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No. 10

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WITTMAN).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
January 14, 2026.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ROBERT J. WITTMAN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

MIKE JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 6, 2026, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

CELEBRATING 250 YEARS OF AMERICAN PERSEVERANCE

(Mr. MANN of Kansas was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, 250 years ago, history was marked by patriots who proved that freedom belongs to the people; not the powerful.

This year, our Nation will celebrate 2½ centuries of freedom not granted by kings or governments but endowed by God.

America's story is unmatched. It is a story of perseverance, faith, sacrifice, and self-government. From Lexington

and Concord to the present day, generation after generation has answered the call to preserve this great experiment in liberty.

As we approach America's 250th birthday, we have much to celebrate. We celebrate the principles enshrined in our founding documents: limited government, individual liberty, personal responsibility, and the rule of law. We celebrate a Constitution strong enough to endure great challenges, and we celebrate people who have always risen to meet the moment when freedom was tested. Through it all, the Nation persevered.

Kansans know the story very well. Our statehood was forged in the fire of that very struggle. Kansas entered the Union as a free State, shaped by men and women who believed deeply that liberty was worth fighting for.

Kansas didn't just inherit freedom; they helped to defend it. From the frontier to the heartland, Kansas has always stood on the side of opportunity, hard work, and moral clarity.

Over the course of our Nation's history, Kansas farmers and ranchers helped to feed a growing nation. Kansas innovators helped to fuel our economy. Kansas servicemembers answered the call in every major conflict to protect this country at home and abroad. The values that built Kansas—faith, grit, service, and responsibility—are the same values that built America.

Those patriotic values were embodied by Kansans like President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Senator Bob Dole, whose leadership helped to guide America through defining moments in our history and shape the course of the Nation.

As we reflect on 250 years of our Nation's history, this anniversary is not only about looking back, but it is about looking forward and deciding what comes next. The next chapter of the American story requires strong leadership. It requires leaders who be-

lieve in this country, who aren't afraid to defend its principles, and who understand that with hard work and prayer, America's best days are yet to come.

I am grateful that, as we approach this historic anniversary, we once again have strong leadership in the White House from President Donald Trump.

President Trump leads with confidence in America's greatness. He believes in secure borders, strong families, energy dominance, and an economy that rewards work. He understands that, both at home and abroad, American strength is not something to apologize for but something to preserve and protect. American strength makes the world a better place.

The world is watching as America is led by a President who puts our country first and is not afraid to stand up for the values that have defined us for 250 years. He believes in the American experiment, and his commitment to celebrating our Nation's history brings out patriotism in all of us.

Mr. Speaker, America's 250th anniversary should not just be a celebration. It should be a recommitment: a recommitment to the ideals that launched this Nation; a recommitment to the Constitution that binds us together through popular sovereignty; a recommitment to the faith in God that has steered us through stormy seas time and time again; and a recommitment to ensuring that the next generation inherits a country that is freer, stronger, and more prosperous than the one we inherited.

From the Big First District of Kansas to every corner of this great Nation, Americans are proud of our past and hopeful for our future.

May we honor those who came before us, rise to the responsibilities of 250 years of independence, and ensure that the United States of America remains the greatest Nation on Earth for centuries to come.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H721

AUTHORITY WITHOUT ACCOUNTABILITY

(Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise today with both anger and urgency.

What we are witnessing in this country is not law enforcement. It is violence followed by lies. It is authority without accountability.

Since Trump returned to power, at least 36 people have died in ICE custody, and 2 have been shot and killed by ICE agents. These are not just numbers. They are lives, people with families. We must say their names, tell their stories, and stop state-sanctioned violence.

Last week in Minneapolis, a 37-year-old American mother, Renee Good, was killed by an ICE agent. It was caught on video for the world to see. Almost immediately, the lies began.

DHS Secretary Kristi Noem said that Renee Good posed an imminent threat, even floating the words "domestic terrorism." Yet, the facts don't back this up. Eyewitnesses don't back this up. The video doesn't back up the lies repeated by DHS immediately after the killing.

State law enforcement in Minnesota have been blocked from the vehicle where Renee was killed because the FBI sealed it off, blocking transparency and accountability.

Renee Good's murder is not an isolated incident. In my community, we know this pattern all too well. In September, Silverio Villegas Gonzalez, a father of two, was killed by ICE on the side of a road in my district after dropping off his kids at school. Right on cue, we got the same script: immediate vague allegations by DHS, lies instead of facts, no transparency, no accountability, and no respect for the family left behind.

There was also Marimar Martinez, another constituent. An ICE agent shot her five times and then arrested her. ICE leveled serious criminal accusations to justify it. Later, quietly, those charges were dropped. Why? It was because they were lies, but the damage was done. Her name was dragged through the mud. Her family was terrorized. Her community is still shaken.

This was how a teacher in our community was victimized, and it didn't stop there.

Juan Espinoza Martinez, also from my district, was accused of serious conspiracy to commit crimes that never happened. ICE made them up and publicly smeared his name. Those charges were dropped as well because they were false. There was no apology, no discipline, and no consequences.

ICE acts first and then lies. The lie sets the frame. The truth is forced to play defense.

In 2025, Republicans gave ICE \$75 billion, a nearly 300 percent increase in its annual budget, at the same time that they stripped millions of Ameri-

cans of their healthcare. Republicans now want to give ICE and Border Patrol even more money.

We are asked to fund an agency that does the following: sends masked agents into communities like my neighborhood to use loaded guns and tear gas against our neighbors. It arrests people without warrants. It engages in obscene racial profiling and discrimination that communities see clearly, even when Washington looks away. It stops Members of Congress from inspecting detention centers, which is their duty as a coequal branch of government.

These facts should outrage every Member of this House. If you believe in the rule of law, you should be furious. If you believe in congressional oversight, you should be furious. If you believe that Federal agencies should not lie to justify violence, you should be furious because when an agency lies to the public, lies to the courts, and lies to Congress, they are spitting in our faces.

This is not about being for or against immigration enforcement. This is about whether we tolerate violence followed by coverups. This is about whether or not we accept fabricated charges as a means of intimidation.

HONORING JHONIER DANIEL MARIN

(Ms. DE LA CRUZ of Texas was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a McAllen native, Firefighter Sergeant Jhonier Daniel Marin.

Sergeant Marin's life is defined by answering the call to service. At age 18, he joined the U.S. Army Reserve. By age 19, he was a certified Texas firefighter. From overseas operations to the front lines of our own southern border in Eagle Pass, Texas, Sergeant Marin has selflessly protected our great country.

His leadership is exceptional. Out of 25,000 troops, Sergeant Marin was 1 of only 13 selected to be honored by President Trump in the Oval Office this past December, where he received the new Mexican Border Defense Medal.

Today, he continues to protect his community as a firefighter for the city of Mission.

I congratulate Sergeant Marin on this recognition and thank him for his unwavering service to south Texas and our Nation.

HONORING ESTELA RODRIGUEZ

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sergeant Estela Rodriguez of the Hidalgo County Sheriff's Office on her retirement after 32 years of service. For over three decades, Sergeant Rodriguez has not only been a dedicated member of law enforcement but also a mentor and a leader.

Through her work to create the Hidalgo County Sheriff's Office Women's Empowerment Conference, she opened doors for the next generation of female

officers, instilling confidence in the women who will follow in her footsteps. Her legacy is not just the badge worn but the countless officers who stand taller today because of her.

Sergeant Rodriguez leaves behind a department and a community that are better because of her work. We thank her for 32 years of selfless service, and we wish her a long and well-deserved retirement.

HONORING THE UTRGV VAQUEROS FOOTBALL TEAM

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the UTRGV Vaqueros for finishing their inaugural season with nine wins, including all seven home games, making the Vaqueros the winningest first-year program in football championship series history.

The team proved that the Rio Grande Valley is a football powerhouse. Every home game, fans across the valley showed up to cheer on their team, selling out all seven home games and ranking top 15 for attendance among FCS teams across the Nation.

I congratulate the players, coaches, and the fans on a great season that put UTRGV football on the map and gave the valley a legacy that will not be forgotten. We are already looking forward to the next season.

V's up.

□ 1010

ICE SHOOTING OF RENEE NICOLE GOOD

(Mr. KENNEDY of New York was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. KENNEDY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in grief and in outrage over the killing of an American citizen at the hands of the United States Government.

Her name was Renee Nicole Good. She was the mother of three, a devout Christian, a poet, a partner, a compassionate neighbor. She was a woman whose love for her community was only rivaled by the love that she had for her children. Those children will never hear their mother's voice again, feel her embrace, or have her by their side as they are growing into adulthood.

That is the human cost of what happened in Minnesota last week. Renee Good's life was taken by a Federal agency emboldened by this administration. Donald Trump and Kristi Noem have created an Immigration and Customs Enforcement with no oversight, no chain of command, no standards, and no restraint. They have created a lawless culture with no accountability, and a mother being shot at point-blank range is the consequence. That is not law enforcement. It is state violence.

The Department of Homeland Security was created to protect the American people and defend our Nation against terror. Under Secretary Noem, it has become a source of terror for the American people themselves. From

pepper-spraying children to deploying armed masked agents in the neighborhood raids with zero oversight, ICE has become a rogue agency operating above the law.

This did not happen by accident. This administration made a deliberate choice. Now, because of it, a U.S. citizen is dead, and she is not the only one. Rather than investing in our communities, they are turning them into war zones. This is about failed leadership at the very top.

Kristi Noem took an oath to defend and support the Constitution of the United States, an oath she has violated time and time again. She has obstructed Congress, defied Federal court orders, violated due process by detaining and deporting American citizens, and directed unconstitutional ICE operations using militarized agents in American cities, conduct that culminated in the killing of Renee Nicole Good.

Renee should be alive today. Her children should still have their mother. Her wife should still have her spouse. The American people deserve to know exactly what happened, why it happened, and how we ensure it never happens again.

This administration, whose own policies and actions help create these conditions, cannot be trusted to investigate itself impartially. That is why there must be a full, independent, and transparent process that results in justice for Renee and accountability for those in power who allowed this to happen. Anyone who presides over the killing of American citizens and turns a department meant to protect us into a force of terror does not deserve to remain in office.

Secretary Kristi Noem must resign immediately, or she must be impeached. Justice is not optional. Accountability is not negotiable, and silence is complicity.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW RECAP

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight the Pennsylvania Farm Show which kicked off this past weekend.

For 110 years, farmers have met each January at the Farm Show in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The event is the largest indoor agricultural exposition in the country, featuring nearly 5,000 animals, more than 250 commercial exhibits, and welcomes more than 500,000 visitors each year.

The Farm Show is a great event for all ages and features many educational booths, helping children learn about the ag industry. One of the most popular attractions at the Pennsylvania Farm Show is the food court. Here, visitors can enjoy various food that features commodities grown in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

This year's Farm Show theme, "Growing a Nation," is particularly fitting as we celebrate 250 years since our Founding Fathers signed the Declaration of Independence.

For generations, American farmers have not only fed this country, they have helped to feed the world, and they have done so by continuously adapting and embracing new tools, technologies, and practices.

The success of U.S. agriculture has been built through the ingenuity, hard work, and the strategic application of science and technology.

I was proud to help open the 110th Farm Show on Saturday. It is always an honor to meet farmers from across the Commonwealth and learn about how they continue to ensure agriculture remains Pennsylvania's number one industry. It was particularly encouraging to see many young and aspiring farmers, making it clear that the next generation is ready to take charge and lead the industry.

I hosted my annual listening session, where I was able to take questions directly from producers and consumers. The crowd also included county commissioners, Farm Bureau leaders, State senators, representatives from Penn State, Delaware Valley, as well as lots of 4-H'ers, dairy princesses, and FFA members.

As the House Committee on Agriculture prepares to craft the farm bill 2.0, it is crucial to hear directly from the men and women who feed their communities and this Nation.

I was glad to be joined by my fellow Pennsylvania Congressmen, RON BRESNAHAN and DAN MEUSER. I was also proud to have Russell Redding, Pennsylvania's Secretary of Agriculture, and Dr. Troy Ott, dean of Penn State's College of Agricultural Science, on the panel.

This year, we celebrated passage of my bill, the Whole Milk for Healthy Kids Act, which will be soon signed into law and brings back the option of whole milk and 2 percent milk, including flavored, to our schools' meal programs. Dairy farmers from across the Commonwealth championed the Whole Milk for Healthy Kids Act, and I thank them for their support for this commonsense bill.

Mr. Speaker, the Pennsylvania Farm Show has grown exponentially since it began over 100 years ago, a direct reflection of how our country's ag industry has grown. It was an honor to attend the Farm Show this year, and I thank all of those who worked tirelessly to make this incredible event possible.

CELEBRATING JAY SEARS

(Mr. LATIMER of New York was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. LATIMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate the 20th anniversary of MyRye.com under the editorship of Jay Sears, for its service as an online

chronicler of the life and the times of the Rye community.

In addition to an active business career and family obligations, Jay Sears somehow finds the time and energy to attend and report on community comings and goings of the people and the organizations in Rye. The high school sports scene, boys' and girls' sports, are well documented with photos and stories of the athletes, as well as scores of games.

MyRye has regular features, such as Rye GPT People of Note—the celebrities who live here or have a connection to Rye; a platform to feature the nonprofits of Rye, the Rye YMCA, The Rye Arts Center, the Rye Nature Center, the Historical Society, and the Rye Free Reading Room, amongst so many others. He also highlights the inevitably sad news when a longtime Rye neighbor passes away for a final salute.

Mr. Speaker, from the floor of the House of Representatives, I thank Jay Sears and MyRye.com.

ARDSLEY ENVIRONMENTALISTS

Mr. LATIMER. Mr. Speaker, permit me a shout-out to the many volunteer environmental activists in the village of Ardsley who work tirelessly to advance good environmental policy.

Two groups meet monthly to plan and implement efforts to make Ardsley greener and cleaner in air, water, and land resources: The Ardsley Green Task Force and the Ardsley Pollinator Pathway Committee.

In attending Zoom meetings, I have seen the energy and dedication of these volunteers. With the strong voice of Dr. Carol Sommerfield, they are making a difference in their community of 4,500 residents.

Mr. Speaker, from the floor of the House of Representatives, I thank them for backing up their commitment to the environment with hard work.

SALUTING TOBA LACROWN

Mr. LATIMER. Mr. Speaker, I want to salute the work of Dr. Olo-run-toba Ah-du-yem'-ee LaCrown, who is president of the African American Association of Co-Op City, and the members of that organization as they prepare to celebrate The Dream of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., this coming Monday, January 19, at the Church of New Vision, Einstein Loop North of Co-op City in the Bronx.

We all know him as "Toba," and he and his organization have sponsored important cultural events that unite the African-American population in shared moments of pride.

Aside from honoring the legacy of Dr. King this weekend, the organization held a recent December celebration of Kwanzaa that drew a crowd to the Bartow meeting hall.

Toba's leadership has been on display in many forms: as a United States Air Force veteran who served in Afghanistan and, later, headed The American Legion Post in Co-op City; as a former NYPD police officer and, later, as leader of the 47th Precinct Community Council; active in Bronx Community

Board 12 and the Wakefield Taxpayers Alliance.

The legacy of Dr. King is carried down to this day by Toba and all those who gather this weekend who, in the words of Dr. King, are judged and appreciated not merely by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character.

Mr. Speaker, from the floor of the House of Representatives, I salute Toba LaCrown and the African American Association of Co-op City.

HONORING COLONEL CHARLES "CHUCK" DeBELLEVUE

(Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mrs. BICE. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you, along with my colleague, Representative KEITH SELF of the Texas Third Congressional District, to honor Colonel Chuck DeBellevue, United States Air Force retired, an American patriot whose extraordinary courage, leadership, and lifetime of service reflect the highest ideals of our Nation and the United States Air Force.

On September 9, 1972, then-Captain DeBellevue and his F-4 Phantom II crewmate, Captain John Madden, shot down two north Vietnamese MiG-19s. These victories marked DeBellevue's fifth and sixth aerial kills, making him the highest scoring American ace of the Vietnam war.

Over the course of his career, Colonel DeBellevue flew 220 combat missions, including 96 over North Vietnam. He is credited with the destruction of six North Vietnamese jet fighters in aerial combat, making him America's leading ace of that conflict and the last American ace to serve on Active Duty. His actions in combat remain among the most distinguished examples of aerial valor in the United States military history.

His decorations include the Air Force Cross, the Service's second highest award for valor, along with three Silver Stars, three Legions of Merit, six Distinguished Flying Crosses, and eighteen Air Medals.

Colonel DeBellevue earned a bachelor of science degree in physics from the University of Southwestern Louisiana and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the United States Air Force.

Following undergraduate navigator training and an initial assignment flying the F-4 Phantom II at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, North Carolina, he was deployed to Southeast Asia, joining the 555th Tactical Fighter Squadron at Udorn Royal Thai Air Force Base, Thailand.

Following his combat tour, Colonel DeBellevue attended undergraduate pilot training and became a full-fledged F-4 pilot. He subsequently served with distinction in multiple fighter squadrons, including the 335th Tactical Fighter Squadron at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, the 8th Tactical Fight-

er Squadron at Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico, and the 43rd Tactical Fighter Squadron at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska. His staff assignments included service at the Pentagon, Alaskan Air Command, and the Fifth Air Force.

After his promotion to colonel in 1985, he attended the Army War College and held senior leadership positions across the Air Force.

In his final Active-Duty assignment, he was commander of Air Force ROTC Detachment 440 at the University of Missouri, Columbia, where he continued to shape and mentor future officers.

Colonel DeBellevue is a command pilot with more than 3,000 flying hours, including over 550 hours in combat. In 1972, he and the other Vietnam war aces were awarded the MacKay Trophy and the Veterans of Foreign Wars Armed Forces Award. He retired from Active Duty February 1 of 1998, after 30 years of honorable service.

Following his retirement from the Air Force, Colonel DeBellevue continued his commitment to service through work in the aerospace industry, higher education, and veteran advocacy. I am proud to say he currently resides in Oklahoma's Fifth Congressional District, which I represent. He serves on the boards of the Dale K. Graham Veterans Foundation and the Air Warrior Courage Foundation and is president of the American Fighter Aces Association. In 2023, he was honored as River Rat of the Year and named the Air Warrior Courage Foundation Humanitarian of the Year.

Colonel DeBellevue's lifetime of service has been recognized with numerous honors, including selection as Outstanding Alumnus of the University of Louisiana in 2008, introduction to the Louisiana Aviation Hall of Fame in 2011, and the Oklahoma Military Hall of Fame in 2012. In 2014, he was the recipient of the Congressional Gold Medal as a member of the American Fighter Aces.

Colonel DeBellevue and his wife, Sally, have raised a family grounded in service, integrity, and love of country.

Mr. Speaker, Colonel Charles "Chuck" DeBellevue represents the very best of the United States Air Force and of those Americans who have answered our Nation's call with uncommon valor and lifelong dedication. It is fitting that his service and legacy be entered into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that future generations may know and be inspired by his example.

□ 1030

RIISING HOUSING COSTS

(Mrs. SYKES of Ohio was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mrs. SYKES. Mr. Speaker, I often say that while my name may be on the ballot, we are all going to Congress together. Families in Ohio's 13th Congressional District and all across the

country are telling us that housing costs are rising faster than wages, making it hard to keep a roof over their heads.

Today, I rise to bring an issue that plagues my community and the entire country, which is the rising cost of housing.

In my district alone, over one hundred thousand households rent their homes. The median renter household income is just above \$40,000 a year, yet the median rent is more than \$1,000 per month. That means housing costs are often the largest part of a monthly budget, and this is even before groceries, childcare, or healthcare.

It is not just renters who are feeling the squeeze. Homeowners are feeling the squeeze, too. The median home value in Ohio's 13th District is about \$228,000. That may sound modest compared to national prices, especially for those of you on the coasts, but property taxes, insurance, utilities, and repairs add up fast. With aging homes and data centers driving up the cost of utilities, people are feeling the crunch.

For families with a mortgage, monthly housing costs average nearly \$1,500, and even those who have paid off their mortgage face rising property taxes and repair costs that strain household budgets.

For families trying to buy their first home, the challenge is steeper, because mortgage rates may have dipped below 6 percent, but high prices and limited inventory keep homeownership out of reach for many in my district. We cannot ignore the inequities baked into the system.

In Ohio's 13th District, the homeownership rate overall is nearly 69 percent, but for Black families, it drops to just 37 percent, dropping by nearly half. That gap reflects generations of barriers we still have a responsibility to address, like redlining and restrictive covenants.

For some families, rising costs lead to housing instability or homelessness. That is why, last November, I pressed the Department of Housing and Urban Development to protect Federal funding and homelessness prevention programs in Summit and Stark Counties. These continuum of care dollars support nearly 2,700 beds in my district for families, veterans, and young people who need a safe place to sleep. Any cut could disrupt services that people depend on and, most importantly, keep them without a roof over their head.

We also have to confront the root causes of this crisis. Large corporate investors are buying up single-family homes, driving up prices and rents, and locking families out of homeownership.

That is why, last summer, I introduced the HOMES Act, which cracks down on investors buying 50 or more single-family homes, shines a light on corporate ownership and rental practices, and makes sure local families, not profit-seeking investors, get first

access to homeownership. People simply cannot compete with these for-profit corporations, and every family deserves a place to call home.

Just last week, President Trump acknowledged the same problem and called on Congress to address it. On this issue, it seems we may finally all be reading from the same page.

I encourage my colleagues to support the HOMES Act and see its swift passage, but we also need to build homes, too. Supply simply has not met the demand. That is why I secured Federal funding for the East Akron Neighborhood Development Corporation to help expand affordable housing, revitalize neighborhoods, and create jobs. Increasing supply is essential if we want housing prices to come down.

As chair of the New Democrat Coalition's Affordable Housing Task Force, I helped develop a housing action plan with more than 20 recommendations to increase housing supply, reform zoning and permitting, strengthen Federal incentives, grow the construction workforce, and improve transparency.

Mr. Speaker, housing is the foundation of opportunity. Homeownership is the primary way in which families build wealth. When housing is affordable and stable, families can plan, save, and build a future. When it is not, life becomes harder. Rents are too high. Mortgages are still out of reach for far too many families. Property taxes and repairs are stretching household budgets. Homelessness programs that protect our most vulnerable neighbors must be preserved.

Mr. Speaker, we have to get serious about housing and focus our attention on lowering the cost of housing and keeping housing accessible to everyone. The American Dream depends on it.

Every family deserves a safe and affordable place to call home, and this House has a responsibility to help make that possible. Until housing costs come down, Congress has a lot more work to do. I look forward to working with this body on behalf of my constituents and across the country to work to reduce housing costs so everyone can live their American Dream wherever they choose to call home.

RECOGNIZING AND THANKING NATE SOULE

(Mr. LAWLER of New York was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and thank someone whose impact on my office and on me personally cannot be overstated, my chief of staff, Nate Soule, as he concludes his service to New York's 17th Congressional District.

When I first ran for the New York State Assembly in 2020, before there was a congressional office or a seat in this Chamber, Nate took a leap of faith and helped build a campaign from the ground up. Together, we delivered a

victory many said was impossible, defeating an incumbent in a district with a 2-1 Democratic enrollment advantage. That race was the foundation for everything that has followed.

In Albany, Nate served as my chief of staff and helped lead one of the most active offices in the State assembly. Our team delivered real results for the Hudson Valley and built a reputation for being accessible, responsive, and relentless when it came to constituent services.

When I was elected to Congress, Nate once again stepped up, first as deputy chief of staff and communications director and now as my chief of staff. Through every transition, he has brought discipline, sound judgment, and an unwavering commitment to the people we serve.

Nate understands that public service is not about titles or headlines. It is about doing the work, telling the truth, and delivering for the people who sent us here. His counsel is steady and measured, his loyalty unwavering, and, above all, his friendship cherished.

Through Nate's vision, his hard work, and his invaluable leadership, our office has not only been more effective but has set a standard for what public service can and should be. I have no doubt that he will bring the same integrity and dedication as he embarks on a new chapter. Doina and I wish Nate and his wife, Lauren, the very best.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ANTHONY "TONY" DEFECIANI

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Anthony "Tony" DeFeciani, who passed away peacefully on December 23, 2025.

Born and raised in Haverstraw, Tony was a proud New Yorker, attending Haverstraw High School and participating in the marching band, where he was voted the most musical in his senior year.

Following graduation, Tony enlisted in the United States Navy and proudly served during the Korean war. He was awarded the Bronze Star after more than 30 years of service. Returning home, Tony worked at Bear Mountain, Lederle Laboratories, and New York Telephone/Verizon, retiring after 30 years of professional service.

Tony also gave back to his community as a volunteer firefighter with the Haverstraw Fire Department Relief Hose Company No. 3 for 60 years, serving as fire chief.

Tony was an avid gardener and fisherman, built his own boat, and ran Rainbow Gardens, known locally for its tomatoes.

A devoted husband, father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, Tony shared 66 years of wonderful marriage with his beloved wife, Joan. Together, they raised six children. He cherished every moment with his family and community and will be deeply missed.

HONORING LIFE OF THEODORE SCHULTZ

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Theodore

"Ted the Great" Schultz, who passed away peacefully on January 10, surrounded by his family.

Born in Nyack, Ted was raised on his grandfather's farm in Pomona and attended Spring Valley High School, where he earned the rank of Eagle Scout. A talented athlete, he wrestled and played football, earning the nickname "Tank," and went on to attend Illinois Wesleyan University, where he played football for 4 years and later earned his MBA from Washington University.

It was at Illinois Wesleyan that Ted met his wife, Carol. They settled in Pearl River, New York, where they raised their children, Traci and Craig, before later moving to Stony Point.

Ted built a remarkable career at Ted Schultz Auto Sales, relocating the dealership to Nanuet and growing it into a nationally ranked Ford dealership while earning numerous President's Awards.

Beyond work, Ted enjoyed time with friends, boating on the Hudson River, and spending time with his grandchildren. His legacy lives on through the lessons he passed on to his family, his friends, and the many lives he touched. May he rest in peace.

RECOGNIZING S.W. JOHNSON FIRE DEPARTMENT

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the S.W. Johnson Fire Department in Rockland County on an incredible milestone of 150 years of dedicated service to our community.

Since its formation in 1876, S.W. Johnson has been 100 percent volunteer, embodying selflessness, courage, and a commitment to protecting our neighbors.

One of the department's most treasured pieces of history is its steamer, a Button manufactured in 1896 by the company that would become American LaFrance. This remarkable piece of equipment reflects the rich legacy and enduring dedication of S.W. Johnson and the fire service today.

I say thank you on behalf of New York's 17th Congressional District to the many firefighters who have given their time and bravery to this firehouse over the years. Congratulations to S.W. Johnson on 150 years of dedicated service. Their commitment, bravery, and volunteer spirit are an inspiration to us all.

HONORING OFFICER WILLIAM EPPERSON

(Mr. WEBER of Texas was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the courage and selfless service of Officer William Epperson of the Oyster Creek Police Department.

