000,000 is for rural and not less than \$3,000,000 is for tribal. The Committee also supports FEMA’s use of Continuing Training Grants for the National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium.

Cost-Share Analysis.—FEMA is directed to conduct an analysis of DHS grant programs and assess and provide recommendations on the appropriateness of adjustments to existing cost-sharing splits, or in the case that none exist, new cost-sharing splits that improve the effectiveness and resilience of the programs on American communities. FEMA shall brief the Committee on the analysis and recommendations within 210 days of the date of enactment of this Act, to include any legislative or regulatory action needed to carry out such recommendations.

Human Remains Detection (HRD) Canine Teams.—The Committee recognizes the importance of canine teams as a key component of urban search and rescue task forces, including both live find and HRD canines. The Committee encourages FEMA to consider support of HRD canine teams through the urban search and rescue cooperative agreements.

Nonprofit Security Grant Program.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA is directed to submit a report to the Committee on the Nonprofit Security Grant Program for fiscal years 2022, 2023, and 2024. The report shall detail by fiscal year: the number of grant applications submitted, the total amount of grant funding requested, the number of grants awarded, and, for each grant award, the name of the recipient, the amount, and the project type. The report shall also include an analysis of the impacts of the program, including tangible results demonstrating how

the program has improved preparedness and reduced the risk of terrorist or other extremist attacks.

National Domestic Preparedness Consortium (NDPC).—The Committee acknowledges the positive impact of the NDPC 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 NDPC purview.

Next Generation Warning System.—The Committee supports the mission of the Next Generation Warning System Grant Program (NGWSGP) to help public media entities replace and upgrade aging infrastructure needed to enhance alert, warning, and other public safety communications systems to ensure national resilience, including service to underserved populations and the ability to meet the evolving nature of public alerting challenges. The recommendation includes \$40,000,000 for NGWSGP, consistent with the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

Operation Stonegarden.—The Committee strongly supports the mission of the Operation Stonegarden program to enhance cooperation and coordination among CBP, Federal, and SLTT law enforcement agencies to improve overall border security. The recommendation includes \$90,000,000 for Operation Stonegarden, an increase of \$9,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. The Committee reminds FEMA of the need to ensure states make proper and timely distributions to local governments. The Committee encourages the Department to explore how funding can be used by grant recipients to purchase technology such as cameras, sensors, and drones. The Committee also encourages the Department to explore how grant funding can be used to help interdict illicit outbound firearms and currency.

Risk MAP Urban Flood Mapping Program.—FEMA is reminded of the requirement in House Report 117–87 to brief the Committee within 30 days of the completion of fiscal year 2020 Urban Area Flooding Pilot activities, and to make related recommendations, including whether a permanent program should be established.

Unmanned Aircraft Training.—The Committee supports the FAA Center of Excellence for Unmanned Aerial Systems (ASSURE) Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) training program for first responders in a leadership role to understand how to manage larger-scale and more complex disasters. The Committee encourages FEMA to work toward the development of a framework to build workforce skills and a database of those capable of applying them in local, state, and national emergencies. The Committee supports FEMA's use of Continuing Training Grants for this purpose.

School Safety.—School hardening measures are eligible activities under the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) and the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP). Funds may be used for bullet resistant doors and glass; hinge-locking mechanisms; immediate notification to emergency 911 systems; mechanisms that provide real time actionable intelligence directly to law enforcement and first responders; installation of distraction devices or other countermeasures administered by law enforcement; and other measures determined to provide significant improvement to school physical security. The Committee encourages FEMA to work with states

and school districts to increase awareness of these funding opportunities.

Shelter and Services Program (SSP).—The recommendation includes no funds for SSP for fiscal year 2025. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA, in coordination with CBP, shall make publicly available online and report to the Committee on the amount of SSP funding within the previous three fiscal years that has gone to communities delineated by border states and non-border states and the justification for such distribution. FEMA shall coordinate with ICE to identify entities receiving funding allocations located within jurisdictions that do not comply with ICE detainers to highlight in the report.

State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program (SLCGP).—The Committee encourages FEMA, in coordination with CISA, to consider targeted outreach to elementary and secondary schools as the Department administers the SLCGP.

Tribal Nations Emergency Response.—The Committee is aware of the importance of communications interoperability during times of crisis, including for Tribal nations. The Committee encourages FEMA to consider the feasibility of developing an interoperable digital emergency management platform for Tribal nations.

Wood Chipper Programs.—The Committee understands that wood chipper programs are an effective means of fuel reduction in communities under threat from wildfire because they assist residents in maintaining defensible space around their homes, other structures, and access routes, and enable communities to easily dispose of large amounts of potential fuel. The Committee encourages FEMA to continue to fund wood chipper programs in high-risk communities through the Fire Prevention and Safety Program.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$20,261,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	22,392,000,000
Recommended in the bill	22,741,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+2,480,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	+349,000,000

The recommendation includes an increase of \$2,480,000,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the Disaster Relief Fund.

Disaster Assistance for Persistent Poverty Counties.—Public Law 117–103 increased the Federal cost share from 75 percent to 90 percent for major disasters declared during calendar years 2020 and 2021. The Committee encourages FEMA to consider adjusting the cost share for persistent poverty counties for disasters declared during calendar year 2022.

Emergency Housing.—The Committee recognizes the vital support FEMA provides to communities in the aftermath of major disasters, including sheltering and housing assistance for individuals and families displaced from their homes. The Committee is concerned that housing shortages may impact recovery efforts, reduce community resiliency, and cause long-term displacement after a major disaster. FEMA is directed to submit a report to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act that details emergency housing operations for major disasters over the last three years, including the type of sheltering and housing as-

sistance provided to survivors and responders, the costs associated with the shelter and housing assistance, the number of individuals and families housed, and the duration of housing assistance.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$239,983,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	239,785,000
Recommended in the bill	239,785,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	– 198,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	– – –

Flood Insurance Rate Maps.—FEMA is reminded of the requirement under this header in House Report 118–123.

TITLE III—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 301. The Committee continues a provision regarding 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 a five-day advance notification for certain grant awards under “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance”.

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

Section 306. The Committee continues a provision requiring the submission of a monthly Disaster Relief Fund report.

Section 307. The Committee continues a provision permitting waivers of certain Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response grant program requirements.

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 permitting waivers of certain requirements pertaining to Assistance to Firefighter Grants.

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

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

TITLE IV—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES

U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$281,140,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	265,230,000
Recommended in the bill	112,431,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	– 168,709,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	– 152,799,000

Mission

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) adjudicates and grants immigration and citizenship benefits, confirms eligibility for employment and public services, and promotes an awareness and understanding of citizenship in support of immigrant integration, while protecting the integrity of the Nation's immigration system. USCIS activities are primarily funded through fees collected from applicants for immigration benefits.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$271,140,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	255,230,000
Recommended in the bill	112,431,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	– 158,709,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	– 142,799,000

The Committee provides \$112,431,000 for Operations and Support, a decrease of \$158,709,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. The recommended funding is exclusively for the E-Verify program. The program allows enrolled employers to confirm the eligibility of their employees to work in the United States.

Affirmative Asylum.—USCIS is reminded of the requirement under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47.

Application Processing.—USCIS is directed to prioritize the timely processing of citizenship and other applications, with a goal of adjudicating all requests within six months of submission or referral. USCIS is directed to make available, on a publicly accessible website, an interactive dashboard detailing the number of forms received, processed, approved, denied, and pending by month, along with the average processing time and the number of forms pending for more than six months for all USCIS forms. USCIS shall update the Committee on the status of this requirement during the quarterly budget and productivity briefings required by House Report 117–396 and House Report 118–123. The dashboard shall be updated monthly but not later than the tenth business day following the end of each month and permit the downloading of the underlying data in a searchable and sortable spreadsheet format.

Backlog Reduction and Reporting.—USCIS is directed to continue monthly reporting to the Committee on the application processing case backlog trends and statistics. USCIS is urged to improve the timeliness of such reporting due to the importance of subject matter to the mission of the agency and the need for congressional oversight.

Budget Justification Materials.—USCIS is directed to ensure user fee budget justifications include descriptions of planned spending profiles, year-over-year changes, and cost assumptions. The justifications for these accounts should provide the same level of detail and analysis as is provided for the Department's discretionary funding accounts. For example, the justification shall contain detailed budget exhibits for each of the fee PPAs and fully describe the staffing and hiring strategy. In addition, the materials shall include the plans and budget assumptions for USCIS's international operations and the funding and planned outcome measures for business process improvements and modernization efforts.

A full understanding of USCIS's budget strategy, plans, and assumptions are critical to Congress's oversight responsibilities—regardless of the funding source. The Committee expects these items to be addressed with the annual budget justification materials or that the necessary program details, funding and staffing profiles, and other exhibits be submitted concurrently with the delivery of the annual budget.

Cost Recovery.—USCIS is urged to limit fee waivers to ensure maximum recovery of costs associated with USCIS services. USCIS is directed to include fee waiver data in the quarterly budget and staffing briefings. The Committee reminds USCIS of the directive in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47 to provide a briefing on ways to improve cost recovery at the agency.

Corrected Employment Documents.—The Committee encourages USCIS to take necessary steps to issue corrected employment authorization documents within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

Data on Asylum Operations.—USCIS is directed to continue to make available, on a publicly accessible website in a downloadable, searchable, and sortable format, the information required under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328.

E-Verify.—The Committee encourages USCIS to continue efforts to modernize the E-Verify program, as well as improvements in outreach efforts and training tools to assist employers in improving the accuracy of information they submit into the system.

Electronic Processing.—The Committee continues the requirement for USCIS to provide a quarterly brief on its electronic processing efforts. The Committee supports the ongoing digitization efforts of USCIS forms and signature requirements to comply with the 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (Public Law 115–336) and encourages USCIS to ensure all digitized forms are able to be worked electronically.

Eliminating Confusion in Classifying Job Occupations.—The Committee directs USCIS to continue to update each of its online and paper forms to ensure that the Standard Occupational Classification codes are the only occupational codes used. USCIS shall notify the Committee once this requirement is complete.

Employee Investigation.—The Committee is deeply troubled by the lack of expediency and transparency by this administration in investigating and making a determination regarding the employment of an individual at USCIS who publicly celebrated the terrorist attacks on Israel on October 7, 2023. Secretary Mayorkas confirmed the individual in question is on administrative leave and still being paid by the Department during a Subcommittee hearing on April 10, 2025. Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act, USCIS shall provide a thorough briefing to the Committee about the status and findings of the employment investigation, including results of an audit of the asylum cases reviewed by the employee, and any changes made or being considered to USCIS hiring practices.

Quarterly Budget and Productivity Reporting.—The Committee is very concerned by the lack of urgency in providing timely quarterly budget and productivity briefings and directs USCIS to ensure moving forward that the quarterly briefings required under this

heading in House Report 117–396 are provided promptly. USCIS shall continue to provide these briefings in fiscal year 2025.

Refugee Admissions.—USCIS shall continue to provide the information required under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103, to include fiscal year 2025.

Spouse Petitions.—With respect to fiancé(e) or spouse petitions involving a minor party, the Committee continues to direct USCIS to document the age of the minor party at the time of the civil/legal marriage, along with the age difference between the parties, with ages given in months as well as years.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$10,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	10,000,000
Recommended in the bill	— — —
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	– 10,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	– 10,000,000

The recommendation includes no funds for the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program, a decrease of \$10,000,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. The Committee notes the grants provided in fiscal year 2024 had a period of availability of two years.

Not later than five business days prior to the finalization of the Notice of Funding Opportunity, USCIS shall brief the Committee on any changes to the execution of the program, including changes in the qualifications and expectations of grant recipients.

Grant Reporting.—USCIS is directed to continue the requirement under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–47. In addition, the required report shall also include information on any accepted donations by the program inclusive of the amounts and donors. The Committee encourages USCIS to continue to keep the Committee apprised of the metrics used to evaluate this grant program.

Private Donation Authority.—The Committee reminds USCIS that it continues to have the authority to accept private donations to support the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTERS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$377,200,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	363,389,000
Recommended in the bill	366,752,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	– 10,448,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	+3,363,000

Mission

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC) provide or facilitate basic and advanced law enforcement training for over 90 Federal agencies and numerous SLTT and international law enforcement organizations.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$357,100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	363,389,000
Recommended in the bill	360,752,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+3,652,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	– 2,637,000

The recommendation provides \$360,752,000 for Operations and Support, an increase of \$3,652,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

Human Trafficking Awareness Training Outreach.—The Committee recognizes that in January 2021, FLETC entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Blue Campaign, now part of the CCHT, to make the Human Trafficking Awareness Training program available for up to 500 SLTT agents and officers at no cost. The Committee encourages FLETC, in coordination with the CCHT, to increase its advertising of this critical training to its law enforcement partners in fiscal year 2025 and to report to the Committee on any requests for training FLETC was unable to fulfill due to funding constraints.

SLTT Training.—The Committee reminds FLETC of the directive found in House Report 118–123 to submit a report on its efforts to meet the training needs of SLTT law enforcement.

Use of Training Facilities.—The Director of FLETC shall schedule basic or advanced law enforcement training, or both, at all four training facilities to ensure they are fully utilized at the highest capacity throughout the fiscal year.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$20,100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	— — —
Recommended in the bill	6,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	– 14,100,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	+6,000,000

The recommendation provides \$6,000,000, which includes \$4,000,000 for the replacement of aged electric boilers and \$2,000,000 for a combined heat and air project at the Glynco campus.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$741,634,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	836,108,000
Recommended in the bill	744,591,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+2,957,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	– 91,517,000

Mission

The mission of the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) is to conduct and support research, development, developmental and operational testing and evaluation, and the timely transition of homeland security capabilities to operational end users at the Federal, state, and local levels.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$369,811,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	383,485,000
Recommended in the bill	375,238,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+5,427,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	– 8,247,000

Redundant Research and Development Efforts.—Prior to engaging in any new or continuing funding for any existing research and development activities, the Department and any relevant component agencies shall first consider whether any existing efforts are currently or were previously funded elsewhere in the Federal Government, such as DOD, that would address such requirements.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$61,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	50,270,000
Recommended in the bill	30,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	– 31,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	– 20,270,000

The recommendation provides \$10,000,000 for critical improvements to S&T's laboratory facilities and \$20,000,000 for the Plum Island Closure and Support (PICS) Program.

National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center (NBACC) Facility Expansion.—In 2023, S&T completed a scoping study for NBACC facility expansion. According to the study, 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 can support analysis, storage, and transfer of large data sets; and additional SCIF space required for the sensitive nature of the work performed. Additionally, the study identified a need to expand the facility for office/administrative space adjacent to the current NBACC laboratory facility. To ensure that the Committee has the full long-term plan for expansion of the laboratory, S&T shall provide a five-year master facility expansion plan, including year-by-year resource requirements, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Plum Island Closure and Support (PICS) Program.—The Committee provides \$20,000,000 to continue the transition, closure, and conveyance of all Plum Island real property and all related personal property to facilitate the transfer of the Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC) mission to the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF). The Committee notes that the transition of PIADC science mission activities to NBAF is no longer on schedule. S&T is directed to continue providing semiannual briefings on the progress of these activities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$310,823,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	402,353,000
Recommended in the bill	339,353,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+28,530,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	–63,000,000

The recommendation includes \$28,530,000 over the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

Research, Development, and Innovation

Advanced Sensors Technologies.—Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages work on critical research areas such as developing and fielding next generation first responder technology that utilizes advanced sensors and imager technologies.

Antisemitism Research.—Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages S&T to explore new opportunities for researching how to combat antisemitism, including preventing violence.

