

1-1 By: Plesa (Senate Sponsor - Hinojosa of Hidalgo) H.C.R. No. 98  
1-2 (In the Senate - Received from the House May 8, 2025;  
1-3 May 8, 2025, read first time and referred to Committee on Border  
1-4 Security; May 15, 2025, reported favorably by the following vote:  
1-5 Yeas 4, Nays 0; May 15, 2025, sent to printer.)

1-6 COMMITTEE VOTE

1-7	Yea	Nay	Absent	PNV
1-8 Birdwell	X			
1-9 Flores	X			
1-10 Eckhardt			X	
1-11 Hinojosa of Nueces	X			
1-12 Hinojosa of Hidalgo	X			

1-13 HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

1-14 WHEREAS, The deployment of Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems  
1-15 at the United States-Mexico border presents a complex challenge  
1-16 requiring seamless coordination among federal, state, and local  
1-17 entities; and

1-18 WHEREAS, Although the security of international borders is a  
1-19 shared responsibility, states are not permitted to engage in UAS  
1-20 detection or mitigation activities to counter credible threats;  
1-21 current federal statutes only allow four federal departments,  
1-22 Homeland Security, Justice, Defense, and Energy, to conduct  
1-23 Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems operations for border security  
1-24 purposes; states are also preempted from regulating aviation safety  
1-25 and airspace use, which are under the exclusive domain of the  
1-26 Federal Aviation Administration; and

1-27 WHEREAS, While federal agencies have highly developed  
1-28 expertise in Counter-Unmanned Aircraft Systems, state and local  
1-29 officials possess valuable on-the-ground knowledge and resources  
1-30 that could enhance efforts to address the threat of UAS at the  
1-31 border; the ability to respond to UAS threats would be greatly  
1-32 enhanced through joint training opportunities, increased  
1-33 information sharing, and the establishment of clear protocols for  
1-34 rapid communication and coordination in response to UAS incidents;  
1-35 in addition, states bordering other countries would need funding  
1-36 for acquisition, operational, and training costs involved in  
1-37 deploying anti-drone technology; and

1-38 WHEREAS, Federal law enforcement officials are advocating  
1-39 for Congress to expand C-UAS authorities to state, local, tribal,  
1-40 and territorial partners, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation  
1-41 has indicated support for the swift expansion of C-UAS authority to  
1-42 these SLTT partners; moreover, the issue has given rise to proposed  
1-43 legislation, including the Counter-UAS Authority Security, Safety,  
1-44 and Reauthorization Act (H.R.8610), which aims to create a pilot  
1-45 program that would provide select state and covered law enforcement  
1-46 agencies with some drone-mitigation powers; recent reports of  
1-47 cartels threatening to target federal agents with explosive-laden  
1-48 UAS underline the urgency of taking action; and

1-49 WHEREAS, The security of our borders is crucial to the safety  
1-50 and well-being of all citizens, and the evolving nature of the UAS  
1-51 threat demands the utmost efficiency and effectiveness in  
1-52 coordination among federal, state, and local entities; now,  
1-53 therefore, be it

1-54 RESOLVED, That the 89th Legislature of the State of Texas  
1-55 hereby respectfully urge the United States Congress to enhance  
1-56 coordination among federal, state, and local authorities in the  
1-57 deployment of C-UAS technologies for border security; and, be it  
1-58 further

1-59 RESOLVED, That the Texas secretary of state forward official  
1-60 copies of this resolution to the president of the United States, to  
1-61 the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of

2-1 Representatives of the United States Congress, to the secretaries  
2-2 of Homeland Security and Defense, and to all the members of the  
2-3 Texas delegation to the congress with the request that this  
2-4 resolution be entered in the Congressional Record as a memorial to  
2-5 the Congress of the United States of America.

2-6

\* \* \* \* \*