Mr. Speaker, on the night of November 17, 2025, Officer Epperson responded to a house fire with two residents trapped inside. Heavy smoke was pouring from the home, and the living area was only accessible by an exterior stairwell.

When the front door was locked and conditions were too dangerous to enter, Officer Epperson did not give up. Hearing calls for help, he broke a smoke-filled window and pulled a woman to safety. He then returned to assist her husband, who had limited mobility, helping him also escape the burning home.

Officer Epperson then ensured no one else was inside and went door to door, warning the nearby neighbors, all while suffering smoke inhalation himself.

Mr. Speaker, without Officer Epperson's bravery, lives would have been lost that night. His actions reflect the very best of law enforcement and the very best of Texas. God bless Officer Epperson.

HONORING LIEUTENANT COLONEL IAN O'SULLIVAN

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today, we honor a leader whose service has left a lasting mark on the Texas coast and on the safety of millions of Texans. I am speaking about Lieutenant Colonel Ian O'Sullivan, who has been instrumental in advancing the Coastal Texas Project, what folks back home called the Ike Dike. Under his leadership at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Galveston District, this project moved from concept toward construction.

Just recently, the House included \$5 million to advance pre-construction engineering and design for the Ike Dike. That funding moves the project forward, Mr. Speaker, as it heads to the Senate, and it supports a comprehensive coastal resiliency strategy that protects lives, restores ecosystems, and strengthens our economy.

Those numbers only happen, Mr. Speaker, because of leaders like Mr. O'Sullivan, leaders who understand the mission, discipline, and follow through on what they promised.

From combat deployments overseas to mega projects right here at home, he has served with honor and excellence.

On behalf of the people of southeast Texas, I thank Lieutenant Colonel O'Sullivan for his leadership, his service, and his commitment to protecting our coast.

May God bless Lieutenant Colonel O'Sullivan, and may his next chapter be as impactful as the one he leaves behind.

□ 1045

CATALINA FOOTHILLS HIGH SCHOOL BOYS' SWIM TEAM WINS D2 STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

(Mr. CISCOMANI of Arizona was recognized to address the House for 5 minutes.)

Mr. CISCOMANI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Catalina Foothills High School boys' swim team for winning the D2 State championship.

The Falcons finished with a total score of 386, with senior Connor Daggett winning gold.

The team finished first in three races: the 200-meter medley, with Nicholas Dinsmore, Mathew Murray, Ariston Elssesser, and Connor Daggett finishing with a time of 1:39.891; the 50-meter freestyle with Connor Daggett finishing with a time of 21:42; and the 200-meter freestyle relay, with Nicholas Dinsmore, Aidan Kastner, Ariston Elssesser, and Connor Daggett finishing with a time of 1:30.831.

In addition to finishing first in multiple races, the Falcons also placed in the top five for several others.

To Coach Ed Walter, the whole team, and everyone who made this win possible: Congratulations. Their hard work has made their school and our community extremely proud.

Falcons, enjoy your victory. You earned it. Congratulations again.

TANQUE VERDE BOYS' SWIM TEAM WINS D3 STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. CISCOMANI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Tanque Verde High School boys' swim team for winning the D3 State championship.

The Hawks finished with a total score of 257, placing first in the 200-meter freestyle relay and in the top five for multiple other events, including the 200-meter medley relay and 400 freestyle relay.

The team's time of 1:31.81 on the 200-meter freestyle won them first place, with a team made up of Jackson Eftekhari, Grayson The, Wade Olsson, and Zachary Duerkop.

To Coach Porter Olstad, the whole team, and everyone who made this win possible: Congratulations. Their hard work has made their school and our community extremely proud.

Hawks, enjoy your victory. You have earned it. Here is to another successful season and many, many more.

CIENEGA HIGH SCHOOL'S MARCHING BAND WINS CHAMPIONSHIP TITLE

Mr. CISCOMANI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Cienega High School's marching band on winning the Arizona Marching Band Southern Regional Championship.

The Bobcats broke the program's record for the highest score in a regular season show. They also brought home the highest score in music performance, visual performance, general effect, and percussion performance.

I also congratulate them on coming in as State silver medalists at the Arizona Marching Band Association's State championship. Through the long hours of hard work and dedication, the Bobcats achieved this outstanding accomplishment.

To Director Reed Bailey, each member of the band, and all parents and staff who made this win possible: Congratulations. They have made their school and our community very proud.

Bobcats, enjoy this victory. You earned it. Congratulations on yet another successful season.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair

declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 47 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BOST) at noon.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Holy God, let all who are faithful offer their prayers to You. Trusting in Your care, teach us the way we should go, that we may yield ourselves to Your instruction and have confidence that Your righteousness is our strength.

When we are overwhelmed or in distress, even the inundation of mighty waters will not overtake us. For You are our shelter, a hiding place where we are protected from discouragement. Your voice delivers us from despair.

Your eye is upon us. You watch over our comings and goings. You attend to our motivations and discipline our inclinations. Your counsel is omniscient and perceptive, plumbing the depths of our innermost souls.

Your steadfast love surrounds us. There is nowhere we can be, no turn or move we can make that we are not hemmed in by Your compassionate care and guided by Your generous grace.

Sovereign God, may Your immeasurable and abiding presence be our guardian, guide, and refuge through this day and always.

In Your infinite mercy, we offer our prayers, and in Your matchless name, we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House the approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LUTTRELL) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. LUTTRELL led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests

for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

RECOGNIZING CENTRAL MOUNTAIN STUDENTS

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize eight students from the Central Middle School and High School who performed in December at the ReliaQuest Bowl in Tampa Bay, Florida.

The Central Mountain Middle School and High School twirlers were among the 481 performers present during the pregame show and joined other high school bands during the halftime performance. The students performed in front of an estimated 35,000 fans in Raymond James Stadium, the home of the Tampa Bay Buccaneers.

The twirlers were invited to participate in the game day programming through the National Youth Dance and Twirling Program. Stephanie Ford, the Central Mountain High School twirling coach, provided choreography for the twirlers. Stephanie has been the high school and middle school coach for 11 years and was pivotal in making and helping the students learn the choreography ahead of the performance.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Central Mountain Middle School and High School twirlers on this fantastic achievement. I thank them for representing Pennsylvania's 15th Congressional District on a national stage.

NATO

(Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the core of NATO is Article 5: An attack on one is an attack on all.

Since the end of World War II, the U.S. and our allies have honored and operated on this mutual trust. President Truman called it a neighborly act.

There is no article for if a NATO member attacks another because for 80 years, we have led a peaceful partnership for our shared democratic ideals. Truman considered the treaty a means to establish freedom from aggression and from the use of force in the North Atlantic community. If one ally invaded another, the center would not hold.

Now, President Trump seeks to threaten our historic alliance by his flippant, poisonous quip that we will have Greenland one way or another. As a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I have met with the Prime Minister of Denmark and other key allies. They believe in America's global leadership. They have fought and died alongside us in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Now, they fear our words. They plan for a future in which the United States

is no longer the indispensable nation, a core global ally.

This cannot be the path we forge. It is good to have friends, and in order to have friends, we must be one.

TRUMP AND REPUBLICANS WINNING FOR FAMILIES

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, led by Republicans and signed into law by President Donald Trump, the Working Families Tax Cuts is reversing harmful Biden-era regulations and putting more money in the pockets of American families and creating jobs.

The law is delivering bigger paychecks, lower costs, and real results for hardworking families, including: expanding childcare access, permanently expanding the child tax credit; supporting American jobs, with tax breaks for loans on "Made in America" cars; keeping the border secure, protecting American families with more Border Patrol agents; 4-year low gas prices; reversing Biden-era regulations; modernizing air traffic control; no tax on tips, overtime, and Social Security.

President Trump and House Republicans are producing real results, led by Speaker MIKE JOHNSON.

In conclusion, God bless our troops as the global war on terrorism continues. Trump is reinstituting peace through strength, revealing war criminal Putin lies, insulting Trump and mocking Trump, with Putin defending mass murderer Khomeini as Donald Trump courageously encourages the people of Iran for freedom.

ICE RAIDS IN NORTH CAROLINA

(Ms. ROSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROSS. Mr. Speaker, in November, my home State of North Carolina watched in horror as Federal immigration agents descended on our State and terrorized our communities.

During these raids, my constituent Fatima Velasquez-Antonio, was detained. She has work authorization, no criminal record, and is allowed to legally remain in this country while her asylum case is pending.

Yet despite all of this, she was taken into custody and ripped away from her family for weeks. Thankfully, after an outpouring of public anger and criticism, the Trump administration finally released Fatima a few days before Christmas.

Fatima is one of countless hardworking immigrants who have been unlawfully or unjustly detained across the country. People like Fatima with deep ties to our community are being targeted instead of a focus on apprehending violent criminals.

We cannot allow the Trump administration to continue violating the rights

that all individuals in this country are guaranteed.

RECOGNIZING 2026 MONSTER ENERGY SUPERCROSS SERIES

(Mr. LUTTRELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LUTTRELL. Mr. Speaker, let's make today a great day.

I rise in recognition of excellence, discipline, and American competitiveness.

The 2026 Monster Energy Supercross Series is absolutely underway, and in America we like it. If it goes fast, has got a big motor, and there is a high probability of somebody getting hurt, even better.

If you have never seen Monster Energy Supercross, I am about to change your life, and you are welcome. You have got 22 riders in a confined space going from a starting gate to go-to-the-bathroom-on-your-pants, fast hitting 20-foot jumps with no seatbelts, airbags, or bumpers; just man on machine.

Last weekend on Saturday, Anaheim I, the first race of the series went off. In the 250 class, Max Anstie got first; Chance Hymas got second; Ryder DiFrancesco got third; and last year's champion, Haiden "Danger Boy" Deegan, got fourth place.

In the premier class, Eli Tomac absolutely showed up on his new ride. Ken Roczen got second; Jorge Prado third; and seventh place, last year's champion, was Cooper Webb.

Our thoughts and prayers go out to Justin Barcia and Malcolm Stewart after that horrific crash they were involved in. I hope they are healing up well and every household has their favorite rider. My oldest boy loves Cooper Webb. My baby boy, Lincoln, loves Eli Tomac and Ken Roczen. My wife and I absolutely are the biggest fan of number 7, Aaron Plessinger, the cowboy. Go forward and do great things, Aaron. Dig in your spurs. This is your year.

□ 1210

HONORING BISHOP ROSIE O'NEAL

(Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, Bishop Rosie O'Neal, a celebrated pastor, author, and Christian leader, after 37 years of faithful service, retired as senior pastor on December 14.

Born in Germany and adopted by Norman and Joann Standifer, she gave her life to Christ at the age of 16 at Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Church, where her grandfather served as pastor. Bishop O'Neal went to East Carolina University to join the choir and answer the call to ministry,

preaching her first sermon at 17 years old.

In 1989, she founded Koinonia Christian Center with just 7 members and grew it into a ministry of more than 2,500. She is recognized for her "keep it real" approach, and she is, without a doubt, one of eastern North Carolina's most influential faith leaders.

A cancer survivor, Bishop O'neal is married to Toiriste O'neal, Sr., and is known for her deep love of family, friends, and even riding motorcycles.

Congratulations to the O'neal family. May she keep on riding.

RECOGNIZING BRIAN BUHR

(Mr. FINSTAD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FINSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Brian Buhr, one of my former professors at the University of Minnesota, who is stepping down after 13 years of serving as the dean of the College of Food, Agricultural and Natural Resource Sciences and the director of the Minnesota Agriculture Experiment Station.

As our State's premier institution for agricultural education, the U of M has a longstanding reputation of excellence in developing and training future ag leaders.

Thanks to Dean Buhr's leadership, CFANS has become a global leader in ag education, offering a diverse range of studies for 14 undergraduate majors, 25 minors, and 13 graduate programs.

By working shoulder to shoulder with farmers, agribusiness, and public policymakers, Dean Buhr has worked to cultivate a student experience that combines classroom learning with cutting-edge research and public engagement, preparing CFANS graduates to become the world's ag leaders of tomorrow.

I thank Brian for his years of service to the College of Food, Agricultural and Natural Resource Sciences and the many contributions he has made to the U of M's legacy in ag education. I wish him all the best as he starts this new chapter.

RECOGNIZING JEROME POWELL

(Mrs. BEATTY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Chair Jerome Powell, who has served with honor and integrity on the Federal Reserve's Board of Governors for 13 years.

Mr. Speaker, I rise and join Democrats, Republicans, and other leaders because the Justice Department's criminal investigation into Chair Powell is yet another attempt by Trump to take control of the Fed, endangering household finances across the country.

Our economy relies on an independent Federal Reserve, and every

American should be deeply concerned and alarmed by this administration's dangerous efforts to politicize our central bank.

Interest rate decisions directly impact American households through inflation, the labor market, savings, and household costs. It is imperative that these decisions be driven by economic data and evidence, not partisan pressure.

I ask my colleagues to stand up and use their voices to defend an independent Fed.

HONORING MEHRI NAVAB

(Mr. McDOWELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an extraordinary young North Carolinian, Mehri Navab, who has been awarded the National Medal of Honor Lifesaving Award from the Girl Scouts, one of their highest recognitions for courage and quick action.

On what should have been a normal afternoon at swim practice, Mehri saw her brother, Tristan, at the bottom of the pool. Something didn't look right, and instead of hesitating, she acted. She swam down, pulled him from a lane divider, got him to the surface, and called for help. Lifeguards began CPR, and she refused to leave her brother's side until he began breathing again. Because of her courage, her quick response, and her presence of mind, Tristan is alive today.

The Girl Scouts teach service, skill, and leadership. Mehri embodied all of it in a moment when most people, even adults, would freeze. She is a hero, and her community is proud of her.

I thank Mehri for going above and beyond to make a difference in our community. I congratulate her on receiving this well-deserved honor.

APPLAUDING STABILIZING CRIME VICTIMS FUND

(Mr. COSTA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, as the Representative of California's 21st Congressional District, I am here to share some good news for the people of not only the Central Valley but across the country. The House has just passed the Crime Victims Fund Stabilization Act, with strong bipartisan support.

As one of the original founders of the bipartisan Congressional Victims' Rights Caucus, this is good news. I am proud to co-lead the bill alongside a bipartisan group of colleagues.

Right now, too many victim service organizations are forced to operate with uncertainty, not knowing if funding will be there from year to year. That uncertainty affects real people who have been victims of crime, survivors seeking counseling, families

needing emergency shelter, and victims looking for legal support in some of the hardest moments in their lives.

This bill stabilizes the Crime Victims Fund, which is funded by criminal fines, not taxpayer dollars, and supports critical services through VOCA programs across the country.

By bringing stability to the funding, States and local organizations will have the ability to plan ahead, keep staff in place, and continue showing up for survivors when it matters most.

This bill heads to the Senate, and I am urging my colleagues there to act quickly on its passage for victims of crime and their families.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7006, FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 992 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 992

Resolved, That at any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7006) making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. Clause 2(e) of rule XXI shall not apply during consideration of the bill. No amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. The chair of the Committee on Appropriations may insert in the Congressional Record not later than January 16, 2026, such material as he may deem explanatory of H.R. 7006.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from North Carolina is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

□ 1220

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill and the underlying legislation.

Yesterday, the Rules Committee met and produced a rule, House Resolution 992, providing for the House's consideration of a single measure, H.R. 7006, the Financial Services and General Government and National Security, Department of State, and Related Programs Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2026.

The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 7006 under a structured rule, with two amendments made in order. Further, the rule provides 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations, or their respective designees, and one motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, following last week's progress in advancing three separate appropriations bills through the committee and on the floor, we have returned this week to continue our work. H.R. 7006 was negotiated in good faith on a bipartisan, bicameral basis.

President Trump's priorities, alongside the priorities of the American people, are interwoven within this important package.

Let me make this abundantly clear, Mr. Speaker: Not only does this legislative package contain no poison pills, but it also cuts foreign aid by 16 percent. That is more than \$9 billion.

Further, this package is part of an agreement that keeps fiscal year 2026 spending below the level that has been forecasted under the current continuing resolution.

We are enacting targeted funding to accelerate entrepreneurship and economic prosperity, guard our Nation's national security posture and apparatus, and further cement true, unyielding, American leadership on the international stage.

At the very same time, we are slashing incompatible mandates and provisions that were cooked up during the Biden administration that would have weakened America's trajectory to greatness.

With fiscal restraint and an eye toward paving a new and prosperous path

for our Nation, anything—yes, anything—can be possible.

As I said in the committee yesterday afternoon, gone are the days of inflated omnibuses that have bogged down and constrained this legislative body. Indeed, we are moving in a better direction and chucking the Biden budget into the grave where it belongs. Good riddance.

The bipartisan and bicameral underpinnings of this legislative package make a compelling case as to why the House must pass it immediately.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rule.

Let me begin by acknowledging the hard work of our colleagues on the Appropriations Committee who, despite deep divisions and really difficult political conditions, have assembled a bipartisan compromise to fund additional portions of the Federal Government for the current fiscal year.

The bill before us containing the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act and the National Security, Department of State, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, includes hard-fought Democratic priorities, despite our minority position in the House and Senate. These Democratic priorities will help working families and small businesses safeguard our elections and protect American values and interests abroad.

Democratic appropriators secured funding for vital government programs that the White House sought to cut, including the CDFI fund, which promotes economic development in low-income communities; the Small Business Administration, which provides invaluable financing that allows people to start or grow their businesses; and the Election Assistance Commission, which supports State and Federal election integrity across the country. The package also provides a long overdue increase in funding for the Federal Defender Services, which gives access to justice to those who cannot afford it.

Importantly, the bill restores funding, with meaningful safeguards, for humanitarian and democracy building programs at the Department of State, programs that were illegally shut down earlier this year by the Trump administration.

This bill ensures that the U.S. will continue to provide economic and humanitarian assistance. Specifically, it will support women and women's health in developing countries and will combat HIV and AIDS worldwide.

These are victories, and they matter. They matter for small business owners struggling to secure a loan. They matter for low-income neighborhoods that are essentially red-lined by big banks and that rely upon Community Development Financial Institutions. These victories matter for women and girls around the globe seeking safety, education, and healthcare.

The restoration of State Department funding matters for all of us who still believe in the promise of American leadership in advancing a safe and prosperous global community.

Ultimately, we cannot afford to let funding lapse for those agencies, and given that we are 4 months into the current fiscal year, I commend our appropriators for crafting these bipartisan bills to address fiscal year 2026 so that we can immediately start working on appropriations for next year, fiscal year 2027.

However, Mr. Speaker, commendable as this package is and as much as I respect the work of our colleagues on the Appropriations Committee, I also believe this package reveals the limits of what we can achieve to meet the needs of the American people under Republican control.

Let's be clear: This bill isn't some compromise where both sides get a little of what they want. It is the most Democrats could get from a Republican Party that continues to knuckle under to the whims of the Trump administration and turn a blind eye to its worst abuses. That is why our Republican colleagues have rejected multiple provisions to rein in the unconstitutional power grabs by this President and his administration.

Republicans control the Senate, the House, and the White House. Under unified Republican control, we have seen the Federal Government used not to help the American people but to punish the President's enemies and to enrich and protect the rich and well-connected at the expense of the American people.

We have seen it when the Republican trifecta passed a partisan bill that gave huge tax cuts to big business and billionaires but refused to extend the ACA tax credits that helped millions of Americans afford their health coverage.

In their main legislative accomplishment so far, Trump and congressional Republicans blew a massive hole in the deficit with their tax cuts for the rich and then tried to pay for it with cuts to Medicaid, SNAP, and public health programs that Americans rely upon.

We are seeing it play out after a masked Federal agent shot and killed Renee Good, an American citizen in Minnesota. In the wake of that killing, we learned that Department of Justice leadership blocked the decades-long practice of initiating an investigation of an officer-involved shooting by the Office of Civil Rights. Having blocked that investigation, they instead opened a politically motivated criminal investigation of Ms. Good's widow as it tries to brand protected speech by Americans as domestic terrorism.

The failure to investigate the lawfulness of the officer's use of force and the weaponization of the investigation to attack the widow are so beyond the pale that it has sparked a mass resignation by career prosecutors at the Department of Justice.

It goes on. Last weekend, the Trump White House launched a criminal investigation against Federal Reserve Chair Jerome Powell, not because he broke the law, but apparently because he refused to surrender the independence of the Fed and submit to the President's demand that he lower interest rates. This is an unprecedented attack on the independence of the Federal Reserve, an institution that is critical to the stability of our economy because it is above partisan politics. Yet, under Republican rule, the independence of the Fed and other non-partisan agencies is being destroyed before our eyes because this President cannot tolerate dissent, and his party will not restrain him.

Just last week, the administration blocked \$10 billion in social services funding to States with Democratic leadership. Yesterday, President Trump went even further, announcing his intent to withhold Federal funds from any State that does not embrace his toxic immigration priorities. This is extortion, plain and simple, directed against the American people he was elected to serve, and the House Republican majority is letting him get away with it.

Of course, we cannot forget the continued coverup of the Epstein files. The Department of Justice was mandated by law to release the Epstein files last month, last year now, but the vast majority of the files are still being kept secret, leading us to ask again: Whom is Trump trying to protect, and why is it the Republicans refuse to hold him responsible for this blatant coverup? What possible justification could there be for this secrecy, except to protect the wealthy and powerful men implicated in those documents.

A suggestion of the answers have come from an unlikely source. According to former Representative Marjorie Taylor Greene, the President yelled at her in a phone call that he didn't want to release the Epstein files because "my friends will get hurt."

□ 1230

The list goes on and on, and the Republican agenda is clear. They abuse the powers of the Federal Government to protect the elite and punish the vulnerable.

While I will support the appropriations minibus this week, I call on my Republican colleagues in the House and the Senate to take seriously their obligations to this institution under Article I of the Constitution. We cannot sit by and watch as the executive branch grabs more and more power at the expense of Congress and at the expense of the Constitution.

Congress' power of the purse is not just a budgetary tool. It is one of the last real checks we have on a President who believes that he is above the law and only constrained by his own morality.

I know my Democratic colleagues fought for everything they could in

this bill under deeply constrained circumstances, so the failures in this bill are a reflection of the Republican majority, which continues to look the other way as the President dismantles our Federal institutions and subverts our democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we are here to debate this appropriations package, not every other issue under the Sun. I urge my colleagues not to lose sight of the legislative package at hand: We have a bipartisan, bicameral appropriations package free of poison pill riders that bring us closer to fulfilling our Article I responsibilities.

My colleague says Republicans are in control, but the very bills we have passed and are passing are bipartisan. We are working across the aisle, which we should do. Our friends can't have it both ways. They can't say we are in control, therefore, everything is our fault, and say at the same time that these are good bills built upon bipartisan support.

There will no doubt be time to debate other matters, but today the matter at hand is an appropriations package containing the Financial Services and General Government bill and the National Security, Department of State, and Related Programs bill.

Might I add that national security is the number one issue in our Federal Government. We need to stay focused and complete the task at hand.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, just to be clear, I didn't say these were good bills. I said they were the best bills we could get under the circumstances, and certainly we would craft very different bills.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. KHANNA).

Mr. KHANNA. Mr. Speaker, no one in America is safe from ICE today. Joe Rogan said that ICE agents are acting as "villains," stripping away freedoms from Americans. This agency has gone rogue. It is lawless, and it needs to be reined in.

The ICE agents who pepper sprayed an elderly couple in Minnesota need to be arrested and prosecuted. The ICE agents who dragged out a disabled woman from her car who was going to a doctor's appointment need to be arrested and prosecuted. The ICE agent who shot and killed Renee Good needs to be arrested and prosecuted.

When you have people in the MAGA base, when you have people like Joe Rogan talking about the lawlessness of a private police force—ICE acting as the President's private police force—then we know we have a crisis of freedom in this country. It is time to rein in this lawless agency.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Again, we should be focused on the issue at hand. Mr. Speaker, we never celebrate the loss of life on our side. We don't celebrate the loss of life in the recent shooting, but we cannot absolve people of the actions they are taking to disrupt ICE's operations.

We certainly shouldn't be looking at ICE agents, condemning ICE agents who are showing up to do their jobs. Democrats have been questioning the authority and jurisdiction of ICE's actions in Minnesota.

Let's shed some light on what ICE has been doing. They arrested a criminal illegal alien from Somalia with a record of multiple counts of credit card fraud, drug possession, controlled substance possession, and drug trafficking. This criminal was issued a final order of removal in 2022.

ICE also arrested a criminal illegal alien from Laos with three prior convictions for selling drugs as well as convictions for assault and contributing to a minor's delinquency. This criminal was issued a final order of removal in 2009, Mr. Speaker.

A criminal illegal alien from Mexico previously arrested for child cruelty and battery was also picked up by ICE. This criminal was issued a final order of removal in 2009.

In addition, there was a criminal illegal alien from Mexico previously arrested for cruelty toward a child, and a criminal illegal alien from Somalia previously arrested for dangerous drugs and possession of narcotics.

We are talking about dangerous people, Mr. Speaker. The list goes on and on. Let's be clear, ICE is targeting criminal rings, and the Trump Administration isn't ignoring fraud as Governor Walz had done for years. They are targeting that criminal ring for immigration violations, just as they have done elsewhere.

Not long ago, ICE agents arrested more than 150 illegal alien sex offenders during a major enforcement surge across the State of Florida. ICE is focusing on rings of criminality, and they will pursue them wherever they might be, political correctness be damned. Americans are better off under this approach.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, nobody is questioning that the Federal Government has the duty and authority to arrest and detain and deport these so-called worst of the worst, rapists, drug dealers, people who have been convicted, but that is not what is happening across the country. That is not what ICE is doing.

Eighty percent of the people that they have picked up and that they are detaining have no criminal record. What we are seeing in Minnesota, this door-to-door, stopping people in parking lots, and asking if they are citizens, that is not targeted enforcement. That is putting masked and armed agents on the streets and causing chaos, as we have repeatedly seen.

The Rules chairwoman mentioned one of the people who has been picked up is absolutely someone who probably deserves to be picked up. However, they have had over 2,000 ICE agents in Minneapolis for about 6 weeks, and they have arrested about 20 people who fit that profile.

In addition, of course, they have killed Renee Good. They have arrested American citizens. They have tackled kids outside their high school. They have tackled teenagers working at Target. They have terrorized an entire community. That does appear to be part of the point here is to create propaganda and videos to scare Americans to project this military power in our streets, which, for any student of American history, that is why we left the U.K.

I think that the objection here is to the lawfulness of what has been happening in Minnesota, in Chicago, in L.A., across the country, and the need to really change how things are being done there.

If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to make in order Mr. HOYER's amendment to the FSGG appropriations bill, which restricts obligating any remaining unobligated balances for the new FBI consolidated headquarters facility until GSA, in consultation with the FBI, submits the contracted and completed architectural and engineering plan for review.

□ 1240

Mr. Speaker, our colleague, Mr. HOYER, has served with honor for over four decades and has ushered countless pieces of bipartisan legislation through this House.

Now, in this case, all he is asking for is a vote, that the Members of this body vote on an amendment to make sure that before an extremely consequential and expensive decision is made with respect to the location of the FBI headquarters, we receive the architectural and engineering plan that the General Services Administration is supposed to complete. That seems like the least we could do.