Binational Industrial Research and Development Homeland Security (BIRD HLS) Program.—The Committee continues to support the BIRD HLS program, which allows S&T to work with Israeli partners to develop innovative technology solutions for homeland security needs and encourages funding at the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

Chemical Security Analysis Center (CSAC).—The Committee continues to support the important work of CSAC with the U.S. Army’s Chemical and Biological Center. Within the funds provided, S&T is encouraged to evaluate the cyber and physical infrastructure vulnerabilities of domestic chemical manufacturing facilities critical to military energetics programs.

Critical Infrastructure and Cyber Attacks.—Within the funds provided, S&T is encouraged to support research 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.

Cross-Border Threat Screening and Supply Chain Defense.—Within the funds provided, the Committee continues to encourage S&T to expand research and analysis on cross-border threat screening and supply chain defense in support of research on new technologies and capabilities, including predictive data analytics, to eliminate disruptions to the food and agriculture supply chain and for early detection of public health threats and biotreats.

Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems (C-UAS).—Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages S&T to support C-UAS technology development to identify and mitigate border threats.

Cybersecurity for Tourism.—Within the funds provided, the Committee urges S&T, in coordination with FLETC, to establish a Cybersecurity for Tourism Consortium to help align government interests in public safety and security with the Nation’s tourism industry.

Digital Twin.—Within the funds provided, S&T is encouraged to pursue research and development related to the use of digital twins. Advanced modeling and simulation can improve and en-

hance mission effectiveness by developing new paradigms, tools, and simulation-enabled capabilities for DHS operations, including geospatial simulations of the southern border.

Durable Lithium-Ion Batteries.—Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages S&T to research innovative technologies improving the safety, reliability, and operational durability of lithium-ion batteries utilized by DHS law enforcement personnel, including the development of electrolyte additives with shear thickening and ballistic protection capabilities.

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 continue funding this work, prioritize the use of the common test site to conduct on-site testing and evaluation for the Department, and facilitate a close collaboration with the FAA UAS Center of Excellence.

Fentanyl Detection.—Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages S&T, in conjunction with CBP, to improve opioid and fentanyl detection. Such efforts shall include research on additional technological solutions to target and detect low-purity fentanyl, especially in counterfeit pressed tablets; enhance targeting of counterfeit pills through nonintrusive, noninvasive, and other visual screening technologies; and improve data-driven targeting to increase seizure rates of fentanyl and its precursors.

Improving Cybersecurity.—Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages S&T to work with CISA to enhance cybersecurity capabilities through strategic research and development in mitigation, solution development, and resilience, in particular high-resolution magnification to examine emerging semiconductor technologies, aiding in detecting potential structural defects for improved cybersecurity.

Intelligent Memory Fabric.—Innovative information technology platforms, such as those provided by Intelligent Memory Fabric, can help DHS develop deployable, secure, and efficient data systems. Within the amounts provided, the Committee encourages S&T to explore Intelligent Memory Fabric as a modular, scalable, and distributable technology.

Maritime Domain Awareness for Coasts and Harbors.—The Committee continues to recognize the threats facing the U.S. borders from the sea. The Committee encourages S&T to continue to support 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.

National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center (NBACC).—The Committee recognizes the critical work done by NBACC. Within the amount provided, the Committee encourages S&T to support the necessary operations funding, as well as continue its investments in modernizing the facility's infrastructure.

Network Technology for Airports.—Within the funds provided, S&T is encouraged to support research to improve network technology for airports, which has the potential to increase the effi-

ciency of airport operations and address economic and security challenges.

Next-Generation Biosurveillance Systems.—Within funds provided, the Committee encourages S&T to advance research into agnostic biodetection capabilities that provide rapid screening of large volumes of individuals.

Next-Generation Detection and Mitigation of Autonomous Drones.—Research and exercises using realistic threat replicas will improve the ability to determine how to best defeat drone threats. Within the funds provided and by leveraging university expertise, the Committee encourages S&T to study and mock threats and, utilizing realistic testing and exercises, develop defeat strategies for safe mitigation activities.

Passive Muon Tomography Systems.—Within the funds provided, the Committee urges S&T, in partnership with CBP, to advance the optimization of passive muon tomography systems to enhance such detection capabilities at the border and POEs.

Partnership Intermediary Agreements.—Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages S&T to establish Partnership Intermediary Agreements to enable components across the Department to engage immediately on technology transfer and transition activities. Partnership Intermediary Agreements, as defined under section 3715 of title 15, United States Code, support the Department's ability to seek out, assess, and engage non-traditional small business vendors for the Department's development and acquisition efforts.

Port and Maritime Resiliency and Security.—The Committee continues to recognize the vast data threat facing the U.S. maritime/port sector. Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages support for the ongoing Port and Maritime Resiliency and Security Testbed research program for the design and development of tactics, techniques, and procedures for effective threat response to critical maritime infrastructure.

Quantum Computing Use-Case Identification Initiative.—The Committee supports a coordinated and focused research program in identifying near-term public sector use cases for quantum computing applications. The Committee directs S&T, in coordination with the Quantum Economic Development Consortium, Federally Funded Research and Development Centers, and the quantum industry, to identify public sector use cases which could benefit DHS and its components. S&T shall examine all quantum computing technologies including annealing, gate-model, and quantum-hybrid. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, S&T shall provide a briefing to the Committee summarizing its findings.

Realistic Environments for Enterprise Team Awareness Kit.—The Committee recognizes the significant hurdles surrounding large scale event security planning, especially when plans involve coordinated Federal and SLTT operations addressing both cyber and physical threats. The Committee encourages S&T to support the development of realistic live, virtual, and constructive environments for enterprise team awareness kit.

Training Simulations.—Within funds provided, S&T is encouraged to work with industry to create next generation training simulations, such as using multi-lingual, artificial intelligence driven avatars, for DHS-specific use cases. High-fidelity realistic training

for front-line personnel will promote the safety of the DHS workforce.

Understanding Threats to Public Officials.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, S&T shall provide a report on threats to public officials, including judges, school board leaders, county health officers, Members of Congress, military leaders, and others. The study shall examine the numbers and types of reported threats, estimate the number and types of unreported threats, and analyze actions taken in response to these reported threats at the Federal and SLTT levels.

U.S.-Israel Cybersecurity Cooperation Enhancement Program.—The Committee encourages funding at the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the U.S.-Israel Cybersecurity Cooperation grant 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, demonstration, and commercialization of cybersecurity technology.

Voting Technologies and Election Data Security Procedures.—The Committee supports research to ensure that voting software and hardware is studied and vetted before being used during Federal, state, and local elections. Consistent with prior year direction and within the resources provided, S&T is encouraged to fund quality assurance and continuous evaluation research on voting technologies and election procedures in cooperation with a qualified organization with experience performing technical audits of statewide elections systems. In consultation and coordination with the Election Assistance Commission and CISA, this investment should include the development of new tools and training modules to enable states and localities to ensure that their election systems are secure.

University Programs

The recommendation provides the requested amount for University Programs. S&T's University Programs allow for cooperation with colleges and universities to address pressing homeland security needs. This includes \$45,880,000 for the Centers of Excellence (COE). These programs include the COE, the Workforce Development Initiatives, and the Minority Serving Institutions Programs. Combined, these programs promote homeland security research and education, train current and future students and professionals, and build a more diverse homeland security workforce.

Centers of Excellence Program.—The COE program is the flagship research account for universities at DHS. The program brings together hundreds of academic institutions and private sector entities to generate basic and applied research that rapidly delivers innovative technologies for the homeland security community to meet imminent and future threats. The COE network catalyzes the development of new marketplaces for technologies geared toward keeping our Nation safe and secure. This level of coordination for the development of user-facing security technologies is not funded by any other Federal agency.

COUNTERING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OFFICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$409,441,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	418,022,000
Recommended in the bill	361,313,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	– 48,128,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	– 56,709,000

Mission

The Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office (CWMD) leads DHS efforts to develop and enhance programs and capabilities that defend against chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$163,280,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	160,163,000
Recommended in the bill	159,252,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	– 4,028,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	– 911,000

The Committee reminds CWMD of the directive found in House Report 118–123 to provide a briefing on its plans to enhance SLTT communication and outreach.

Radiation Portal Monitor Interference.—The Committee encourages CWMD to work in partnership with CBP to quickly resolve interference that may occur when NII systems are installed in close proximity to radiation portal monitors.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$42,338,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	33,397,000
Recommended in the bill	33,397,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	– 8,941,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	— — —

The recommendation includes \$33,397,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements, a decrease of \$8,941,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$60,938,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	60,938,000
Recommended in the bill	110,938,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	+50,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	+50,000,000

Biological Detection for the 21st Century (BD21).—The Committee is disappointed that CWMD’s budget submission continues to omit funding for the BD21 program; the program is designed to procure innovative technologies to improve detection capabilities of airborne bio-threats. The recommendation includes \$50,000,000 to further the capabilities of the BD21 program to include procurement of technologies that mitigate capability vulnerabilities in the current BioWatch infrastructure as identified by GAO, SLTT, and other industry stakeholders. Within 90 days of the date of enact-

ment of this Act, CWMD shall submit a spend plan outlining how these additional funds will be utilized, as well as a procurement timeline. Further, the Committee directs CWMD to consult with SLTT stakeholders to determine their biodetection needs and within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act provide a report summarizing the results of that consultation and how those results will be used by CWMD.

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR).—AMR presents a growing threat to national security. The Committee supports the recommendation of the Presidential Advisory Council on Combating Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria (PACCARB) to designate AMR as a material threat, thereby unlocking additional resources for development and stockpiling of critical countermeasures. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to initiate an evaluation, assessment, and determination of the material threat of AMR in accordance with the March 2023 PACCARB report recommendation.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	\$142,885,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	163,524,000
Recommended in the bill	57,726,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2024	– 85,159,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2025	– 105,798,000

BioWatch.—The Committee, GAO, and independent organizations, such as the Bipartisan Commission on Biodefense, have had longstanding concerns about the security value provided by BioWatch. The current program is incapable of identifying biological threats in a timely and accurate manner due to a prolonged event-to-detection timeline. According to the Bipartisan Commission on Biodefense, hospitals receiving patients from a suspected incident would likely detect a biological attack well before detection through BioWatch. As a result, the recommendation does not include funding for the current BioWatch program and instead includes \$50,000,000 for the BD21 program to examine follow-on capabilities. The Committee directs CWMD to terminate the BioWatch program.

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 continues a provision related to the collection and use of biometrics.

Section 404. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds for the rule entitled, “Procedures or Credible Fear Screening and Consideration of Asylum, Withholding of Removal, and CAT Protection Claims by Asylum Officers.”

Section 405. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting funds for employment authorization documents for certain aliens.

Section 406. The Committee includes a new provision related to the H–2B program.

Section 407. The Committee includes a new provision related to USCIS official reception and representation expenses.

Section 408. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the consideration of H-1B petitions from any entity identified under section 1260H of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2021.

Section 409. The Committee continues a provision authorizing FLETC to distribute funds for incurred training expenses.

Section 410. 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 411. The Committee continues a provision allowing for the acceptance of funding transfers from other government agencies for construction of special use facilities.

Section 412. The Committee continues a provision classifying FLETC instructor staff as inherently governmental for certain purposes.

Section 413. The Committee includes a new provision related to the H-2A program.

Section 414. The Committee includes a new provision related to the USCIS Asylum Program Fee.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS AND RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

Section 501. The Committee continues a provision limiting the availability of appropriations to one year unless otherwise expressly provided.

Section 502. The Committee continues a provision providing that unexpended balances of prior year appropriations may be merged with new appropriation accounts and used for the same purpose, subject to reprogramming guidelines.

Section 503. The Committee continues a provision related to reprogramming limitations and transfer authority.

The Department must notify the Committees on Appropriations at least 30 days in advance of each reprogramming of funds that would: (1) reduce programs, projects, and activities, or personnel, by ten percent or more; or (2) increase a program, project, or activity by more than \$5,000,000 or ten percent, whichever is less.

The term “program, project, and activity” (PPA) is defined as each functional category listed under an account heading in the funding table at the back of this report, along with each funding amount designated for a particular purpose within the statement narrative, exclusive of simple references to increases or reductions below the budget request. Funding for each PPA should not be used for the purposes of any other PPA. Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Department shall submit to the Committees a table delineating PPAs subject to section 503 notification requirements.

For purposes of reprogramming notifications, the creation of a new program, project, or activity is defined as any significant new activity that has not been explicitly justified to the Congress in budget justification material and for which funds have not been appropriated by the Congress.

Limited transfer authority is provided to give the Department flexibility in responding to emerging requirements and significant changes in circumstances, but is not intended to facilitate the implementation of new programs, projects, or activities that were not proposed in a formal budget submission. Transfers may not reduce accounts by more than five percent or augment appropriations by more than ten percent. The Department must notify the Committees on Appropriations not fewer than 30 days in advance of any transfer. To avoid violations of the Anti-Deficiency Act, the Secretary shall ensure that any transfer of funds is carried out in compliance with the limitations and requirements of section 503(c). In particular, the Secretary should ensure that any such transfers adhere to the opinion of the Comptroller General's decision in *the Matter of John D. Webster, Director, Financial Services, Library of Congress, dated November 7, 1997*, with regard to the definition of an appropriation subject to transfer limitations.

Notifications should provide complete explanations of proposed funding reallocations, including detailed justifications for increases and offsets; any specific impact the proposed changes are expected to have on future-year appropriations requirements; a table showing the proposed revisions to funding and full-time equivalents (FTE) at the account and PPA levels for the current fiscal year; and any expected funding and FTE impacts during the budget year.

The Department shall manage its PPAs within the levels appropriated and should only submit reprogramming or transfer notifications in cases of unforeseeable and compelling circumstances that could not have been predicted when formulating the budget request for the current fiscal year. When the Department becomes aware of an emerging requirement after the President's budget has been submitted to Congress but prior to the enactment of a full-year funding Act for the budget year, it is incumbent on the Office of the Chief Financial Officer to timely notify the Committees. When the Department submits a reprogramming or transfer notification and does not receive identical responses from the House and Senate Committees, it is expected to work with the Committees to reconcile the differences before proceeding.

Section 504. The Committee continues a provision, by reference, prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department to make payment to the Working Capital Fund (WCF), except for activities and amounts allowed in the President's fiscal year 2025 budget request.

Section 505. The Committee continues a provision providing that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of the prior fiscal year for each Operations and Support appropriation shall have an additional fiscal year of availability, subject to a section 503 reprogramming notification.

Section 506. The Committee continues a provision that deems intelligence activities to be specifically authorized during the current fiscal year until the enactment of an Act authorizing intelligence activities for the current fiscal year.

Section 507. The Committee continues a provision requiring notification to the Committees at least three days before DHS executes or announces grant allocations or grant awards in excess of \$1,000,000; contract awards (including contracts covered by the

Federal Acquisition Regulation), other transaction agreements, letters of intent, or a task or delivery order on multiple award contracts totaling more than \$4,000,000; a task or delivery order greater than \$10,000,000 from multi-year funds; or sole-source grant awards. Notifications shall include a description of projects or activities to be funded and their location, including city, county, and state.

Section 508. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting all agencies from purchasing, constructing, or leasing additional facilities for Federal law enforcement training without advance notification to the Committees.

Section 509. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds 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.

Section 510. The Committee continues a provision that includes and consolidates by reference prior-year statutory provisions related to sensitive security information and the use of funds in conformance with section 303 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Section 511. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds in contravention of the Buy American Act.

Section 512. The Committee continues a provision regarding the oath of allegiance required by section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Section 513. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting DHS from using funds in this Act to use reorganization authority.

Section 514. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds for planning, testing, piloting, or developing a national identification card.

Section 515. The Committee continues a provision directing that any official required by this Act to report or certify to the Committees on Appropriations may not delegate such authority unless expressly authorized to do so in this Act.

Section 516. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds in this Act to be used for first-class travel.

