

House Appropriations Committee
Full Committee Markup

Republican En Bloc Amendment
Offered by Mr. Rogers of Kentucky

In the bill:

At the end of the bill (before the Short Title), insert the following:

SEC. ____. None of the funds appropriated herein or hereafter may be used to impose a user fee or processing fee, with respect to any function, mission, or activity of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, that is not already charged as of October 1, 2025.

SEC. ____. (a) None of the funds appropriated herein or hereafter may be used to—
 (1) enforce the National Firearms Act (26 U.S.C. 5801 et seq.) regarding any firearm for which the tax imposed under section 5811 or 5821 of such Act is \$0 pursuant to the One Big Beautiful Bill Act;
 (2) investigate, prosecute, or otherwise pursue any criminal or civil action, including the imposition of any penalty under the National Firearms Act for any firearm described in paragraph (1).
(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, herein and hereafter, no violation of federal law shall accrue and no person shall be considered in violation of the National Firearms Act, or any other Federal, State, or local law that incorporates by reference the National Firearms Act, with respect to a firearm described in subsection (a)(1).

In the report:

On page 13, strike the paragraph under “Broadband Equity Access and Deployment (BEAD) Coordination” and insert the following paragraph:

Broadband Equity Access and Deployment (BEAD) Coordination.—In accordance with section 60102(h)(5)(D) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58), the Department shall not approve any Eligible Entity’s initial proposal or final proposal if the Eligible Entity proposes to require, encourage, or incentivize subgrantees to offer specific rates for broadband service, including a specific rate for a low-cost broadband service option, a middleclass affordability strategy, or a specific rate in order to earn points for the scoring of deployment subgrantee selection.

On page 26, immediately following the paragraph titled “Pinniped Removal Strategies”, insert the following:

Mitigating Delays in Granting Comparability Findings.—The Committee is concerned with the implementation timeline of restrictions placed on fishery imports from nations that were granted comparability findings for a subset of their fisheries by the 2025 Marine Mammal Protection Act comparability finding determinations (90 FR 42395, August 29, 2025) and the burden it places on importers. The Committee directs the National Marine Fisheries Service to promptly review and consider comparability finding applications from nations that received comparability findings for only a subset of their fisheries.

On page 39, after the paragraph header “Justice Hub Modernization. ”, insert the following new paragraph:

Mass Spectrometry Technology.—The Committee is aware of the increasing threat posed by aerosolized chemical and biological agents, including synthetic opioids such as fentanyl, to U.S. law enforcement personnel and the broader justice system. These threats are growing in sophistication and accessibility, enabling adversaries and violent actors to exploit vulnerabilities in our national security and public safety infrastructure. The Committee recognizes that rapid, accurate, and cost-effective identification of such agents is essential to ensuring the operational readiness and safety of Department personnel. The Committee is aware that Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption/Ionization Time-of-Flight (MALDI-TOF) mass spectrometry technology offers a highly specific, non-destructive, and rapid method for detecting and identifying harmful substances including chemical and biological agents. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Department to initiate a pilot program, utilizing up to \$10,000,000 of the funds provided under this heading, to deploy MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry technology within the Department. The Committee directs the Department to provide a briefing within 90 days of enactment on opportunities for deploying this technology, potential pilot locations, cost-effectiveness, and implementation timelines.

On page 42, immediately following the paragraph titled “Animal Welfare.”, insert the following paragraph:

Illegal Labor Practices.—The Committee is concerned about labor trafficking, forced labor, and unlawful employment practices involving smuggled or undocumented labor in the stream of commerce of the U.S. auto parts and glass manufacturing industries, particularly relating to corporate entities affiliated with the CCP, and their affiliated companies. The Committee encourages the Department to prioritize the investigation and prosecution of these CCP affiliated companies engaged in such activities. The Department is directed to submit a report, no later than 120 days after the enactment of this Act, outlining investigative and prosecutorial steps taken against such entities implicated in forced labor supply chains, and a detailed breakdown of all related costs to carry out these efforts.

On page 46, strike the paragraph beginning with the header “Contraband Vape Products.”, and replace with the following new paragraph:

Contraband Vape Products.—The Committee understands that the China tobacco monopoly is flooding the U.S. market with illicit electronic nicotine delivery system (ENDS) products. Moreover, the Committee recognizes that the China tobacco monopoly generates over

\$200 billion annually for the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), a portion of which is funded by the sale of illegal disposable vapor products, making this as much of a national security matter as it is a public health issue. The Committee therefore requires the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF), the member agencies of which include the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF); U.S. Marshals Service (USMS); U.S. Attorneys Offices, Criminal Division; U.S. Postal Inspection Service (USPIS); Immigration and Customs Enforcement; and Homeland Security Investigations, to be the lead component of the current Electronic Nicotine Delivery System (ENDS) Enforcement Task Force. The Committee directs OCDETF and its member agencies to cooperate with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), and the National Security Division, to bring all available criminal tools to bear against the illegal distribution and sale of ENDS products, including by pursuing significant civil and criminal penalties, to eradicate illicit Chinese ENDS products from the U.S. market and eliminate this illicit funding source for the CCP. In coordinating such activities, OCDETF shall establish specific performance measures designed to combat such illegal distribution and sale of Chinese ENDS products.