Regardless of one's position on Mr. HOYER's amendment, it deserves a vote on the House floor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment into the RECORD, along with any extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, to discuss our proposal, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the sponsor of the amendment.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her comments and for her support of my amendment. I regret that my amendment was rejected by the Rules Committee, but that is

not uncommon. An overwhelming majority of Democratic amendments are rejected, irrespective of merit.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest to you that this amendment comports with the debate that I heard in the Rules Committee yesterday. The substance of that debate was that we need oversight. We need to make sure that we know what we are doing. We need to make sure that what the administration or any administration is asking for comports with the policies of the Congress of the United States.

If we defeat the previous question, we will offer an amendment to the rule that allows the House to simply consider my amendment concerning the FBI headquarters.

I will speak more on that matter later, but I am deeply concerned that moving the FBI to the Reagan Building, as this administration plans to do, would greatly undermine the FBI's security.

This is a picture of the Murrah Building in Oklahoma. In 1995, a guy named McVeigh drove a step van up to the street of the Murrah Building and blew it up, killing 168 people and injuring over 800 people. That is a major artery in front of the Murrah Building.

The Reagan Building was designed as an open and public-private building with public access, public accommodations, and the public coming into the building for eating. It has a big cafeteria. It has a big parking lot that the public uses and is used by city hall, which is located right in the middle—or not in the middle, but surrounded by the Reagan Building.

The amendment that I have simply says: Let's not spend any money on moving the FBI to this building, which the Murrah Building makes very clear, and is why the FBI Director came to me in 2009 to have this facility, the FBI building, moved to a place where you can have security.

We have some number of security organizations. They are all located either in the suburbs or at Boeing Air Force base. Boeing Air Force base is a secured piece of much acreage, so they are not subject to that risk.

All of these agencies, including the CIA at Langley and other agencies, four of which are in Virginia, are so that those agencies can be as secure as we can possibly make them, so that we will not lose people, FBI agents, CIA agents, NSA agents, or whoever, and that we will have those facilities in a secure place. All this amendment says is: Show us the plan to keep our people secure.

The gentlewoman, my friend from North Carolina, said, and I believe she is accurate, that we are all concerned about the lives of people, be they government employees or not. This amendment says: Present us the information, GSA and FBI, that shows us that, in fact, you can make the Reagan Building safe for a security agency.

If the motion is defeated for the previous question, we will offer that sim-

ple amendment and give everybody in this Congress the ability to stand up and say, yes, we want to know information before we make this critical decision.

It is not partisan. It is not ideological. It is simply doing what the Congress is responsible to do, and that is have oversight and make judgments based upon the best information they can receive.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. In closing, let me emphasize that this is consistent with what all of us say and was said in the committee yesterday. Mrs. HOUSHIN said it particularly well, and others on the committee, when saying that they want the information necessary to make solid decisions. If we adopt my amendment, that will accomplish that objective.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote against the previous question and for the Hoyer amendment.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday in the Rules Committee, Republicans rejected over 70 amendments submitted by Members of both parties. This included a handful of amendments that I have submitted, which if adopted, I obviously think would have improved the bill.

I will highlight those amendments in light of the reporting about the chaos at the Department of Justice after its leadership quashed a transparent investigation into the fatal shooting of Renee Good by an ICE agent and instead insisted on opening a criminal investigation into her widow. DHS Secretary Kristi Noem and other Trump officials and conservative commentators have tried to brand Renee Good as a domestic terrorist in gross contradiction to known facts, but that is not the key issue here.

Putting aside the refusal to investigate the lawfulness of the agent's use of deadly force under those circumstances, and the heinous implication that Renee Good somehow deserved to die because she objected to the presence of armed and masked Federal agents in her neighborhood and that she was disrespectful, the President's characterization, this investigation, and these comments from Secretary Noem, are the direct result of an underreported and underappreciated effort by the Trump administration to criminalize constitutionally protected speech.

Earlier this year, President Trump issued a sweeping memo, directing Federal agencies to target Americans with criminal and civil investigations on the explicit basis of constitutionally protected speech.

The memo literally defines specific categories of political opinions and beliefs that law enforcement must now

treat as instances of domestic terrorism.

Following this directive, the Department of Justice then changed its policies to direct Federal law enforcement agents to target Americans with criminal investigations for expressing these sanctioned political views or for participating in protests against the Trump administration.

This is the kind of political oppression you would expect to see from authoritarian states like Russia or China, but no, it is here. It is happening at home.

Our Republican colleagues, who are often so quick to complain about censorship or the weaponization of the Federal Government, have remained silent while President Trump has turned the Department of Justice into a tool of political suppression.

Last night, I proposed an amendment to prohibit the use of any Federal taxpayer dollars to investigate or prosecute Americans on the basis of their lawful and constitutionally protected speech.

□ 1250

Mr. Speaker, every single Republican on the Rules Committee voted against my amendment, blocking it from coming to the House floor so our entire body could vote on it.

The First Amendment protects everyone's speech. There are no carve-outs for those we disagree with. Apparently, as we saw in last night's vote, House Republicans do not agree with that fundamental American value.

While Rules Republicans voted down my amendment to protect Americans' right to free speech, they did make in order a questionable amendment from our Rules colleague, Representative ROY, that would defund the D.C. Federal courts and specifically withdraw the salaries for the staff of two Federal judges.

These two judges have been targeted by President Trump and congressional Republicans because they have done their job. They have not bent to the President's will. They have interpreted the law as written. Therefore, House Republicans are taking the extreme position of zeroing out the salaries of their staff. It is a cruel and un-American attack on the judiciary that completely subverts our constitutional order.

Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, underneath this debate about the appropriations minibus is the difficult reality that House Republicans have abdicated their responsibilities to this Chamber, to the Congress, and to the Constitution. We are not just debating a budget bill. We are debating whether Congress will continue to function not just as a coequal branch of government but as the Arti-

cle I source of the laws that run our country.

Under Republican leadership, we have seen Congress turned into a rubber stamp. Republicans have surrendered to the whims of a President who sees laws as optional and power as personal.

These two appropriations bills, while necessary for the continued operation of essential government functions, are the limit of how far the Republican Party is willing to go in defying the President.

Unfortunately, Republicans are more interested in protecting power than in responsibly governing for the benefit of the American people. Our job isn't to protect the President. Our job is to fund the government responsibly and to serve as a check on executive overreach.

As masked agents roam our streets, terrorizing our communities, as Trump entertains starting another forever war, and as the Epstein files remain covered up, now is the time for Congress to stand up for the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the previous question and rule, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, this majority continues to roll up its sleeves and advance the core priorities of the American people and President Trump. We are absolutely exercising our Article I responsibilities by passing appropriations bills.

With our unifying vision and some elbow grease, we are making significant headway that benefits the American people and our entire Nation. The legislative package contained under this rule is yet another commitment that we are seeing through to completion. Its provisions and intent confirm this through and through.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the previous question, "yes" on the rule, and "yes" on the underlying bill.

The material previously referred to by Ms. SCANLON is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 992 OFFERED BY
MS. SCANLON OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of this resolution, the amendment specified in section 4 shall be in order as though printed as the last amendment of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution if offered by Representative Hoyer of Maryland or a designee. That amendment shall be debatable for 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent.

SEC. 4. The amendment referred to in section 3 is as follows:

At the end of division A (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ Any remaining unobligated balances from amounts originally made available under the heading "General Services Administration" in the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations

Act, 2016 (title V of division E of Public Law 114-113), the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2017 (title V of division E of Public Law 115-31), the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023 (title V of division E of Public Law 117-328), or the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2024 (title V of division B of Public Law 118-47) for the new Federal Bureau of Investigation consolidated headquarters facility in the National Capital Region that were subsequently transferred pursuant to a notification received by the Committees on Appropriations from the Acting Administrator of the General Services Administrator on September 19, 2025, may not be further obligated until the General Services Administration, in consultation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate the contracted and completed architectural and engineering plan for the Federal Bureau of Investigation's new headquarters building for review. Any classified portion of the architectural and engineering plan shall be submitted through a classified annex.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 54 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1330

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BOST) at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 992; and

Adoption of House Resolution 992, if ordered.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7006, FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 992) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7006) making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk reads the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 213, nays 209, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 24]

YEAS—213

Aderholt	Fitzpatrick	Luttrell
Alford	Fleischmann	Mace
Allen	Flood	Mackenzie
Amodei (NV)	Fong	Malliotakis
Arrington	Fox	Maloy
Babin	Franklin, Scott	Mann
Bacon	Fry	Massie
Baird	Fulcher	Mast
Balderson	Garbarino	McCaul
Barr	Gill (TX)	McClain
Barrett	Gimenez	McClintock
Baumgartner	Goldman (TX)	McCormick
Bean (FL)	Gonzales, Tony	McDowell
Begich	Gooden	McGuire
Bentz	Gosar	Messmer
Bergman	Graves	Meuser
Bice	Griffith	Miller (IL)
Biggs (AZ)	Grothman	Miller (OH)
Biggs (SC)	Guest	Miller (WV)
Bilirakis	Guthrie	Miller-Meeks
Boebert	Hageman	Mills
Bost	Hamadeh (AZ)	Moolenaar
Brecheen	Haridopolos	Moore (AL)
Bresnahan	Harrigan	Moore (UT)
Buchanan	Harris (MD)	Moore (WV)
Burchett	Harris (NC)	Moran
Burlison	Harshbarger	Nehls
Calvert	Hern (OK)	Newhouse
Cammack	Higgins (LA)	Nunn (IA)
Carey	Hill (AR)	Oberholte
Carter (GA)	Hinson	Ogles
Carter (TX)	Houchin	Onder
Ciscomani	Hudson	Owens
Cline	Huizenga	Palmer
Cloud	Hurd (CO)	Patronis
Clyde	Issa	Perry
Cole	Jack	Pfuger
Collins	Jackson (TX)	Reschenthaler
Comer	James	Rogers (AL)
Crane	Johnson (LA)	Rogers (KY)
Crank	Johnson (SD)	Rose
Crawford	Jordan	Rouzer
Crenshaw	Joyce (OH)	Roy
Davidson	Joyce (PA)	Rulli
De La Cruz	Kean	Rutherford
DesJarlais	Kelly (MS)	Salazar
Diaz-Balart	Kelly (PA)	Scalise
Donalds	Kennedy (UT)	Schmidt
Downing	Kiggans (VA)	Schweikert
Dunn (FL)	Kiley (CA)	Scott, Austin
Edwards	Kim	Self
Ellzey	Knott	Sessions
Emmer	Kustoff	Shreve
Estes	LaHood	Simpson
Ezell	LaLota	Smith (MO)
Fallon	Langworthy	Smith (NE)
Fedorchak	Latta	Smith (NJ)
Feenstra	Lawler	Smucker
Fine	Lee (FL)	Spartz
Finstad	Letlow	Stauber
Fischbach	Loudermilk	Stefanik
Fitzgerald	Lucas	Steil
	Luna	Steube

Strong
Stutzman
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner (OH)

Adams
Aguilar
Amo
Ansari
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragan
Beatty
Bell
Bera
Beyer
Bishop
Bonamici
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Buddzinski
Bynum
Carbajal
Carson
Carter (LA)
Case
Casten
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu

Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Conaway
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
Desaulnier
Dexter
Dingell
Doggett
Elfreth
Escobar
Espallat
Evans (PA)
Fields
Figures
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Friedman
Frost
Garamendi
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gillen
Golden (ME)

Casas
Castor (FL)
Hunt

Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Epps
Wagner
Walberg
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)

NAYS—209

Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, V.
Goodlander
Gottheimer
Gray
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy (NY)
Khanna
Krishnamoorthi
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latimer
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Liccardo
Lieu
Loftgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Mannion
Matsui
McBath
McBride
McClain Delaney
McClellan
McCollum
McDonald Rivet
McGarvey
McGovern
McIver
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Min
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Morrison
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez

NOT VOTING—9

Moore (NC)
Murphy
Norman

Westerman
Wied
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

Olszewski
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Pingree
Pocan
Pou
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Randall
Raskin
Riley (NY)
Rivas
Ross
Ruiz
Ryan
Salinas
Sanchez
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Simon
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Subramanyam
Suozi
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Tran
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velazquez
Vindman
Walkinshaw
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Whitesides
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 213, nays 210, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 25]

YEAS—213

Aderholt	Garbarino	Miller (IL)
Alford	Gill (TX)	Miller (OH)
Allen	Gimenez	Miller (WV)
Amodei (NV)	Goldman (TX)	Miller-Meeks
Arrington	Gonzales, Tony	Mills
Babin	Gooden	Moolenaar
Bacon	Gosar	Moore (AL)
Baird	Graves	Moore (NC)
Balderson	Griffith	Moore (UT)
Barr	Grothman	Moore (WV)
Barrett	Guest	Moran
Baumgartner	Guthrie	Newhouse
Bean (FL)	Hageman	Nunn (IA)
Begich	Hamadeh (AZ)	Oberholte
Bentz	Haridopolos	Ogles
Bergman	Harrigan	Onder
Bice	Harris (MD)	Owens
Biggs (AZ)	Harris (NC)	Palmer
Biggs (SC)	Harshbarger	Patronis
Bilirakis	Hern (OK)	Perry
Boebert	Higgins (LA)	Pfuger
Bost	Hill (AR)	Reschenthaler
Brecheen	Hinson	Rogers (AL)
Bresnahan	Houchin	Rogers (KY)
Buchanan	Hudson	Rose
Burchett	Huizenga	Rouzer
Burlison	Hurd (CO)	Roy
Calvert	Issa	Rulli
Cammack	Jack	Rutherford
Carey	Jackson (TX)	Salazar
Carter (GA)	James	Scalise
Carter (TX)	Johnson (LA)	Schmidt
Ciscomani	Johnson (SD)	Schweikert
Cline	Jordan	Scott, Austin
Cloud	Joyce (OH)	Self
Clyde	Joyce (PA)	Sessions
Cole	Kean	Shreve
Collins	Kelly (MS)	Simpson
Comer	Kelly (PA)	Smith (MO)
Crane	Kennedy (UT)	Smith (NE)
Crank	Kiggans (VA)	Smith (NJ)
Crawford	Kiley (CA)	Smucker
Crenshaw	Kim	Spartz
Davidson	Knott	Stauber
De La Cruz	Kustoff	Stefanik
DesJarlais	Kustoff	Steil
Diaz-Balart	LaHood	Steube
Donalds	LaLota	Strong
Downing	Langworthy	Stutzman
Dunn (FL)	Latta	Taylor
Edwards	Lawler	Tenney
Ellzey	Lee (FL)	Thompson (PA)
Emmer	Letlow	Tiffany
Estes	Loudermilk	Timmons
Ezell	Lucas	Turner (OH)
Fallon	Luna	Valadao
Fedorchak	Luttrell	Van Drew
Feenstra	Mace	Van Duyne
Fine	Mackenzie	Van Epps
Finstad	Malliotakis	Wagner
Fischbach	Maloy	Walberg
Fitzgerald	Mann	Weber (TX)
	Massie	Webster (FL)
	Mast	Westerman
	McCaul	Wied
	McClain	Williams (TX)
	McClintock	Wilson (SC)
	McCormick	Wittman
	McDowell	Womack
	McGuire	Yakym
	Messmer	Zinke
	Meuser	

NAYS—210

Adams	Barragan	Bonamici
Aguilar	Beatty	Boyle (PA)
Amo	Bell	Brown
Ansari	Bera	Brownley
Auchincloss	Beyer	Buddzinski
Balint	Bishop	Bynum

Ms. BROWN and Mr. MIN changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. MOORE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 24.

□ 1356

Carbajal	Houlahan	Perez
Carson	Hoyer	Peters
Carter (LA)	Hoyle (OR)	Pettersen
Case	Huffman	Pingree
Casten	Ivey	Pocan
Castro (TX)	Jackson (IL)	Pou
Cherfilus-	Jacobs	Pressley
McCormick	Jayapal	Quigley
Chu	Jeffries	Ramirez
Cisneros	Johnson (GA)	Randall
Clark (MA)	Johnson (TX)	Raskin
Clarke (NY)	Kamlager-Dove	Riley (NY)
Cleaver	Kaptur	Rivas
Clyburn	Keating	Ross
Cohen	Kelly (IL)	Ruiz
Conaway	Kennedy (NY)	Ryan
Correa	Khanna	Salinas
Costa	Krishnamoorthi	Sánchez
Courtney	Landsman	Scanlon
Craig	Larsen (WA)	Schakowsky
Crockett	Larson (CT)	Schneider
Crow	Latimer	Scholten
Cuellar	Lee (NV)	Schrier
Davids (KS)	Lee (PA)	Scott (VA)
Davis (IL)	Leger Fernandez	Scott, David
Davis (NC)	Levin	Sewell
Dean (PA)	Liccardo	Sherman
DeGette	Lieu	Simon
DeLauro	Lofgren	Smith (WA)
DelBene	Lynch	Sorensen
Deluzio	Magaziner	Soto
DeSaulnier	Mannion	Stansbury
Dexter	Matsui	Stanton
Dingell	McBath	Stevens
Doggett	McBride	Strickland
Elfreth	McClain Delaney	Subramanyam
Escohar	McClellan	Suozi
Espallat	McCollum	Sykes
Evans (PA)	McDonald Rivet	Takano
Fields	McGarvey	Thamadar
Figures	McGovern	Thompson (CA)
Fletcher	McIver	Thompson (MS)
Foster	Meeks	Titus
Foushee	Menendez	Tlaib
Frankel, Lois	Meng	Tokuda
Friedman	Mfume	Tonko
Frost	Min	Torres (CA)
Garamendi	Moore (WI)	Torres (NY)
Garcia (CA)	Morelle	Trahan
Garcia (IL)	Morrison	Tran
Garcia (TX)	Moskowitz	Underwood
Gillen	Moulton	Vargas
Golden (ME)	Mrvan	Vasquez
Goldman (NY)	Mullin	Veasey
Gomez	Nadler	Velázquez
Gonzalez, V.	Neal	Vindman
Goodlander	Neguse	Walkinshaw
Gottheimer	Norcross	Wasserman
Gray	Ocasio-Cortez	Schultz
Green, Al (TX)	Olshewski	Waters
Grijalva	Omar	Watson Coleman
Harder (CA)	Pallone	Whitesides
Hayes	Panetta	Williams (GA)
Himes	Pappas	Wilson (FL)
Horsford	Pelosi	

NOT VOTING—8

Casas	Murphy	Swalwell
Castor (FL)	Nehls	Van Orden
Hunt	Norman	

□ 1402

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 7006, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DESJARLAIS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 992 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 7006.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

□ 1407

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7006) making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes, with Mr. BOST in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE) and the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE).

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I rise in support of H.R. 7006, the Financial Services-General Government bill, which institutes fiscal year 2026 funding for the Financial Services and General Government and National Security, Department of State, and Related Programs appropriations measures.

This Congress has a fundamental responsibility to fund the government, and this two-bill package is our next step toward completing the full 12 bills.

When done the right way, funding the government is not a single vote. It is a process that requires steady, deliberative progress. I am proud to say we are doing just that.

Today marks the second time this month that we are bringing bipartisan, bicameral bills to the floor. We promised the American people a responsible Member-driven process, and that is precisely what we are delivering.

□ 1410

This two-bill package reflects Member input, the America-first agenda, and the collaboration across political aisles and Chambers that serves the Nation.

Advancing full-year appropriations matters because it gives the country certainty and direction. It allows vital agencies to plan, make decisions, and do their jobs based on today's realities and not policies from the past. That is

how we move from promises to action and carry out the America-first agenda mandated by the people.

Mr. Chair, those priorities are reflected throughout the measure before us. Through the Financial Services-General Government portion of the bill, Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee Chairman DAVID JOYCE advanced important provisions that drive economic growth, uphold consumer freedom, and support entrepreneurship and small businesses, reinforcing the foundations of the American Dream for people and job creators nationwide.

It also advances needed government efficiencies by cutting waste, modernizing technology and cybersecurity, and addressing unused Federal space and buildings. Crucially, it also protects Americans from a supercharged IRS by cutting enforcement and redirecting resources to customer service. This is especially important as we approach tax-filing season and implement the working families tax cut, allowing families to keep more of what they earn.

Just as this package strengthens economic security and accountability, it also reinforces America's security and leadership at home and abroad. The National Security-Department of State measures champion an America-first policy agenda. We replaced the weakness of prior administrations by restoring President Trump's Peace Through Strength agenda. National Security, Department of State, and Related Programs Subcommittee Chairman MARIO DIAZ-BALART took decisive action to reprioritize funding in support of our Nation's security. This allowed us to eliminate \$9.3 billion in spending while reasserting deterrence and leadership.

To protect the safety, freedom, and prosperity of the American people, we showed that focused strategy, not endless spending, is what delivers results. We make critical investments in high-impact initiatives that combat narcotics and human trafficking, confront the malign influence of the Chinese Communist Party, and counter terrorism.

We reinforce democracy and human rights efforts, and we defend religious liberty. As both a moral duty and vital American interest, we will not tolerate religious persecution and attacks on faith. Upholding those values strengthens American leadership and advances freedom around the world.

We also eliminate wasteful initiatives, implement the necessary accountability at the United Nations, and prohibit any funds for things like UNRWA or the Taliban. The bottom line: We counter our foes, stand with our friends, and ensure investments are focused on security, keeping Americans safe, and enhancing our global edge.

Taken in its entirety, the package serves a clear purpose: safety, strength, and freedom. That is certainly something that we can all support.

I commend the detailed work of our chairmen, Representatives JOYCE and

DIAZ-BALART. Their leadership and careful stewardship of this package ensured that the substance of the bill matched the responsibility of the task.

I thank their accompanying ranking members, Representative STENY HOYER and LOIS FRANKEL, for their professionalism and engagement in the process. This work demonstrates what we can accomplish through collaboration and respect.

I also particularly thank my good friend and working partner, the distinguished ranking member of the full committee, Ms. DELAURO, and I also thank the superb staff on both sides of the aisle who worked tirelessly to present us with the product before us today.

As I look ahead, Mr. Chairman, to today's vote, I am grateful for the future that I see, one where President Trump keeps his pen ready because full-year appropriations are advancing and certainty is being restored.

Mr. Chair, I thank my colleagues for their time. I urge all Members to support this bipartisan package, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this package today, which includes the Financial Services-General Government and the National Security-Department of State-Related Programs appropriations bills.

I begin by offering my gratitude to everyone who put in the long hours and late nights to craft this package: Ranking Member STENY HOYER of Financial Services and LOIS FRANKEL on National Security-Department of State, who led these negotiations and secured important provisions which we could all be proud of.

I thank the Appropriations Committee staff in particular: Matt Smith, Erin Kolodjeski, Philip Tizzani, Ed Etzkorn, and Laurie Mignone, who worked tirelessly to produce this legislation.

I thank our counterparts in the majority, led by my friend, Chairman COLE, and the subcommittee chairs, DAVID JOYCE and MARIO DIAZ-BALART.

These two bills are a continuation of our efforts to reassert Congress' power of the purse, reject \$163 billion in cuts proposed by the Trump administration, constrain the White House's abuse of the budget process, and protect Democratic priorities at home and abroad.

This bill supports the small businesses and entrepreneurs that fuel the American economy by providing more than \$1 billion for the Small Business Administration and increasing funding for entrepreneurial development programs by \$13 million.

Small businesses employ nearly half of the American workforce. At a time when so many families are feeling the weight of the affordability crisis and job prospects feel far and few between, we must do everything in our power to increase economic opportunities in the communities that need it most.

In support of this goal, this bill also provides \$324 million for community development financial institutions, rejecting efforts by the Trump administration to fully eliminate large portions of this program.

As we look ahead to an election year, this bill increases funding for election security grants by \$30 million, providing States and localities with the resources that they need to shore up our election infrastructure and defend our democracy against any form of interference that could deny us the most basic right.

In addition to our right to vote, this bill protects our right to counsel codified in the Sixth Amendment by increasing funding for Federal public defenders by \$315 million. This helps to ensure due process is not just a privilege reserved for the wealthy few, but a protection guaranteed to all of us, regardless of status.

This package not only supports democracy at home but advances it abroad. It protects funding to fully meet our treaty obligations, affirming American leadership at the U.N. and other international organizations.

It supports women around the globe, protecting funding for bilateral family planning and the U.N. Population Fund, and it facilitates American cooperation with international environmental initiatives by blocking policy riders that would have prevented our participation.

In fact, there is not a single poison pill policy rider in these bills. Both we and our Republican colleagues agreed to leave these partisan provisions out of this package and pursue a reasonable compromise. I am glad that we could reach this agreement and move forward with a package that isn't perfect, but it is one that we can all support.

While there are certainly some things that I would change about these measures, they are both vastly superior to yet another continuing resolution or a lapse in funding, either of which would afford the Trump administration greater leeway to abuse the budget process, which they have shown an eagerness to do from the moment they took office.

Mr. Chairman, I am proud of the work that was done in a bipartisan fashion to produce this funding package. I look forward to voting for it, and I encourage my colleagues to vote for it.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART), my very good friend and the vice chair of the full committee and chair of the National Security, Department of State, and Related Programs Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, as chairman of the National Security, Department of State, and Related Programs Subcommittee, I rise in strong support for H.R. 7006.

This full-year funding bill really carries out our Nation's foreign policy in a historic way in so many different aspects. First and foremost, the bill restores fiscal sanity by reducing spending by 16 percent, which is nearly a \$10 billion cut, in recognition of the President's and the Secretary of State's effort to make the Department of State, frankly, more efficient, streamlined, and responsive to the national security priorities.

Within these really, I think, dramatic but necessary reductions, the bill will make sure that the Secretary has the resources that he needs to counter our adversaries—adversaries like China, Iran, cartels in our hemisphere, and the regime of Cuba in our hemisphere.

This bill takes serious steps toward confronting, for example, the regime in Cuba and includes limitations on funding for countries and organizations that participate in the human trafficking of Cuban medical professionals while directing the Secretary of State to revoke visas for officials of countries involved in this grotesque human trafficking.

□ 1420

Mr. Chairman, a smart foreign policy doesn't just require opposing our enemies, although that is a big part of it. It means supporting and standing with our allies, with our friends, who can be a force multiplier in our national security interests.

That is why this bill acknowledges our friends and provides robust assistance for allies, partners like Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Taiwan, and the Philippines, to name a few.

Mr. Chairman, for too long, we have ignored our hemisphere, our neighbors in our own region. This bill changes that and provides special emphasis to key partners in the Western Hemisphere who are aligned with our values and our policies, such as Costa Rica, Panama, Paraguay, Argentina, and the Dominican Republic.

This bill increases funding for counter-fentanyl and synthetic drug programs to stop these deadly poisons from crossing our borders and coming to the United States.

It puts American businesses first, prioritizing diplomatic engagement to favorably resolve commercial disputes, disputes abroad, some of them that have been going on for years, to promote American business and American interests overseas.

This bill also makes sure that we are spending money according to our American values.