Section 517. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to employ illegal workers as described in section 274(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Section 518. The Committee continues 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 Committee continues a provision requiring DHS computer systems to block electronic access to pornography, except for law enforcement purposes.

Section 520. The Committee continues a provision regarding the transfer of firearms by Federal law enforcement personnel.

Section 521. The Committee continues a provision regarding funding restrictions and reporting requirements related to conferences occurring outside of the United States.

Section 522. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds to reimburse any Federal department or agency for its participation in a National Special Security Event.

Section 523. The Committee continues a provision requiring a notification, including justification materials, prior to implementing any structural pay reform or instituting a new position classification that affects more than 100 full-time positions or costs more than \$5,000,000.

Section 524. The Committee continues a provision directing the Department to post on a public website reports required by the Committees on Appropriations unless public posting compromises homeland or national security or contains proprietary information.

Section 525. The Committee continues a provision authorizing minor procurement, construction, and improvements under “Operations and Support” appropriations, as specified.

Section 526. The Committee continues by reference a provision to authorize DHS to fund out of existing discretionary appropriations the expenses of primary and secondary schooling of eligible dependents in areas of U.S. territories that meet certain criteria.

Section 527. The Committee continues a provision regarding access to detention facilities by members of Congress or their designated staff.

Section 528. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to use restraints on pregnant detainees in DHS custody, except in certain circumstances.

Section 529. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds for the destruction of records related to detainees in custody.

Section 530. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds for a Principal Federal Official during a declared disaster or emergency under the Stafford Act, with certain exceptions.

Section 531. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Under Secretary for Management to submit a component-level report on unfunded priorities classified as budget function 050.

Section 532. The Committee continues a provision requiring notifications when the President designates a former or retired Federal official or employee for protection and reporting regarding the costs of such protection.

Section 533. The Committee continues a provision requiring notifications and reporting on DHS submissions of proposals to the Technology Modernization Fund.

Section 534. The Committee continues a provision requiring the identification of discretionary offsets when fee increase proposals to support current activities assume the enactment of such proposals prior to the beginning of the budget year.

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

Section 536. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds related to certain entities identified under section 1260H of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2021.

Section 537. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds for the transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba into or within the United States.

Section 538. The Committee continues and modifies a provision directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop, use, and share estimates of arrivals of aliens at the southern border.

Section 539. The Committee continues a provision related to assistance from the Department of Defense for border security operations.

Section 540. The Committee continues a provision related to the employee emergency back-up care program.

Section 541. The Committee continues a provision providing transfer authority for activities within the Blue Campaign.

Section 542. The Committee includes a new provision limiting inspection parameters at certain facilities for the provision of detention services.

Section 543. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to implement the rule entitled “Circumvention of Lawful Pathways.”

Section 544. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds for a Disinformation Governance Board in the Department.

Section 545. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to classify the speech of a U.S. person as either mis-, dis-, or mal-information, or to work with organizations to do the same.

Section 546. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds for diversity, equity, and inclusion Executive Orders, or promote critical race theory.

Section 547. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to discriminate against a person based on sincerely held religious beliefs regarding marriage.

Section 548. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting DHS from allowing officials of a country designated as a state sponsor of terrorism to participate in certain activities.

Section 549. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the obligation or award of funds to jurisdictions that enforce certain policies.

Section 550. The Committee continues and modifies a provision rescinding unobligated balances from a specified source.

Section 551. The Committee continues and modifies a provision rescinding unobligated balances from the DHS Non-Recurring Expenses Fund.

Section 552. The Committee includes a new provision regarding a Spending Reduction Account.

APPROPRIATIONS CAN BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH MADE

Title 31 of the United States Code makes clear that appropriations can be used only for the purposes for which they were appropriated as follows:

Section 1301. Application.

(a) Appropriations shall be applied only to the objects for which the appropriations were made except as otherwise provided by law.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORT REQUIREMENTS

The following items are included in accordance with various requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 1

Date: June 12, 2024

Measure: Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, FY 2025

Motion by: Ms. DeLauro

Description of Motion: Increases funding for the Shelter and Services program by \$600 million, offset by a reduction to border wall construction.

Results: Not adopted 26 yeas to 33 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Case
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Espaillat
Ms. Frankel
Mr. Harder
Mr. Hoyer
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee of California
Ms. Lee of Nevada
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Mr. Morelle
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Quigley
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mrs. Torres
Mr. Trone
Ms. Underwood
Ms. Wasserman Schultz
Ms. Wexton

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mrs. Bice
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carl
Mr. Carter
Mr. Ciscomani
Mr. Cline
Mr. Cloud
Mr. Clyde
Mr. Cole
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Ellzey
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Franklin
Mr. Garcia
Mr. Gonzales
Mr. Guest
Dr. Harris
Mrs. Hinson
Mr. Joyce
Mr. LaTurner
Ms. Letlow
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Reschenthaler
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Zinke

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 2

Date: June 12, 2024

Measure: Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, FY 2025

Motion by: Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Description of Motion: Increases funding for the Nonprofit Security Grant program by \$80 million, offset by a reduction to border wall construction.

Results: Not adopted 26 yeas to 33 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Case
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Espaillat
Ms. Frankel
Mr. Harder
Mr. Hoyer
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee of California
Ms. Lee of Nevada
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Mr. Morelle
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Quigley
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mrs. Torres
Mr. Trone
Ms. Underwood
Ms. Wasserman Schultz
Ms. Wexton

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mrs. Bice
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carl
Mr. Carter
Mr. Ciscomani
Mr. Cline
Mr. Cloud
Mr. Clyde
Mr. Cole
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Ellzey
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Franklin
Mr. Garcia
Mr. Gonzales
Mr. Guest
Dr. Harris
Mrs. Hinson
Mr. Joyce
Mr. LaTurner
Ms. Letlow
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Reschenthaler
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Zinke

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 3

Date: June 12, 2024

Measure: Homeland Security Appropriations Bill, FY 2025

Motion by: Mr. Rogers

Description of Motion: Motion to report the bill to the House, as amended.

Results: Adopted 33 yeas to 26 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mrs. Bice
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carl
Mr. Carter
Mr. Ciscomani
Mr. Cline
Mr. Cloud
Mr. Clyde
Mr. Cole
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Ellzey
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Franklin
Mr. Garcia
Mr. Gonzales
Mr. Guest
Dr. Harris
Mrs. Hinson
Mr. Joyce
Mr. LaTurner
Ms. Letlow
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Reschenthaler
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Zinke

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Case
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Espaillat
Ms. Frankel
Mr. Harder
Mr. Hoyer
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee of California
Ms. Lee of Nevada
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Mr. Morelle
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Quigley
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mrs. Torres
Mr. Trone
Ms. Underwood
Ms. Wasserman Schultz
Ms. Wexton

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding:

The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescissions recommended in the accompanying bill:

Account/Activity	Rescissions
U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (Public Law 116–260)	\$600,000,000
DHS Nonrecurring Expenses Fund	\$154,000,000

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is submitted describing transfers of funds recommended in the accompanying bill:

Neither the bill nor report contain any provisions that specifically direct the transfer of funds.

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

The following table is submitted in compliance with clause 9 of rule XXI and lists the congressional earmarks (as defined in paragraph (e) of clause 9) contained in the bill or in this report. Neither the bill nor the report contain any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in paragraphs (f) or (g) of clause 9 of rule XXI.

HOMELAND SECURITY
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	State	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Concord	Emergency Operations Center Technology and Equipment	NC	\$375,000	Adams
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Rancho Cucamonga	Emergency Operations Center Relocation	CA	1,023,405	Aguilar
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Balch Springs	Balch Springs Emergency Operations Center	TX	1,023,405	Allred
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Providence	West River Flood Response Initiative	RI	1,100,000	Amo
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Taunton	Taunton Emergency Operations Center	MA	1,023,405	Auchincloss
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Beaumont	Beaumont Underpass Flooding Early Warning System Improvements	TX	952,500	Babin
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Harris County Flood Control District	Goose Creek Channel Conveyance Improvements and Storm Water Detention	TX	10,000,000	Babin
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	County of Sacramento	Sacramento County Emergency Operations Center	CA	500,000	Bera
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Reclamation District No. 1000	Pumping Plant Number 8 Enhancement Project	CA	1,150,791	Bera
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Oklahoma City	Hefner Water Treatment Plant Emergency Power Generation Project	OK	10,000,000	Bice
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Portland	Portland Metro Regional Emergency Operations Center Improvements	OR	926,433	Blumenauer
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Multnomah County	Arbor Lodge Shelter Emergency Generator	OR	490,500	Blumenauer
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Town of Elsmere	Elsmere Stormwater and Flood Mitigation Project	DE	1,150,791	Blunt, Rochester

HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	State	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Montezuma County	Montezuma County Emergency Operations Center Development	CO	165,143	Bobert
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	County of Washington Emergency Management Agency	New Washington County Emergency Operations Center	IL	1,618,978	Bost
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Yonkers	Yonkers Warburton Avenue Slope Stabilization	NY	1,150,791	Bowman
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Village of Pelham	Highbrook Avenue Drainage Improvement Project	NY	1,125,000	Bowman
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of New Rochelle	New Rochelle City Park Drainage	NY	1,150,791	Bowman
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Westlake Village	City of Westlake Village Emergency Operations Center Resilience Project	CA	600,000	Brownley
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Thousand Oaks	City of Thousand Oaks Community Resilience Center Project	CA	1,150,791	Brownley
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	The Town of Longboat Key	Longboat Key Storm Resiliency Project	FL	3,000,000	Buchanan
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Northglenn	Northglenn East 112th Flooding Damage Reduction and Mitigation	CO	1,150,791	Caraveo
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Indianapolis	City of Indianapolis Howland Ditch Greenway Flood Control Improvement Project	IN	1,150,791	Carson
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Glynn County Board of Commissioners	Glynn County Emergency Operations Center	GA	2,140,000	Carter (GA)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Scranton	Emergency Operations Center Project in City of Scranton	PA	1,023,405	Cartwright
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Hawaii Emergency Management Agency	Community Disaster Preparedness Information Platform for Hawaii	HI	1,023,405	Case

FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Village of Tinley Park	Village of Tinley Park Emergency Operations Center	IL	1,023,405	Casten
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of St. Petersburg	MLK Street South Flooding Alleviation	FL	1,150,791	Castor (FL)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council	CORE3 Proposed Coordination Center for Central and Eastern Oregon	OR	2,000,000	Chavez-DeRemer
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Shelby County	Shelby County Health Department Emergency Operations Center	TN	1,023,405	Cohen
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Frankfort	Frankfort Riverbank Stabilization	KY	6,678,416	Comer
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Fairfax County	McConnell Public Safety Transportation Operations Center Infrastructure Project	VA	1,023,405	Connolly
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Holladay	City Hall Building Seismic Retrofit	UT	1,650,000	Curtis
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Garnett	Garnett Lake Garnett Spillway	KS	937,500	Daids (KS)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Johnson County Park and Recreation District	Antioch Park North Tributary Revitalization	KS	247,500	Daids (KS)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Town of Woodbridge	Town of Woodbridge Emergency Operations Center	CT	1,023,405	DeLauro
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Town of Hamden	Town of Hamden Emergency Operations Center	CT	1,023,405	DeLauro
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of West Haven	City of West Haven Emergency Operations Center	CT	1,023,405	DeLauro
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Concord	Emergency Operations Center Upgrades Project	CA	1,023,405	DeSaulnier
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Diablo Water District	Seismic Resiliency Reservoir and Transmission Line Improvement Project	CA	1,150,791	DeSaulnier
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Town of Hempstead	Town of Hempstead Pier and Waterfront Flood Mitigation Project	NY	2,000,000	D'Esposito

HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	State	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Taylor County Board of County Commissioners	Taylor County Emergency Operations and Public Safety Complex	FL	3,000,000	Dunn (FL)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	El Paso County Hospital District	Alberta Avenue Storm and Sanitary Sewer/Domestic Water Improvements	TX	1,150,791	Escobar
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Lower Makefield Township	Lower Makefield Township Storm Water Management Project	PA	8,000,000	Fitzpatrick
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Cleveland	Cleveland/Bradley County Emergency Operations Center	TN	1,529,628	Fleischmann
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Bellaire	Cypress Ditch Improvement Project	TX	1,150,791	Fletcher
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Boone County Illinois Emergency Management Agency	Boone County Emergency Operations Center	IL	800,000	Foster
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Aurora	Aurora Emergency Operations Center	IL	1,023,405	Foster
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Alamance County	Alamance County Emergency Operations Center	NC	1,023,405	Foushee
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Greenacres	City of Greenacres Emergency Operations Center	FL	1,023,405	Frankel
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Lake Worth Beach	Lake Worth Beach Emergency Operations Center	FL	1,023,405	Frankel
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Village of Wellington	Village of Wellington Emergency Operations Center	FL	1,023,405	Frankel
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Boynton Beach Community Redevelopment Agency	Boynton Harbor Marina Seawall Replacement	FL	1,150,791	Frankel

FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of North Myrtle Beach	City of North Myrtle Beach Emergency Operations Center	SC	3,000,000	Fry
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Cocconino County	Cocconino County Emergency Operations Center	AZ	1,023,405	Gallego
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Richmond	Richmond Emergency Operations Center	CA	208,876	Garamendi
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of El Cerrito	El Cerrito Hillside Natural Area Hazardous Fuels	CA	1,150,791	Garamendi
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Suffolk County Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services	Suffolk County Emergency Operations Center Project	NY	2,250,000	Garaarino
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Los Angeles County Public Works	Lake Hughes Drainage Master Plan	CA	900,000	Garcia, Mike
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Santa Clarita	Hydrogen Fuel Cell Project	CA	624,000	Garcia, Mike
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Huntington Park	Emergency Operations Center Renovation	CA	875,000	Garcia, Robert
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	GOHSEP Emergency Operations Center Improvements	LA	3,000,000	Graves (LA)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Harris County Flood Control District	Tributary C116-00-00 Conveyance and Drainage Improvements	TX	1,150,791	Green (TX)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Covington County Emergency Management Agency	Covington County Emergency Operations Center	MS	1,350,000	Guest
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Cedar Rapids	Cedar Rapids Redundant Power for Resilient Flood Control	IA	1,620,000	Hinson
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Prince George's County	Emergency Operations Center Communications Enhancements	MD	468,750	Hoyer
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Eureka	Eureka Operations Complex and Emergency Operations Center	CA	1,000,000	Huffman
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	San Pasqual Reservation Fire Department Emergency Operations Center Project	CA	3,000,000	Issa

HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	State	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Seattle	Seattle Waterfront Elliott Bay Seawall Project	WA	1,150,791	Jayapal
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Town of Scituate	Scituate Cedar Point Seawall	MA	1,150,791	Keating
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	E-COM Dispatch Center	E-COM Dispatch Center—Chicago's South Suburbs in Cook County and Will County, IL	IL	1,023,405	Kelly (IL)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Erie	City of Erie Emergency Operations Command Center	PA	3,000,000	Kelly (PA)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Grays Harbor College	Lake Swano Dam Remediation Project	WA	1,150,791	Klimer
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Chino Hills	Fire Risk Reduction Project	CA	1,875,000	Kim (CA)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Gibson County Office	Emergency Operations Center Generator	TN	150,000	Kustoff
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Suffolk County	Suffolk County Emergency Operations Center Extension	NY	3,000,000	Lalota
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	County of Butte	Emergency Operations Center Technology Refresh	CA	150,000	LaMalfa
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Dunkirk	Dunkirk Harbor Segmented Living Shoreline Design & Construction	NY	4,750,000	Langworthy
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Eudora	Eudora Water Treatment Plant Replacement	KS	1,875,000	LaTurner
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Clark County	South Site EOC Regional Training Center Design Project	NV	1,023,405	Lee (NV)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Clark County	Technology for South Site Emergency Operations Center	NV	1,023,405	Lee (NV), Titus
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	County of Orange	Dana Point Harbor Rockfall Mitigation	CA	1,150,791	Levin

FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Rancho Palos Verdes	Abalone Cove Landslide Stabilization Project	CA	1,150,791	Lieu
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Rancho Palos Verdes	Klondike Canyon Landslide Emergency Mitigation Project	CA	1,150,791	Lieu
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of El Segundo	Pump Station Upgrade Project	CA	1,150,791	Lieu
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Callaway County	Callaway County Emergency Operations Center Relocation	MO	3,000,000	Luetkemeyer
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Hillsboro Fire Protection District	Hillsboro Emergency Operations Center Construction	MO	1,875,000	Luetkemeyer
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of St. Petersburg	Bartlett Lake/Salt Creek Pump Station	FL	9,000,000	Luna
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Brockton	Brockton Emergency Operations Center	MA	1,023,405	Lynch
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Town of Hull	Hull Harborview Road Coastal Resiliency and Shoreline Protection	MA	1,150,791	Lynch
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Town of Westhampton	Westhampton Public Safety Complex Emergency Operations Center	MA	1,023,405	McGovern
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Davenport	City of Davenport Water Pollution Control Plant Flood Mitigation Project	IA	3,450,000	Miller-Meeks
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Town of Lynnfield	Lynnfield Emergency Operations Center Project	MA	1,023,405	Moulton
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Belmont	Twin Pines Park Stormwater Capture Project	CA	1,150,791	Mullin
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Brisbane	Brisbane Glen Park Pump Station Replacement	CA	1,150,791	Mullin
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Town of Superior	Town of Superior Emergency Operations Center	CO	1,023,405	Neguse
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Town of Selma	Selma Electric Sub-Station and Infrastructure Upgrades	NC	1,150,791	Nickel

HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	State	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency and Department of Energy and Environment	FloodSmart Homes	DC	1,150,791	Norton
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Spanish Fork	Spanish Fork Seismic Resilience Project	UT	2,279,053	Owens
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Borough of Metuchen	Metuchen Borough Emergency Services Center Building Project	NJ	1,023,405	Pallone
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	San Miguel Community Services District	San Miguel Community Services District Emergency Operations Center	CA	1,023,405	Panetta
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Cowlitz County Public Utility District No. 1	Northwest Service Area Grid Resiliency	WA	1,150,791	Perez
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Jefferson County Parks & Conservation	Roadway Wildfire Hazard Mitigation in Jefferson County	CO	1,150,791	Petterson
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Montgomery County Department of Environmental Protection	Wheaton Branch Flood Mitigation	MD	1,150,791	Raskin
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Mt. Juliet	City of Mt. Juliet Emergency Operations Center	TN	1,151,533	Rose
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Fayetteville	Locks Creek and Sessoms Drainage Improvements for Storm Water Mitigation	NC	4,850,000	Rouzer
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	St. Johns Country Board of County Commissioners	St. Johns County Hazard Mitigation Infrastructure Improvement Project	FL	2,500,000	Rutherford
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	County of Ulster	Ulster County Emergency Operations Center	NY	1,023,405	Ryan
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	County of Orange	Orange County Emergency Operations Center	NY	1,023,405	Ryan
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Maryland Department of Natural Resources	Holly Beach Farm—Resiliency	MD	1,150,791	Sarbanes

FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government	Terrebonne Parish EOC	LA	975,000	Scalise
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Portsmouth	Gust Lane Flood Mitigation	VA	1,150,791	Scott (VA)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Clarke County	Clarke County Storm Shelter	AL	1,150,791	Sewell
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Middletown Township	Shadow Lake Storm Water Management and Hazard Mitigation Project	NJ	5,908,634	Smith (NJ)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Borough of Seaside Park	Bayfront Flooding Mitigation and Shoreline Restoration Project	NJ	1,978,950	Smith (NJ)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Seattle	Seattle Public Library Columbia Branch Seismic Structural Upgrade	WA	1,150,791	Smith (WA)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Lincoln County	Lincoln County Emergency Operations Center	NM	1,023,405	Stansbury
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Midway City Sanitary District	Midway City Sanitary District Microgrid Resiliency Project	CA	1,125,000	Steel
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Los Alamitos	City of Los Alamitos Emergency Operations Center	CA	287,000	Steel
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Garden Grove	City of Garden Grove Emergency Operations Center	CA	1,875,000	Steel
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Venice	Public Safety Emergency Operations Center	FL	3,000,000	Steube
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	City of Lacey	Emergency Coordination Center Generator	WA	900,000	Strickland
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	The Health Care Authority of the City of Huntsville	Huntsville Hospital Generator Replacement Project	AL	2,409,375	Strong
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Rio Vista Fire Department	Rio Vista Emergency Operations Center	CA	1,023,405	Thompson (CA)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Clark County Water Reclamation District	Flamingo Water Resources Center Emergency Power Project	NV	1,150,791	Titus

HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	State	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Department of Hawaiian Home Lands	Wildfire Prevention and Mitigation Planning and Outreach	HI	1,150,791	Tokuda
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	Port Republic	Mill Street Dam Flood Mitigation	NJ	1,125,000	Van Drew
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	The Borough of Wildwood Crest	Wildwood Crest Flood Mitigation	NJ	4,112,600	Van Drew
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Pembroke Pines	Pines Point Hurricane Mitigation	FL	428,619	Wasserman Schultz
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Plainfield	Mt Campbell Field Detention Basin Improvements and Flood Reduction Project	NJ	1,150,791	Watson Coleman
FEMA	Federal Assistance—EOC	Polk County	Polk County Emergency Operations Center Expansion	FL	1,875,000	Webster
FEMA	Federal Assistance—PDM	City of Miami Beach	City of Miami Beach Healthcare System Resiliency	FL	1,150,791	Wilson (FL)

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3(E) (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee notes that the accompanying bill does not propose to repeal or amend a statute or part thereof.

CHANGES IN THE APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(A) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions proposed in the accompanying bill which may be considered, under certain circumstances, to change the application of existing law, either directly or indirectly.

In some instances, the bill provides funding for agencies and activities for which legislation has not yet been finalized. In addition, the bill in some instances carries language permitting the use of funds for activities not authorized by law. Additionally, the Committee includes a number of administrative and general provisions.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INTELLIGENCE,
SITUATIONAL AWARENESS, AND OVERSIGHT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for the operations and support of the Office of the Secretary and for the executive management offices, including funds for official reception and representation expenses. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including funds for official reception and representation expenses.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds, with availability for three years, for procurement, construction, and improvements.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

The Committee includes language making funds available until expended for the operations of the Federal Protective Service.

INTELLIGENCE, ANALYSIS, AND SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for the Office of Intelligence and Analysis and the Office of Situational Awareness, including funding for facility needs associated with secure space at fusion centers and for official reception and representation

expenses. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for the Office of Inspector General, including certain confidential operational expenses such as the payment of informants.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Language requiring a report on grants or contracts awarded by means other than full and open competition and requiring the Inspector General to review such grants or contracts and report the results to the Committees.

Language requiring the Chief Financial Officer to submit monthly budget and staffing reports.

Language requiring the Secretary to notify the Committees of any proposed transfers from the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any DHS component.

Language related to official costs of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary for official travel.

Language requiring the Under Secretary for Management to report on certain acquisition programs.

Language regarding pilot and demonstration programs.

TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language making funds available for operations and support, including funds for the transportation of unaccompanied alien minors; air and marine assistance to other law enforcement agencies and humanitarian efforts; purchase or lease of vehicles; the purchase, maintenance, and procurement of marine vessels, aircraft, and unmanned aircraft systems; contracting with individuals for personal services abroad; Harbor Maintenance Fee collections; customs officers; official reception and representation expenses; Customs User Fee collections; payment of rental space in connection with preclearance operations; compensation of informants; and the repair of roads on Native American reservations. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements, including procurement of physical barriers, marine vessels, aircraft, and unmanned aerial systems. The Committee provides three-year and five-year availability of funds for these activities.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including funds for overseas vetted units; the purchase or lease of vehicles; maintenance, minor construction, and minor improvements of owned and leased facilities; the enforcement of child labor laws; paid apprenticeships for the Human Exploitation Rescue Operations Corps; the investigation of intellectual property rights violations; official reception and representation expenses special operations; compensation to informants; and the reimbursement of other Federal agencies for certain costs. The Committee specifies a funding level for enforcement and removal operations, including transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens; the delegation of 287(g) agreements; and detention beds. The Committee provides two-year availability and no-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, renovation, and improvements to include funds for facilities repair and maintenance projects. The Committee provides three-year and five-year availability of funds for these activities.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including funds for official reception and representation expenses, and establishes conditions under which security fees are collected and credited. The Committee provides for two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements. The Committee provides three-year availability of funds for these activities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee includes language providing funds for research and development. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for these activities.

COAST GUARD

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for the operations and support including for the purchase or lease of passenger motor vehicles; small boats; repairs and service life-replacements; purchase, lease, or improvement of boats necessary for overseas deployments and activities; special pay allowances; recreation and welfare; environmental compliance and restoration; defense-related activities and official reception and representation expenses. The

Committee includes language authorizing funds to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. The Committee provides two-year, three-year, and five-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for the procurement, construction, and improvements, including aids to navigation, shore facilities, vessels, and aircraft. The Committee includes language authorizing funds to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. The Committee provides five-year availability of funds for these purposes.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee includes language providing funds for research and development, and for maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of related facilities and equipment. The Committee includes language authorizing funds to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and authorizing funds received from state and local governments, other public authorities, private sources, and foreign countries to be credited to this account and used for certain purposes. The Committee provides three-year availability of funds for these purposes.

RETIRED PAY

The Committee includes language providing funds for retired pay and medical care for the retired personnel and their dependents and makes these funds available until expended.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language that provides funds for operations and support, to include funds for the purchase and replacement of vehicles; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of motorcycles; rental of certain buildings; improvements to buildings as may be necessary for protective missions; firearms matches; presentation of awards; behavioral research; advance payment for commercial accommodations; per diem and subsistence allowances; official reception and representation expenses; grant activities related to missing and exploited children investigations; premium pay; and technical assistance and equipment provided to foreign law enforcement organizations. The Committee provides for two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements. The Committee provides three-year and five-year availability of funds for these purposes.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee includes language providing funds for research and development. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for these purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Language regarding overtime compensation.

Language allowing CBP to sustain or increase operations in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands with appropriated funds.

Language regarding the availability of fee revenue collected from certain arriving passengers.

Language allowing CBP access to certain reimbursements for preclearance activities.

Language regarding the importation of prescription drugs by an individual for personal use.

Language regarding waivers of the Jones Act.

Language prohibiting DHS from establishing a border crossing fee.

Language prohibiting the obligation of funds prior to the submission of an expenditure plan for funds made available for “U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements”.

Language prohibiting the construction of border security barriers in specified areas.

Language regarding vetting operations at existing locations.

Language regarding the use of funds provided under the heading “U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements”.

Language prohibiting the removal of physical barriers.

Language prohibiting the use of funds for the CBP One Application.

Language regarding CBP emergency driving and vehicular pursuits directives.

Language prohibiting the admission of international students with certain visas if certain institutions are not accredited.

Language regarding parole for Chinese nationals entering the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas.

Language regarding certain drones from foreign adversary countries.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to reduce participation in the 287(g) program.

Language prohibiting the use of funds for the 287(g) program if the terms of the agreement governing the delegation of authority have been materially violated.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to contract for detention services if the facility receives less than “adequate” ratings in two consecutive performance evaluations.

Language regarding the reprogramming of funds related to the detention of aliens.

Language requiring ICE to provide statistics about its detention population.

Language regarding previous reporting requirements.

Language prohibiting certain ICE prosecutorial discretion activities.

Language prohibiting the transportation of aliens into the interior of the United States for purposes other than enforcement.

Language prohibiting the provision of abortion services, with limited exceptions, for ICE detainees.

Language prohibiting the provision of gender-affirming care for ICE detainees.

Language requiring the Secretary to prioritize detention for aliens and ensure every alien enrolled in an Alternatives to Detention program is equipped with mandatory GPS monitoring.

Language regarding ICE obligation plans.

Language regarding physical identification cards for migrants.

Language regarding certain ICE standards.

Language prohibiting limitation of ICE enforcement actions near protected areas.

Language establishing the minimum rate of allowance paid to certain ICE detainees.

Language clarifying that certain elected and appointed officials are not exempt from federal passenger and baggage screening.

Language authorizing TSA to use funds from the Aviation Security Capital Fund for the procurement and installation of explosives detection systems or for other purposes authorized by law.

Language requiring a report from TSA on the agency's investment plans.

Language prohibiting funds made available under the heading "Coast Guard—Operations and Support" for recreational vessel inspection expenses, except to the extent fees are collected from owners of yachts and credited to this appropriation.

Language requiring the Coast Guard to submit a future-years capital investment plan.

Language related to the Coast Guard's legacy Operations Systems Center.

Language related to the Coast Guard National Vessel Documentation Center.

Language related to the Coast Guard Civil Engineering program.

Language allowing for the use of the Coast Guard Housing Fund.

Language regarding a Final Rule on "Shipping Safety Fairways Along the Atlantic Coast."

Language prohibiting funds made available to the Coast Guard from being used to enforce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration restrictions on vessel speed for the North Atlantic right whale and Rice's whale.

Language allowing the Secret Service to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursement for personnel receiving training.

Language prohibiting funds made available to the Secret Service for the protection of the head of a Federal agency other than the Secretary of Homeland Security, except when the Director has entered into a reimbursable agreement for such protection services.

Language permitting up to \$15,000,000 to be reprogrammed within "United States Secret Service—Operations and Support".

Language allowing funds made available for "United States Secret Service—Operations and Support" to be available for travel of employees on protective missions without regard to limitations on such expenditures.

Language regarding termination or reduction of contracts for certain ICE detention facilities.

Language regarding co-pays on contraceptives for Coast Guard members and their dependents.

Language regarding the ability to obtain a year-long prescription for contraceptives for Coast Guard members and their dependents.

TITLE III—PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including funds for official reception and representation expenses. The Committee provides for two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements. The Committee provides three-year availability of funds for these purposes.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including funds for official reception and representation expenses.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements. The Committee provides three- and five-year availability of funds for these purposes.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

The Committee includes language providing funds for grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other activities, including for terrorism prevention; nonprofit organizations; public transportation security, including buses and railroads; port security; fire-fighter assistance; emergency management; flood hazard mapping and risk analysis; catastrophic preparedness, emergency food and shelter; warning systems; community project grants; education, training, exercises, and technical assistance; and other programs. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for certain purposes.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

The Committee includes language making funds available until expended for the Disaster Relief Fund.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

The Committee includes language making funds available for mission support associated with flood management and programs and activities under the National Flood Insurance Fund, including flood plain management and flood mapping. The Committee includes provisions making funds available for interest on Treasury borrowings and limiting amounts available for operating expenses, commissions and taxes of agents, and flood mitigation activities associated with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. The Committee includes language permitting additional fees collected to be

credited as an offsetting collection and available for floodplain management; providing that not to exceed four percent of the total appropriation is available for administrative costs; and making funds available for the Flood Insurance Advocate.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Language regarding CISA cybersecurity threat feeds.

Language related to the administration of FEMA grants.

Language specifying timeframes for certain FEMA grant applications and awards.

Language requiring a five-day advance notification prior to the announcement of certain grant awards under “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance”.

Language authorizing the use of certain grant funds for the installation of communications towers.

Language requiring the submission of a monthly Disaster Relief Fund report.

Language permitting the FEMA Administrator to grant waivers from specified requirements of section 34 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974.

