



SUMMARY OF REPUBLICAN FISCAL YEAR 2025 BILL

Homeland Security

The fiscal year 2025 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations bill provides the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) with \$65 billion in resources from the House Republican topline – an increase of almost \$800 million (1 percent) above fiscal year 2024 – including \$61.4 billion for nondefense programs and \$3.4 billion for defense-related activities. When combined with \$22.7 billion in additional funding for major disaster response and recovery, and \$6.1 billion for programs offset by fee collections, the bill as a whole provides \$93.8 billion to the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2025.

The legislation:

- **Fails to secure the border** by wasting billions of dollars on ineffective and disproven strategies instead of investing in sustainable immigration reform that both strengthens border security and benefits American families and businesses.
- **Deliberately forces chaos at the border and in cities across the country** by eliminating the Shelter and Services Program and withholding the resources and policies needed to manage our border humanely and support communities receiving migrants across the U.S.
- **Fails to protect Americans from terrorism and violent extremists** by underfunding programs that enhance regional preparedness and response capabilities and counter extremism.
- **Weakens our national security through inadequate cybersecurity and infrastructure security investments**, exposing the U.S. to increased cyberattacks and foreign adversary influence.

Bill Summary:

Unless otherwise specified, changes are compared to the fiscal year 2024 enacted funding level.

Office of the Secretary and Executive Management – The bill recommends \$281.4 million, which is \$81.4 million below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$42.1 million below the fiscal year 2025 request, including the following:

- \$28.6 million decrease to eliminate the Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman;
- \$33.9 million decrease for family reunification efforts;
- \$18 million to sustain funding for child well-being specialists;
- **no** funds for Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention (TVTP) Grants; and
- **no** funds for the Alternatives to Detention Case Management Grant Pilot Program.

Management Directorate – The bill recommends \$3.7 billion, which is \$466.6 million below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$287.7 million below the fiscal year 2025 request, including **no** funds for National Capitol Region headquarters consolidation efforts, \$186.7 million below the request.

Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness – The bill recommends \$345.4 million, \$50,000 below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$2.9 million below the fiscal year 2025 request.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection – The bill recommends \$18.3 billion, a decrease of \$1.4 billion below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, and \$1.8 billion above the fiscal year 2025 request¹, including the following:

- **no** funding for the shelter and services grant program, \$650 million below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level;
- \$600 million for pedestrian border fencing, funded through a rescission of prior-year unobligated balances associated with border barriers;
- **no** border management funding to process and vet the increased numbers of people crossing the border, \$1.7 billion below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level;
- sustains funding for a total of 22,000 agents Border Patrol Agents; and
- \$305 million for non-intrusive inspection technology-related investments.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement – The bill recommends \$10.5 billion, \$959.7 million above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$1.2 billion above the fiscal year 2025 request, including the following:

- \$669.6 million increase for custody operations, supporting 50,000 detention beds, 8,500 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level;
- \$22.4 million increase for the Alternatives to Detention program;
- \$101.4 million increase for transportation and removal operations;
- \$4 million for technology to transcribe communications of ICE detainees.

The bill also includes new provisos requiring that:

- Not less than \$2 million be used to enter into new 287(g) agreements.
- ICE maintain a level of not less than 50,000 detention beds.

Transportation Security Administration – The bill recommends \$11.5 billion, an increase of \$922.4 million above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$37.3 million above the fiscal year 2025 request. The recommendation includes the following:

¹ This comparison does not account for the \$4.7 billion in the President's Budget request for a Southwest Border Contingency Fund, which would be used, in part, for CBP operations. The bill recommends no funding for this fund.

- \$45.1 million for the law enforcement reimbursement program and \$34.1 million for the canine reimbursement program;
- Eliminates funds for the Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response Team program;
- \$175.2 million increase for computed tomography machines at U.S. airport passenger checkpoints; and
- \$13.9 million for airport reimbursements for costs associated with in-line baggage screening systems.

Coast Guard – The bill recommends \$14.2 billion, an increase of \$1.3 billion above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$651.8 million above the fiscal year 2025 request, including \$1.3 billion for vessel acquisitions and \$420.3 million for aircraft acquisitions.

United States Secret Service – The bill recommends \$3.2 billion, an increase of \$70.3 million above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$219.7 million above the fiscal year 2025 request, including the following:

- \$116.3 million to ensure the protection of major Presidential candidates, nominees, and their spouses and for National Special Security Events;
- \$16 million to support preparations for the 2026 FIFA World Cup; and
- \$75 million for the initial phase of the White House Defense Training Facility.