It increases support for religious freedom and addresses religious persecution.

The bill also maintains longstanding pro-life provisions and enhances oversight and transparency over those requirements.

It protects free speech and prohibits censorship or disinformation and misinformation programs that violate the right of American citizens.

The bill makes double-digit cuts to U.N. funding and gives the Secretary of State the tools and the leverage to demand much-needed reforms there.

These are historic changes in our approach that the American people have been demanding for decades, Mr. Chairman.

The fiscal year 2026 bill removes controversial funding directives from the CR, like the U.N. climate funds and others.

Throughout this process, the goal is to be good stewards of American taxpayer money, to represent our constituents' priorities within this financial funding and, above all, protect the national security of the United States.

Now, this bill would not be here without the help of so many others in this body. I have got to start with the remarkable leadership of Chairman TOM COLE. We wouldn't be here discussing this if it wasn't for him and his partner on the other side of the aisle, and I am so grateful for their leadership and recommendations. Every single member has made this bill so much better. It has shaped this bill, and I am grateful for the contributions. I do need to thank again my dear friend—and we have had some tough issues—the ranking member, LOIS FRANKEL, who has been an amazing partner in putting this bill together, and, by the way, Chairman BRIAN MAST, another Floridian, who has been incredibly helpful. I also thank my staff, the amazing staff. This bill never would have happened without them; my clerk, Susan Adams, and the entire majority team, as well as the minority staff.

We have no greater duty to the American people than to protect the security of our country while safeguarding tax dollars.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. This bill does that. It protects our national security. It protects the hard-earned tax dollars of every American who pays taxes. This bill plays an integral part in the noble endeavor.

Mr. Chair, for that reason, I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Financial Services.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, I thank the former chair and ranking member for yielding. I thank her for her work. I thank Mr. COLE for his work.

Anybody who knows me knows that I am opposed to CRs, but I am for keeping the government open, if those are the only alternatives.

Mr. Chair, this would not be my bill, but I think probably most of the Members on this floor can say that. It is a bill that cooperatively has been made better, I think, as it has passed through the House and Senate in conference.

It provides increases for several key programs for the American people.

That includes a \$13 million increase over the fiscal year 2025 enacted level for entrepreneurial development programs at the Small Business Administration. The ranking member mentioned that program, but it is critically important to our communities and to the small business community.

This bill also increases funding for election security grants by \$30 million. I created that program, along with Bob Ney from Ohio, when we passed the Help America Vote Act. We all want to make sure our elections are run well. At that point in time, we distributed to the States over \$3 billion. This is \$45 million for 50 States, not a lot of money, but it is proper for the Federal Government to help pay for the elections that are run by the locals that include United States Senators and Members of Congress.

The judiciary, Mr. Chairman, receives \$584 million or a 6.2 percent increase over the 2025 enacted, which is what they asked for. The reason we wanted to do that is to make sure that the courts can act efficiently, effectively, and justly. We also included \$142 million or a 19 percent increase for court security. Unfortunately, as we see on our streets today, we are living in an era in which violence is too often repaired to.

Crucially, the bill fixes the funding hole for Federal Public Defender services, which are constitutionally required, providing an increase of \$315 million or 22 percent over the 2025 enacted level to meet constitutional responsibilities.

Other programs for the Department of the Treasury, including the community development financial institutions, so critical for small communities and communities of little means, were flat funded in the fiscal year 2025 enacted level, instead of being eliminated. While it is not everything we would want, it is a vast improvement over what was requested.

Even still, Mr. Chair, some of my colleagues may notice my lack of enthusiasm for this final bill.

This bill's \$1 billion or 9 percent cut to the Internal Revenue Service below the fiscal year 2025 enacted is particularly concerning to me. I have made this point I think every time we have considered this bill. I might say that we tried to overcome this deficiency and have not yet done that.

It includes a \$438 million or an 8 percent cut to IRS enforcement. Now, what does cutting enforcement mean? It means that we have gone from 9 percent in looking at tax returns over a million dollars to 0.6 percent. What incentive is that to people who make a lot of money and who try to avoid taxation? The little guy has to pick up the tab. Mr. Chair, that cut will cost the American people dearly by making it easier for millionaires, billionaires, and corporations to avoid paying the taxes they owe under existing law.

Nevertheless, this bill is better than it would have otherwise been. IRS data indicates that every \$1 produces \$7. A Harvard study shows that for the top 10 percent, every dollar invested in enforcement brings us \$12 in additional revenue in taxes owed but not paid. Who will have to pick up the tab? As I said, hardworking Americans who dutifully pay their taxes.

If you are serious about fiscal responsibility, as I am and as I think many are—

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. If you are serious, you have to be serious about collecting revenue that is due and owing. That means funding the IRS, which has been understaffed and underresourced far too long.

Now, I am concerned not only by the IRS but also the FBI. For two decades, I have worked to help the FBI move out of the crumbling, unhealthy J. Edgar Hoover Building and into a new consolidated headquarters that meets its security and operational needs. The administration has decided to move the FBI from an inadequate 51-year-old building to an inadequate 28-year-old building, the Reagan Building. Its exposed location and its design as an accessible public-private facility would greatly undermine the FBI security.

□ 1430

I will continue to work on that throughout the year that I have remaining to me.

There was language in the CJS bill that I wanted the Rules Committee to include the same exact language, saying simply that we would oversee the plans of the GSA and the FBI before we spend money. That was the responsible thing to do. I am sorry, Mr. Chair, that we did not do it, but I am going to support this bill.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chair, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOYCE), my very good friend and the distinguished chair of the Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio. Mr. Chair, I thank Chairman COLE for yielding but mostly for his leadership together with the ranking member, the lovely Ms. DELAURO, Senate Appropriations Chairwoman COLLINS and Vice Chair MURRAY, and Senate Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee Chairman HAGERTY and Ranking Member REED. I appreciate all of their work on this bill.

Separately, I thank my ranking member, Mr. HOYER. I value his institutional knowledge and his insight on and off this committee. I am sad to see him leave at the end of this Congress.

I rise today in strong support of the fiscal year 2026 Financial Services and General Government Appropriations

Act. This legislation funds the Department of the Treasury, the Executive Office of the President, the Federal judiciary, the District of Columbia, and more than 20 independent commissions, departments, and agencies.

The breadth of FSGG's jurisdiction is daunting, and there are many who thought we could never get a bill done, let alone a bipartisan one. I thank all the members of the FSGG subcommittee for their hard work, and I certainly thank Kim Betz for her hard work in keeping this program online and on track to be here today. I thank all the members of the subcommittee because we would not be here without them.

The bill we are considering today has a total base discretionary funding level of \$26.3 billion. However, when compared to FY 2025 enacted levels for non-Defense discretionary spending, this bill is a \$140 million cut.

The Treasury Department is cut by 8 percent from FY 2025 enacted levels, including the IRS. In fact, the IRS enforcement account is below \$5 billion for the first time since 2021.

The Executive Office of the President is funded at just over \$870 million.

Funding for the Federal judiciary is increased by 6 percent to \$9.7 billion, which will support court security and the Federal public defender's program.

Approximately \$877 million in Federal payments are provided to the District of Columbia, including emergency security funding for D.C. to support events in the capital, like America's 250 celebrations, Memorial Day, and Labor Day.

Finally, \$2.8 billion is provided for the SEC, FTC, FCC, GSA, SBA, and more than 20 independent agencies.

This bill will enable the GSA to reduce the number of Federal properties on the Federal Government's deferred maintenance list. It provides critical funding for national security, including the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence and the Committee on Foreign Investment.

The bill funds bipartisan programs like CDFIs, which support communities and high-intensity drug trafficking area programs that are critical to strengthening this administration's interdiction and fentanyl tracking efforts.

In conclusion, this bill funds critical government agencies and programs and preserves and protects Congress' responsibility of overseeing how these funds are being used.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I yield 6 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL), the distinguished ranking member of the National Security, Department of State, and Related Programs Subcommittee.

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Chair, I thank Ranking Member DELAURO for yielding.

I rise in support of the fiscal year 2026 National Security, Department of

State, and Related Programs funding bill, a bipartisan package that strengthens American leadership and aims to make our country safer, more secure, and more prosperous.

Let me start by thanking our chair of the main committee, Mr. COLE; my ranking member, Representative DELAURO; the members of our subcommittee; and the hardworking staff who helped to get the bill done, the majority team and our Democratic team of Erin Kolodjeski, Laurie Mignone, Ed Etzkorn, and Jenn Miller. A most big thank you to our subcommittee chair, MARIO DIAZ-BALART. We have known each other for decades, dating back to our time in the State legislature. I am grateful for his fine leadership and friendship.

Mr. Chair, this bill reflects what I believe most Americans want from their elected leaders: to work together respectfully in a bipartisan way to get things done. At a time of global uncertainty, it is critical that we face the world with a unified front.

This bill was not an easy task to come by. We have, in my opinion, and the opinion of many on my side of the aisle, a disappointing reduction in top-line funding. The infrastructure needed to deliver foreign assistance has, in many ways, including the illegal destruction of USAID, been dismantled.

With that said, I am proud to say that we worked hard to produce the bill to affirm U.S. leadership on the world stage, recognizing the reorganization of the State Department and reasserting Congress' constitutional power of the purse.

This bill funds what should be the core missions of the State Department: diplomacy, development, and humanitarian assistance. It supports our diplomats overseas, staffs our embassies, and protects U.S. missions around the world. It invests in global health programs, from HIV to maternal and child health to tuberculosis, stopping infectious and preventable diseases before they reach our shores. It funds humanitarian efforts to respond to natural disasters, assists those displaced by conflict, and provides lifesaving nutrition to the hungry. It protects international basic education so children in poverty and crisis have a chance at opportunity.

The bill empowers women and girls by safeguarding funding for family planning, women's economic empowerment, and Women, Peace, and Security.

It supports access to objective information through outlets like Voice of America, pushing back against Russian and Chinese propaganda.

The bill upholds our commitments to allies like Jordan, Egypt, Taiwan, and Israel. Importantly, it reasserts congressional oversight over critical independent agencies that were targeted for dismantling.

This legislation affirms a simple truth: Foreign assistance is not a charity. It is a strategic investment. At

just a small fraction of our Federal budget, it delivers outsized returns for our national security, our economy, and our global influence because we know that hunger, poverty, ignorance, repression, and hopelessness create the conditions where extremism and conflict take root. I can say this as a mother who watched her son put on the uniform and deploy to two wars: By investing in global stability, we reduce the need for costly and deadly military intervention.

Isolation is not an option. When the United States pulls back, our adversaries like Iran, China, and Russia double down. They move in to fill the void, rewrite the rules, expand their influence, and undermine democratic values.

This bill helps ensure that American leadership, not authoritarian influence, shapes the future.

I know we know that we are currently operating under a 2024 budget. Over the past 2 years, the world has changed, and our institutions have changed with it.

□ 1440

This bill reflects those realities and adapts how we carry out foreign assistance in a more strategic and accountable way.

This is a serious, bipartisan compromise with a goal of advancing American leadership around the world. It is my hope that this bill will give the administration the tools and funding needed to make our country safer, more secure, and more prosperous, with the understanding that they must be partners with Congress.

Mr. Chair, I proudly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bipartisan bill.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS), my very good friend who is the distinguished vice chairman of the National Security, Department of State, and Related Programs Subcommittee.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Chair, I ask the chairman of the committee to please accept my compliments for all he has done to help make appropriations great again. I have certainly enjoyed watching the statesmanship, the bipartisanship, and the bringing of the appropriations process back to its relevancy.

Mr. Chairman, turning to the NSRP bill, I would like to say that this bill reflects a clear understanding that putting America first also means leading abroad with strength, accountability, and purpose. It strengthens our diplomatic and security tools. It reinforces our alliances, and it counters adversaries who seek to exploit instability around the world.

It sends an important message that strong alliances require shared responsibility. Our partners must contribute to their own defense if they expect continued support from the United States, protecting American taxpayers while keeping our alliances credible. It also

reinforces accountability in our own hemisphere by standing up for American companies and the rule of law.

Just as important, this bill cuts off funding pathways that could benefit the Taliban and other terrorist organizations, and it continues to shine a light on Russian atrocities in Ukraine, including the abduction of Ukrainian children. This legislation reflects American leadership, strength, and moral clarity, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Chairman, while the FSGG bill contains many important provisions, I would like to touch base on one key provision that is important to the folks back in North Carolina.

This bill is about accountability, and nowhere is that clearer than in how it addresses the United States Postal Service's failure in western North Carolina. Nearly 1 year after Hurricane Helene, five post offices in my district remain closed, forcing families, seniors, and small businesses to drive 30 minutes or more just to access basic mail service.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. SESSIONS). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Chair, that is why I fought to include two provisions that bring real oversight and real answers. First, the United States Postal Service is now directed to report to Congress within 90 days with a concrete plan to reopen and restore service, including in western North Carolina. Second, the Postal Service's Inspector General must submit a specific reopening plan for facilities closed due to Hurricane Helene.

Mr. Chairman, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MENG), who is the distinguished ranking member of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. MENG. Mr. Chairman, I thank Ranking Member DELAURO for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the 2026 Financial Services and General Government and National Security, Department of State, and Related Programs Appropriations Act.

I thank Chairman MARIO DIAZ-BALART and Ranking Member LOIS FRANKEL and their team for their hard work on this bill.

America is at a fork in the road in our international affairs. Over the past year, our soft power has been decimated. Millions of people in need have been recklessly cut off from vital assistance. Billions of dollars in life-saving health and food supplies purchased by American taxpayers have been stranded in supply chains, or worse, destroyed. Thousands of public servants, including many of my own constituents, who dedicated their lives to protecting our country and projecting our soft power, were fired.

This bill isn't the one Democrats would have written if we were in the majority, but I want to share why I support it. First, it continues U.S. support for women around the world. Women are one-half of the world's population, but too many still face obstacles to economic opportunity, gender equality, and their fundamental freedoms.

This funding has been a core pillar of U.S. assistance since the 1950s, and it is lifesaving. Estimates suggest that each year, it prevents 17.1 million unintended pregnancies and saves the lives of 34,000 women and girls who otherwise would have died from complications of pregnancy and childbirth.

The UNFPA is a critical piece of that puzzle too. This bill ensures continued funding for international organizations, including UNFPA.

History has taught us that we cannot bury our head in the sand and abandon the international community without consequences for our own national security, and we certainly can't afford to leave women and girls behind. With this bill, this Congress is doing our part to make sure we don't.

Second, this bill protects U.S. leadership and taxpayer investments in global health, including scientific, medical, and agricultural research in my home State of New York.

It funds PEPFAR, which fights HIV/AIDS, well above the President's anemic request. Since 2003, this program has saved over 26 million lives. It also includes funding for programs that support the health of moms and children and fights other infectious diseases that know no borders, like tuberculosis.

Third, it takes steps to further protect American taxpayers from waste, fraud, and abuse perpetrated by this administration.

It maintains important directives on education, conservation, water, sanitation, and hygiene programs. It reins in the Trump administration and reasserts congressional oversight on the uses of funds by increasing transparency requirements. It includes provisions I championed to make sure life-saving commodities and supplies purchased with U.S. taxpayer dollars can't simply be destroyed.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from New York.

Ms. MENG. Mr. Chair, while this bill won't right every wrong, it represents Democrats and Republicans reaching an agreement that asserts Congress' authority, pushes back against this administration's overreach, and stands up for proven policies that have made our country and world safer, stronger, and more prosperous.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LALOTA), who is the distinguished vice chairman of the Financial Services and General Government Sub-

committee of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. LALOTA. Mr. Chairman, Long Islanders face some of the highest tax burdens anywhere in the Nation.

At the same time, America, with our \$38 trillion in debt, needs to start to freeze and cut spending wherever possible. When we deal with these financial issues, lawmakers in this body would be wise to protect important government services.

Thankfully, the fiscal year 2026 Financial Services and General Government bill, which is on the floor today, cuts spending by \$140 million and sends a clear message that Washington is doing its part to ease, not add to, our tax and deficit burden, all while protecting important government services.

That is why I rise today in strong support of this bill.

As vice chair of FSGG, and under the strong leadership of Chairman COLE and Chairman JOYCE, our subcommittee worked to deliver a disciplined funding package that addresses the real pressures facing families and businesses back home.

This legislation provides \$26.5 billion in discretionary funding to support economic growth, protect individual liberties, and ensure the institutions upon which Americans rely work more effectively for them.

This bill strengthens our financial system and economic security. It responsibly funds the Department of the Treasury, including critical investments in cybersecurity, financial crimes enforcement, and oversight of our adversaries' investments.

It preserves community development funding to help small businesses and manufacturers on Long Island grow, create jobs, and strengthen supply chains without raising taxes.

This legislation also protects taxpayers by modernizing, not weaponizing, the IRS. It cuts excessive enforcement funding by more than \$1 billion and prohibits the IRS from targeting Americans for exercising their First Amendment rights.

The bill also strengthens our defenses against foreign criminal networks. In addition to nearly \$300 million for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program, the bill strengthens the Treasury's counterterrorism and financial intelligence efforts, cutting off funding streams used by cartels, traffickers, and foreign bad actors.

□ 1450

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. LALOTA. Mr. Chairman, the FY26 FSGG bill reflects the values Americans sent us here to uphold. I urge support of the bill, and I thank the chairman for his leadership.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS).

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to a narrow-minded, shortsighted amendment that is going to be offered to this bill on the National Endowment for Democracy, prohibiting funding for that important organization.

By eliminating NED's appropriation, U.S.-based nonprofit organizations, local partners, and frontline democracy defenders in dangerous contexts will be put in immediate jeopardy, undermining efforts to support emerging democracies and those resisting authoritarian rule like the brave protesters in Iran.

In places like Nicaragua, Venezuela, Cuba, North Korea, Hong Kong, Tibet, Burma and, as I mentioned, Iran, NED provides vital resources for those advocating for freedom. This amendment would halt efforts to provide citizens with accurate information, exposing corruption and brutality of some of these regimes and kneecapping protesters who are pleading for freedom.

If we withdraw our support and abandon democracy defenders, we cede this ground to autocratic regimes which will eagerly step in to replace us and promote their own interests at our expense. This will devastate U.S. national security and the advancement of our democratic ideals.

Mr. Chairman, I urge all of my colleagues to reject this terrible amendment when it comes up and show the rest of the world we have not lost our minds nor lost our way.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. ALFORD), my very good friend and valued member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Chairman, today we are voting on a two-bill appropriations package that funds Financial Services and our National Security and State Department. This bill keeps the government running, protects America, and respects the taxpayer. This package contains two bills with real cuts, real security, and real governing, Mr. Chairman, not bloated omnibuses, not last-minute shutdown threats or games, but Members on both sides of the aisle who are actually doing the work line by line and in the open.

This package cuts nearly \$9 billion compared to last year. Financial Services is flat-funded. National Security and State are cut by a whopping 16 percent. It is proof that we can fund priorities without growing our government.

We rein in Washington by cutting IRS enforcement back to Trump 45-era levels. Chairman JOYCE blocked Democratic efforts to tie the administration's hands and help refocus spending so that taxpayer dollars only go where they actually make America safer.

Chairman DIAZ-BALART delivered DOGE-era USAID cuts while still funding national security investments. In fact, I was honored to help Chairman DIAZ-BALART retain some of these programs under the new banner of national security investment programs at

the State Department under the direction of Secretary Rubio.

The bottom line, sir, is if it is not having to do with our national security interests, we are not funding it. We fully fund CFIUS to stop foreign threats from buying up America, keep longstanding pro-life protections in place, and deliver a bill with no poison pills. This package keeps spending below the current continuing resolution and moves us closer to finishing all 12 appropriations bills. They said it couldn't be done. We are going to do it.

The bottom line is, this bill delivers three critical things: safety, strength, and freedom. Two bills, real cuts, real security, real governing, a bill so good the White House just endorsed it.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Chairman, this bill is so good, the White House just endorsed this bill, and I want to read the last paragraph: "The administration urges the Congress to support this fiscally responsible bill and looks forward to working with the Congress on the remaining appropriations bills to address key priorities and avoid another disastrous government shutdown."

Mr. Chairman, I along with Donald J. Trump, the White House, and the OMB Director urge my colleagues to vote for this funding bill. Let's get 'er done.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), my very good friend, the distinguished chairman of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, I thank Chairman COLE and Chairman JOYCE for their good work on our side of the aisle and the committee at large for producing this constructive, good appropriations bill.

I rise in support of the Financial Services and General Government and National Security, Department of State and Related Programs Appropriations Act.

This bill funds key government agencies that are focused on economic stability, fiscal responsibility, and national security. As chair of the House Financial Services Committee, I am proud that key provisions included in this bill were championed by our committee.

My bill, H.R. 1474, the International Nuclear Energy Financing Act, expands U.S. financing tools for civilian nuclear energy projects abroad, helping U.S. companies compete globally while promoting safe and reliable energy as an alternative energy source from opposing nations.

It requires the Treasury to advocate for nuclear energy assistance at the World Bank and other international financial institutions, including the establishment of Nuclear Energy Assistance Trust Funds.

Also included in this funding package is Congresswoman SALAZAR's H.R. 6892. This is a critical piece of the bill that authorizes a capital increase for the Inter-American Development Bank, IDB Invest, an arm of the Bank devoted to private-sector growth in Latin America. Empowering the IDB Invest helps expand opportunities for U.S. businesses and strengthens their economic partnership and footprint in Latin America and counters growing influence from our global competitors.

We cannot overlook also, Mr. Chairman, the importance of adequate funding for the Securities and Exchange Commission, which is included in this bill. Strong capital markets are essential to American economic leadership, and ensuring that the SEC has the resources, clear rules, and effective oversight to carry out its mission is essential.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for his leadership. I appreciate the time today, and I urge all my colleagues to vote "yes."

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER), my very good friend and classmate.

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this appropriations bill, and I support that this bill invests in the National Endowment for Democracy.

During my time in Congress, I have worked very closely with the National Endowment for Democracy's executive director, Damon Wilson, who is a great leader in democratic efforts throughout the world, and I can attest to the important work done under his leadership.

The National Endowment for Democracy is a critical tool for ensuring that prodemocracy movements have the resources they need to counter authoritarianism and confront human rights abuses. Countries such as Ukraine, Bosnia, and Georgia face constant pressure and interference from Russia, and the National Endowment for Democracy is on the front lines of efforts to ensure democracy and Western values prevail.

Additionally, the National Endowment for Democracy does important work to counter hostile, authoritarian regimes like the Chinese Communist Party and the Iranian regime. It is important for us to support this American institution and organization, which is based here in Washington, D.C., that defends our interests around the world in some of the most challenging environments.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this American-first legislation.

□ 1500

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chair, I think it is fair to say that many within this institution and

also outside of the institution thought that we could not get an appropriations process in the U.S. Congress back on track, that we would be unable to pass appropriations bills, that we would face another potential government shutdown, and that we could not make the process work in the way that it has historically worked, which is Democrats and Republicans coming together to hammer out bills that meet the needs of the American people and do this every single year, which it has done historically.

In a negotiation, no one gets everything that they want. You compromise for a greater good, and you need willing partners to participate in that effort.

I believe that what we have done here is to show the naysayers that by entrusting appropriations bills to appropriators, we could get the job done. That is what we are doing with six bills already passed and signed and two bills that we will pass today. That is 8 of the 12 appropriations bills, and I believe we are on track to pass all 12 bills by January 30.

Now, if we do not come to an agreement, there are two options. The first option is a continuing resolution, which we can all conclude is no way to run a government. Quite frankly, for me personally, I don't want to turn over the power of the Appropriations Committee to any executive, Democratic or Republican. I believe that the power of the purse resides within the Congress. The second option is a shutdown, which, as we know, is the worst of all possible outcomes.

It hurts the American people, and it really shortchanges the American people. It puts them at risk. It may satisfy a need or an urge that someone here has, but it doesn't reflect well on what happens to the American people. I think we have shown the naysayers that it can be done.

Mr. Chair, I will compliment the chair of the full committee for understanding the need to reassert the constitutional power of the purse entrusted to the Congress through the Appropriations Committee and that we do have to hammer out the bills in a civil way; not for the purposes of the process but for what the consequences are of these 12 bills and the services that they provide to the American people. Whether it is agriculture in rural America, whether it is education and the ability of children to be able to succeed, or whether it is healthcare or transportation, which, in this case, is our role in the world and how we preserve our national security, what we do with our financial circumstances, what we do with our community development of financial institutions to help local communities be able to thrive economically, that is what is within the bills.

It is not just a process. It is the content of these efforts which make that difference and provide what government is here to do: opportunity for peo-

ple to be able to succeed, to be able to thrive, and to be able to take care of themselves and their families.

Mr. Chair, the strategy and the strength of the Appropriations Committee and its work on behalf of the American people are the heartbeat of the U.S. Government. I am proud to support the bipartisan, bicameral bill that we have fashioned and, again, give credit to both our Republican chairs and our Democratic ranking members for the great work and their negotiating skills to get it done, and to the staff, above all. I am sorry to other staffs, but the Appropriations staff is second to none. They keep our names on the door. They make it possible for these bills to pass.

Mr. Chair, I will just say it is a good package. It reasserts Congress' power of the purse. It does rein in the administration, and it does, for me, protect key Democratic priorities.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support these bills today and to move forward as we continue to look at the next several bills that we have coming up so that we can, by January 30, pass all the appropriations bills and make a difference for the American people.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chair, I begin by, number one, thanking my very good friend, the ranking member of the full committee. As I said in my opening statement, this is a process, and we are a long way into the process now, thanks, in large part, to her efforts and certainly the efforts of the ranking members and chairs of the two committees whose legislative work we are considering today.

It is important to recognize that these bills together reduce funding. They actually reduce funding. A CR would actually cost us more. They also update, refine, and change language in some cases that is 2 and 3 years old and is simply out of date with the current circumstances.

If we were to fail to pass these bills in these respective areas, then that language would remain intact. I think it is important to recognize that we were able to come to agreements in this way simply because we have a common commitment to a set of principles and a process that really isn't partisan in nature.

I know my friend, Ms. DELAURO, and I know her colleagues believe very much in the Article I power of Congress. We assert that power by passing appropriations bills. I commend my friends for working with us to do that.

I know my friends also believe very deeply in the importance and the power of the Appropriations Committee. So do I. The fact is, we know that to get our job done, at the end of the day, it is going to have to be bipartisan and bicameral. A lot of people are going to have to move or give up some things that they feel very strongly about for the greater good of making sure that

the Government of the United States is appropriately funded. We do it in a way that, again, as my good friend Mr. HOYER said, it is not the bill any of us would have written individually, but the point is, it is a collaborative effort of give and take that has produced something that the vast majority of us can and will vote for today.

This is eight bills into this process. We have a big job in the few days ahead of us till the end of the month, but I share my friend the ranking member's confidence that we can get that job done and that we can be back here and find a way to put all these bills in front of this Chamber for their consideration and also pass them and make sure the Government of the United States is funded on a bipartisan, bicameral basis through the balance of this fiscal year.