Language providing for the receipt and expenditure of fees collected for the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program.

Language permitting the FEMA Administrator to grant waivers from specified requirements of section 33 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974.

Language related to the FEMA Predisaster Mitigation Fund.

Language related to the FEMA Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis program.

TITLE IV—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES

U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language making funds available for operations and support for the E-Verify program.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTERS

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language making funds available for operations and support, including for official reception and representation expenses and purchase of police-type vehicles. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements to include acquisition of necessary additional real property and facilities, construction and ongoing maintenance, facility improvements and related expenses. The Committee provides five-year availability of funds for these activities.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including the purchase or lease of vehicles and official reception and representation expenses. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements. The Committee provides five-year availability of funds for these activities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee includes language providing funds for research and development. The Committee provides three-year availability of funds for these activities.

COUNTERING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OFFICE

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including official reception and representation expenses. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements. The Committee provides three-year availability of funds for these activities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee includes language providing funds for research and development. The Committee provides three-year availability of funds for these activities.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

The Committee includes language providing funds for Federal assistance through grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other activities. The Committee provides three-year availability of funds for these activities.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Language allowing USCIS to acquire, operate, equip, and dispose of up to five vehicles under certain scenarios.

Language limiting the use of A-76 competitions by USCIS.

Language related to the collection and use of biometrics.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to execute the rule entitled "Procedures or Credible Fear Screening and Consideration of Asylum, Withholding of Removal, and CAT Protection Claims by Asylum Officers."

Language prohibiting the use of funds to provide employment authorization documents for certain aliens.

Language related to H-2B visas.

Language related to USCIS official reception and representation expenses.

Language related to H-1B petitioners from entities identified under section 1260H of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2021.

Language authorizing FLETC to distribute funds for incurred training expenses.

Language directing the FLETC Accreditation Board to lead the Federal law enforcement training accreditation process for measuring and assessing Federal law enforcement training programs, facilities, and instructors.

Language allowing FLETC to accept transfers from other government agencies for the construction of special use facilities.

Language classifying FLETC instructor staff as inherently governmental for certain purposes.

Language related to H-2A visas.

Language prohibiting the use of funds by USCIS to collect an Asylum Program Fee.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Language limiting the availability of appropriations to one year unless otherwise expressly provided.

Language providing authority to merge unexpended balances of prior year appropriations with new appropriations accounts for the same purpose.

Language limiting reprogramming authority and providing limited transfer authority.

Language prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department to make payment to the working capital fund, except for activities and amounts proposed in the President's budget request.

Language providing authority regarding the availability and uses of prior year balances for Operations and Support accounts.

Language deeming intelligence activities to be specifically authorized during the fiscal year until the enactment of an act authorizing intelligence activities for that year.

Language requiring notification to the Committees at least three days before DHS announces or executes grant allocations, grant awards, contract awards (including contracts covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation), other transaction agreements, letters of intent, or a task or delivery order on multiple award contracts, or sole-source grant awards.

Language prohibiting all agencies from purchasing, constructing, or leasing additional facilities for Federal law enforcement training without advance notification to the Committees.

Language prohibiting the use of funds 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.

Language related to sensitive security information and the use of funds in conformance with section 303 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Language prohibiting the use of funds in contravention of the Buy American Act.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to amend the oath of allegiance required by section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Language prohibiting DHS from using funds to carry out reorganization authority.

Language prohibiting the use of funds for planning, testing, piloting, or developing a national identification card.

Language directing that any official required by this Act to report or certify to the Committees may not delegate such authority unless expressly authorized to do so.

Language prohibiting the use of funds from being used for first-class travel.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to employ workers described in section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to pay award or incentive fees for contractors with a below satisfactory performance or a performance that fails to meet the basic requirements of the contract.

Language requiring that DHS computer systems block electronic access to pornography, except for law enforcement purposes.

Language regarding the transfer of firearms by Federal law enforcement personnel.

Language regarding funding restrictions and reporting requirements related to conferences occurring outside of the United States.

Language prohibiting funds to reimburse any Federal department or agency for its participation in a National Special Security Event.

Language requiring a notification, including justification materials, prior to implementing any structural pay reform or introducing any new position classification that affects more than 100 full-time positions or costs more than \$5,000,000.

Language directing the Department to post reports required by the Committees on a public website unless public posting compromises homeland or national security or contains proprietary information.

Language authorizing minor procurement, construction, and improvement activities using Operations and Support appropriations, as specified.

Language authorizing DHS to use discretionary appropriations for the primary and secondary schooling of eligible dependents of DHS personnel stationed in areas of U.S. territories that meet certain criteria.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to limit access to detention facilities by members of Congress or their designated staff.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to use restraints on pregnant detainees in DHS custody except in certain circumstances.

Language prohibiting the use of funds for the destruction of records related to detainees in custody.

Language continuing by reference a prohibition on the use of funds for a Principal Federal Official during a declared disaster or emergency under the Stafford Act, with certain exceptions.

Language requiring the Under Secretary for Management to submit a component-level report on unfunded priorities for which appropriated funds would be classified as budget function 050.

Language requiring notifications when the President designates a former or retired Federal official or employee for protection and requiring reporting on the costs of such protection.

Language requiring notifications and reporting on DHS submissions of proposals to the Technology Modernization Fund.

Language relating to DHS budget submission requirements regarding user fees and offsets.

Language relating to the Arms Trade Treaty.

Language prohibiting the use of funds related to certain entities identified under section 1260H of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021.

Language prohibiting the use of funds for the transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, into or within the United States.

Language requiring the Secretary of Homeland Security on a bi-monthly basis to provide estimates of the number of aliens anticipated to arrive at the southern border of the United States.

Language regarding requests for assistance from the Department of Defense.

Language regarding the employee emergency back-up care program.

Language regarding transfer authority for certain activities.

Language regarding inspection parameters of certain ICE detention facilities.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to implement the rule entitled "Circumvention of Lawful Pathways."

Language prohibiting the use of funds for a Disinformation Governance Board.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to classify the speech of a U.S. citizen as mis-, dis-, or mal-information, or work with organizations to do the same.

Language prohibiting funds to be used to implement Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Executive Orders, or to promote critical race theory.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to discriminate against a person based on sincerely-held religious beliefs regarding marriage.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to be used to allow officials of a country designated as a state sponsor of terrorism to confer with DHS employees.

Language prohibiting the obligation or award of funds to certain jurisdictions.

Language rescinding unobligated balances from a specified source.

Language rescinding unobligated balances from the DHS Non-Recurring Expenses Fund.

Language regarding a Spending Reduction Account.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill that are not authorized by law:

FY 2025 SCHEDULE OF UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS
[Gross Discretionary—Dollars in thousands]

Agency/Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Customs and Border Protection, Operations and Support	1 2004	2 \$3,083,259	3 \$4,396,750	4 \$16,566,247
Customs and Border Protection, International Cargo Screening	5 2010	\$153,300	\$162,000	6 \$4,235,006
Customs and Border Protection, Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)	7 2010/2012	\$75,600/\$21,000	8 \$6,261/2/\$44,979	9 \$4,070,182
Customs and Border Protection, Automated Targeting Systems	10 2010	\$37,485	\$34,560	11 \$2,90,955
Customs and Border Protection, Automated Commercial Environment	12 2018	\$153,736	N/A	13 \$439,069
Customs and Border Protection, Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement ..	14 2004	\$175,000	\$240,200	15 \$399,736
Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Operations and Support	16 2003/17 2004	\$4,131,811/\$1,399,592	18 \$3,032,094/19 N/A	20 \$10,497,243
Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	16 2003	N/A	\$693,969	\$19,548
Transportation Security Administration, Operations and Support	21 2020	\$7,888,494	N/A	22 \$7,957,225
Transportation Security Administration, EDS/ETD Systems	23 2007	\$400,000	\$110,100	24 \$198,428
Transportation Security Administration, Surface Transportation Security, National Explosives Detection Ca-				
nine Team Program	25 2020	Such sums	\$169,513	\$192,779
Transportation Security Administration, Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing	26 2005	Such sums	27 \$115,000	28 \$136,225
Transportation Security Administration, Federal Air Marshal Service	29 2007	\$83,000	\$764,643	30 \$820,603
Transportation Security Administration, Law Enforcement Officer Reimbursement Program	31 2020	\$55,000	\$46,392	32 \$45,868
Coast Guard, Operations and Support	33 2023	\$10,750,000	\$9,700,478	\$10,549,261
Coast Guard, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	33 2023	\$3,477,600	\$1,669,650	\$1,268,800
Coast Guard, Research and Development	33 2023	\$14,681	\$7,476	\$6,763
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, Operations and Support	34 2012	Such sums	35 \$888,243	36 \$2,437,285
FEMA, Salaries and Expenses	37 2010	\$375,342	\$797,650	38 \$1,551,093
FEMA, Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)	39 2018	Such sums	N/A	\$63,257
FEMA, State and Local Programs				
Port Security Grants	40 2013	\$400,000	\$250,000	\$100,000
Public Transportation Security Grants	41 2011	\$1,108,000	\$250,000	\$105,000
Amtrak Security	42 2011	\$175,000	\$20,000	\$10,000
Over the Road Bus Security	43 2011	\$25,000	\$5,000	\$2,000
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	44 2011	\$153,000	N/A	\$101,000
Center for Domestic Preparedness	46 2011	\$66,000	N/A	\$70,681
FEMA, Urban Search and Rescue Response System	45 2008	\$45,000	\$36,700	\$37,832
FEMA, Emergency Management Performance Grants	46 2022	\$950,000	\$355,000	\$355,000
FEMA, Emergency Food and Shelter	47 1994	\$188,000	N/A	\$130,000

Immigration and Naturalization Service, Citizenship and Benefits, Immigration Support and Program Directorion	48 2002	\$631,745	49 \$631,745	50 \$0
1 P.L. 107-210, Sec. 311.				
2 P.L. 107-210 authorized what was formerly U.S. Customs Service (does not include Border Patrol).				
3 U.S. Customs Service operations only (does not include Border Patrol).				
4 Funding recommended for fiscal year 2025 is for the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Operations and Support appropriation. This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Salaries and Expenses" appropriation.				
5 P.L. 109-347, Sec. 205(m).				
6 Funding recommended for fiscal year 2025 is for the "Domestic Operations" sub-PPAs within the "Trade and Travel Operations" PPA. This is not a true comparison to the legacy "International Cargo Screening" PPA.				
7 P.L. 109-347, Sec. 223(a) authorized operations for fiscal year 2010 and personnel through fiscal year 2012.				
8 Funding provided for fiscal year 2010 and for fiscal year 2012 include personnel and operations.				
9 This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)" PPA. These funds have been realigned to the "Domestic Operations" sub-PPA within the "Trade and Travel Operations" PPA.				
10 P.L. 109-347, Sec. 203(g).				
11 This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Automated Targeting Systems" PPA. These funds have been realigned to the "Targeting Operations" sub-PPA within the "Trade and Travel Operations" PPA.				
12 P.L. 114-125, Sec. 106 requires that funding shall not be less than this amount.				
13 This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Automated Commercial Environment" PPA; however, the preponderance of these funds were realigned into the "Office of Trade" sub-PPA within the "Trade and Travel Operations" PPA.				
14 P.L. 107-210, Sec. 311.				
15 These funds have been realigned to the "Air and Marine Operations" sub-PPA that exists within the "Integrated Operations" PPA.				
16 Immigration and Naturalization Service—some investigations, and detention and removals only, P.L. 107-273, Sec. 102(12).				
17 Customs Service noncommercial operations, P.L. 107-210, Sec. 311(a) (19 U.S.C. 2075(b)(1)).				
18 Includes \$2,862,094,000 from fiscal year 2003 Immigration and Naturalization Service—Salaries and Expenses, P.L. 108-7, and \$170,000,000 included in the fiscal year 2003 Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, P.L. 108-11.				
19 There was no fiscal year 2004 appropriation for the U.S. Customs Service.				
20 Funding recommended for fiscal year 2025 is for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Operations and Support. This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Salaries and Expenses" appropriation.				
21 P.L. 115-254 Sec. 1903 Reauthorized TSA Activities for "salaries, operations and maintenance", but did not specifically authorize the current account structure, construction and improvements.				
22 Recommended funding is the total for TSA "Operations and Support" appropriation.				
23 P.L. 108-458, Sec. 4019.				
24 These funds have been realigned to the "Aviation Screening Infrastructure" PPA within the "Procurement, Construction, and Improvements" appropriation and to the "Research and Development" appropriation.				
25 P.L. 115-254, Sec. 1971.				
26 P.L. 107-71, Sec. 101.				
27 Includes the Maritime and Land Security PPA and Credentialing Activities PPA.				
28 Funding recommended for fiscal year 2025 is for the "Other Operations and Enforcement, Vetting Programs" and "Other Operations and Enforcement, Intelligence and TSOC" sub-PPAs within the "Operations and Support" appropriation, and the "Infrastructure for Other Operations, Vetting Programs" sub-PPA within the Procurement, Construction, and Improvements appropriation.				
29 P.L. 108-458, Sec. 4016.				
30 Funding for the Federal Air Marshals Service is in the "Other Operations and Enforcement, In-Flight Security" sub-PPA. The recommended funding level is for that sub-PPA.				
31 P.L. 115-254, Sec. 1935.				
32 Funding for LED Reimbursement Program is in the "Other Operations and Enforcement, Aviation Regulation" sub-PPA. The recommended funding is for the non-pay portion of the Law Enforcement and Assessment program.				
33 P.L. 117-263, Sec. 11101.				
34 Critical infrastructure protection, cybersecurity, and other related programs, P.L. 110-53, Sec. 541 (note, the "National Protection and Programs Directorate" is now known as the "Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency", as authorized in P.L. 115-278, Sec. 2 (6 U.S.C. 651 et. seq)).				
35 Infrastructure Protection and Information Security activities in P.L. 112-74.				
36 Represents funding that would traditionally be categorized as defense that is recommended for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.				
37 P.L. 109-295, Sec. 639.				
38 Funding recommended for fiscal year 2025 is for Federal Emergency Management Agency, Operations and Support. This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Salaries and Expenses" appropriation.				
39 P.L. 114-143, Sec. 2(c).				
40 P.L. 109-347, Sec. 112.				
41 P.L. 110-53.				
42 P.L. 110-53, Sec. 1514(d).				
43 6 U.S.C. 1182.				
44 P.L. 110-53, Sec. 1204, 6 U.S.C. 1102.				
45 P.L. 109-295, Sec. 634, 6 U.S.C. 722.				
46 P.L. 110-53, Sec. 201, 6 U.S.C. 763.				
47 P.L. 102-550, Sec. 1431.				

⁴⁸P.L. 107-273, Div. A, Sec. 101(12)(B), “for salaries and expenses of citizenship and benefits”.

⁴⁹P.L. 107-77, see also, H. Rept. 107-278 (the accompanying conference report).

⁵⁰Represents funding for the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program within discretionary funds for U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. This is not a true comparison to the legacy funding.

**BUDGETARY IMPACT OF THE
FY 2025 DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS BILL
PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO
SECTION 308(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974**

[In millions of dollars]

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table compares the levels of new budget authority provided in the bill with the appropriate allocation under section 302(b) of the Budget Act.

[In millions of dollars]

	302(b) Allocation		This Bill	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays

Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees: Subcommittee on Homeland Security

Discretionary.....	1/	64,805	87,546	2/	88,299
Mandatory.....			1,211		1,211

1/ The bill reported to the House contains an additional \$22,741 million in discretionary budget authority and \$682 million in associated outlays for those recommended amounts, which are designated as disaster relief funding. Pursuant to section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended by the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (P.L. 118-5), these amounts are considered adjustments to the discretionary spending limits.