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency – The bill recommends \$2.9 billion, an increase of \$57.8 million above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$78.2 million below the fiscal year 2025 request.

Federal Emergency Management Agency – The bill recommends \$28.1 billion, an increase of \$2.8 billion above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$547.5 million above the fiscal year 2025 request, including \$22.7 billion for disaster relief.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services – The bill recommends \$112.4 million, a decrease of \$168.7 million below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$152.8 million below the fiscal year 2025 request.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers – The bill recommends \$366.8 million, a decrease of \$10.4 million below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$3.4 million above the fiscal year 2025 request.

Science and Technology Directorate – The bill recommends \$744.6 million, an increase of \$3 million above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$91.5 million below the fiscal year 2025 request.

Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office – The bill recommends \$361.3 million, a decrease of \$48.1 million below the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and \$56.7 million below the fiscal year 2025 request.

This legislation includes riders that:

Limit Funding and Law Enforcement by:

- Prohibiting the use of funds to dismantle, demolish, remove, or damage the existing border wall.
- Prohibiting the use of funds to use the CBP One application to assist with the parole of any noncitizen into the U.S.
- Prohibiting CBP from implementing its latest “Emergency Driving and Vehicular Pursuits” policy put in place to reduce deaths and serious injuries.
- Prohibiting the use of funds to reduce participation in the 287(g) program.
- Prohibiting the Department from executing policies that provide immigration enforcement priorities or prosecutorial discretion.
- Limiting participation in the Alternatives to Detention program unless the Secretary determines, on a case-by-case basis, that the individual is not subject to detention, or the Secretary certifies there is insufficient ICE detention availability, and for individuals on the non-detained docket, requires that they are provided GPS monitoring.
- Preventing ICE from developing or administering a physical noncitizen identification card for identification, verification of immigration status, nor for immigration portal access.
- Preventing ICE from implementing updated standards for its Alternatives to Detention program.
- Prohibiting the use of funds for the rule entitled “Procedures or Credible Fear Screening and Consideration of Asylum, Withholding of Removal, and CAT Protection Claims by Asylum Officers” that allows asylum officers to adjudicate asylum claims for individuals subject to expedited removal.
- Prohibiting employment authorizations for certain asylum seekers whose asylum application has been denied or they have been convicted of any Federal or State crime – including misdemeanors like minor traffic violations.
- Preventing any DHS inspections of ICE’s nondedicated detention facilities other than for compliance with the 2019 National Detention Standards.
- Prohibiting the use of funds to implement, administer, or enforce the rule entitled “Circumvention of Lawful Pathways” (88 Fed. Reg. 11704).

Weaken Our Defenses and Resiliency by:

- Preventing the Coast Guard from enforcing speed restrictions that are meant to prevent avoidable deaths of the North Atlantic right whale nor to implement and enforce a similar restriction for the Rice’s whale.

- Limiting the Department’s ability to counter disinformation campaigns, including from harmful foreign actors seeking to undermine our elections.
- Limiting DHS’s ability to counter mis-, dis-, or mal-information efforts by domestic extremists and other adversaries.

Target Underserved, Underrepresented, or Vulnerable Populations by:

- Prohibiting abortions, with limited exceptions, while in ICE custody.
- Prohibiting gender transition medication and surgeries while in ICE custody.
- Eliminating a provision that prevents certain information shared with ICE on potential sponsors of unaccompanied children from being used for detention or removal purposes unless they have a dangerous criminal background.
- Preventing the Voluntary Work Program in ICE detention facilities from fully compensating its participants, even if state or local laws require it.
- Prohibiting the use of funds for Executive Orders related to advancing diversity, equity, and inclusion, or promoting critical race theory.
- Attempting to define marriage as between a man and a woman.

The bill also:

- Prohibits DHS from issuing student visas to noncitizens attending unaccredited institutions of higher education.
- Prohibits the parole of Chinese nationals into the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
- Makes available additional H-2B visas above the statutory cap of 66,000.
- Prohibits DHS from issuing H-1B visas to petitioning companies that the Department of Defense has identified as a Chinese military company conducting business in the United States.
- Prohibits ICE from carrying out the DHS memorandum titled “Guidelines for Enforcement Actions in or Near Protected Areas.”