Mr. Chair, I share my friend's pride in the product in front of us. I know if she got to write it all by herself, it would look a little bit different. She knows if I got to write it all by myself, it would look different. The point is, this is one we got to write together with give and take, and I am very proud that this committee got every one of its bills out of committee, sat down and worked with our colleagues in the other Chamber on both sides of the aisle, and has produced a product that we know we have broad consensus on.

Mr. Chair, I will end by commending all those involved. My friend, Ms. DELAURO, always makes a point of how important the staff is in this process, and that is absolutely true. While a lot of people were celebrating the holidays, and appropriately so, that wasn't true if you worked on the Appropriations staff, unless you were one of the lucky three that got their bills done last year. They had a merry Christmas.

Everybody else was working through the Christmas holidays to produce these products. It is enormously complex. There is a lot of work involved, an extraordinary amount of work for the staff. I share my friend's pride in their efforts and gratitude for their success.

Mr. Chair, I urge the passage of H.R. 7006. I will also remind everyone that it is not quite done. We have a lot to do in the next few days ahead of us, but this helps set the precedent, helps move the process along, and gives us a much better chance of success as we deal with these final, critical bills. It will make sure that we both avoid a shutdown and give the American people assurance that the government will be functional, operational, and working in a bipartisan, bicameral process between now and September 30 of this year.

Mr. Chair, I urge the passage of the legislation before us, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1510

The Acting CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

The bill shall be considered as read.
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7006

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Financial Services and General Government and National Security, Department of State, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2026”.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.
- Sec. 3. References.
- Sec. 4. Explanatory statement.
- Sec. 5. Statement of appropriations.
- Sec. 6. Payment to widows and heirs of deceased Members of Congress.

DIVISION A—FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026

Title I—Department of the Treasury
Title II—Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President

Title III—The Judiciary
Title IV—District of Columbia
Title V—Independent Agencies
Title VI—General Provisions—This Act
Title VII—General Provisions—Government-wide
Title VIII—General Provisions—District of Columbia

DIVISION B—NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026

Title I—Department of State and Related Programs
Title II—Administration of Assistance
Title III—Bilateral Economic Assistance
Title IV—International Security Assistance
Title V—Multilateral Assistance
Title VI—Export and Investment Assistance
Title VII—General Provisions

DIVISION C—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

SEC. 4. EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

The explanatory statement regarding this Act, printed in the House section of the Congressional Record on or about January 14, 2026, and submitted by the chair of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, shall have the same effect with respect to the allocation of funds and implementation of divisions A and B of this Act as if it were a joint explanatory statement of a committee of conference.

SEC. 5. STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The following sums in this Act are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026.

SEC. 6. PAYMENT TO WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF DECEASED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

For payment to Jill Marie LaMalfa, widow of Douglas L. LaMalfa, late a Representative from the State of California, \$174,000.

DIVISION A—FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Departmental Offices including operation and maintenance of the Treasury Building and Freedman’s Bank Building; hire of passenger

motor vehicles; maintenance, repairs, and improvements of, and purchase of commercial insurance policies for, real properties leased or owned overseas, when necessary for the performance of official business; executive direction program activities; international affairs and economic policy activities; domestic finance and tax policy activities, including technical assistance to State, local, and territorial entities; and Treasury-wide management policies and programs activities, \$287,576,000: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading—

(1) not to exceed \$1,350,000 is for official reception and representation expenses of which \$1,000,000 is available until January 30, 2027, for hosting the G20 Financial Summit;

(2) not to exceed \$258,000 is for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary’s certificate; and

(3) not to exceed \$42,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027, for—

(A) the Treasury-wide Financial Statement Audit and Internal Control Program;

(B) information technology modernization requirements;

(C) the audit, oversight, and administration of the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund;

(D) the development and implementation of programs within the Office of Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure Protection, including entering into cooperative agreements;

(E) operations and maintenance of facilities; and

(F) international operations.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, \$21,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the chairperson of the Committee may transfer such amounts to any department or agency represented on the Committee (including the Department of the Treasury) subject to advance notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That the Department shall submit a report with the notification describing the amount of the transfer, the purpose of the transfer, and the receiving agency: *Provided further*, That amounts so transferred shall remain available until expended for expenses of implementing section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C. 4565), and shall be available in addition to any other funds available to any department or agency: *Provided further*, That fees authorized by section 721(p) of such Act shall be credited to this appropriation as offsetting collections: *Provided further*, That the total amount appropriated under this heading from the general fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2026, so as to result in a total appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$0.

OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the necessary expenses of the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence to safeguard the financial system against illicit use and to combat rogue nations, terrorist facilitators, weapons of mass destruction proliferators, human rights abusers, money launderers, drug kingpins, and other national security threats, \$237,662,000, of which not less than \$3,000,000 shall be available for addressing human rights violations and cor-

ruption, including activities authorized by the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656 note): *Provided*, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading, up to \$16,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027.

CYBERSECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACCOUNT

For salaries and expenses for enhanced cybersecurity for systems operated by the Department of the Treasury, \$59,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028: *Provided*, That such funds shall supplement and not supplant any other amounts made available to the Treasury offices and bureaus for cybersecurity: *Provided further*, That of the total amount made available under this heading \$6,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses for the Treasury Chief Information Officer to provide oversight of the investments made under this heading: *Provided further*, That such funds shall supplement and not supplant any other amounts made available to the Treasury Chief Information Officer.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE SYSTEMS AND CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For development and acquisition of automatic data processing equipment, software, and services and for repairs and renovations to buildings owned by the Department of the Treasury, \$11,007,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028: *Provided*, That these funds shall be transferred to accounts and in amounts as necessary to satisfy the requirements of the Department’s offices, bureaus, and other organizations: *Provided further*, That this transfer authority shall be in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be used to support or supplement “Internal Revenue Service—Technology and Operations Support” or “Internal Revenue Service—Business Systems Modernization”.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code, \$48,389,000, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature, to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Inspector General of the Treasury; of which up to \$2,800,000 to remain available until September 30, 2027, shall be for audits and investigations conducted pursuant to section 1608 of the Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012 (33 U.S.C. 1321 note); and of which not to exceed \$1,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration in carrying out chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code, including purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)); and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Inspector General for Tax Administration; \$165,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027; of which not to exceed \$6,000,000 shall be available for official travel expenses; of which not to exceed \$500,000 shall be available for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature, to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Inspector General for Tax Administration; and of which not to exceed \$1,500 shall

be available for official reception and representation expenses.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and training expenses of non-Federal and foreign government personnel to attend meetings and training concerned with domestic and foreign financial intelligence activities, law enforcement, and financial regulation; services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; not to exceed \$25,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for assistance to Federal law enforcement agencies, with or without reimbursement, \$185,193,000, of which not to exceed \$55,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2028.

BUREAU OF THE FISCAL SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of operations of the Bureau of the Fiscal Service, \$391,109,000; of which not to exceed \$8,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028, is for information systems modernization initiatives; and of which \$5,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

In addition, \$242,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to reimburse administrative and personnel expenses for financial management of the Fund, as authorized by section 1012 of Public Law 101-380.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE
BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of carrying out section 1111 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$157,795,000; of which not to exceed \$6,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses; and of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for cooperative research and development programs for laboratory services; and provision of laboratory assistance to State and local agencies with or without reimbursement: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, \$5,000,000 shall be for the costs of accelerating the processing of formula and label applications: *Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, \$5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028, shall be for the costs associated with enforcement of and education regarding the trade practice provisions of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (27 U.S.C. 201 et seq.).

UNITED STATES MINT

UNITED STATES MINT PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FUND

Pursuant to section 5136 of title 31, United States Code, the United States Mint is provided funding through the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund for costs associated with the production of circulating coins, numismatic coins, and protective services, including both operating expenses and capital investments: *Provided*, That the aggregate amount of new liabilities and obligations incurred during fiscal year 2026 under such section 5136 for circulating coinage and protective service capital investments of the United States Mint shall not exceed \$50,000,000.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL
INSTITUTIONS FUND

To carry out the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994 (subtitle A of title I of Public Law 103-325), including services authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for EX-III,

\$324,000,000. Of the amount appropriated under this heading—

(1) not less than \$188,000,000, notwithstanding section 108(e) of Public Law 103-325 (12 U.S.C. 4707(e)) with regard to Small and/or Emerging Community Development Financial Institutions Assistance awards, is available until September 30, 2027, for financial assistance and technical assistance under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 108(a)(1), respectively, of Public Law 103-325 (12 U.S.C. 4707(a)(1)(A) and (B)), of which up to \$1,600,000 may be available for training and outreach under section 109 of Public Law 103-325 (12 U.S.C. 4708), of which up to \$3,153,750 may be used for the cost of direct loans, of which up to \$10,000,000, notwithstanding subsection (d) of section 108 of Public Law 103-325 (12 U.S.C. 4707(d)), may be available to provide financial assistance, technical assistance, training, and outreach to community development financial institutions to expand investments that benefit individuals with disabilities, and of which up to \$2,000,000 shall be for the Economic Mobility Corps to be operated in conjunction with the Corporation for National and Community Service, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 12571: *Provided*, That the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed \$25,000,000: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this paragraph, excluding those made to community development financial institutions to expand investments that benefit individuals with disabilities and those made to community development financial institutions that serve populations living in persistent poverty counties, the CDFI Fund shall prioritize Financial Assistance awards to organizations that invest and lend in high-poverty areas: *Provided further*, That for purposes of this section, the term “high-poverty area” means any census tract with a poverty rate of at least 20 percent as measured by the 2016-2020 5-year data series available from the American Community Survey of the Bureau of the Census for all States and Puerto Rico or with a poverty rate of at least 20 percent as measured by the 2020 Island Areas Decennial Census data for any territory or possession of the United States;

(2) not less than \$28,000,000, notwithstanding section 108(e) of Public Law 103-325 (12 U.S.C. 4707(e)), is available until September 30, 2027, for financial assistance, technical assistance, training, and outreach programs designed to benefit Native American, Native Hawaiian, and Alaska Native communities and provided primarily through qualified community development lender organizations with experience and expertise in community development banking and lending in Indian country, Native American organizations, Tribes and Tribal organizations, and other suitable providers;

(3) not less than \$40,000,000 is available until September 30, 2027, for the Bank Enterprise Award program;

(4) not less than \$24,000,000, notwithstanding subsections (d) and (e) of section 108 of Public Law 103-325 (12 U.S.C. 4707(d) and (e)), is available until September 30, 2027, for a Healthy Food Financing Initiative to provide financial assistance, technical assistance, training, and outreach to community development financial institutions for the purpose of offering affordable financing and technical assistance to expand the availability of healthy food options in distressed communities;

(5) not less than \$9,000,000 is available until September 30, 2027, to provide grants for loan

loss reserve funds and to provide technical assistance for small dollar loan programs under section 122 of Public Law 103-325 (12 U.S.C. 4719): *Provided*, That sections 108(d) and 122(b)(2) of such Public Law shall not apply to the provision of such grants and technical assistance;

(6) not less than \$35,000,000 is available for administrative expenses, including administration of CDFI Fund programs and the New Markets Tax Credit Program, of which not less than \$1,000,000 is for the development of tools to better assess and inform CDFI investment performance and CDFI program impacts, and up to \$300,000 is for administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program; and

(7) during fiscal year 2026, none of the funds available under this heading are available for the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of commitments to guarantee bonds and notes under section 114A of the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 4713a): *Provided*, That commitments to guarantee bonds and notes under such section 114A shall not exceed \$500,000,000: *Provided further*, That such section 114A shall remain in effect until December 31, 2027: *Provided further*, That of the funds awarded under this heading, except those provided for the Economic Mobility Corps, not less than 10 percent shall be used for awards that support investments that serve populations living in persistent poverty counties: *Provided further*, That for the purposes of this paragraph and paragraph (1), the term “persistent poverty counties” means any county, including county equivalent areas in Puerto Rico, that has had 20 percent or more of its population living in poverty over the past 30 years, as measured by the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses and the 2016-2020 5-year data series available from the American Community Survey of the Bureau of the Census or any other territory or possession of the United States that has had 20 percent or more of its population living in poverty over the past 30 years, as measured by the 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2020 Island Areas Decennial Censuses, or equivalent data, of the Bureau of the Census.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

TAXPAYER SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service to provide taxpayer services, including pre-filing assistance and education, filing and account services, taxpayer advocacy services, and other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner, \$3,036,606,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$186,000,000 of the amounts provided under this heading shall remain available until September 30, 2027, of which not less than \$12,000,000 shall be for the Tax Counseling for the Elderly Program; not less than \$28,000,000 shall be available for low-income taxpayer clinic grants, including grants to individual clinics of up to \$200,000; and not less than \$46,000,000 shall be available for the Community Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Matching Grants Program for tax return preparation assistance: *Provided further*, That not less than \$271,200,000 of the amounts provided under this heading shall be available for operating expenses of the Taxpayer Advocate Service, of which not less than \$7,000,000 shall be for identity theft and refund fraud casework.

ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses for tax enforcement activities of the Internal Revenue Service to determine and collect owed taxes, to provide legal and litigation support, to conduct criminal investigations, to enforce

criminal statutes related to violations of internal revenue laws and other financial crimes, to purchase and hire passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)), and to provide other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner, \$4,999,000,000; of which not to exceed \$250,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027; of which not less than \$60,257,000 shall be for the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement program; and of which not to exceed \$35,000,000 shall be for investigative technology for the Criminal Investigation Division: *Provided*, That the amount made available for investigative technology for the Criminal Investigation Division shall be in addition to amounts made available for the Criminal Investigation Division under the "Technology and Operations Support" heading.

TECHNOLOGY AND OPERATIONS SUPPORT

For necessary expenses to operate the Internal Revenue Service to support taxpayer services and enforcement programs, including rent payments; facilities services; printing; postage; physical security; headquarters and other IRS-wide administration activities; research and statistics of income; telecommunications; information technology development, enhancement, operations, maintenance and security; the hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)); the operations of the Internal Revenue Service Oversight Board; and other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner; \$3,159,759,000, of which not to exceed \$275,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027; of which not to exceed \$10,000,000 shall remain available until expended for acquisition of equipment and construction, repair and renovation of facilities; of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2028, for research; and of which not to exceed \$20,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter, the Internal Revenue Service shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, and the Comptroller General of the United States detailing each major investment in the Internal Revenue Service's information technology portfolio, including projection management dashboard; short, plain language summaries describing the investment's planned total expenditures, development start and end dates, schedule of deliverables between the start and end dates, scope, and results; the actual deliverables, expenditures, and results from the prior quarter; the estimated deliverables, expenditures, and results for the upcoming quarter; risks and mitigation strategies associated with ongoing work; reasons for any cost or schedule variances and any planned cost, schedule, and scope as a consequence; and the cumulative and annual costs since the start date, estimated total and annual operation and maintenance costs, and an explanation of how the investment fulfills the Internal Revenue Service's information technology objectives and goals: *Provided further*, That the Internal Revenue Service shall include, in its budget justification for fiscal year 2027, a summary of cost and schedule performance information for its major information technology systems.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 101. Not to exceed 5 percent of any funds made available to the Internal Revenue Service in this Act or any other provi-

sion of law may be transferred to any other Internal Revenue Service appropriation upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 102. The Internal Revenue Service shall maintain an employee training program, which shall include the following topics: taxpayers' rights, dealing courteously with taxpayers, cross-cultural relations, ethics, and the impartial application of tax law.

SEC. 103. The Internal Revenue Service shall institute and enforce policies and procedures that will safeguard the confidentiality of taxpayer information and protect taxpayers against identity theft.

SEC. 104. Funds made available by this or any other Act to the Internal Revenue Service shall be available for improved facilities and increased staffing to provide sufficient and effective 1-800 help line service for taxpayers. The Commissioner shall continue to make improvements to the Internal Revenue Service 1-800 help line service a priority and allocate resources necessary to enhance the response time to taxpayer communications, particularly with regard to victims of tax-related crimes.

SEC. 105. The Internal Revenue Service shall issue a notice of confirmation of any address change relating to an employer making employment tax payments, and such notice shall be sent to both the employer's former and new address and an officer or employee of the Internal Revenue Service shall give special consideration to an offer-in-compromise from a taxpayer who has been the victim of fraud by a third party payroll tax preparer.

SEC. 106. None of the funds made available under this Act may be used by the Internal Revenue Service to target citizens of the United States for exercising any right guaranteed under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 107. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Internal Revenue Service to target groups for regulatory scrutiny based on their ideological beliefs.

SEC. 108. None of funds made available by this Act to the Internal Revenue Service shall be obligated or expended on conferences that do not adhere to the procedures, verification processes, documentation requirements, and policies issued by the Chief Financial Officer, Human Capital Office, and Agency-Wide Shared Services as a result of the recommendations in the report published on May 31, 2013, by the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration entitled "Review of the August 2010 Small Business/Self-Employed Division's Conference in Anaheim, California" (Reference Number 2013-10-037).

SEC. 109. None of the funds made available in this Act to the Internal Revenue Service may be obligated or expended—

(1) to make a payment to any employee under a bonus, award, or recognition program; or

(2) under any hiring or personnel selection process with respect to re-hiring a former employee; unless such program or process takes into account the conduct and Federal tax compliance of such employee or former employee.

SEC. 110. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to confidentiality and disclosure of returns and return information).

SEC. 111. The Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary's delegate) may use the funds made available in this Act, subject to such policies as the Secretary (or the Secretary's delegate) may establish, to utilize direct hire authority to recruit and appoint qualified applicants, without regard to any notice or

preference requirements, directly to positions in the competitive service to process backlogged tax returns and return information.

SEC. 112. Notwithstanding section 1344 of title 31, United States Code, funds appropriated to the Internal Revenue Service in this Act may be used to provide passenger carrier transportation and protection between the Commissioner of Internal Revenue's residence and place of employment.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 113. Appropriations to the Department of the Treasury in this Act shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901), including maintenance, repairs, and cleaning; purchase of insurance for official motor vehicles operated in foreign countries; purchase of motor vehicles without regard to the general purchase price limitations for vehicles purchased and used overseas for the current fiscal year; entering into contracts with the Department of State for the furnishing of health and medical services to employees and their dependents serving in foreign countries; and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

SEC. 114. Not to exceed 2 percent of any appropriations in this title made available under the headings "Departmental Offices—Salaries and Expenses", "Office of Inspector General", "Financial Crimes Enforcement Network", "Bureau of the Fiscal Service", and "Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau" may be transferred between such appropriations upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That no transfer under this section may increase or decrease any such appropriation by more than 2 percent.

SEC. 115. Not to exceed 2 percent of any appropriation made available in this Act to the Internal Revenue Service may be transferred to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration's appropriation upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That no transfer may increase or decrease any such appropriation by more than 2 percent.

SEC. 116. None of the funds appropriated in this Act or otherwise available to the Department of the Treasury or the Bureau of Engraving and Printing may be used to redesign the \$1 Federal Reserve note.

SEC. 117. The Secretary of the Treasury may transfer funds from the "Bureau of the Fiscal Service—Salaries and Expenses" to the Debt Collection Fund as necessary to cover the costs of debt collection: *Provided*, That such amounts shall be reimbursed to such salaries and expenses account from debt collections received in the Debt Collection Fund.

SEC. 118. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used by the United States Mint to construct or operate any museum without the explicit approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House Committee on Financial Services, and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SEC. 119. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act or source to the Department of the Treasury, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the United States Mint, individually or collectively, may be used to consolidate any or all functions of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the United States Mint without the explicit approval of

the House Committee on Financial Services; the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 120. Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for the Department of the Treasury's intelligence or intelligence related activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2026 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026.

SEC. 121. Not to exceed \$5,000 shall be made available from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing's Industrial Revolving Fund for necessary official reception and representation expenses.

SEC. 122. The Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a Capital Investment Plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 30 days following the submission of the annual budget submitted by the President: *Provided*, That such Capital Investment Plan shall include capital investment spending from all accounts within the Department of the Treasury, including but not limited to the Department-wide Systems and Capital Investment Programs account, Treasury Franchise Fund account, and the Treasury Forfeiture Fund account: *Provided further*, That such Capital Investment Plan shall include expenditures occurring in previous fiscal years for each capital investment project that has not been fully completed.

SEC. 123. During fiscal year 2026—

(1) none of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used by the Department of the Treasury, including the Internal Revenue Service, to issue, revise, or finalize any regulation, revenue ruling, or other guidance not limited to a particular taxpayer relating to the standard which is used to determine whether an organization is operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare for purposes of section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (including the proposed regulations published at 78 Fed. Reg. 71535 (November 29, 2013)); and

(2) the standard and definitions as in effect on January 1, 2010, which are used to make such determinations shall apply after the date of the enactment of this Act for purposes of determining status under section 501(c)(4) of such Code of organizations created on, before, or after such date.

SEC. 124. Within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit an itemized report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the amount of total funds charged to each office by the Franchise Fund including the amount charged for each service provided by the Franchise Fund to each office, a detailed description of the services, a detailed explanation of how each charge for each service is calculated, and a description of the role customers have in governing in the Franchise Fund.

SEC. 125. (a) Not later than 60 days after the end of each quarter, the Office of Financial Research shall submit reports on their activities to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

(b) The reports required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) the obligations made during the previous quarter by object class, office, and activity;

(2) the estimated obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year by object class, office, and activity;

(3) the number of full-time equivalents within each office during the previous quarter;

(4) the estimated number of full-time equivalents within each office for the remainder of the fiscal year; and

(5) actions taken to achieve the goals, objectives, and performance measures of each office.

(c) At the request of any such Committees specified in subsection (a), the Office of Financial Research shall make officials available to testify on the contents of the reports required under subsection (a).

SEC. 126. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available in this Act for the Department of the Treasury may be transferred to the Department's information technology system modernization and working capital fund (IT WCF), as authorized by section 1077(b)(1) of title X of division A of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91), for the purposes specified in section 1077(b)(3) of such Act, upon the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That amounts transferred to the IT WCF under this section shall remain available for obligation through September 30, 2029.

SEC. 127. Amounts made available under section 601(f)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 801(f)(3)) shall be available for any necessary expenses of the Department of the Treasury Office of Inspector General with respect to section 601 of that Act, subtitle A of title V of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, and section 3201 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes.

SEC. 128. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to issue a report to Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House Committee on Financial Services, and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act on the authorities used to establish the Strategic Bitcoin Reserve and U.S. Digital Asset Stockpile, the impact the reserve and/or stockpile has on the Treasury Forfeiture Fund (TFF) including specific impacts on funding for law enforcement and compensation for victims of crime, a description of how Bitcoin and digital assets would appear on the Federal government's balance sheet including on TFF monthly reports, and all third party contractors responsible for the custody of the assets.

SEC. 129. Not later than 20 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than 20 days after the end of the month thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

This title may be cited as the "Department of the Treasury Appropriations Act, 2026".

TITLE II

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the White House as authorized by law, including not to exceed \$3,850,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 105; subsistence expenses as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 105, which shall be expended and accounted for as provided in that section; hire of passenger

motor vehicles, and travel (not to exceed \$100,000 to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 103); and not to exceed \$19,000 for official reception and representation expenses, to be available for allocation within the Executive Office of the President; and for necessary expenses of the Office of Policy Development, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 107, \$78,904,000.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Executive Residence at the White House, \$15,453,000, to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 105, 109, 110, and 112-114.

REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES

For the reimbursable expenses of the Executive Residence at the White House, such sums as may be necessary: *Provided*, That all reimbursable operating expenses of the Executive Residence shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, such amount for reimbursable operating expenses shall be the exclusive authority of the Executive Residence to incur obligations and to receive offsetting collections, for such expenses: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall require each person sponsoring a reimbursable political event to pay in advance an amount equal to the estimated cost of the event, and all such advance payments shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall require the national committee of the political party of the President to maintain on deposit \$25,000, to be separately accounted for and available for expenses relating to reimbursable political events sponsored by such committee during such fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall ensure that a written notice of any amount owed for a reimbursable operating expense under this paragraph is submitted to the person owing such amount within 60 days after such expense is incurred, and that such amount is collected within 30 days after the submission of such notice: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall charge interest and assess penalties and other charges on any such amount that is not reimbursed within such 30 days, in accordance with the interest and penalty provisions applicable to an outstanding debt on a United States Government claim under 31 U.S.C. 3717: *Provided further*, That each such amount that is reimbursed, and any accompanying interest and charges, shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall prepare and submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, by not later than 90 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Act, a report setting forth the reimbursable operating expenses of the Executive Residence during the preceding fiscal year, including the total amount of such expenses, the amount of such total that consists of reimbursable official and ceremonial events, the amount of such total that consists of reimbursable political events, and the portion of each such amount that has been reimbursed as of the date of the report: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall maintain a system for the tracking of expenses related to reimbursable events within the Executive Residence that includes a standard for the classification of any such expense as political or nonpolitical: *Provided further*, That no provision of this paragraph may be construed to exempt the Executive Residence from any other applicable requirement of subchapter I or II of chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code.

WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION

For the repair, alteration, and improvement of the Executive Residence at the White House pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 105(d), \$2,475,000, to remain available until expended, for required maintenance, resolution of safety and health issues, and continued preventative maintenance.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Council of Economic Advisers in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1021 et seq.), \$4,854,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Security Council and the Homeland Security Council, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$19,000,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Administration, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 107, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$114,308,000, of which not to exceed \$12,800,000 shall remain available until expended for continued modernization of information resources within the Executive Office of the President.

