

119TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4483

To require any State to reimburse the Federal Government for costs incurred when Federal military forces are deployed in response to civil disturbances or security threats caused by the State's refusal to cooperate with lawful Federal immigration enforcement.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 17, 2025

Mr. ARRINGTON (for himself, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. ROSE) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To require any State to reimburse the Federal Government for costs incurred when Federal military forces are deployed in response to civil disturbances or security threats caused by the State's refusal to cooperate with lawful Federal immigration enforcement.

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

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “State Accountability
5 for Federal Deployment Costs Act of 2025”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress finds the following:

3 (1) Immigration enforcement is a constitutionally and statutorily delegated power of the Federal Government.

6 (2) Certain States and units of local government have refused to assist with, or have actively obstructed, lawful Federal immigration enforcement operations, including by refusing to comply with immigration detainer requests and obstructing Federal immigration enforcement operations (commonly referred to as “raids”).

13 (3) Such noncompliance and obstruction can result in civil unrest, security breakdowns, and law enforcement emergencies that require the deployment of Federal military forces, including the National Guard under section 12406 of title 10, United States Code, or active-duty military personnel.

19 (4) Such deployments impose substantial costs on the Department of Defense and United States taxpayers, which should be reimburse by the States and units of local government whose noncompliance with or obstruction of Federal immigration enforcement actions created the need for such deployments.

1 **SEC. 3. REIMBURSEMENT REQUIREMENT.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall
3 submit a reimbursement invoice to the Governor of the
4 affected State whenever Federal military personnel (in-
5 cluding members of the National Guard and units of the
6 Selected Reserve) are deployed, under Federal authority,
7 to any jurisdiction as a direct result of—

8 (1) civil disturbances stemming from lawful
9 Federal immigration enforcement operations; and
10 (2) the failure of a State or unit of local gov-
11 ernment to provide reasonable cooperation or coordi-
12 nation with such operations.

13 (b) COVERED COSTS.—Cost that are reimbursable
14 under subsection (a) shall include—

15 (1) temporary duty travel (TDY) and per diem
16 for Federal military personnel deployed in accord-
17 ance with subsection (a);

18 (2) housing, lodging, and meals for such per-
19 sonnel; and

20 (3) transportation of such personnel and their
21 equipment.

22 (c) DETERMINATION OF NONCOOPERATION.—The
23 Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the
24 Attorney General, shall issue a public determination as to
25 whether the actions or omissions of a State or unit of local
26 government materially hindered or failed to support the

1 Federal immigration enforcement operations that led to
2 the deployment of Federal military personnel.

3 (d) PAYMENT AND OFFSET.—

4 (1) PAYMENT DUE DATE.—Each State shall
5 remit full payment of an invoice received pursuant
6 to subsection (a) not later than 180 days after re-
7 ceiving such invoice from the Department of De-
8 fense.

9 (2) OFFSET.—If a State fails to remit a pay-
10 ment in accordance with paragraph (1), the Presi-
11 dent, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense,
12 the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney
13 General, and the heads of other Federal depart-
14 ments or agencies, as appropriate, may rescind 1 or
15 more discretionary grants awarded to the State by
16 the Federal Government to offset such nonpayment.