On page 48, after the paragraph header “Burglary Tourism.”, insert the following new paragraph:

Information Sharing.—The Committee commends the Department’s work regarding OCDETF and its demonstrated ability to share information efficiently and effectively across agencies to keep Americans safe. However, the Committee understands much more work remains to resolve the threats emanating from the previous Administration’s border failures and other policies that threaten the safety of communities across the United States. Therefore, the Committee directs OCDETF to continue its multi-agency coordinated effort to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal networks that present distinct transnational organized crime threats to the United States.

On page 50, after under the heading “Construction.”, insert the following new paragraph:

Criminal Gang Activity in Jail and Prison Systems Software Procurement.—The Committee is concerned with the increasing criminal gang activity based in jail and prison systems. The Committee understands that the FBI currently lacks the technology necessary to track communications of criminal gang activity inside the prison walls, while other federal law enforcement agencies have procured such technology. Therefore, within the funding provided under this heading, the Committee directs the Bureau to procure a secure and encrypted data mining and visualization solution that includes social network analysis software that disrupts criminal gangs and criminal gang activities in jail and prison systems throughout out the United States.

On page 56, after the paragraph header “Out of Business Records Requests.”, insert the following new paragraph:

E-forms for Federal Explosives Licenses and Permits.—The Committee recognizes the ongoing efforts by the ATF to develop eForms for the commercial explosives industry including applications for Federal Explosives License or Permits (FELs/FEPs), Responsible Person Questionnaires (RPQs) and Employee Possessor Questionnaires (EPQs). The Committee strongly supports the continued development of a secure, streamlined electronic submission system for these forms. The implementation of eForms is expected to result in significant cost savings,

improved processing times, and greater predictability for applicants. Provided that eForms are already available for background checks related to firearms, the Committee believes similar capabilities should be made available for the commercial explosives sector. Accordingly, the Committee directs ATF, in coordination with the FBI, to continue the development and deployment of eForms for FELs/FEPs, RPQs, and EPQs. Further, the Committee directs ATF to provide, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, an estimated timeline for the completion and full implementation of these electronic forms.

On page 59, after the paragraph header “Federal Prison Oversight Act (FPOA) Ombudsman Office.”, insert the following paragraphs:

Immigration Detainers.—The Committee understands that immigration detainer requests continue to be issued for removable aliens about to be released from federal detention facilities. The Committee directs BOP to honor these requests, and to notify Immigration and Customs Enforcement in advance of the immigration detainer-issued alien’s impending release to the extent feasible. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter, BOP shall submit a report to the Committee on the number of immigration detainers received and honored, as well as a detailed explanation of why the Agency was unable to honor the request or notify ICE in advance of the immigration detainer-issued alien’s impending release.

Modernization and Repair Backlog.—The Committee recognizes that BOP has a modernization and repair backlog exceeding \$4,000,000,000. The Committee expects BOP to apply funds provided in fiscal year 2026 to reduce its longstanding Modernization and Repair (M&R) backlog and directs BOP to prioritize funding for repairs that protect life and safety, including but not limited to operator-controlled and sliding mechanical security devices. The Committee directs BOP to provide, no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, a facilities investment report to address BOP’s current facility requirements. The Committee directs BOP to include in such report an assessment of the condition of all BOP facilities, any BOP plans to address the modernization and repair backlog broken down by facility, explanations of how appropriated funding will be applied in fiscal year 2026 to address the backlog, and a multiyear outlook on investment in its current facilities. In this assessment, the Committee encourages BOP to consider and include preventative maintenance investments and the cost-efficiency of such investments. The Committee further directs BOP to provide, as part of this report, a study regarding the feasibility of continuing to maintain an outdated facility versus replacing the facility with new construction.

On page 60, after the paragraph header “Utah Feasibility Study”, strike and replace the second point to read: “2. Include the input of local sheriffs, jail administrators, USMS, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Federal defenders, Federal prosecutors, and judiciary officials;”

On page 103, after the paragraph entitled “Sanitary & Phytosanitary SPS Report” insert the following new paragraphs:

Innovative Medicine Exploitation.—The Committee is concerned that foreign nations have engaged in acts, policies and practices that undervalue U.S.-developed innovative medicines, which has negatively impacted the U.S. economy and effectively forced American patients to bear a disproportionate share of global biopharmaceutical research and development costs. Consistent with the intent of Executive Order 14297, the Committee supports USTR in taking actions as necessary to ensure global trading partners contribute their fair share towards

research and development of new treatments and cures and end unreasonable actions that result in the suppression of pharmaceutical product prices below fair market value in foreign countries. Further, the Committee strongly encourages the Administration to nominate and fill the long vacant position of Chief Innovation and Intellectual Property Negotiator at USTR to lead this initiative on behalf of American patients.

Disparate Treatment of U.S. Tech Firms Abroad.—The Committee is concerned about online platform legislation under consideration in the Republic of Korea that targets U.S. technology companies in relation to their non-U.S. competitors and would advantage competitors domiciled in the People’s Republic of China. The Committee directs the USTR, within 60 days of enactment of this Act, to brief the Committee on efforts taken to counteract the proposed legislation’s negative effects on U.S. technology companies and U.S. foreign policy interests.