In addition, \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended, for security and continuity of operations improvements for the Executive Office of the President, in addition to other amounts otherwise available for such purposes.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Management and Budget, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, to carry out the provisions of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, and to prepare and submit the budget of the United States Government, in accordance with section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, \$129,000,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000 shall be available for official representation expenses: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Office of Management and Budget may be used for the purpose of reviewing any agricultural marketing orders or any activities or regulations under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.): *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available for the Office of Management and Budget by this Act may be expended for the altering of the transcript of actual testimony of witnesses, except for testimony of officials of the Office of Management and Budget, before the Committees on Appropriations or their subcommittees: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available for the Office of Management and Budget by this Act may be expended for the altering of the annual work plan developed by the Corps of Engineers for submission to the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this or prior Acts shall be used, directly or indirectly, by the Office of Management and Budget, for evaluating or determining if water resource project or study reports submitted by the Chief of Engineers acting through the Secretary of the Army are in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and requirements relevant to the Civil Works water resource planning process: *Provided further*, That the Office of Management and Budget shall have not more

than 60 days in which to perform budgetary policy reviews of water resource matters on which the Chief of Engineers has reported: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall notify the appropriate authorizing and appropriating committees when the 60-day review is initiated: *Provided further*, That if water resource reports have not been transmitted to the appropriate authorizing and appropriating committees within 15 days after the end of the Office of Management and Budget review period based on the notification from the Director, Congress shall assume Office of Management and Budget concurrence with the report and act accordingly: *Provided further*, That no later than 14 days after the submission of the budget of the United States Government for fiscal year 2027, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall make publicly available on a website a tabular list for each agency that submits budget justification materials (as defined in section 3 of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006) that shall include, at minimum, the name of the agency, the date on which the budget justification materials of the agency were submitted to Congress, and a uniform resource locator where the budget justification materials are published on the website of the agency.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL CYBER DIRECTOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the National Cyber Director, as authorized by section 1752 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283), \$20,000,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of National Drug Control Policy; for research activities pursuant to the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998, as amended; not to exceed \$10,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for participation in joint projects or in the provision of services on matters of mutual interest with nonprofit, research, or public organizations or agencies, with or without reimbursement, \$21,785,000: *Provided*, That the Office is authorized to accept, hold, administer, and utilize gifts, both real and personal, public and private, without fiscal year limitation, for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Office.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of National Drug Control Policy's High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, \$298,579,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, for drug control activities consistent with the approved strategy for each of the designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas ("HIDTAs"), of which not less than 51 percent shall be transferred to State and local entities for drug control activities and shall be obligated not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act: *Provided*, That up to 49 percent may be transferred to Federal agencies and departments in amounts determined by the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, of which up to \$4,000,000 may be used for auditing services and associated activities and \$3,000,000 shall be for the Grants Management System for use by the Office of National Drug Control Policy: *Provided further*, That any unex-

pended funds obligated prior to fiscal year 2024 may be used for any other approved activities of that HIDTA, subject to reprogramming requirements: *Provided further*, That each HIDTA designated as of September 30, 2025, shall be funded at not less than the fiscal year 2025 base level, unless the Director submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate justification for changes to those levels based on clearly articulated priorities and published Office of National Drug Control Policy performance measures of effectiveness: *Provided further*, That the Director shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the initial allocation of fiscal year 2026 funding among HIDTAs not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, and shall notify the Committees of planned uses of discretionary HIDTA funding, as determined in consultation with the HIDTA Directors, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds so transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein and upon notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For other drug control activities authorized by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 and the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998, as amended, \$136,150,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be available as follows: \$109,000,000 for the Drug-Free Communities Program, of which not more than \$12,780,000 is for administrative expenses, and of which \$2,500,000 shall be made available as directed by section 4 of Public Law 107-82, as amended by section 8204 of Public Law 115-271; \$3,000,000 for drug court training and technical assistance; \$14,000,000 for anti-doping activities; up to \$3,700,000 for the United States membership dues to the World Anti-Doping Agency; \$1,250,000 for the Model Acts Program; and \$5,200,000 for activities authorized by section 103 of Public Law 114-198: *Provided*, That amounts made available under this heading may be transferred to other Federal departments and agencies to carry out such activities: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall, not fewer than 30 days prior to obligating funds under this heading for United States membership dues to the World Anti-Doping Agency, submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a spending plan and explanation of the proposed uses of these funds: *Provided further*, That such plan shall include the results of an audit of the World Anti-Doping Agency to be conducted by external anti-doping experts and experienced independent auditors that demonstrate the World Anti-Doping Agency's Executive Committee and Foundation are operating consistent with their duties.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

For expenses necessary to enable the President to meet unanticipated needs, in furtherance of the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year, as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 108, \$990,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OVERSIGHT AND REFORM

For necessary expenses for the furtherance of integrated, efficient, secure, and effective uses of information technology in the Federal Government, \$8,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to enable the Vice President to provide assistance to the President in connection with specially assigned functions; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 106, including subsistence expenses as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 106, which shall be expended and accounted for as provided in that section; and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$6,015,000.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
OPERATING EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the care, operation, refurnishing, improvement, and to the extent not otherwise provided for, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the official residence of the Vice President; the hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$90,000 pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 106(b)(2), \$318,000: *Provided*, That advances, repayments, or transfers from this appropriation may be made to any department or agency for expenses of carrying out such activities.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 201. From funds made available in this Act under the headings “The White House”, “Executive Residence at the White House”, “White House Repair and Restoration”, “Council of Economic Advisers”, “National Security Council and Homeland Security Council”, “Office of Administration”, “Special Assistance to the President”, and “Official Residence of the Vice President”, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (or such other officer as the President may designate in writing) may, with advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, transfer not to exceed 10 percent of any such appropriation to any other such appropriation, to be merged with and available for the same time and for the same purposes as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided*, That the amount of an appropriation shall not be increased by more than 50 percent by such transfers: *Provided further*, That no amount shall be transferred from “Special Assistance to the President” or “Official Residence of the Vice President” without the approval of the Vice President.

SEC. 202. (a) During fiscal year 2026, any Executive order or Presidential memorandum issued or revoked by the President shall be accompanied by a written statement from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget on the budgetary impact, including costs, benefits, and revenues, of such order or memorandum.

(b) Any such statement shall include—

(1) a narrative summary of the budgetary impact of such order or memorandum on the Federal Government;

(2) the impact on mandatory and discretionary obligations and outlays as the result of such order or memorandum, listed by Federal agency, for each year in the 5-fiscal-year period beginning in fiscal year 2026; and

(3) the impact on revenues of the Federal Government as the result of such order or memorandum over the 5-fiscal-year period beginning in fiscal year 2026.

(c) If an Executive order or Presidential memorandum is issued during fiscal year 2026 due to a national emergency, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may issue the statement required by subsection (a) not later than 15 days after the date that such order or memorandum is issued.

(d) The requirement for cost estimates for Presidential memoranda shall only apply for

Presidential memoranda estimated to have a regulatory cost in excess of \$100,000,000.

SEC. 203. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall issue a memorandum to all Federal departments, agencies, and corporations directing compliance with the provisions in title VII of this Act.

SEC. 204. For an additional amount for “Office of National Drug Control Policy, Salaries and Expenses”, \$7,071,000, which shall be for initiatives in the amounts and for the projects specified in the table that appears under the heading “Administrative Provisions—Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President” in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act): *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by this section may be transferred for any other purpose.

This title may be cited as the “Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2026”.

TITLE III
THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the operation of the Supreme Court, as required by law, excluding care of the building and grounds, including purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343 and 1344; not to exceed \$10,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for miscellaneous expenses, to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, \$135,127,000, of which \$1,500,000 shall remain available until expended.

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary under current law for the salaries of the chief justice and associate justices of the court.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon the Architect by 40 U.S.C. 6111 and 6112 under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$11,437,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE
FEDERAL CIRCUIT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of officers and employees, and for necessary expenses of the court, as authorized by law, \$36,735,000.

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary under current law for the salaries of the chief judge and judges of the court.

UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL
TRADE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of officers and employees of the court, services, and necessary expenses of the court, as authorized by law, \$22,437,000.

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary under current law for the salaries of the chief judge and judges of the court.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND
OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the salaries of judges of the United States Court of Federal Claims, magistrate judges, and all other officers and employees of the Federal Judiciary not otherwise specifically provided for, necessary expenses of the courts, and the purchase, rental, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for Probation and Pretrial Services Office staff, as authorized by law, \$6,127,055,000 (including the purchase of firearms and ammunition); of which not to

exceed \$27,817,000 shall remain available until expended for space alteration projects and for furniture and furnishings related to new space alteration and construction projects.

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary under current law for the salaries of circuit and district judges (including judges of the territorial courts of the United States), bankruptcy judges, and justices and judges retired from office or from regular active service.

In addition, for reimbursement of expenses of the United States Court of Federal Claims associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-660), \$12,109,000, to be appropriated from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund to remain available until expended.

DEFENDER SERVICES

For the operation of Federal Defender organizations; the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed to represent persons under 18 U.S.C. 3006A and 3599, and for the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of persons furnishing investigative, expert, and other services for such representations as authorized by law; the compensation (in accordance with the maximums under 18 U.S.C. 3006A) and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed to assist the court in criminal cases where the defendant has waived representation by counsel; the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed to represent jurors in civil actions for the protection of their employment, as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 1875(d)(1); the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed under 18 U.S.C. 983(b)(1) in connection with certain judicial civil forfeiture proceedings; the compensation and reimbursement of travel expenses of guardians ad litem appointed under 18 U.S.C. 4100(b); and for necessary training and general administrative expenses, \$1,766,010,000, to remain available until expended.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For fees and expenses of jurors as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 1871 and 1876; compensation of jury commissioners as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 1863; and compensation of commissioners appointed in condemnation cases pursuant to rule 71.1(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (28 U.S.C. Appendix Rule 71.1(h)), \$19,108,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the compensation of land commissioners shall not exceed the daily equivalent of the highest rate payable under 5 U.S.C. 5332.

COURT SECURITY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, incident to the provision of protective guard services for United States courthouses and other facilities housing Federal court or Administrative Office of the United States Courts operations, the procurement, installation, and maintenance of security systems and equipment for United States courthouses and other facilities housing Federal court or Administrative Office of the United States Courts operations, building ingress-egress control, inspection of mail and packages, directed security patrols, perimeter security, basic security services provided by the Federal Protective Service, and other similar activities as authorized by section 1010 of the Judicial Improvement and Access to Justice Act (Public Law 100-702), \$892,032,000, of which not to exceed \$20,000,000 shall remain available until expended, to be expended directly or transferred to the United States Marshals Service, which shall be responsible for administering the Judicial

Facility Security Program consistent with standards or guidelines agreed to by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the Attorney General: *Provided*, That funds made available under this heading may be used for managing a Judiciary-wide program to facilitate security and emergency management services among the Judiciary, United States Marshals Service, Federal Protective Service, General Services Administration, other Federal agencies, state and local governments and the public; and for purposes authorized by the Daniel Andler Judicial Security and Privacy Act of 2022 (Public Law 117-263, division C, title LIX, subtitle D) and 28 U.S.C. 604(a)(24).

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts as authorized by law, including travel as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1345, hire of a passenger motor vehicle as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343(b), advertising and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$106,953,000, of which not to exceed \$8,500 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Judicial Center, as authorized by Public Law 90-219, \$35,121,000; of which \$1,800,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2027, to provide education and training to Federal court personnel; and of which not to exceed \$1,500 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the salaries and expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of chapter 58 of title 28, United States Code, \$22,677,000, of which not to exceed \$1,000 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 301. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title which are available for salaries and expenses shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

SEC. 302. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Judiciary in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except “Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Defender Services” and “Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Fees of Jurors and Commissioners”, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: *Provided*, That any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under sections 604 and 608 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in section 608.

SEC. 303. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the salaries and expenses appropriation for “Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services” shall be available for official reception and representation expenses of the Judicial Conference of the United States: *Provided*, That such available funds shall not exceed \$11,000 and shall be administered by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts in the capacity as Secretary of the Judicial Conference.

SEC. 304. Section 3315(a) of title 40, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting “Federal” for “executive” each place it appears.

SEC. 305. In accordance with 28 U.S.C. 561-569, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States Marshals Service shall provide, for such courthouses as its Director may designate in consultation with the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, for purposes of a pilot program, the security services that 40 U.S.C. 1315 authorizes the Department of Homeland Security to provide, except for the services specified in 40 U.S.C. 1315(b)(2)(E). For building-specific security services at these courthouses, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall reimburse the United States Marshals Service rather than the Department of Homeland Security.

This title may be cited as the “Judiciary Appropriations Act, 2026”.

TITLE IV

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR RESIDENT TUITION SUPPORT

For a Federal payment to the District of Columbia, to be deposited into a dedicated account, for a nationwide program to be administered by the Mayor, for the District of Columbia resident tuition support program established and operated under the District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999 (sec 38-2701 et seq. D.C. Official Code), \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the awarding of such funds may be prioritized on the basis of a resident's academic merit, the income and need of eligible students and such other factors as may be authorized: *Provided further*, That the District of Columbia government shall maintain a dedicated account for the Resident Tuition Support Program that shall consist of the Federal funds appropriated to the Program in this Act and any subsequent appropriations, any unobligated balances from prior fiscal years, and any interest earned in this or any fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the account shall be under the control of the District of Columbia Chief Financial Officer, who shall use those funds solely for the purposes of carrying out the Resident Tuition Support Program: *Provided further*, That the Office of the Chief Financial Officer shall provide a quarterly financial report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for these funds showing, by object class, the expenditures made and the purpose therefor.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR EMERGENCY PLANNING AND SECURITY COSTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For a Federal payment of necessary expenses, as determined by the Mayor of the District of Columbia in written consultation with the elected county or city officials of surrounding jurisdictions, \$90,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the costs of providing public safety at events related to the presence of the National Capital in the District of Columbia, including support requested by the Director of the United States Secret Service in carrying out protective duties under the direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security, and for the costs of providing support to respond to immediate and specific terrorist threats or attacks in the District of Columbia or surrounding jurisdictions: *Provided*, That not later than 90 days after the last day of each quarter, the District of Columbia Chief Budget Officer shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a quarterly budget report that includes total obligations of the Emergency Planning and Security Costs for that quarter, broken down by each Federal and District government agency, ac-

tivity and purpose charged to the federal payment account and a quarterly estimates report that accounts for upcoming federal activities.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

For salaries and expenses for the District of Columbia Courts, including the transfer and hire of motor vehicles, \$292,068,000 to be allocated as follows: for the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, \$15,747,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500 is for official reception and representation expenses; for the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, \$149,349,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500 is for official reception and representation expenses; for the District of Columbia Court System, \$97,720,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500 is for official reception and representation expenses; and \$29,252,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, for capital improvements for District of Columbia courthouse facilities: *Provided*, That funds made available for capital improvements shall be expended consistent with the District of Columbia Courts master plan study and facilities condition assessment: *Provided further*, That, in addition to the amounts appropriated herein, fees received by the District of Columbia Courts for administering bar examinations and processing District of Columbia bar admissions may be retained and credited to this appropriation, to remain available until expended, for salaries and expenses associated with such activities, notwithstanding section 450 of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (D.C. Official Code, sec. 1-204.50): *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of other Federal agencies: *Provided further*, That 30 days after providing written notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the District of Columbia Courts may reallocate not more than \$9,000,000 of the funds provided under this heading among the items and entities funded under this heading: *Provided further*, That the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration in the District of Columbia may, by regulation, establish a program substantially similar to the program set forth in subchapter II of chapter 35 of title 5, United States Code, for employees of the District of Columbia Courts.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR DEFENDER SERVICES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

For payments authorized under section 11-2604 and section 11-2605, D.C. Official Code (relating to representation provided under the District of Columbia Criminal Justice Act), payments for counsel appointed in proceedings in the Family Court of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia under chapter 23 of title 16, D.C. Official Code, or pursuant to contractual agreements to provide guardian ad litem representation, training, technical assistance, and such other services as are necessary to improve the quality of guardian ad litem representation, payments for counsel appointed in adoption proceedings under chapter 3 of title 16, D.C. Official Code, and payments authorized under section 21-2060, D.C. Official Code (relating to services provided under the District of Columbia Guardianship, Protective Proceedings, and Durable Power of Attorney Act of 1986), \$46,005,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds provided under this heading shall be administered by the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration in the District of Columbia: *Provided*

further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, this appropriation shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for expenses of other Federal agencies.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For salaries and expenses, including the transfer and hire of motor vehicles, of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia, as authorized by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, \$287,017,000, of which not to exceed \$2,000 is for official reception and representation expenses related to Community Supervision and Pretrial Services Agency programs, and of which not to exceed \$35,000 is for dues and assessments relating to the implementation of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency Interstate Supervision Act of 2002: *Provided*, That, of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$203,542,000 shall be for necessary expenses of Community Supervision and Sex Offender Registration, to include expenses relating to the monitoring of adults subject to protection orders or the provision of services for or related to such persons: *Provided further*, That, of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$83,475,000 shall be available to the Pretrial Services Agency: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of other Federal agencies: *Provided further*, That amounts under this heading may be used for programmatic incentives for defendants to successfully complete their terms of supervision.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE

For salaries and expenses, including the transfer and hire of motor vehicles, of the District of Columbia Public Defender Service, as authorized by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, \$53,629,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of Federal agencies: *Provided further*, That the District of Columbia Public Defender Service may establish for employees of the District of Columbia Public Defender Service a program substantially similar to the program set forth in subchapter II of chapter 35 of title 5, United States Code, except that the maximum amount of the payment made under the program to any individual may not exceed the amount referred to in section 3523(b)(3)(B) of title 5, United States Code: *Provided further*, That for the purposes of engaging with, and receiving services from, Federal Franchise Fund Programs established in accordance with section 403 of the Government Management Reform Act of 1994, as amended, the District of Columbia Public Defender Service shall be considered an agency of the United States Government: *Provided further*, That the District of Columbia Public Defender Service may enter into contracts for the procurement of severable services and multiyear contracts for the acquisition of property and services to the same extent and under the same conditions as an executive agency under sections 3902 and 3903 of title 41, United States Code.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

For a Federal payment to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, \$3,451,000, to remain available until expended, to support initiatives related to the coordination of Federal and local criminal justice resources in the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR JUDICIAL COMMISSIONS

For a Federal payment, to remain available until September 30, 2027, to the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure, \$330,000, and for the Judicial Nomination Commission, \$300,000.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

For a Federal payment for a school improvement program in the District of Columbia, \$52,500,000, to remain available until expended, for payments authorized under the Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act (division C of Public Law 112-10): *Provided*, That, to the extent that funds are available for opportunity scholarships and following the priorities included in section 3006 of such Act, the Secretary of Education shall make scholarships available to students eligible under section 3013(3) of such Act (Public Law 112-10; 125 Stat. 211) including students who were not offered a scholarship during any previous school year: *Provided further*, That within funds provided for opportunity scholarships, up to \$1,750,000 shall be for the activities specified in sections 3007(b) through 3007(d) of the Act.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD

For a Federal payment to the District of Columbia National Guard, \$600,000, to remain available until expended for the Major General David F. Wherley, Jr. District of Columbia National Guard Retention and College Access Program.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR TESTING AND TREATMENT OF HIV/AIDS

For a Federal payment to the District of Columbia for the testing of individuals for, and the treatment of individuals with, human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the District of Columbia, \$4,000,000.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

For a Federal payment to the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority, \$8,000,000, to remain available until expended, to continue implementation of the Combined Sewer Overflow Long-Term Plan: *Provided*, That the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority provides a 100 percent match for this payment.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

Local funds are appropriated for the District of Columbia for the current fiscal year out of the General Fund of the District of Columbia ("General Fund") for programs and activities set forth in the Fiscal Year 2026 Local Budget Act of 2025 (D.C. Law 26-51) and at rates set forth under such Act, as amended as of the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, except as provided in section 450A of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (section 1-204.50a, D.C. Official Code), sections 816 and 817 of the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2009 (secs. 47-369.01 and 47-369.02, D.C. Official Code), and provisions of this Act, the total amount appropriated in this Act for operating expenses for the District of Columbia for fiscal year 2026 under this heading shall not exceed the estimates included in the Fiscal Year 2026 Local Budget Act of 2025, as amended as of the date of enactment of this Act or the sum of the total

revenues of the District of Columbia for such fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated may be increased by proceeds of one-time transactions, which are expended for emergency or unanticipated operating or capital needs: *Provided further*, That such increases shall be approved by enactment of local District law and shall comply with all reserve requirements contained in the District of Columbia Home Rule Act: *Provided further*, That the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia shall take such steps as are necessary to assure that the District of Columbia meets these requirements, including the apportioning by the Chief Financial Officer of the appropriations and funds made available to the District during fiscal year 2026, except that the Chief Financial Officer may not reprogram for operating expenses any funds derived from bonds, notes, or other obligations issued for capital projects.

This title may be cited as the "District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 2026".

TITLE V

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Conference of the United States, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 591 et seq., \$3,430,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, of which not to exceed \$1,000 is for official reception and representation expenses.

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), including the purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles, and the rental of space (to include multiple year leases), in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$365,000,000, including not to exceed \$3,000 for official reception and representation expenses, and not to exceed \$25,000 for the expenses for consultations and meetings hosted by the Commission with foreign governmental and other regulatory officials, of which not less than \$80,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2028, and of which not less than \$5,773,000 shall be for expenses of the Office of the Inspector General: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the limitations in 31 U.S.C. 1553, amounts provided under this heading are available for the liquidation of obligations equal to current year payments on leases entered into prior to the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That for the purpose of recording and liquidating any lease obligations that should have been recorded and liquidated against accounts closed pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1552, and consistent with the preceding proviso, such amounts shall be transferred to and recorded in a no-year account in the Treasury, which has been established for the sole purpose of recording adjustments for and liquidating such unpaid obligations.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the maximum rate payable under 5 U.S.C. 5376, purchase of nominal awards to recognize non-Federal officials' contributions to Commission activities, and not to exceed \$4,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$150,975,000, of which no less than \$1,622,000 shall be for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Inspector General, of which \$2,500,000 shall remain

available until expended, to carry out the program, including administrative costs, authorized by section 1405 of the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (Public Law 110-140, as amended), and of which \$2,000,000 shall remain available until expended, to carry out the program, including administrative costs, authorized by section 204 of the Nicholas and Zachary Burt Memorial Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2022 (title II of division Q of Public Law 117-103).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—CONSUMER
PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SEC. 501. During fiscal year 2026, none of the amounts made available by this Act may be used to finalize or implement the Safety Standard for Recreational Off-Highway Vehicles published by the Consumer Product Safety Commission in the Federal Register on November 19, 2014 (79 Fed. Reg. 68964) until after—

(1) the National Academy of Sciences, in consultation with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Department of Defense, completes a study to determine—

(A) the technical validity of the lateral stability and vehicle handling requirements proposed by such standard for purposes of reducing the risk of Recreational Off-Highway Vehicle (referred to in this section as “ROV”) rollovers in the off-road environment, including the repeatability and reproducibility of testing for compliance with such requirements;

(B) the number of ROV rollovers that would be prevented if the proposed requirements were adopted;

(C) whether there is a technical basis for the proposal to provide information on a point-of-sale hangtag about a ROV’s rollover resistance on a progressive scale; and

(D) the effect on the utility of ROVs used by the United States military if the proposed requirements were adopted; and

(2) a report containing the results of the study completed under paragraph (1) is delivered to—

(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

(C) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(D) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 502. None of the funds provided may be used to promulgate, implement, administer, or enforce any regulation issued by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission to ban gas stoves as a class of products.

COUNCIL OF THE INSPECTORS GENERAL ON
INTEGRITY AND EFFICIENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency, as established pursuant to section 11(c)(3)(B) of chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code, to utilize and further develop the data analytics capabilities of the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee to enhance transparency, to prevent, detect, and remediate waste, fraud and abuse in Federal spending, and for expenses related to enhancements to www.oversight.gov, \$5,450,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$850,000 is for enhancements to www.oversight.gov: *Provided*, That the amounts appropriated under this heading shall be in addition to any other amounts available to the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency under section 424 of title 5, United States Code.

ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-252), \$23,860,000, of which \$1,500,000 shall be made available to the National Institute of Standards and Technology for election reform activities authorized under the Help America Vote Act of 2002; and of which \$1,354,169 shall be for necessary expenses of the Office of the Inspector General and of which \$8,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading, up to \$2,500,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027.

ELECTION SECURITY GRANTS

Notwithstanding section 104(c)(2)(B) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 20904(c)(2)(B)), \$45,000,000 is provided to the Election Assistance Commission for necessary expenses to make payments to States for activities to improve the administration of elections for Federal office, including to enhance election technology and make election security improvements, as authorized by sections 101, 103, and 104 of such Act: *Provided*, That for purposes of applying such sections, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands shall be deemed to be a State and, for purposes of sections 101(d)(2) and 103(a) shall be treated in the same manner as the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the United States Virgin Islands: *Provided further*, That each reference to the “Administrator of General Services” or the “Administrator” in sections 101 and 103 shall be deemed to refer to the “Election Assistance Commission”: *Provided further*, That each reference to “\$5,000,000” in section 103 shall be deemed to refer to “\$819,000” and each reference to “\$1,000,000” in section 103 shall be deemed to refer to “\$162,000”: *Provided further*, That not later than two years after receiving a payment under this heading, a State shall make available funds for such activities in an amount equal to 20 percent of the total amount of the payment made to the State under this heading: *Provided further*, That not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Election Assistance Commission shall make the payments to States under this heading: *Provided further*, That States shall submit quarterly financial reports and annual progress reports: *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided under this heading, \$10,000,000 shall be paid from the unobligated balances, as of the date of enactment of this Act, in the fund established by section 9006(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9006(a)).

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Communications Commission, as authorized by law, including uniforms and allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901-5902; not to exceed \$4,000 for official reception and representation expenses; purchase and hire of motor vehicles; special counsel fees; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$416,112,000 to remain available until September 30, 2029: *Provided*, That \$416,112,000 of offsetting collections shall be assessed and collected pursuant to section 9 of title I of the Communications Act of 1934, shall be retained and used for necessary expenses and shall remain available until September 30, 2029: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2026 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2026 appropriation estimated at \$0: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding 47 U.S.C. 309(j)(8)(B), proceeds from the use of a com-

petitive bidding system that may be retained and made available for obligation shall not exceed \$132,681,000 for fiscal year 2026: *Provided further*, That, of the amount appropriated under this heading, not less than \$13,500,000 shall be for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL
COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SEC. 510. Section 302 of Public Law 108-494 shall be applied as if “and ending on December 31, 2024” were struck.

SEC. 511. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by the Federal Communications Commission to modify, amend, or change its rules or regulations for universal service support payments to implement the February 27, 2004, recommendations of the Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service regarding single connection or primary line restrictions on universal service support payments.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code, \$48,500,000, of which \$1,500,000 shall remain available until expended, to be derived from the Deposit Insurance Fund or, only when appropriate, the FSLIC Resolution Fund.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, \$80,857,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for reception and representation expenses.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Federal Labor Relations Authority, pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978, and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and including hire of experts and consultants, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and including official reception and representation expenses (not to exceed \$1,500) and rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$29,500,000, of which \$1,271,000 shall be made available to support the Office of the Inspector General: *Provided*, That public members of the Federal Service Impasses Panel may be paid travel expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5703) for persons employed intermittently in the Government service, and compensation as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, funds received from fees charged to non-Federal participants at labor-management relations conferences shall be credited to and merged with this account, to be available without further appropriation for the costs of carrying out these conferences.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901-5902; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$383,600,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not less than \$2,700,000 shall be for necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$300,000 shall be available for use to contract with a person or persons for collection services in accordance with the terms of 31

U.S.C. 3718: *Provided further*, That not less than \$10,000,000 shall be available for the programs and activities authorized by the TAKE IT DOWN Act (Public Law 119-12): *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed \$310,000,000 of offsetting collections derived from fees collected for premerger notification filings under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 18a), regardless of the year of collection, shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed \$15,000,000 in offsetting collections derived from fees to implement and enforce the Telemarketing Sales Rule, promulgated under the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act (15 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.), shall be credited to this account, and be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2026 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2026 appropriation from the general fund estimated at no more than \$58,600,000: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Federal Trade Commission may be used to implement subsection (e)(2)(B) of section 43 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1831t).