2/ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

Five-Year Outlay Projections

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII and section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill as provided to the Committee by the Congressional Budget Office.

[In millions of dollars]

	Outlays	
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:		
2025.....	1/	42,167
2026.....		18,289
2027.....		11,439
2028.....		4,796
2029 and future years.....		8,213

1/ Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

Financial Assistance to State and Local Governments

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII and section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has provided the following estimates of new budget authority and outlays provided by the accompanying bill for financial assistance to State and local governments.

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2024.....	15,032	1/ 643

1/ Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

PROGRAM DUPLICATION

No provision of this bill establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government know to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111–139, or a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

For the purposes of clause 3(c)(6) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following hearings were used to develop or consider the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2025:

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on April 10, 2024, entitled “Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Alejandro Mayorkas, Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on April 11, 2024, entitled “Member Day.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Kathy E. Manning (NC–06)

The Honorable James C. Moylan (GU–00)

The Honorable Greg Stanton (AZ–04)

The Honorable Jefferson Van Drew (NJ–02)

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on April 16, 2024, entitled “Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Request for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Deanne Criswell, FEMA Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on April 16, 2024, entitled “Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Request for the Transportation Security Administration.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable David Pekoske, Administrator, Transportation Security Administration

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on April 17, 2024, entitled “Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Request for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

Patrick Lechleitner, Acting Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on April 30, 2024, entitled “Fiscal Year 2025 Request for U.S. Customs and Border Protection.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

Troy Miller, Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on April 30, 2024, entitled “Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Request for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Jen Easterly, Director, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on May 1, 2024, entitled “Fiscal Year 2025 Request for the U.S. Coast Guard” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

Admiral Linda Fagan, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard

DETAILED EXPLANATIONS IN REPORT

The following table contains detailed funding recommendations at the program, project, and activity (PPA) level.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY					
TITLE I - DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INTELLIGENCE, SITUATIONAL AWARENESS, AND OVERSIGHT					
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management					
Operations and Support:					
Management and Oversight:					
Office of the Secretary.....	54,381	20,085	17,627	-36,754	-2,458
Office of Public Affairs.....	11,125	11,558	10,486	-639	-1,072
Office of Legislative Affairs.....	7,132	7,410	6,810	-322	-600
Office of General Counsel.....	30,867	31,989	31,268	+601	-721
Office of Health Security.....	62,847	57,730	66,349	+3,702	+8,619
Privacy Office.....	18,854	18,588	17,979	-875	-609
Subtotal, Management and Oversight.....	184,806	147,360	150,519	-34,287	+3,159
Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans.....					
Operations and Engagement:	85,735	86,806	67,390	-18,345	-19,416
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.....	42,964	47,841	42,571	-393	-5,270
Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman.....	11,597	12,103	11,643	+46	-460
Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman.....	28,841	19,777	---	-28,641	-19,777
Office of Partnership and Engagement.....	9,839	9,579	9,235	-604	-344
Subtotal, Operations and Engagement.....	93,041	89,300	63,449	-29,592	-25,851
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	363,582	323,466	281,358	-82,224	-42,108

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Medical Information Exchange	8,113	---	---	-8,113	---
Federal Assistance:					
Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans:					
Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grants.	18,000	20,000	---	-18,000	-20,000
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties:					
ATD Case Management Grant Program	15,000	15,000	---	-15,000	-15,000
Subtotal, Federal Assistance	33,000	35,000	---	-33,000	-35,000
FEMA Assistance Grants (transfer out)	(-33,000)	(-35,000)	---	(+33,000)	(+35,000)
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	404,695	358,466	281,358	-123,337	-77,108
(transfer out)	-33,000	-35,000	---	+33,000	+35,000
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (including transfer)	371,695	323,466	281,358	-90,337	-42,108

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Management Directorate					
Operations and Support:					
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for					
Management.....	6,785	7,061	6,888	+103	-173
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer.....	231,526	218,609	187,976	-43,550	-30,633
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer.....	150,490	156,232	146,149	-4,341	-10,083
Office of the Chief Security Officer.....	202,880	190,126	189,201	-13,679	-925
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer.....	95,953	101,899	95,970	+17	-5,929
Office of the Chief Financial Officer.....	118,018	119,692	116,292	-1,726	-3,400
Office of the Chief Information Officer.....	627,854	632,552	626,079	-1,775	-6,473
Office of Program Accountability and Risk					
Management.....	18,245	18,702	18,523	+278	-179
Office of Biometric Identity Management:					
Identity and Screening Program Operations.....	270,453	250,801	250,212	-20,241	-589
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	1,722,204	1,695,674	1,637,290	-84,914	-58,384

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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	1,691,627	-291,010	-287,655
(Appropriations).....	(4,187,024)	(3,944,720)	(3,720,430)	(-466,594)	(-224,290)
(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	345,360	-50	-2,942

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Inspector General					
Operations and Support.....	220,127	233,206	225,294	+5,167	-7,912
Total, Title I, Departmental Management, Intelligence, Situational Awareness, and Oversight.....	2,952,869	2,919,256	2,543,639	-409,230	-375,617
(Appropriations).....	(5,157,256)	(4,948,059)	(4,572,442)	(-584,814)	(-375,617)
(Defense).....	---	---	---	---	---
(Nondefense).....	(5,157,256)	(4,948,059)	(4,572,442)	(-584,814)	(-375,617)
(Emergency Appropriations).....	---	(63,365)	---	---	(-63,365)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-2,204,387)	(-2,028,803)	(-2,028,803)	(+175,584)	---
(Transfer out).....	(-33,000)	(-35,000)	---	(+33,000)	(+35,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE II - SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS					
U.S. Customs and Border Protection					
Operations and Support:					
Border Security Operations:					
U.S. Border Patrol:					
Operations.....	7,316,574	5,223,876	5,318,849	-1,997,725	+94,973
Assets and Support.....	992,273	10,803	897,994	-94,279	+887,191
Additional funding (emergency).....	---	798,762	---	---	-798,762
Subtotal, Assets and Support.....	992,273	809,565	897,994	-94,279	+88,429
Office of Training and Development.....	160,862	110,869	127,809	-33,053	+16,940
Subtotal, Border Security Operations.....	8,469,709	6,144,310	6,344,652	-2,125,057	+200,342
Trade and Travel Operations:					
Office of Field Operations:					
Domestic Operations.....	3,933,253	3,892,097	4,070,182	+136,929	+178,085
International Operations.....	157,797	161,843	164,814	+7,017	+2,971
Targeting Operations.....	276,875	283,998	290,819	+13,944	+6,821
Assets and Support.....	1,029,533	1,015,937	1,053,009	+23,476	+37,072
Office of Trade.....	423,587	440,878	438,841	+15,254	-2,037
Office of Training and Development.....	77,156	75,633	75,343	-1,813	-290
Subtotal, Trade and Travel Operations.....	5,898,201	5,870,386	6,093,008	+194,807	+222,622

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Integrated Operations:					
Air and Marine Operations:					
Operations.....	388,926	405,433	399,727	+10,801	-5,706
Assets and Support.....	624,612	610,576	674,252	+49,640	+63,676
Air and Marine Operations Center.....	50,861	51,255	50,792	-69	-463
Office of International Affairs.....	52,892	52,822	53,111	+219	+289
Office of Intelligence.....	88,197	95,801	87,343	-854	-8,458
Office of Training and Development.....	13,539	12,533	12,473	-1,066	-60
Operations Support.....	436,330	434,934	433,206	-3,124	-1,728
Subtotal, Integrated Operations.....	1,655,357	1,663,354	1,710,904	+55,547	+47,550
Mission Support:					
Enterprise Services.....	1,796,988	1,649,732	1,783,799	-13,189	+134,067
(Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund).....	(3,274)	(3,274)	(3,274)	---	---
Office of Professional Responsibility.....	354,870	360,168	369,086	+14,216	+8,918
Executive Leadership and Oversight.....	251,745	244,482	264,798	+13,053	+20,316
Subtotal, Mission Support.....	2,403,603	2,254,382	2,417,683	+14,080	+163,301
Unallocated reduction due to CB0 adjustment.....	---	-670	---	---	+670
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	18,426,870	15,931,762	16,566,247	-1,860,623	+634,485
(Appropriations).....	(18,426,870)	(15,133,000)	(16,566,247)	(-1,860,623)	(+1,433,247)
(Emergency Appropriations).....	---	(798,762)	---	---	(-798,762)
(Transfer out to FEMA Federal Assistance).....	(-650,000)	---	---	(+650,000)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure:	283,500	---	900,000	+616,500	+900,000
Additional funding (emergency):	---	127,398	---	---	-127,398
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure:	380,900	---	305,000	-75,900	+305,000
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure:					
Airframes and Sensors:	71,583	---	127,019	+55,436	+127,019
Additional funding (emergency):	---	85,875	---	---	-85,875
Watercraft:	4,400	---	4,400	---	+4,400
Construction and Facility Improvements:	92,114	---	23,654	-68,460	+23,654
Additional funding (emergency):	---	47,350	---	---	-47,350
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure:	17,673	---	30,265	+12,592	+30,265
Additional funding (emergency):	---	12,265	---	---	-12,265
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:	850,170	272,888	1,390,338	+540,168	+1,117,450
(Appropriations):	(850,170)	---	(1,390,338)	(+540,168)	(+1,390,338)
(Emergency Appropriations):	---	(272,888)	---	---	(-272,888)
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)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.....	19,619,040	16,509,650	18,261,585	-1,357,455	+1,751,935
(Appropriations).....	(20,004,040)	(15,934,000)	(18,757,585)	(-1,246,455)	(+2,823,585)
(Emergency Appropriations).....	---	(1,071,650)	---	---	(-1,071,650)
(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)	---	---	(+650,000)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement					
Operations and Support:					
Homeland Security Investigations:					
Domestic Investigations.....	2,138,131	2,177,833	2,270,602	+132,471	+92,769
International Investigations.....	214,323	201,698	221,393	+7,070	+19,695
Intelligence.....	106,651	109,794	112,943	+6,292	+3,149
Subtotal, Homeland Security Investigations.....	2,459,105	2,489,325	2,604,938	+145,833	+115,613
Enforcement and Removal Operations:					
Custody Operations.....	3,434,952	2,855,894	4,104,601	+669,649	+1,248,707
Additional funding (emergency).....	---	415,200	---	---	-415,200
Subtotal, Custody Operations.....	3,434,952	3,271,094	4,104,601	+669,649	+833,507
Fugitive Operations.....	159,134	163,593	173,657	+14,523	+10,064
Criminal Alien Program.....	296,525	310,570	306,734	+10,209	-3,836
Alternatives to Detention.....	470,190	359,649	492,600	+22,410	+132,951
Transportation and Removal Operations.....	721,417	423,611	822,797	+101,380	+399,186
Additional funding (emergency).....	---	225,000	---	---	-225,000
Subtotal, Transportation and Removal Operations.....	721,417	648,611	822,797	+101,380	+174,186

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Third Party Medical Care.....	---	111,513	---	---	-111,513
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	5,900,389	+818,171	+989,559
Mission Support:					
Enterprise Services.....	1,199,009	1,183,606	1,205,334	+6,325	+21,728
Office of Professional Responsibility.....	197,600	202,222	199,814	+2,214	-2,408
Executive Leadership and Oversight.....	122,095	89,892	125,835	+3,740	+35,943
Subtotal, Mission Support.....	1,518,704	1,475,720	1,530,983	+12,279	+55,263
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor.....	441,515	435,346	460,933	+19,418	+25,587
Subtotal, Office of the Principal Legal Advisor.....	441,515	435,346	460,933	+19,418	+25,587
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	9,501,542	9,311,221	10,497,243	+995,701	+1,186,022
(Appropriations).....	(9,501,542)	(8,625,221)	(10,497,243)	(+995,701)	(+1,872,022)
(Emergency Appropriations).....	---	(686,000)	---	---	(-686,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Operational Communications/Information Technology...	35,420	---	---	-35,420	---
Construction and Facility Improvements.....	20,100	---	13,000	-7,100	+13,000
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure.....	---	---	6,548	+6,548	+6,548
Additional funding (emergency).....	---	4,548	---	---	-4,548
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	55,520	4,548	19,548	-35,972	+15,000
(Appropriations).....	55,520	---	19,548	-35,972	+19,548
(Emergency Appropriations).....	---	4,548	---	---	-4,548
Fee Funded Programs:					
Immigration Inspection User Fee.....	(135,000)	(135,000)	(135,000)	---	---
Breached 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, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Fee Funded Programs.....	9,557,062	9,315,769	10,516,791	+959,729	+1,201,022
	379,610	379,610	379,610	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Transportation Security Administration					
Operations and Support:					
Aviation Screening Operations:					
Screening Workforce:					
Screening Partnership Program.....	253,759	280,901	280,821	+27,062	-80
Screening Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits..	5,302,075	5,940,904	5,876,325	+574,250	-64,579
Screening Training and Other.....	272,357	269,100	267,487	-4,870	-1,613
Airport Management.....	871,626	924,945	906,556	+34,930	-18,389
Canines.....	159,818	162,565	192,779	+32,961	+30,214
Screening Technology Maintenance.....	561,848	544,763	543,620	-18,228	-1,143
Secure Flight.....	137,888	146,397	144,812	+6,924	-1,585
Subtotal, Aviation Screening Operations.....	7,559,371	8,269,575	8,212,400	+653,029	-57,175

