



HOMELAND SECURITY

SUMMARY OF REPUBLICAN FISCAL YEAR 2027 BILL

Homeland Security

The fiscal year 2027 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations bill provides the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) with \$64.9 billion. Of this amount, \$62 billion is for non-defense programs and \$2.9 billion for defense-related activities. When combined with \$28.4 billion in additional funding for major disaster response and recovery, and \$6.2 billion for programs offset by fee collections, the bill provides \$99.5 billion for DHS in fiscal year 2027.

The fiscal year 2026 enacted bill for DHS omitted funding for both Border Patrol and Immigration and Customs Enforcement, which are funded at a combined level of \$16.8 billion in the 2027 bill.

For the rest of the agencies and programs at DHS, which were funded in the appropriations process last year, the bill provides \$82.8 billion, an increase of \$2.1 billion, or 3 percent, above current funding levels. The bill:

- **Fails to include robust reforms to protect our communities from Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the Border Patrol** in the wake of the killing of two American citizens by DHS agents this year.
- **Abandons constitutional rights and accountability** through drastic cuts to oversight offices across the Department.
- **Weakens our national security** by cutting funding for cybersecurity and infrastructure protection despite an increasing number of sophisticated attacks from foreign adversaries against U.S. businesses, health care systems, utilities, schools, and state and local governments.
- **Fails to protect Transportation Security Administration (TSA) workers** from President Trump's attempts to eliminate their collective bargaining rights despite these employees suffering during the Republican government shutdown.

Bill Summary:

Office of the Secretary and Executive Management – The bill includes \$339.3 million, which is \$5.9 million below the 2026 enacted level. It decreases funds for the Privacy Office and the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties and cuts the Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman by nearly 90 percent compared to the 2026 enacted level. The bill includes \$40 million for the body-worn camera program.

Management Directorate – The bill includes \$1.8 billion, which is \$27 million above the 2026 enacted level.

Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness – The bill includes \$355 million, \$14 million above the 2026 enacted level.

Office of Inspector General (OIG) –The bill includes \$227.1 million for the OIG, a 12 percent decrease below the 2026 enacted level. The bill eliminates carveouts for the OIG to conduct oversight over detention facilities, as well as funding provided to the Department in Public Law 119–21, President Trump’s One Big Beautiful Bill.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection – The bill provides \$18.3 billion, a \$6.6 billion increase above the 2026 enacted level, and \$186.7 million below the 2027 request. It includes:

- A prohibition on the construction of border wall in certain areas along the southwest border; and

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement – The bill includes \$10 billion, \$18.9 million above the 2027 request, including:

- Funding to support 41,500 detention beds.
- A provision to ensure congressional access to detention facilities.

Transportation Security Administration – The bill includes \$11.3 billion, a decrease of \$347.1 million from the 2026 enacted level and \$320.6 million below the 2027 request. The bill:

- Provides \$225.9 million for computed tomography machines at U.S. airport passenger checkpoints.
- Does not include the Trump Administration proposal to require smaller commercial airports to privatize their TSA workforce.

Coast Guard – The bill includes \$15.4 billion, an increase of \$645.9 million above the 2026 enacted level but \$794.8 million below the 2027 request. The bill includes \$404.3 million for vessel acquisition and modernization and \$109.6 million for aircraft acquisition and modernization.

United States Secret Service – The bill includes \$3.3 billion, \$80.1 million above the 2026 enacted level and \$121.7 million below the 2027 request. The bill also includes a new provision mandating an unfunded priorities list to provide Congress with better visibility into operational requirements.

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency – The bill recommends \$2.4 billion, a decrease of \$252.7 million below the 2026 enacted level.

Federal Emergency Management Agency – The bill includes \$34.1 billion, an increase of \$2 billion above the 2026 enacted level and \$1.5 billion above the 2027 request, including:

- \$506.5 million for State Homeland Security Grant Program;
- \$599 million for the Urban Area Security Initiative;
- \$315 million for the Nonprofit Security Grant Program;
- \$100 million for Public Transportation Security Assistance;
- \$97.4 million for the Port Security Grants;
- \$351 million for Assistance to Firefighter Grants;
- \$351 million for Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants;
- \$346 million for Emergency Management Performance Grants; and
- \$305 million for the Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program.

The bill also includes:

- \$126.8 million for Emergency Food and Shelter Grants;
- \$106 million for the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium;
- \$50 million for the Next Generation Warning System;
- \$50 million for State and Local Cybersecurity Grants;
- \$16 million for Continuing Training Grants;
- \$11.7 million for Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants; and
- \$11.7 million for High Hazard Potential Dams.

Disaster Relief Fund – The bill includes \$28.4 billion for the Disaster Relief Fund, as requested. It also includes a new provision mandating the issuance of Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) funding.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) – The bill includes \$123.9 million, virtually flat compared to the 2026 enacted level and \$11 million above the 2027 request. The bill does nothing to rein in USCIS’s plan to create its own 200-person law enforcement entity, despite HSI already doing this work.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers – The bill includes \$403.2 million, an increase of \$5.1 million above the 2026 enacted level and \$14.3 million below the 2027 request.

Science and Technology Directorate – The bill includes \$855.4 million, an increase of \$24.2 million above the 2026 enacted level and \$101.7 above the 2027 request.

The bill includes riders that would:

- Limit women’s access to health care while in ICE custody.

- Prohibit the use of funds to reduce participation in ICE's 287(g) program, which allows states and local law enforcement to conduct immigration enforcement.
- Require the Secretary to prioritize costly detention over more cost-effective alternatives to detention programs and require all individuals on the non-detained docket to be placed on mandatory GPS monitoring.
- Prevent the Voluntary Work Program in ICE detention facilities from fully compensating its participants, even if state or local laws require it.
- Prohibit DHS from issuing student visas to noncitizens attending unaccredited institutions of higher education, as well as the parole of Chinese nationals into the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.
- Limit DHS inspections of ICE's detention facilities other than for compliance with the 2019 National Detention Standards.
- Eliminates 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.
- Prohibit USCIS from issuing work authorization to certain migrants awaiting adjudication of their asylum applications.
- Prohibit 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.
- Imposes a higher burden of proof on asylum applicants for determining whether an individual has a credible fear of persecution.
- Prohibits federal aid to certain localities that have State or local laws that limit their participation with federal immigration enforcement.
- Limit DHS's ability to counter mis-, dis-, or mal-information efforts by domestic extremists and other adversaries.
- Prohibits any use of funds for diversity, equity, and inclusion related programs.