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Amounts in the Fund, including revenues and collections deposited into the Fund, shall be available for necessary expenses of real property management and related activities not otherwise provided for, including operation, maintenance, and protection of federally owned and leased buildings; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving governmental agencies (including space adjustments and telecommunications relocation expenses) in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of space; contractual services incident to cleaning or servicing buildings, and moving; repair and alteration of federally owned buildings, including grounds, approaches, and appurtenances; care and safeguarding of sites; maintenance, preservation, demolition, and equipment; acquisition of buildings and sites by purchase, condemnation, or as otherwise authorized by law; acquisition of options to purchase buildings and sites; conversion and extension of federally owned buildings; preliminary planning and design of projects by contract or otherwise; construction of new buildings (including equipment for such buildings); and payment of principal, interest, and any other obligations for public buildings acquired by installment purchase and purchase contract; in the aggregate amount of \$9,686,761,000, of which—

(1) \$165,661,000 shall remain available until expended for construction and acquisition (including funds for sites and expenses, and associated design and construction services), in addition to amounts otherwise provided for such purposes, as follows:

Connecticut:

Hartford, U.S. Courthouse, \$10,000,000;

Puerto Rico:

San Juan, Clemente Ruiz-Nazario U.S. Courthouse and Federico Degetau Federal Building, \$20,000,000;

Tennessee:

Chattanooga, U.S. Courthouse, \$43,500,000;

Memphis, Odell Horton Federal Building, \$1,500,000;

Washington:

Seattle, National Archives Replacement Facility, \$30,000,000; and

Environmental Remediation, \$60,661,000:

Provided, That each of the foregoing limits of costs on construction and acquisition projects may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other such projects, but not to exceed 20 percent of the amounts included in a transmitted prospectus, if required, unless advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of a greater amount;

(2) \$933,553,000 shall remain available until expended for repairs and alterations, including associated design and construction services, in addition to amounts otherwise provided for such purposes, of which—

(A) \$239,000,000 is for Major Repairs and Alterations;

(B) \$479,000,000 is for Basic Repairs and Alterations; and

(C) \$215,553,000 is for Special Emphasis Programs;

Provided, That funds made available in this or any previous Act in the Federal Buildings Fund for Repairs and Alterations shall, for prospectus projects, be limited to the amount identified for each project, except each project in this or any previous Act may be increased by an amount not to exceed 20 percent unless advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of a greater amount: *Provided further*, That additional projects for which prospectuses have been fully approved may be funded under this category only if advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That the amounts provided in this or any prior Act for “Repairs and Alterations” may be used to fund costs associated with implementing security improvements to buildings necessary to meet the minimum standards for security in accordance with current law and in compliance with the reprogramming guidelines of the appropriate Committees of the House and Senate: *Provided further*, That the difference between the funds appropriated and expended on any projects in this or any prior Act, under the heading “Repairs and Alterations”, may be transferred to “Basic Repairs and Alterations” or used to fund authorized increases in prospectus projects: *Provided further*, That the amount provided in this or any prior Act for “Basic Repairs and Alterations” may be used to pay claims against the Government arising from any projects under the heading “Repairs and Alterations” or used to fund authorized increases in prospectus projects;

(3) \$5,574,593,000 for rental of space to remain available until expended; and

(4) \$3,012,954,000 for building operations to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the total amount of funds made available from this Fund to the General Services Administration shall not be available for expenses of any construction, repair, alteration and acquisition project for which a prospectus, if required by 40 U.S.C. 3307(a), has not been approved, except that necessary funds may be expended for each project for required expenses for the development of a proposed prospectus: *Provided further*, That funds available in the Federal Buildings Fund may be expended for emergency repairs when advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That amounts necessary to provide reimbursable special services to other agencies under 40 U.S.C. 592(b)(2) and amounts to provide such reimbursable fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private

or other property not in Government ownership or control as may be appropriate to enable the United States Secret Service to perform its protective functions pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3056, shall be available from such revenues and collections: *Provided further*, That revenues and collections and any other sums accruing to this Fund during fiscal year 2026, excluding reimbursements under 40 U.S.C. 592(b)(2), in excess of the aggregate new obligational authority authorized for Real Property Activities of the Federal Buildings Fund in this Act shall remain in the Fund and shall not be available for expenditure except as authorized in appropriations Acts.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

GOVERNMENT-WIDE POLICY

For expenses authorized by law, not otherwise provided for, for Government-wide policy associated with the management of real and personal property assets and certain administrative services; Government-wide policy support responsibilities relating to acquisition, travel, motor vehicles, information technology management, and related technology activities; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and evaluation activities as authorized by statute; \$64,000,000, of which \$4,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027.

OPERATING EXPENSES

For expenses authorized by law, not otherwise provided for, for Government-wide activities associated with utilization and donation of surplus personal property; disposal of real property; agency-wide policy direction and management; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; \$48,000,000, of which not to exceed \$7,500 is for official reception and representation expenses.

CIVILIAN BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS

For expenses authorized by law, not otherwise provided for, for the activities associated with the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals, \$10,248,000, of which \$2,000,000 shall remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$73,837,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for payment for information and detection of fraud against the Government, including payment for recovery of stolen Government property: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$2,500 shall be available for awards to employees of other Federal agencies and private citizens in recognition of efforts and initiatives resulting in enhanced Office of Inspector General effectiveness.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER

PRESIDENTS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1958 (3 U.S.C. 102 note), and Public Law 95-138, \$5,353,000.

FEDERAL CITIZEN SERVICES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses authorized by 40 U.S.C. 323 and 44 U.S.C. 3604; and for necessary expenses authorized by law in support of interagency projects that enable the Federal Government to enhance its ability to conduct activities electronically through the development and implementation of innovative uses of information technology; \$70,000,000, to be deposited into the Federal Citizen Services Fund: *Provided*, That the previous amount may be transferred to Federal agencies to carry out the purpose of the Federal Citizen Services Fund: *Provided further*, That the appropriations, revenues, reimbursements, and collections deposited into the Fund shall be available until expended for necessary expenses authorized by 40

U.S.C. 323 and 44 U.S.C. 3604 and for necessary expenses in support of interagency projects that enable the Federal Government to enhance its ability to conduct activities electronically through the development and implementation of innovative uses of information technology in the aggregate amount not to exceed \$150,000,000: *Provided further*, That appropriations, revenues, reimbursements, and collections accruing to this Fund during fiscal year 2026 in excess of such amount shall remain in the Fund and shall not be available for expenditure except as authorized in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That, of the total amount appropriated, up to \$5,000,000 shall be available for support functions and full-time hires to support activities related to the Administration's requirements under title II of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policy-making Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-435): *Provided further*, That the transfer authorities provided herein shall be in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act.

TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION FUND

For carrying out the purposes of the Technology Modernization Fund, as authorized by section 1078 of subtitle G of the title X of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91; 40 U.S.C. 11301 note), \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

ASSET PROCEEDS AND SPACE MANAGEMENT FUND

For carrying out section 16(b) of the Federal Asset Sales and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note), \$143,328,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 520. Funds available to the General Services Administration shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

SEC. 521. Funds in the Federal Buildings Fund made available for fiscal year 2026 for Federal Buildings Fund activities may be transferred between such activities only to the extent necessary to meet program requirements: *Provided*, That any proposed transfers shall be approved in advance by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 522. Except as otherwise provided in this title, funds made available by this Act shall be used to transmit a fiscal year 2027 request for United States Courthouse construction only if the request: (1) meets the design guide standards for construction as established and approved by the General Services Administration, the Judicial Conference of the United States, and the Office of Management and Budget; (2) reflects the priorities of the Judicial Conference of the United States as set out in its approved Courthouse Project Priorities plan; and (3) includes a standardized courtroom utilization study of each facility to be constructed, replaced, or expanded.

SEC. 523. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used to increase the amount of occupiable square feet, provide cleaning services, security enhancements, or any other service usually provided through the Federal Buildings Fund, to any agency that does not pay the rate per square foot assessment for space and services as determined by the General Services Administration in consideration of the Public Buildings Amendments Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-313).

SEC. 524. From funds made available under the heading "Federal Buildings Fund, Limitations on Availability of Revenue", claims against the Government of less than \$250,000 arising from direct construction projects and

acquisition of buildings may be liquidated from savings effected in other construction projects with prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 525. In any case in which the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate adopt a resolution granting lease authority pursuant to a prospectus transmitted to Congress by the Administrator of the General Services Administration under 40 U.S.C. 3307, the Administrator shall ensure that the delineated area of procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus for all lease agreements, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to each of such committees and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate prior to exercising any lease authority provided in the resolution.

SEC. 526. With respect to projects funded under the heading "Federal Citizen Services Fund", the Administrator of General Services shall submit a spending plan and explanation for each project to be undertaken to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 527. For an additional amount to be deposited in the "Federal Buildings Fund", \$23,612,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be for initiatives related to Repairs and Alterations, in the amounts and for the projects specified in the table that appears under the heading "Administrative Provisions—General Services Administration" in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act): *Provided*, That if any of the projects specified in this section experience a funding deficiency due to unforeseen cost over runs for that project that will create a risk to project completion, the Administrator of the General Services Administration shall immediately notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the amount of and the reason for such deficiency: *Provided further*, That if any of the projects specified in this section do not need all of the amounts provided for project completion, the Administrator of the General Services Administration shall immediately notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the amount of and the reason that such funding that is not needed for project completion: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available by this section may be transferred for any other purpose.

HARRY S TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For payment to the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation Trust Fund, established by section 10 of Public Law 93-642, \$2,970,000, to remain available until expended.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Merit Systems Protection Board pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978, the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, and the Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989 (5 U.S.C. 5509 note), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, rental of conference

rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, hire of passenger motor vehicles, direct procurement of survey printing, and not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$49,135,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, and in addition not to exceed \$2,345,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, for administrative expenses to adjudicate retirement appeals to be transferred from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund in amounts determined by the Merit Systems Protection Board.

MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL FOUNDATION

MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For payment to the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation, pursuant to the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation Act (20 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.), \$1,582,000, to remain available for direct expenditure until September 30, 2029, of which, notwithstanding sections 8 and 9 of such Act, up to \$1,000,000 shall be available to carry out the activities authorized by section 6(7) of Public Law 102-259 and section 817(a) of Public Law 106-568 (20 U.S.C. 5604(7)): *Provided*, That all current and previous amounts transferred to the Office of Inspector General of the Department of the Interior will remain available until expended for audits and investigations of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation, consistent with chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code, and for annual independent financial audits of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation pursuant to the Accountability of Tax Dollars Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-289): *Provided further*, That previous amounts transferred to the Office of Inspector General of the Department of the Interior may be transferred to the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation for annual independent financial audits pursuant to the Accountability of Tax Dollars Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-289): *Provided further*, That any interest earned during fiscal year 2026 from investments made from discretionary appropriations to the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund after the date specified in 20 U.S.C. 5606(b)(1) shall be available until expended.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND

For payment to the Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund to carry out activities authorized in the Environmental Policy and Conflict Resolution Act of 1998, \$3,862,000, to remain available until September 30, 2029.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in connection with the administration of the National Archives and Records Administration and archived Federal records and related activities, as provided by law, and for expenses necessary for the review and declassification of documents, the activities of the Public Interest Declassification Board, the operations and maintenance of the electronic records archives, the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901), including maintenance, repairs, and cleaning, \$421,000,000, of which up to \$30,000,000 shall remain available until expended for expenses necessary to enhance the Federal Government's ability to electronically preserve, manage, and store Government records.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Reform Act of

2008, Public Law 110-409, 122 Stat. 4302-16 (2008), and chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code, and for the hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$5,920,000, of which \$897,000 is available until September 30, 2027.

REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

For the repair, alteration, and improvement of archives facilities and to provide adequate storage for holdings, \$8,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

GRANTS PROGRAM

For necessary expenses for allocations and grants for historical publications and records as authorized by 44 U.S.C. 2504, \$5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2029.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 530. For an additional amount for “National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants Program”, \$14,344,000 shall be available until one year after the date of enactment of this Act, which shall be for initiatives in the amounts and for the projects specified in the table that appears under the heading “Administrative Provision—National Archives and Records Administration” in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act): *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by this section may be transferred for any other purpose.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

For the Community Development Revolving Loan Fund program as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 9812, 9822, and 9910, \$3,465,000 shall be available until September 30, 2027, for technical assistance to low-income designated credit unions.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Government Ethics pursuant to chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code, the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, and the Representative Louise McIntosh Slaughter Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge Act of 2012, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and not to exceed \$1,500 for official reception and representation expenses, \$23,037,000.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF TRUST FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978 and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$2,500 for official reception and representation expenses; and payment of per diem and/or subsistence allowances to employees where Voting Rights Act activities require an employee to remain overnight at his or her post of duty, \$167,535,000: *Provided*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, \$10,898,000 may remain available until expended, for information technology modernization, and shall be in addition to funds otherwise made available for such purposes; and in addition \$214,605,000, for administrative expenses, to

be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of OPM without regard to other statutes, including direct procurement of printed materials, for the retirement and insurance programs: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this appropriation shall not affect the authority to use applicable trust funds as provided by sections 8348(a)(1)(B), 8958(f)(2)(A), 8988(f)(2)(A), and 9004(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit of OPM established pursuant to Executive Order No. 9358 of July 1, 1943, or any successor unit of like purpose: *Provided further*, That the President’s Commission on White House Fellows, established by Executive Order No. 11183 of October 3, 1964, may, during fiscal year 2026, accept donations of money, property, and personal services: *Provided further*, That such donations, including those from prior years, may be used for the development of publicity materials to provide information about the White House Fellows, except that no such donations shall be accepted for travel or reimbursement of travel expenses, or for the salaries of employees of such Commission: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5 percent of amounts made available under this heading may be transferred to an information technology working capital fund established for purposes authorized by subtitle G of title X of division A of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91; 40 U.S.C. 11301 note): *Provided further*, That the OPM Director shall notify, and receive approval from, the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate at least 15 days in advance of any transfer under the preceding proviso: *Provided further*, That amounts transferred to such a fund under such transfer authority from any organizational category of OPM shall not exceed 5 percent of each such organizational category’s budget as identified in the report required by section 608 of this Act: *Provided further*, That amounts transferred to such a fund shall remain available for obligation through September 30, 2029.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$6,839,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$29,192,000 for administrative expenses to audit, investigate, and provide other oversight of the Office of Personnel Management’s retirement and insurance programs, to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of the Office of Personnel Management, as determined by the Inspector General: *Provided*, That the Inspector General is authorized to rent conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Special Counsel, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, payment of fees and expenses for witnesses, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$31,585,000.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, as authorized by section 1061 of the Intelligence Re-

form and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (42 U.S.C. 2000ee), \$13,700,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS REFORM BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses of the Public Buildings Reform Board in carrying out the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-287), \$3,605,000, to remain available until expended.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Securities and Exchange Commission, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, the rental of space (to include multiple year leases) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and not to exceed \$3,500 for official reception and representation expenses, \$2,149,000,000, to remain available until expended; of which not less than \$20,050,000 shall be for the Office of Inspector General; of which not to exceed \$275,000 shall be available for a permanent secretariat for the International Organization of Securities Commissions; and of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for expenses for consultations and meetings hosted by the Commission with foreign governmental and other regulatory officials, members of their delegations and staffs to exchange views concerning securities matters, such expenses to include necessary logistic and administrative expenses and the expenses of Commission staff and foreign invitees in attendance including: (1) incidental expenses such as meals; (2) travel and transportation; and (3) related lodging or subsistence: *Provided*, That any unobligated balances from funds made available under this heading in prior Acts for replacement leases for the Commission’s headquarters and other regional office facilities may be used for such purposes at any Commission office facility, notwithstanding provisos in such Acts limiting use to particular office facilities, and notwithstanding provisos in such Acts requiring that de-obligated amounts derived from the general fund be returned to the general fund or that de-obligated amounts derived from fees or assessments be paid to national securities exchanges and national securities associations in proportion to any fees or assessments paid by such national securities exchange or national securities association.

For purposes of calculating the fee rate under section 31(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78ee(j)) for fiscal year 2026, all amounts appropriated under this heading shall be deemed to be the regular appropriation to the Commission for fiscal year 2026: *Provided*, That fees and charges authorized by section 31 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78ee) shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$2,149,000,000 of such offsetting collections shall be available until expended for necessary expenses of this account: *Provided further*, That the total amount appropriated under this heading from the general fund for fiscal year 2026 shall be reduced as such offsetting fees are received so as to result in a final total fiscal year 2026 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$0.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Selective Service System, including expenses of attendance at meetings and of training for uniformed personnel assigned to the Selective Service System, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 4101-4118 for civilian employees; hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized

by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and not to exceed \$1,000 for official reception and representation expenses; \$31,300,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year, the President may exempt this appropriation from the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 1341, whenever the President deems such action to be necessary in the interest of national defense: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be expended for or in connection with the induction of any person into the Armed Forces of the United States.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by sections 1343 and 1344 of title 31, United States Code, and not to exceed \$3,500 for official reception and representation expenses, \$323,118,000, of which not less than \$12,000,000 shall be available for examinations, reviews, and other lender oversight activities, of which no more than \$30,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027, for information technology systems and activities, and shall be in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes: *Provided*, That the Administrator is authorized to charge fees to cover the cost of publications developed by the Small Business Administration, and certain loan program activities, including fees authorized by section 5(b) of the Small Business Act: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, revenues received from all such activities shall be credited to this account, to remain available until expended, for carrying out these purposes without further appropriations: *Provided further*, That the Small Business Administration may accept gifts in an amount not to exceed \$4,000,000 and may co-sponsor activities, each in accordance with section 132(a) of division K of Public Law 108-447, during fiscal year 2026: *Provided further*, That \$15,500,000 shall be available for costs associated with the certification of small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans or service-disabled veterans under sections 36A and 36 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657f-1; 657f), respectively, and section 862 of Public Law 116-283, to be available until September 30, 2027: *Provided further*, That not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Small Business Administration shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing the number FTE, funding obligated, and city and state for each district and regional office during the previous fiscal year and the number of FTE, funding level, and city and state for the current fiscal year for each district and regional office: *Provided further*, That district offices shall collect data on the number of constituents served each fiscal year.

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of programs supporting entrepreneurial and small business development, \$330,000,000, of which \$82,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027: *Provided*, That amounts made available under this heading may not be transferred pursuant to section 540 of this Act: *Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading—

(1) \$150,000,000 shall be available to fund grants for performance as authorized by section 21 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 648), of which \$30,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027;

(2) \$41,000,000 shall be available for marketing, management, and technical assistance under section 7(m)(4) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)(4)) by inter-

mediaries that make microloans under the microloan program, of which \$8,200,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027;

(3) \$20,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, shall be available for grants to States to carry out export programs that assist small business concerns authorized under section 22(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 649(1));

(4) \$27,000,000 shall be available for the Women's Business Center program described in section 29 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 656), of which \$5,400,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027;

(5) \$21,400,000 shall be available for conducting outreach to veterans, including through the Boots to Business Program established under section 32(h) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657b(h)) and Veteran Business Outreach Centers, of which \$4,280,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027;

(6) \$17,000,000 shall be available for the Service Corps of Retired Executives established under section 8(b)(1)(B) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(b)(1)(B)), of which \$3,400,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027;

(7) \$9,000,000 shall be available for grants and cooperative agreements under the Federal and State Technology Partnership Program under section 34 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657d), of which \$1,800,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027;

(8) \$9,000,000 shall be available for the Regional Innovation Cluster Initiative, of which \$1,800,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027;

(9) \$7,000,000 shall be available for providing technical assistance under the Program for Investors in Microentrepreneurs, of which \$1,400,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027;

(10) \$9,000,000 shall be available for grants to growth accelerators to assist entrepreneurs to start and scale their businesses, of which \$1,800,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027;

(11) \$5,300,000 shall be available for the Office of Native American Affairs to carry out the outreach activities for Native American-owned small businesses, of which \$1,060,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027;

(12) \$3,800,000 shall be available for financial assistance for the program established under section 7(j) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(j)), of which \$760,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027;

(13) \$4,000,000 shall be available for technical and certification assistance for the HUBZone program established under section 31 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657a), of which \$800,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027;

(14) \$2,000,000 shall be available to provide entrepreneurship education, of which \$400,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027;

(15) \$3,000,000 shall be available to make grants under the Cybersecurity for Small Businesses Pilot Program, of which \$600,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027; and

(16) \$1,500,000 shall be available for the National Women's Business Council established under section 405 of the Women's Business Ownership Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 7105), of which \$300,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code, \$37,020,000.

OFFICE OF ADVOCACY

For necessary expenses of the Office of Advocacy in carrying out the provisions of title II of Public Law 94-305 (15 U.S.C. 634a et seq.) and the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), \$10,109,000, to remain available until expended.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans, \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That subject to section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, during fiscal year 2026 commitments to guarantee loans under section 503 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 and commitments for loans authorized under subparagraph (C) of section 502(7) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 696(7)) shall not exceed, in the aggregate, \$16,500,000,000: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2026 commitments for general business loans authorized under paragraphs (1) through (35) of section 7(a) of the Small Business Act shall not exceed \$35,500,000,000 for a combination of amortizing term loans and the aggregated maximum line of credit provided by revolving loans: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2026 commitments to guarantee loans for debentures under section 303(b) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 shall not exceed \$6,000,000,000: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2026, guarantees of trust certificates authorized by section 5(g) of the Small Business Act shall not exceed a principal amount of \$15,000,000,000. In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, \$158,000,000, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for Salaries and Expenses.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

To carry out the direct loan program authorized by section 7(b) of the Small Business Act, \$282,000,000, to be available until expended, of which \$1,600,000 is for the Office of Inspector General of the Small Business Administration for audits and reviews of disaster loans and the disaster loan programs and shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for the Office of Inspector General; of which \$197,000,000 is for direct administrative expenses of loan making and servicing to carry out the direct loan program, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for Salaries and Expenses; of which \$8,400,000 is for indirect administrative expenses for the direct loan program, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for Salaries and Expenses; and of which \$75,000,000 is for the cost of direct loans and that such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided*, That, of the funds provided under this heading, \$250,000,000 shall be for major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(2)): *Provided further*, That the amount for major disasters under this heading is designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 540. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Small Business Administration in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than

10 percent by any such transfers: *Provided*, That any transfer pursuant to this paragraph shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 608 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 541. Not to exceed 3 percent of any appropriation made available in this Act for the Small Business Administration under the headings “Salaries and Expenses” and “Business Loans Program Account” may be transferred to the Administration’s information technology system modernization and working capital fund (IT WCF), as authorized by section 1077(b)(1) of title X of division A of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018, for the purposes specified in section 1077(b)(3) of such Act, upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That amounts transferred to the IT WCF under this section shall remain available for obligation through September 30, 2029.

SEC. 542. For an additional amount for “Small Business Administration—Salaries and Expenses”, \$106,862,000, which shall be for initiatives related to small business development and entrepreneurship, including programmatic, construction, and acquisition activities, in the amounts and for the projects specified in the table that appears under the heading “Administrative Provisions—Small Business Administration” in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act): *Provided*, That, notwithstanding sections 2701.92 and 2701.93 of title 2, Code of Federal Regulations, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration may permit awards to subrecipients for initiatives funded under this section: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available by this section may be transferred for any other purpose.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

For payment to the Postal Service Fund for revenue forgone on free and reduced rate mail, pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of section 2401 of title 39, United States Code, \$38,360,000: *Provided*, That mail for overseas voting and mail for the blind shall continue to be free: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Postal Service by this Act shall be used to implement any rule, regulation, or policy of charging any officer or employee of any State or local child support enforcement agency, or any individual participating in a State or local program of child support enforcement, a fee for information requested or provided concerning an address of a postal customer: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this Act shall be used to consolidate or close small rural and other small post offices: *Provided further*, That the Postal Service may not destroy, and shall continue to offer for sale, any copies of the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp, as authorized under the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-241).

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code, \$274,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the Postal Service Fund and expended as authorized by section 603(b)(3) of the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act (Public Law 109-435).

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, including contract reporting and other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed \$3,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$55,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

TITLE VI

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 601. None of the funds in this Act shall be used for the planning or execution of any program to pay the expenses of, or otherwise compensate, non-Federal parties intervening in regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings funded in this Act.

SEC. 602. None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, nor may any be transferred to other appropriations, except for transfers made pursuant to the authority in section 3173(d) of title 40, United States Code, unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 603. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 604. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

SEC. 605. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be available for any activity or for paying the salary of any Government employee where funding an activity or paying a salary to a Government employee would result in a decision, determination, rule, regulation, or policy that would prohibit the enforcement of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307).

SEC. 606. No funds appropriated pursuant to this Act may be expended by an entity unless the entity agrees that in expending the assistance the entity will comply with chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

SEC. 607. No funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act shall be made available to any person or entity that has been convicted of violating chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

SEC. 608. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, none of the funds provided in this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies or entities funded in this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2026, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury derived by the collection of fees and available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates a new program; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress; (4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by the Committee on Appropriations of either the House of Representatives or the Senate for a different purpose; (5) augments existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; (6) reduces existing programs, projects, or ac-

tivities by \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or (7) creates or reorganizes offices, programs, or activities unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That prior to any significant reorganization, restructuring, relocation, or closing of offices, programs, or activities, each agency or entity funded in this Act shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each agency funded by this Act shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That at a minimum the report shall include: (1) a table for each appropriation, detailing both full-time employee equivalents and budget authority, with separate columns to display the prior year enacted level, the President’s budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level; (2) a delineation in the table for each appropriation and its respective prior year enacted level by object class and program, project, and activity as detailed in this Act, in the accompanying report, or in the budget appendix for the respective appropriation, whichever is more detailed, and which shall apply to all items for which a dollar amount is specified and to all programs for which new budget authority is provided, as well as to discretionary grants and discretionary grant allocations; and (3) an identification of items of special congressional interest: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated or limited for salaries and expenses for an agency shall be reduced by \$100,000 per day for each day after the required date that the report has not been submitted to the Congress.

SEC. 609. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 2026 from appropriations made available for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2026 in this Act, shall remain available through September 30, 2027, for each such account for the purposes authorized: *Provided*, That a request shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for approval prior to the expenditure of such funds: *Provided further*, That these requests shall be made in compliance with reprogramming guidelines.

SEC. 610. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Executive Office of the President to request—

(1) any official background investigation report on any individual from the Federal Bureau of Investigation; or

(2) a determination with respect to the treatment of an organization as described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code from the Department of the Treasury or the Internal Revenue Service.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply—

(1) in the case of an official background investigation report, if such individual has given express written consent for such request not more than 6 months prior to the date of such request and during the same presidential administration; or

(2) if such request is required due to extraordinary circumstances involving national security.

SEC. 611. The cost accounting standards promulgated under chapter 15 of title 41,

United States Code shall not apply with respect to a contract under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program established under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 612. For the purpose of resolving litigation and implementing any settlement agreements regarding the nonforeign area cost-of-living allowance program, the Office of Personnel Management may accept and utilize (without regard to any restriction on unanticipated travel expenses imposed in an appropriations Act) funds made available to the Office of Personnel Management pursuant to court approval.