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Other Operations and Enforcement:					
Inflight Security:					
Federal Air Marshals.....	808,852	842,945	820,603	+11,751	-22,342
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Crew Training....	26,681	22,197	26,860	+179	+4,663
Aviation Regulation.....	243,766	255,272	294,679	+50,913	+39,407
Air Cargo.....	135,640	140,484	137,088	+1,448	-3,396
Intelligence and TSOC.....	98,793	101,907	99,418	+625	-2,489
Surface Programs.....	173,142	118,187	113,727	-59,415	-4,460
Vetting Programs.....	49,525	37,560	36,807	-12,718	-753
Subtotal, Other Operations and Enforcement....	1,536,399	1,518,552	1,529,182	-7,217	+10,630
Mission Support.....	1,069,198	1,091,338	1,075,643	+6,445	-15,695
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
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	6,744,968	6,419,465	7,957,225	+1,212,257	+1,537,760
(Appropriations).....	(10,164,968)	(10,879,465)	(10,817,225)	(+652,257)	(-62,240)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-3,420,000)	(-4,460,000)	(-2,860,000)	(+560,000)	(+1,600,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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	184,488	+143,810	+85,576
Checked Baggage.....	---	---	13,940	+13,940	+13,940
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	40,678	98,912	198,428	+157,750	+99,516
Research and Development.....	14,641	17,990	17,990	+3,349	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Fee Funded Programs:					
Alien Flight School Fee (mandatory).....	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	---	---
Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory).....	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	---
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs.....	256,000	256,000	256,000	---	---
Total, Transportation Security Administration... (Appropriations).....	6,800,287	6,536,367	8,173,643	+1,373,356	+1,637,276
(Offsetting Collections).....	(10,570,287)	(11,455,367)	(11,492,643)	(+922,356)	(+37,276)
	(-3,770,000)	(-4,919,000)	(-3,319,000)	(+451,000)	(+1,600,000)
Fee Funded Programs.....	256,000	256,000	256,000	---	---
Coast Guard					
Operations and Support:					
Military Personnel.....	5,247,722	5,506,664	5,508,004	+260,282	+1,340
Mission Support.....	420,206	438,504	436,109	+15,903	-2,395
Field Operations:					
Surface, Air, and Shore Operations.....	3,125,281	3,207,551	3,297,210	+171,929	+89,659
Command, Control, and Communications.....	1,261,562	1,313,584	1,312,938	+51,376	-626
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	10,054,771	10,466,283	10,554,261	+499,490	+87,978
(Non-defense).....	(9,524,771)	(9,936,283)	(10,024,261)	(+499,490)	(+87,978)
(Defense).....	(530,000)	(530,000)	(530,000)	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Vessels:					
In-Service Vessel Sustainment.....	120,000	---	208,000	+88,000	+208,000
Additional funding (emergency).....	---	148,000	---	---	-148,000
National Security Cutter.....	17,100	7,000	7,000	-10,100	---
Offshore Patrol Cutter.....	579,000	---	530,000	-49,000	+530,000
Additional funding (emergency).....	---	530,000	---	---	-530,000
Fast Response Cutter.....	220,000	216,000	335,000	+115,000	+119,000
Cutter Boats.....	6,500	---	13,800	+7,300	+13,800
Additional funding (emergency).....	---	14,300	---	---	-14,300
Commercially Available Polar Icebreaker.....	125,000	---	---	-125,000	---
Great Lakes Icebreaker.....	20,000	---	---	-20,000	---
Waterways Commerce Cutter.....	1,000	135,000	175,000	+174,000	+40,000
Subtotal, Vessels.....	1,088,600	1,050,300	1,268,800	+180,200	+218,500
Aircraft:					
HC-27J Conversion/Sustainment.....	---	22,150	---	---	-22,150
HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment.....	4,000	15,000	153,500	+149,500	+138,500
HH-65 Conversion/Sustainment Projects.....	6,000	---	---	-6,000	---
MH-60T Sustainment.....	58,250	18,500	168,000	+109,750	+149,500
Additional funding (emergency).....	---	149,500	---	---	-149,500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Unmanned Aircraft Systems.....	500	348	98,750	+98,250	+98,402
Additional funding (emergency).....	---	402	---	---	-402
Subtotal, Aircraft.....	68,750	205,900	420,250	+351,500	+214,350
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	44,000	+28,000	---
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	+30,000	---
Subtotal, Other Acquisition Programs.....	69,100	141,700	141,700	+72,600	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation:					
Major Construction; Housing; ATON; and Survey and Design.....	52,500	91,750	151,750	+99,250	+60,000
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure.....	130,000	---	141,000	+11,000	+141,000
Additional funding (emergency).....	---	70,000	---	---	-70,000
Minor Shore.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
Subtotal, Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation.....	187,500	166,750	297,750	+110,250	+131,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	1,413,950	1,564,650	2,128,500	+714,550	+563,850
(Appropriations).....	(1,413,950)	(652,448)	(2,128,500)	(+714,550)	(+1,476,052)
(Emergency Appropriations).....	---	(912,202)	---	---	(-912,202)
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	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Administrative Provisions					
Coast Guard Housing Fund (Sec. 242).....	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---
Coast Guard Housing Fund (Offsetting Collections).....	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	---	---
Total, Coast Guard.....	12,900,441	13,530,387	14,182,215	+1,281,774	+651,828
(Appropriations).....	(12,904,441)	(12,522,185)	(14,186,215)	(+1,281,774)	(+1,564,030)
(Defense).....	(530,000)	(530,000)	(530,000)	---	---
(Non-Defense).....	(11,227,197)	(10,881,345)	(12,445,375)	(+1,218,178)	(+1,564,030)
(Emergency Appropriations).....	---	(912,202)	---	---	(-912,202)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-4,000)	(-4,000)	(-4,000)	---	---
(Mandatory Funding).....	(1,147,244)	(1,210,840)	(1,210,840)	(+63,596)	---
Total Gross, Coast Guard.....	12,904,441	13,534,387	14,186,215	+1,281,774	+651,828

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
United States Secret Service					
Operations and Support:					
Protective Operations:					
Protection of Persons and Facilities.....	1,031,766	932,920	1,048,442	+16,676	+115,522
Protective Countermeasures.....	72,374	94,805	77,986	+5,612	-16,819
Protective Intelligence.....	84,973	98,336	95,161	+10,188	-3,175
Presidential Campaigns and National Special Security Events.....	243,699	103,567	116,310	-127,389	+12,743
Subtotal, Presidential Campaigns and National Special Security Events.....	243,699	103,567	116,310	-127,389	+12,743
Subtotal, Protective Operations.....	1,432,812	1,229,628	1,337,899	-94,913	+108,271
Field Operations:					
Domestic and International Field Operations.....	794,184	827,103	855,638	+61,454	+28,535
Support for Missing and Exploited Children Investigations.....	6,000	6,000	6,000	---	---
Support for Computer Forensics Training.....	48,612	21,712	53,141	+4,529	+31,429
Subtotal, Field Operations.....	848,796	854,815	914,779	+65,983	+59,964

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Basic and In-Service Training and Professional					
Development.....	115,836	146,912	124,538	+8,702	-22,374
Mission Support.....	610,538	641,440	640,308	+29,770	-1,132
	3,007,982	2,872,795	3,017,524	+9,542	+144,729
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....					
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Protection Assets and Infrastructure.....	59,198	35,436	53,436	-5,762	+18,000
Additional funding (emergency).....	---	18,000	---	---	-18,000
Construction and Facility Improvements.....	16,400	9,900	84,900	+68,500	+75,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and					
Improvements.....	75,598	63,336	138,336	+62,738	+75,000
(Appropriations).....	(75,598)	(45,336)	(138,336)	(+62,738)	(+93,000)
(Emergency Appropriations).....	---	(18,000)	---	---	(-18,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Research and Development.....	4,217	2,250	2,250	-1,967	---
Total, United States Secret Service.....	3,087,797	2,938,381	3,158,110	+70,313	+219,729
(Appropriations).....	(3,087,797)	(2,920,381)	(3,158,110)	(+70,313)	(+237,729)
(Emergency Appropriations).....	---	(18,000)	---	---	(-18,000)
=====					
Total, Title II, Security, Enforcement, and Investigations.....	51,964,627	48,830,554	54,292,344	+2,327,717	+5,461,790
(Appropriations).....	(54,976,383)	(53,038,714)	(56,900,504)	(+1,924,121)	(+3,861,790)
(Non-Defense).....	(54,446,383)	(52,508,714)	(56,370,504)	(+1,924,121)	(+3,861,790)
(Defense).....	(530,000)	(530,000)	(530,000)	---	---
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-4,159,000)	(-5,419,000)	(-3,819,000)	(+340,000)	(+1,600,000)
(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)	---	---	(+650,000)	---
=====					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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	23,177	+1,794	-417
Threat Hunting.....	260,139	260,929	258,606	-1,533	-2,323
Vulnerability Management.....	208,652	211,193	214,977	+6,325	+3,784
Capacity Building.....	206,861	219,098	213,619	+6,958	-5,479
Operational Planning and Coordination.....	122,496	125,609	123,461	+965	-2,148
Subtotal, Cyber Operations.....	819,331	840,423	833,840	+14,509	-6,583
Technology and Services:					
Cybersecurity Services.....	7,417	9,421	9,421	+2,004	---
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation.....	82,396	82,177	81,940	-456	-237
Joint Collaborative Environment.....	272,504	311,044	304,611	+32,107	-6,433
Subtotal, Technology and Services.....	362,317	402,642	395,972	+33,655	-6,670
Subtotal, Cybersecurity.....	1,181,648	1,243,065	1,229,812	+48,164	-13,253

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Infrastructure Security:					
Infrastructure Assessments and Security:					
Strategy and Performance.....	15,547	14,934	14,810	-737	-124
Security Programs.....	22,096	31,235	19,688	-2,408	-11,547
CISA Exercises.....	26,914	26,493	26,379	-535	-114
Assessments and Infrastructure Information.....	38,397	41,519	38,705	+308	-2,814
Bombing Prevention.....	30,309	31,479	31,383	+1,074	-96
Subtotal, Infrastructure Assessments and Security.....	133,263	145,660	130,965	-2,298	-14,695
Chemical Security.....	25,866	41,332	26,048	+182	-15,284
Subtotal, Infrastructure Security.....	159,129	186,992	157,013	-2,116	-29,979
Emergency Communications:					
Emergency Communications Preparedness.....	46,971	42,764	44,539	-2,432	+1,775
Priority Telecommunications Service:					
GETS/WPS/SRAS/TSP.....	50,375	50,680	50,631	+256	-49
Next Generation Networks Priority Services.....	4,219	8,129	7,521	+3,302	-608
Subtotal, Priority Telecommunications Services.....	54,594	58,809	58,152	+3,558	-657
Subtotal, Emergency Communications.....	101,565	101,573	102,691	+1,126	+1,118

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AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Integrated Operations:					
Regional Operations:					
Coordination and Service Delivery.....	27,724	28,684	28,287	+563	-397
Security Advisors.....	82,375	84,842	83,794	+1,419	-1,048
Chemical Inspectors.....	24,700	33,454	25,919	+1,219	-7,535
Subtotal, Regional Operations.....	134,799	146,980	138,000	+3,201	-8,980
Operations Coordination and Planning:					
Intelligence.....	5,060	5,209	5,133	+73	-76
Operations Center.....	78,376	92,478	90,134	+11,758	-2,344
Planning and Readiness.....	6,684	6,726	6,680	-4	-46
Business Continuity and Emergency Preparedness..	3,459	3,553	3,513	+54	-40
Subtotal, Operations Coordination and Planning.....	93,579	107,966	105,460	+11,881	-2,506
Subtotal, Integrated Operations.....	228,378	254,946	243,460	+15,082	-11,486
Risk Management Operations:					
National Infrastructure Simulation Analysis Center Infrastructure Analysis.....	24,424	23,698	23,698	-726	---
Subtotal, Risk Management Operations.....	109,446	113,233	106,446	-3,000	-6,787
Subtotal, Risk Management Operations.....	133,870	136,931	130,144	-3,726	-6,787

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements:					
Sector Risk Management Agency.....	28,982	28,474	27,932	-1,050	-542
Council Management.....	16,895	14,664	14,507	-2,388	-157
Stakeholder Engagement.....	43,242	44,545	43,232	-10	-1,313
International Affairs.....	10,599	10,718	10,641	+42	-77
(Defense).....	(6,995)	(7,074)	(7,023)	(+28)	(-51)
Subtotal, Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements.....	99,718	98,401	96,312	-3,406	-2,089
Mission Support:					
Mission Support.....	---	485,075	---	---	-485,075
(Defense).....	---	(229,926)	---	---	(-229,926)
Executive Leadership and Oversight.....	62,943	---	59,411	-3,532	+59,411
(Defense).....	(29,835)	---	(28,161)	(-1,674)	(+28,161)
Enterprise Services.....	415,563	---	418,442	+2,879	+418,442
(Defense).....	(196,977)	---	(198,342)	(+1,365)	(+198,342)
Subtotal, Mission Support.....	478,506	485,075	477,853	-653	-7,222
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	2,382,814	2,506,983	2,437,285	+54,471	-69,698

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Cybersecurity:					
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation.....	265,279	387,638	380,182	+114,903	-7,456
Cybersecurity Assets and Infrastructure End Items.....	20,000	---	5,000	-15,000	+5,000
National Cybersecurity Protection System.....	30,000	---	---	-30,000	---
Cyber Analytics and Data System.....	145,499	83,030	79,709	-65,790	-3,321
Subtotal, Cybersecurity.....	460,778	470,668	464,891	+4,113	-5,777
Emergency Communications:					
Next Generation Networks Priority Services.....	28,623	28,681	28,681	+58	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	489,401	499,349	493,572	+4,171	-5,777

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Research and Development:					
Infrastructure Security.....	793	---	---	-793	---
Risk Management.....	---	2,715	---	---	-2,715
Subtotal, Research and Development.....	793	2,715	---	-793	-2,715
Total, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.....	2,873,008	3,009,047	2,930,857	+57,849	-78,190
(Defense).....	(2,614,251)	(2,746,701)	(2,672,376)	(+58,125)	(-74,325)
(Non-Defense).....	(258,757)	(262,346)	(258,481)	(-276)	(-3,865)
Federal Emergency Management Agency					
Operations and Support:					
Regional Operations.....	210,095	228,544	221,352	+11,257	-7,192
Mitigation.....	75,594	73,885	72,086	-3,508	-1,799
Preparedness and Protection.....	278,940	326,555	319,367	+40,427	-7,188
Response and Recovery:					
Response.....	236,868	237,439	238,808	+1,940	+1,369
(Urban Search and Rescue).....	(40,832)	(37,832)	(37,832)	(-3,000)	---
Recovery.....	57,531	51,794	50,879	-6,652	-915
Mission Support.....	624,962	655,225	648,601	+23,639	-6,624
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	1,483,990	1,573,442	1,551,093	+67,103	-22,349
(Defense).....	(98,089)	(103,650)	(102,584)	(+4,495)	(-1,066)
(Non-defense).....	(1,385,901)	(1,469,792)	(1,448,509)	(+62,606)	(-21,283)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Operational Communications/Information Technology...	21,900	25,600	25,040	+3,140	-560

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OPTIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Additional funding (emergency).....	---	2,000	---	---	-2,000
Construction and Facility Improvements.....	36,250	53,787	56,237	+19,987	+2,450
Additional funding (emergency).....	---	15,450	---	---	-15,450
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure.....	41,378	---	13,550	-27,828	+13,550
Additional funding (emergency).....	---	13,550	---	---	-13,550
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	99,528	110,387	94,827	-4,701	-15,560
(Appropriations).....	(99,528)	(79,387)	(94,827)	(-4,701)	(+15,440)
(Defense).....	(46,900)	(78,600)	(63,040)	(+16,140)	(-15,560)
(Non-defense).....	(52,628)	(787)	(31,787)	(-20,841)	(+31,000)
(Emergency Appropriations).....	---	(31,000)	---	---	(-31,000)
Federal Assistance:					
Grants:					
State Homeland Security Grant Program.....	468,000	421,000	520,000	+52,000	+99,000
(Base Program).....	(373,500)	(331,000)	(415,000)	(+41,500)	(+84,000)
(Operation Stonegarden).....	(81,000)	(90,000)	(90,000)	(+9,000)	---
(Tribal Security).....	(13,500)	---	(15,000)	(+1,500)	(+15,000)
Urban Area Security Initiative.....	553,500	531,000	615,000	+61,500	+84,000
Nonprofit Security Grant Program.....	274,500	385,000	305,000	+30,500	-80,000
Public Transportation Security Assistance.....	94,500	100,000	105,000	+10,500	+5,000
(Amtrak Security).....	(9,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(+1,000)	---
(Over-the-Road Bus Security).....	(1,800)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(+200)	---
Port Security Grants.....	90,000	100,000	100,000	+10,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Assistance to Firefighter Grants.....	324,000	385,000	360,000	+36,000	-25,000
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.....	---	15,000	---	---	-15,000
Next Generation Warning System.....	40,000	---	40,000	---	+40,000
Community Project Funding.....	293,757	---	221,344	-72,413	+221,344
Subtotal, Grants.....	3,191,032	3,202,750	3,436,094	+245,062	+233,344
Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grants (by transfer).....	(18,000)	(20,000)	---	(-18,000)	(-20,000)
Alternatives to Detention Case Management Grants (by transfer).....	(15,000)	(15,000)	---	(-15,000)	(-15,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Shelter and Services Program (by transfer).....	(650,000)	---	---	(-650,000)	---
Subtotal, Grants (with transfers).....	3,874,032	3,237,750	3,436,094	-437,938	+198,344
Education, Training, and Exercises:					
Center for Domestic Preparedness.....	71,352	70,890	70,681	-671	-209
Center for Homeland Defense and Security.....	16,200	18,000	18,000	+1,800	---
Emergency Management Institute.....	32,240	32,042	31,801	-439	-241
U.S. Fire Administration.....	59,975	65,114	64,781	+4,806	-333
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	20,636	-284	-109
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises..	305,987	319,791	322,899	+16,912	+3,108
Subtotal, Federal Assistance.....	3,497,019	3,522,541	3,758,993	+261,974	+236,452
(Defense).....	(40,000)	---	(40,000)	---	(+40,000)
(Non-defense).....	3,457,019	3,522,541	3,718,993	+261,974	+196,452
(by transfer).....	(683,000)	(35,000)	---	(-683,000)	(-35,000)
Subtotal, Federal Assistance (including transfer).....	4,180,019	3,557,541	3,758,993	-421,026	+201,452
Disaster Relief Fund:					
Base Disaster Relief.....	---	---	---	---	---
Disaster Relief Category.....	20,261,000	22,392,000	22,741,000	+2,480,000	+349,000
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund.....	20,261,000	22,392,000	22,741,000	+2,480,000	+349,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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	28,145,913	+2,804,376	+547,543
(Appropriations).....	(25,615,520)	(27,841,155)	(28,419,698)	(+2,804,178)	(+578,543)
(Defense).....	(184,989)	(182,250)	(205,624)	(+20,635)	(+23,374)
(Non-defense).....	(25,430,531)	(27,827,905)	(28,214,074)	(+2,783,543)	(+586,169)
(Disaster Relief Category).....	(20,281,000)	(22,392,000)	(22,741,000)	(+2,480,000)	(+349,000)
(Regular appropriations, not Disaster Relief).....	(5,169,531)	(5,235,905)	(5,473,074)	(+303,543)	(+237,169)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-273,983)	(-273,785)	(-273,785)	(+198)	---
(by transfer).....	(683,000)	(35,000)	---	(-683,000)	(-35,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Total, Title III, Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.....	28,214,545	30,607,417	31,076,770	+2,862,225	+469,353
(Appropriations).....	(28,488,528)	(30,881,202)	(31,350,555)	(+2,862,027)	(+469,353)
(Defense).....	(2,799,240)	(2,928,951)	(2,878,000)	(+78,760)	(-50,951)
(Non-Defense).....	(25,689,288)	(27,952,251)	(28,472,555)	(+2,783,267)	(+520,304)
(Disaster Relief Category).....	(20,261,000)	(22,392,000)	(22,741,000)	(+2,480,000)	(+349,000)
(Regular Appropriations).....	(5,428,288)	(5,560,251)	(5,731,555)	(+303,267)	(+171,304)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-273,983)	(-273,785)	(-273,785)	(+198)	---
(by transfer).....	(683,000)	(35,000)	---	(-683,000)	(-35,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

TITLE IV - RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES					
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services					
Operations and Support:					
Employment Status Verification.....	111,085	110,230	112,431	+1,346	+2,201
Application Processing.....	160,055	---	---	-160,055	---
Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations.....	---	145,000	---	---	-145,000
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	271,140	255,230	112,431	-158,709	-142,799
Federal Assistance.....	10,000	10,000	---	-10,000	-10,000
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 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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).....	---	---	13,000	+13,000	+13,000
Total, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	281,140	265,230	125,431	-155,709	-139,799
Fee Funded Programs.....	5,986,278	6,695,185	6,695,185	+708,907	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers					
Operations and Support:					
Law Enforcement Training.....	324,087	329,349	327,188	+3,101	-2,161
Mission Support.....	33,013	34,040	33,564	+551	-476
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	357,100	363,389	360,752	+3,652	-2,637
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Construction and Facility Improvements.....	20,100	---	6,000	-14,100	+6,000
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers.	377,200	363,389	366,752	-10,448	+3,363
Science and Technology					
Operations and Support:					
Laboratory Facilities.....	128,373	130,590	128,687	+314	-1,903
Acquisition and Operations Analysis.....	77,720	77,755	77,755	+35	---
Mission Support.....	163,718	175,140	168,796	+5,078	-6,344
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	369,811	383,485	375,238	+5,427	-8,247
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Laboratory Facilities:					
Plum Island Closure and Support.....	1,000	40,270	20,000	+19,000	-20,270
Critical Repair/Replacement Requirement.....	5,000	10,000	10,000	+5,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Detection Sciences Testing and Applied Research Center.....	55,000	---	---	-55,000	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	61,000	50,270	30,000	-31,000	-20,270
Research and Development:					
Research, Development, and Innovation.....	259,786	348,816	285,816	+26,030	-63,000
University Programs.....	51,037	53,537	53,537	+2,500	---
Subtotal, Research and Development.....	310,823	402,353	339,353	+28,530	-63,000
Total, Science and Technology.....	741,634	836,108	744,591	+2,957	-91,517
Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office					
Operations and Support:					
Mission Support.....	93,916	85,588	84,677	-9,239	-911
Capability and Operations Support.....	69,364	74,575	74,575	+5,211	---
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	163,280	160,163	159,252	-4,028	-911
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Large Scale Detection Systems.....	35,678	33,397	33,397	-2,281	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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	---
Detection Capability Development and Rapid Capabilities:					
Detection Capability Development.....	14,948	20,588	70,588	+55,640	+50,000
Subtotal, Detection Capability Development and Rapid Capabilities.....	14,948	20,588	70,588	+55,640	+50,000
Subtotal, Research and Development.....	60,938	60,938	110,938	+50,000	+50,000

Federal Assistance:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Capability Building:					
Training, Exercises, and Readiness.....	21,268	23,261	23,261	+1,993	---
Securing the Cities.....	34,465	36,366	34,465	---	-1,901
Biological Support.....	87,152	101,897	---	-87,152	-101,897
Additional funding (emergency).....	---	2,000	---	---	-2,000
Subtotal, Federal Assistance.....	142,885	163,524	57,726	-85,159	-105,798
(Appropriations).....	(142,885)	(161,524)	(57,726)	(-85,159)	(-103,798)
(Emergency Appropriations).....	---	(2,000)	---	---	(-2,000)
Total, Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction... (Appropriations).....	409,441	418,022	361,313	-48,128	-56,709
(Emergency Appropriations).....	(409,441)	(416,022)	(361,313)	(-48,128)	(-54,709)
	---	2,000	---	---	-2,000
Total, Title IV, Research, Development, Training, and Services.....	1,809,415	1,882,749	1,598,087	-211,328	-284,662
(Appropriations).....	(1,809,415)	(1,880,749)	(1,598,087)	(-211,328)	(-282,662)
(Emergency Appropriations).....	---	(2,000)	---	---	(-2,000)
Fee Funded Programs.....	5,986,278	6,695,185	6,695,185	+708,907	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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 BSFIT (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 (P.L. 116-260) (Sec. 549) (rescission).. ICE Operations and Support (70 23/24 0540) (Sec. 543) (rescission).....	---	-50,000	-600,000	-600,000	-550,000
ICE Operations and Support (70 x 0540) (Sec. 543) (rescission).....	-3,000	---	---	+3,000	---
ICE Automation Modernization (70 x 0543) (Sec. 543) (rescission).....	-782	---	---	+782	---
Coast Guard AC&I (70 x 0613) (Sec. 543) (rescission).. Coast Guard PC&I (Sec. 543) (rescission).....	-11	---	---	+11	---
USSS O&S (70 x 0400) (Sec. 543) (rescission).....	-22,600	---	---	+22,600	---
USSS PC&I (70 23/25 0401) Sec. 543) (rescission).....	-150,000	---	---	+150,000	---
CISA PC&I (70 23/27 0412) (Sec. 543) (rescission).....	-2,400	---	---	+2,400	---
CISA R&D (70 23/24 0805) (Sec. 543) (rescission).....	-4,000	---	---	+4,000	---
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation Fund (70 x 0716) (Sec. 543) (rescission).....	-3,500	---	---	+3,500	---
	-2,000	---	---	+2,000	---
	-5,821	---	---	+5,821	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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) (Sec. 550)					
(rescission).....	-700	-154,000	-154,000	-153,300	---
Payment from the presidential election campaign fund..	-320,000	---	---	+320,000	---
Derived by transfer from P.L. 117-58.....	-364,000	---	---	+364,000	---
Unobligated Balances (rescission).....	-718,692	---	---	+718,692	---
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, Title V, General Provisions.....	-1,699,212	-204,000	-754,000	+945,212	-550,000
(Defense).....	(-3,240)	---	---	(+3,240)	---
(Non-Defense).....	(-1,695,972)	(-204,000)	(-754,000)	(+941,972)	(-550,000)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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)	(-20,000)
Federal Emergency Management Agency					
Federal Assistance: Sec. 205 Grants: Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency).....	(100,000)	(100,000)	---	(-100,000)	(-100,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Grants for Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency).....	(300,000)	(100,000)	---	(-300,000)	(-100,000)
Disaster Relief Fund:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency).....	(200,000)	(200,000)	---	(-200,000)	(-200,000)
National Flood Insurance Fund:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency).....	(700,000)	(700,000)	---	(-700,000)	(-700,000)
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency.....	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act....	---	---	---	---	---
CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024					
(P.L. 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)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
ISRAEL SECURITY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2024					
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY					
PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY					
Federal Emergency Management Agency	10,000	---	---	-10,000	---
Operations and Support (emergency).....	390,000	---	---	-390,000	---
Federal Assistance (emergency).....	---	---	---	---	---
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 2024
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2025
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Grand Total.....	99,642,244	84,035,976	88,756,840	-10,885,404	+4,720,864
(Discretionary Appropriations).....	(90,431,582)	(87,961,959)	(94,421,588)	(+3,990,006)	(+6,459,629)
(Defense).....	(3,329,240)	(3,458,951)	(3,408,000)	(+78,760)	(-50,951)
(Non-Defense).....	(87,102,342)	(84,503,008)	(91,013,588)	(+3,911,246)	(+6,510,580)
(Disaster Relief Category).....	(20,261,000)	(22,392,000)	(22,741,000)	(+2,480,000)	(+349,000)
(Other Non-Defense).....	(66,841,342)	(62,111,008)	(68,272,588)	(+1,431,246)	(+6,161,580)
(Rescissions) (Defense).....	(-3,240)	---	---	(+3,240)	---
(Rescissions) (Non-defense).....	(-1,011,972)	(-204,000)	(-754,000)	(+257,972)	(-550,000)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-7,321,370)	(-7,721,588)	(-6,121,588)	(+1,199,782)	(+1,600,000)
(Emergency Appropriations).....	(16,400,000)	(2,788,765)	---	(-16,400,000)	(-2,788,765)
(Mandatory Funding).....	(1,147,244)	(1,210,840)	(1,210,840)	(+63,596)	---
(By transfer).....	683,000	35,000	---	-683,000	-35,000
(Transfer out).....	-683,000	-35,000	---	+683,000	+35,000
(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)	(88,756,840)	(+5,514,596)	(+4,720,864)

MINORITY VIEWS

We want to convey our deep appreciation to all Department of Homeland Security (DHS) personnel for the critical work they do every day to protect our country. The Department's greatest asset is its workforce, and it is important that we recognize their commitment to protecting our communities by making smart investments that support the agency's workforce and its mission. While we acknowledge that there are several bipartisan funding initiatives in this bill, unfortunately, we cannot support it. It underinvests in critical missions that would alleviate chaos at our borders and keep our communities safe. Furthermore, it leaves our country vulnerable and unprepared for future attacks and disasters. The bill also advances harmful policy choices that would weaken the safety and security of our country and abandon our nation's values. We regret that this legislation reflects a missed opportunity to prioritize the needs of our nation and address the concerns Americans have expressed about our immigration system, national security, climate change, and more.

The bill is built upon a fractured foundation supported only by unsubstantiated claims, hyperbole, and disinformation. This bill compromises Americans' security and resiliency through the prioritization of overpriced and unjustified "policy solutions" based on disproven claims and anecdotal evidence that only advance the majority's tired rhetoric to promote their political agenda.

In the face of global humanitarian crises driving unprecedented levels of migration—fueled by climate change, violence and corruption, food insecurity and failing economies—the bill doubles down on ineffective strategies that ignore reality and will waste billions in taxpayer dollars on ineffective policies that will do nothing to secure the border or address the underlying problems driving migration. The report accompanying this bill professes that its funding strategy will deter illicit migration flows and that deterrence strategy is the only strategy the bill funds for border security. Yet the bill reverts to funding and policy choices that have never successfully deterred illicit migration in the twenty-one years since the Department's creation. Instead, which we unfortunately know from experience, these strategies will leave our communities exposed to humanitarian crises without the resources they need to respond.

This bill continues to waste hundreds of millions of dollars on an ineffective border wall, which history and data prove will not deter unlawful border crossings. Instead, it cuts \$2.1 billion to Border Security Operations—including the complete elimination of the Shelter and Services Program (SSP) and the critical resources our U.S. Border Patrol agents need to fully execute their responsibilities. Eliminating funding for SSP will not stop migration—it will only prevent communities from managing surges humanely and safely, ensuring chaos and desperation across our country. The bill also

prevents the Department from executing programs that have demonstrated effectiveness in reducing illegal migration, such as preventing the use of country-specific parole processes for certain nationals from Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela; the CBP One mobile application; or the family reunification parole processes. These programs, together with the Department of State's Safe Mobility Offices, have prevented more than a million migrants, who would otherwise be susceptible to exploitation by human smugglers, from pursuing dangerous pathways to entry as they seek to cross our borders.

Further, the bill guts funding for refugee and asylum programs and includes a provision that aims to strip over \$300 million from the asylum program, which would decimate the Department's ability to not only make progress toward addressing its caseload backlog, but also keep pace with recent border arrivals. Underfunding asylum operations will only further overwhelm the immigration court backlog and ensure more noncitizens are released into the interior, without legal status, as they await the outcome of their case.

In addition to failing to secure the border, the bill also fails to protect Americans from terrorism and violent extremists. In the *Homeland Threat Assessment* published in October 2020, then Acting Secretary Chad Wolf stated, "I am particularly concerned about white supremacist violent extremists who have been exceptionally lethal in their abhorrent, targeted attacks in recent years." The assessment concluded that, "The primary terrorist threat inside the United States will stem from lone offenders and small cells of individuals, including Domestic Violent Extremists (DVEs) and foreign terrorist-inspired Homegrown Violent Extremists (HVEs)." The updated *Homeland Threat Assessment*, published in September 2023, states that "the threat of violence from violent extremists radicalized in the United States will remain high," and it notes that collaboration among violent extremists online will continue to grow, to spread their views, recruit new followers, and inspire more attacks.

Despite these threats, which were highlighted by both the prior and the current Administrations, this bill eliminates funding for the Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships (CP3), eliminates funding for the Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention (TVTP) grant program, cuts funding for the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office, and includes statutory restrictions that would prevent the Department from taking the important actions needed to reverse these trends. DHS established CP3 and the TVTP grant program to combat terrorism and targeted violence, but instead of working to improve and strengthen DHS's capabilities in this space or even providing an alternative approach to ensure such threats are not left unmitigated, this bill completely abandons our responsibilities and leaves our communities with nothing to address some of the most urgent threats facing communities across the United States.

Additionally, despite clear and repeated warnings of the growing threats to our information networks and our critical infrastructure, the bill cuts funding for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) below the President's Budget request. For example, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Chris-

topher Wray, advised that the People's Republic of China "considers every sector that makes our society run as fair game in its bid to dominate on the world stage" and that its plan is to "land low blows against civilian infrastructure to try to induce panic and break America's will to resist." Our adversaries' capabilities are increasingly more advanced, and they do not operate with the same funding restrictions and set of rules that hold CISA back from outpacing them. We should be discussing how best to invest in and grow our premier cyber defense agency, not cut their funding.

In sum, this bill falls far short of our responsibility to provide for the safety and security of Americans. As the appropriations process continues, we look forward to working with the majority and urge them to join us in developing final legislation that transcends our political division and exemplifies our responsibility to govern, putting people over politics.

ROSA DELAURO.
LAUREN UNDERWOOD.