SEC. 613. No funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to pay for an abortion, or the administrative expenses in connection with any health plan under the Federal employees health benefits program which provides any benefits or coverage for abortions.

SEC. 614. The provision of section 613 shall not apply where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term, or the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest.

SEC. 615. In order to promote Government access to commercial information technology, the restriction on purchasing non-domestic articles, materials, and supplies set forth in chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code (popularly known as the Buy American Act), shall not apply to the acquisition by the Federal Government of information technology (as defined in section 11101 of title 40, United States Code), that is a commercial item (as defined in section 103 of title 41, United States Code).

SEC. 616. Notwithstanding section 1353 of title 31, United States Code, no officer or employee of any regulatory agency or commission funded by this Act may accept on behalf of that agency, nor may such agency or commission accept, payment or reimbursement from a non-Federal entity for travel, subsistence, or related expenses for the purpose of enabling an officer or employee to attend and participate in any meeting or similar function relating to the official duties of the officer or employee when the entity offering payment or reimbursement is a person or entity subject to regulation by such agency or commission, or represents a person or entity subject to regulation by such agency or commission, unless the person or entity is an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code.

SEC. 617. (a)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an Executive agency covered by this Act otherwise authorized to enter into contracts for either leases or the construction or alteration of real property for office, meeting, storage, or other space must consult with the General Services Administration before issuing a solicitation for offers of new leases or construction contracts, and in the case of succeeding leases, before entering into negotiations with the current lessor.

(2) Any such agency with authority to enter into an emergency lease may do so during any period declared by the President to require emergency leasing authority with respect to such agency.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term "Executive agency covered by this Act" means any Executive agency provided funds by this Act, but does not include the General Services Administration or the United States Postal Service.

SEC. 618. (a) There are appropriated for the following activities the amounts required under current law:

(1) Compensation of the President (3 U.S.C. 102).

(2) Payments to—

(A) the Judicial Officers' Retirement Fund (28 U.S.C. 377(o));

(B) the Judicial Survivors' Annuities Fund (28 U.S.C. 376(c)); and

(C) the United States Court of Federal Claims Judges' Retirement Fund (28 U.S.C. 178(1)).

(3) Payment of Government contributions—

(A) with respect to the health benefits of retired employees, as authorized by chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, and the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act (74 Stat. 849); and

(B) with respect to the life insurance benefits for employees retiring after December 31, 1989 (5 U.S.C. ch. 87).

(4) Payment to finance the unfunded liability of new and increased annuity benefits under the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund (5 U.S.C. 8348).

(5) Payment of annuities authorized to be paid from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund by statutory provisions other than subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) Nothing in this section may be construed to exempt any amount appropriated by this section from any otherwise applicable limitation on the use of funds contained in this Act.

SEC. 619. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Federal Trade Commission to complete the draft report entitled "*Interagency Working Group on Food Marketed to Children: Preliminary Proposed Nutrition Principles to Guide Industry Self-Regulatory Efforts*" unless the Interagency Working Group on Food Marketed to Children complies with Executive Order No. 13563.

SEC. 620. (a) The head of each executive branch agency funded by this Act shall ensure that the Chief Information Officer of the agency has the authority to participate in decisions regarding the budget planning process related to information technology.

(b) Amounts appropriated for any executive branch agency funded by this Act that are available for information technology shall be allocated within the agency, consistent with the provisions of appropriations Acts and budget guidelines and recommendations from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in such manner as specified by, or approved by, the Chief Information Officer of the agency in consultation with the Chief Financial Officer of the agency and budget officials.

SEC. 621. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of chapter 29, 31, or 33 of title 44, United States Code.

SEC. 622. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by a governmental entity to require the disclosure by a provider of electronic communication service to the public or remote computing service of the contents of a wire or electronic communication that is in electronic storage with the provider (as such terms are defined in sections 2510 and 2711 of title 18, United States Code) in a manner that violates the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 623. No funds provided in this Act shall be used to deny an Inspector General funded under this Act timely access to any records, documents, or other materials available to the department or agency over which that Inspector General has responsibilities under chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code, or to prevent or impede that Inspector General's access to such records, documents, or other materials, under any provision of law, except a provision of law that expressly refers to the Inspector General and expressly limits the Inspector General's right of access. A department or agency covered by this

section shall provide its Inspector General with access to all such records, documents, and other materials in a timely manner. Each Inspector General shall ensure compliance with statutory limitations on disclosure relevant to the information provided by the establishment over which that Inspector General has responsibilities under chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code. Each Inspector General covered by this section shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 5 calendar days any failures to comply with this requirement.

SEC. 624. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by the Federal Communications Commission to modify, amend, or change the rules or regulations of the Commission for universal service high-cost support for competitive eligible telecommunications carriers in a way that is inconsistent with paragraph (e)(5) or (e)(6) of section 54.307 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on July 15, 2015: *Provided*, That this section shall not prohibit the Commission from considering, developing, or adopting other support mechanisms as an alternative to Mobility Fund Phase II: *Provided further*, That any such alternative mechanism shall maintain existing high-cost support to competitive eligible telecommunications carriers until support under such mechanism commences.

SEC. 625. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, Tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, adjudication activities, or other law enforcement- or victim assistance-related activity.

SEC. 626. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to pay award or incentive fees for contractors whose performance has been judged to be below satisfactory, behind schedule, over budget, or has failed to meet the basic requirements of a contract, unless the Agency determines that any such deviations are due to unforeseeable events, government-driven scope changes, or are not significant within the overall scope of the project and/or program and unless such awards or incentive fees are consistent with section 16.401(e)(2) of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

SEC. 627. (a) None of the funds made available under this Act may be used to pay for travel and conference activities that result in a total cost to an Executive branch department, agency, board or commission funded by this Act of more than \$500,000 at any single conference unless the agency or entity determines that such attendance is in the national interest and advance notice is transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that includes the basis of that determination.

(b) None of the funds made available under this Act may be used to pay for the travel to or attendance of more than 50 employees, who are stationed in the United States, at any single conference occurring outside the United States unless the agency or entity determines that such attendance is in the national interest and advance notice is transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that includes the basis of that determination.

SEC. 628. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for first-class or business-class travel by the employees of executive branch agencies funded by this Act

in contravention of sections 301-10.122 through 301-10.125 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 629. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated on contracts in excess of \$5,000 for public relations, as that term is defined in Office and Management and Budget Circular A-87 (revised May 10, 2004), unless advance notice of such an obligation is transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 630. Federal agencies funded under this Act shall clearly state within the text, audio, or video used for advertising or educational purposes, including emails or Internet postings, that the communication is printed, published, or produced and disseminated at U.S. taxpayer expense. The funds used by a Federal agency to carry out this requirement shall be derived from amounts made available to the agency for advertising or other communications regarding the programs and activities of the agency.

SEC. 631. When issuing statements, press releases, requests for proposals, bid solicitations and other documents describing projects or programs funded in whole or in part with Federal money, all grantees receiving Federal funds included in this Act, shall clearly state—

(1) the percentage of the total costs of the program or project which will be financed with Federal money;

(2) the dollar amount of Federal funds for the project or program; and

(3) percentage and dollar amount of the total costs of the project or program that will be financed by non-governmental sources.

SEC. 632. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used by the Securities and Exchange Commission to finalize, issue, or implement any rule, regulation, or order regarding the disclosure of political contributions, contributions to tax exempt organizations, or dues paid to trade associations.

SEC. 633. Not later than 45 days after the last day of each quarter, each agency funded in this Act shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a quarterly budget report that includes total obligations of the Agency for that quarter for each appropriation, by the source year of the appropriation.

SEC. 634. Of the unobligated balances available in the Department of the Treasury, Treasury Forfeiture Fund, established by section 9703 of title 31, United States Code, \$300,000,000 shall be permanently rescinded not later than September 30, 2026.

SEC. 635. The unobligated balances from prior years appropriations provided for the Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery are permanently rescinded.

TITLE VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS—GOVERNMENT-WIDE

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 701. No department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States receiving appropriated funds under this or any other Act for fiscal year 2026 shall obligate or expend any such funds, unless such department, agency, or instrumentality has in place, and will continue to administer in good faith, a written policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from the illegal use, possession, or distribution of controlled substances (as defined in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)) by the officers and employees of such department, agency, or instrumentality.

SEC. 702. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable dur-

ing the current fiscal year in accordance with section 1343(c) of title 31, United States Code, for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses, ambulances, vans, law enforcement vehicles, protective vehicles, undercover surveillance vehicles, and police-type vehicles), is hereby fixed at \$40,000 except station wagons for which the maximum shall be \$41,140: *Provided*, That these limits may be exceeded by not to exceed \$7,775 for police-type vehicles: *Provided further*, That the limits set forth in this section may not be exceeded by more than 5 percent for electric or hybrid vehicles purchased for demonstration under the provisions of the Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1976: *Provided further*, That the limits set forth in this section may be exceeded by the incremental cost of clean alternative fuels vehicles acquired pursuant to Public Law 101-549 over the cost of comparable conventionally fueled vehicles: *Provided further*, That the limits set forth in this section shall not apply to any vehicle that is a commercial item and which operates on alternative fuel, including but not limited to electric, plug-in hybrid electric, and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles.

SEC. 703. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the current fiscal year available for expenses of travel, or for the expenses of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for quarters allowances and cost-of-living allowances, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 5922-5924.

SEC. 704. Unless otherwise specified in law during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in the continental United States unless such person: (1) is a citizen of the United States; (2) is a person who is lawfully admitted for permanent residence and is seeking citizenship as outlined in 8 U.S.C. 1324(a)(3)(B); (3) is a person who is admitted as a refugee under 8 U.S.C. 1157 or is granted asylum under 8 U.S.C. 1158 and has filed a declaration of intention to become a lawful permanent resident and then a citizen when eligible; or (4) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section, affidavits signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his or her status are being complied with: *Provided further*, That for purposes of paragraphs (2) and (3) such affidavits shall be submitted prior to employment and updated thereafter as necessary: *Provided further*, That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction, shall be fined no more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to any person who is an officer or employee of the Government of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act, or to international broadcasters employed by the Broadcasting Board of Governors, or to temporary employment of translators, or to temporary employment in the field service (not to exceed 60 days) as a result of emergencies: *Provided further*, That this section does not apply to the employment as Wildland firefighters for

not more than 120 days of nonresident aliens employed by the Department of the Interior or the USDA Forest Service pursuant to an agreement with another country.

SEC. 705. Appropriations available to any department or agency during the current fiscal year for necessary expenses, including maintenance or operating expenses, shall also be available for payment to the General Services Administration for charges for space and services and those expenses of renovation and alteration of buildings and facilities which constitute public improvements performed in accordance with the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 479), the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 216), or other applicable law.

SEC. 706. In addition to funds provided in this or any other Act, all Federal agencies are authorized to receive and use funds resulting from the sale of materials, including Federal records disposed of pursuant to a records schedule recovered through recycling or waste prevention programs. Such funds shall be available until expended for the following purposes:

(1) Acquisition, waste reduction and prevention, and recycling programs as described in Executive Order No. 14057 (December 8, 2021), including any such programs adopted prior to the effective date of the Executive order.

(2) Other Federal agency environmental management programs, including, but not limited to, the development and implementation of hazardous waste management and pollution prevention programs.

(3) Other employee programs as authorized by law or as deemed appropriate by the head of the Federal agency.

SEC. 707. Funds made available by this or any other Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of the corporations and agencies subject to chapter 91 of title 31, United States Code, shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 3109; and the objects specified under this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in the Act by which they are made available: *Provided*, That in the event any functions budgeted as administrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be correspondingly reduced.

SEC. 708. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be available for interagency financing of boards (except Federal Executive Boards), commissions, councils, committees, or similar groups (whether or not they are interagency entities) which do not have a prior and specific statutory approval to receive financial support from more than one agency or instrumentality.

SEC. 709. None of the funds made available pursuant to the provisions of this or any other Act shall be used to implement, administer, or enforce any regulation which has been disapproved pursuant to a joint resolution duly adopted in accordance with the applicable law of the United States.

SEC. 710. During the period in which the head of any department or agency, or any other officer or civilian employee of the Federal Government appointed by the President of the United States, holds office, no funds may be obligated or expended in excess of \$5,000 to furnish or redecorate the office of such department head, agency head, officer, or employee, or to purchase furniture or make improvements for any such office, unless advance notice of such furnishing or redecoration is transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. For the purposes of

this section, the term “office” shall include the entire suite of offices assigned to the individual, as well as any other space used primarily by the individual or the use of which is directly controlled by the individual.

SEC. 711. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346, or section 708 of this Act, funds made available for the current fiscal year by this or any other Act shall be available for the inter-agency funding of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications initiatives which benefit multiple Federal departments, agencies, or entities, as provided by Executive Order No. 13618 (July 6, 2012).

SEC. 712. (a) None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be obligated or expended by any department, agency, or other instrumentality of the Federal Government to pay the salaries or expenses of any individual appointed to a position of a confidential or policy-determining character that is excepted from the competitive service under section 3302 of title 5, United States Code, (pursuant to schedule C of subpart C of part 213 of title 5 of the Code of Federal Regulations) unless the head of the applicable department, agency, or other instrumentality employing such schedule C individual certifies to the Director of the Office of Personnel Management that the schedule C position occupied by the individual was not created solely or primarily in order to detail the individual to the White House.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to Federal employees or members of the armed forces detailed to or from an element of the intelligence community (as that term is defined under section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4))).

SEC. 713. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be available for the payment of the salary of any officer or employee of the Federal Government, who—

(1) prohibits or prevents, or attempts or threatens to prohibit or prevent, any other officer or employee of the Federal Government from having any direct oral or written communication or contact with any Member, committee, or subcommittee of the Congress in connection with any matter pertaining to the employment of such other officer or employee or pertaining to the department or agency of such other officer or employee in any way, irrespective of whether such communication or contact is at the initiative of such other officer or employee or in response to the request or inquiry of such Member, committee, or subcommittee; or

(2) removes, suspends from duty without pay, demotes, reduces in rank, seniority, status, pay, or performance or efficiency rating, denies promotion to, relocates, reassigns, transfers, disciplines, or discriminates in regard to any employment right, entitlement, or benefit, or any term or condition of employment of, any other officer or employee of the Federal Government, or attempts or threatens to commit any of the foregoing actions with respect to such other officer or employee, by reason of any communication or contact of such other officer or employee with any Member, committee, or subcommittee of the Congress as described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 714. (a) None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be obligated or expended for any employee training that—

(1) does not meet identified needs for knowledge, skills, and abilities bearing directly upon the performance of official duties;

(2) contains elements likely to induce high levels of emotional response or psychological stress in some participants;

(3) does not require prior employee notification of the content and methods to be used in the training and written end of course evaluation;

(4) contains any methods or content associated with religious or quasi-religious belief systems or “new age” belief systems as defined in Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Notice N-915.022, dated September 2, 1988; or

(5) is offensive to, or designed to change, participants’ personal values or lifestyle outside the workplace.

(b) Nothing in this section shall prohibit, restrict, or otherwise preclude an agency from conducting training bearing directly upon the performance of official duties.

SEC. 715. No part of any funds appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used by an agency of the executive branch, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships, for publicity or propaganda purposes, and for the preparation, distribution or use of any kit, pamphlet, booklet, publication, radio, television, or film presentation designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress, except in presentation to the Congress itself.

SEC. 716. None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act may be used by an agency to provide a Federal employee’s home address to any labor organization except when the employee has authorized such disclosure or when such disclosure has been ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 717. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to provide any non-public information such as mailing, telephone, or electronic mailing lists to any person or any organization outside of the Federal Government without the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 718. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used directly or indirectly, including by private contractor, for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not heretofore authorized by Congress.

SEC. 719. (a) In this section, the term “agency”—

(1) means an Executive agency, as defined under 5 U.S.C. 105; and

(2) includes a military department, as defined under section 102 of such title and the United States Postal Service.

(b) Unless authorized in accordance with law or regulations to use such time for other purposes, an employee of an agency shall use official time in an honest effort to perform official duties. An employee not under a leave system, including a Presidential appointee exempted under 5 U.S.C. 6301(2), has an obligation to expend an honest effort and a reasonable proportion of such employee’s time in the performance of official duties.

SEC. 720. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346 and section 708 of this Act, funds made available for the current fiscal year by this or any other Act to any department or agency, which is a member of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB), shall be available to finance an appropriate share of FASAB administrative costs.

SEC. 721. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346 and section 708 of this Act, the head of each Executive department and agency is hereby authorized to transfer to or reimburse “General Services Administration, Government-wide Policy” with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, funds made available for the current fiscal year by this or any other Act, including rebates from charge card and other contracts: *Provided*, That these funds shall be administered by the Administrator of General Services to support Government-wide and other

multi-agency financial, information technology, procurement, and other management innovations, initiatives, and activities, including improving coordination and reducing duplication, as approved by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the appropriate inter-agency and multi-agency groups designated by the Director (including the President’s Management Council for overall management improvement initiatives, the Chief Financial Officers Council for financial management initiatives, the Chief Information Officers Council for information technology initiatives, the Chief Human Capital Officers Council for human capital initiatives, the Chief Acquisition Officers Council for procurement initiatives, and the Performance Improvement Council for performance improvement initiatives): *Provided further*, That the total funds transferred or reimbursed shall not exceed \$15,000,000 to improve coordination, reduce duplication, and for other activities related to Federal Government Priority Goals established by 31 U.S.C. 1120, and not to exceed \$17,000,000 for Government-wide innovations, initiatives, and activities: *Provided further*, That the funds transferred to or for reimbursement of “General Services Administration, Government-Wide Policy” during fiscal year 2026 shall remain available for obligation through September 30, 2027: *Provided further*, That not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Administrator of General Services, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives a detailed spend plan for the funds to be transferred or reimbursed: *Provided further*, That the spend plan shall, at a minimum, include: (i) the amounts currently in the funds authorized under this section and the estimate of amounts to be transferred or reimbursed in fiscal year 2026; (ii) a detailed breakdown of the purposes for all funds estimated to be transferred or reimbursed pursuant to this section (including total number of personnel and costs for all staff whose salaries are provided for by this section); (iii) where applicable, a description of the funds intended for use by or for the benefit of each executive council; and (iv) where applicable, a description of the funds intended for use by or for the implementation of specific laws passed by Congress: *Provided further*, That no transfers or reimbursements may be made pursuant to this section until 15 days following notification of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

SEC. 722. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a woman may breastfeed her child at any location in a Federal building or on Federal property, if the woman and her child are otherwise authorized to be present at the location.

SEC. 723. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346, or section 708 of this Act, funds made available for the current fiscal year by this or any other Act shall be available for the inter-agency funding of specific projects, workshops, studies, and similar efforts to carry out the purposes of the National Science and Technology Council (authorized by Executive Order No. 12881), which benefit multiple Federal departments, agencies, or entities: *Provided*, That the Office of Management and Budget shall provide a report describing the budget of and resources connected with the National Science and Technology Council to the Committees on Appropriations of the

House of Representatives and the Senate, the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation 90 days after enactment of this Act.

SEC. 724. (a) Any request for proposals, solicitation, grant application, form, notification, press release, or other publications involving the distribution of Federal funds shall comply with any relevant requirements in part 200 of title 2, Code of Federal Regulations: *Provided*, That this section shall apply to direct payments, formula funds, and grants received by a State receiving Federal funds.

SEC. 725. (a) PROHIBITION OF FEDERAL AGENCY MONITORING OF INDIVIDUALS' INTERNET USE.—None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used by any Federal agency—

(1) to collect, review, or create any aggregation of data, derived from any means, that includes any personally identifiable information relating to an individual's access to or use of any Federal Government Internet site of the agency; or

(2) to enter into any agreement with a third party (including another government agency) to collect, review, or obtain any aggregation of data, derived from any means, that includes any personally identifiable information relating to an individual's access to or use of any nongovernmental Internet site.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The limitations established in subsection (a) shall not apply to—

(1) any record of aggregate data that does not identify particular persons;

(2) any voluntary submission of personally identifiable information;

(3) any action taken for law enforcement, regulatory, or supervisory purposes, in accordance with applicable law; or

(4) any action described in subsection (a)(1) that is a system security action taken by the operator of an Internet site and is necessarily incident to providing the Internet site services or to protecting the rights or property of the provider of the Internet site.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section:

(1) The term “regulatory” means agency actions to implement, interpret or enforce authorities provided in law.

(2) The term “supervisory” means examinations of the agency's supervised institutions, including assessing safety and soundness, overall financial condition, management practices and policies and compliance with applicable standards as provided in law.

SEC. 726. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to enter into or renew a contract which includes a provision providing prescription drug coverage, except where the contract also includes a provision for contraceptive coverage.

(b) Nothing in this section shall apply to a contract with—

(1) any of the following religious plans:

(A) Personal Care's HMO; and

(B) OSF HealthPlans, Inc.; and

(2) any existing or future plan, if the carrier for the plan objects to such coverage on the basis of religious beliefs.

(c) In implementing this section, any plan that enters into or renews a contract under this section may not subject any individual to discrimination on the basis that the individual refuses to prescribe or otherwise provide for contraceptives because such activities would be contrary to the individual's religious beliefs or moral convictions.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require coverage of abortion or abortion-related services.

SEC. 727. The United States is committed to ensuring the health of its Olympic, Pan American, and Paralympic athletes, and supports the strict adherence to anti-doping in

sport through testing, adjudication, education, and research as performed by nationally recognized oversight authorities.

SEC. 728. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated for official travel to Federal departments and agencies may be used by such departments and agencies, if consistent with Office of Management and Budget Circular A–126 regarding official travel for Government personnel, to participate in the fractional aircraft ownership pilot program.

SEC. 729. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated or made available under this or any other appropriations Act may be used to implement or enforce restrictions or limitations on the Coast Guard Congressional Fellowship Program, or to implement the proposed regulations of the Office of Personnel Management to add sections 300.311 through 300.316 to part 300 of title 5 of the Code of Federal Regulations, published in the Federal Register, volume 68, number 174, on September 9, 2003 (relating to the detail of executive branch employees to the legislative branch).

SEC. 730. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no executive branch agency shall purchase, construct, or lease any additional facilities, except within or contiguous to existing locations, to be used for the purpose of conducting Federal law enforcement training without the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, except that the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers is authorized to obtain the temporary use of additional facilities by lease, contract, or other agreement for training which cannot be accommodated in existing Centers facilities.

SEC. 731. Unless otherwise authorized by existing law, none of the funds provided in this or any other Act may be used by an executive branch agency to produce any prepackaged news story intended for broadcast or distribution in the United States, unless the story includes a clear notification within the text or audio of the prepackaged news story that the prepackaged news story was prepared or funded by that executive branch agency.

SEC. 732. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of section 552a of title 5, United States Code (popularly known as the Privacy Act), and regulations implementing that section.

SEC. 733. (a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used for any Federal Government contract with any foreign incorporated entity which is treated as an inverted domestic corporation under section 835(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 395(b)) or any subsidiary of such an entity.

(b) WAIVERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any Secretary shall waive subsection (a) with respect to any Federal Government contract under the authority of such Secretary if the Secretary determines that the waiver is required in the interest of national security.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Any Secretary issuing a waiver under paragraph (1) shall report such issuance to Congress.

(c) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply to any Federal Government contract entered into before the date of the enactment of this Act, or to any task order issued pursuant to such contract.

SEC. 734. During fiscal year 2026, for each employee who—

(1) retires under section 8336(d)(2) or 8414(b)(1)(B) of title 5, United States Code; or

(2) retires under any other provision of subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of such title 5 and receives a payment as an in-

centive to separate, the separating agency shall remit to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund an amount equal to the Office of Personnel Management's average unit cost of processing a retirement claim for the preceding fiscal year. Such amounts shall be available until expended to the Office of Personnel Management and shall be deemed to be an administrative expense under section 8348(a)(1)(B) of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 735. (a) None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to recommend or require any entity submitting an offer for a Federal contract to disclose any of the following information as a condition of submitting the offer:

(1) Any payment consisting of a contribution, expenditure, independent expenditure, or disbursement for an electioneering communication that is made by the entity, its officers or directors, or any of its affiliates or subsidiaries to a candidate for election for Federal office or to a political committee, or that is otherwise made with respect to any election for Federal office.

(2) Any disbursement of funds (other than a payment described in paragraph (1)) made by the entity, its officers or directors, or any of its affiliates or subsidiaries to any person with the intent or the reasonable expectation that the person will use the funds to make a payment described in paragraph (1).

(b) In this section, each of the terms “contribution”, “expenditure”, “independent expenditure”, “electioneering communication”, “candidate”, “election”, and “Federal office” has the meaning given such term in the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101 et seq.).

SEC. 736. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to pay for the painting of a portrait of an officer or employee of the Federal Government, including the President, the Vice President, a Member of Congress (including a Delegate or a Resident Commissioner to Congress), the head of an executive branch agency (as defined in section 133 of title 41, United States Code), or the head of an office of the legislative branch.

SEC. 737. (a)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except as otherwise provided in this section, no part of any of the funds appropriated for fiscal year 2026, by this or any other Act, may be used to pay any prevailing rate employee described in section 5342(a)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code—

(A) during the period from the date of expiration of the limitation imposed by the comparable section for the previous fiscal years until the normal effective date of the applicable wage survey adjustment that is to take effect in fiscal year 2026, in an amount that exceeds the rate payable for the applicable grade and step of the applicable wage schedule in accordance with such section; and

(B) during the period consisting of the remainder of fiscal year 2026, in an amount that exceeds, as a result of a wage survey adjustment, the rate payable under subparagraph (A) by more than the sum of—

(i) the percentage adjustment taking effect in fiscal year 2026 under section 5303 of title 5, United States Code, in the rates of pay under the General Schedule; and

(ii) the difference between the overall average percentage of the locality-based comparability payments taking effect in fiscal year 2026 under section 5304 of such title (whether by adjustment or otherwise), and the overall average percentage of such payments which was effective in the previous fiscal year under such section.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no prevailing rate employee described in subparagraph (B) or (C) of section 5342(a)(2)

of title 5, United States Code, and no employee covered by section 5348 of such title, may be paid during the periods for which paragraph (1) is in effect at a rate that exceeds the rates that would be payable under paragraph (1) were paragraph (1) applicable to such employee.

(3) For the purposes of this subsection, the rates payable to an employee who is covered by this subsection and who is paid from a schedule not in existence on September 30, 2025, shall be determined under regulations prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, rates of premium pay for employees subject to this subsection may not be changed from the rates in effect on September 30, 2025, except to the extent determined by the Office of Personnel Management to be consistent with the purpose of this subsection.

(5) This subsection shall apply with respect to pay for service performed after September 30, 2025.

(6) For the purpose of administering any provision of law (including any rule or regulation that provides premium pay, retirement, life insurance, or any other employee benefit) that requires any deduction or contribution, or that imposes any requirement or limitation on the basis of a rate of salary or basic pay, the rate of salary or basic pay payable after the application of this subsection shall be treated as the rate of salary or basic pay.

(7) Nothing in this subsection shall be considered to permit or require the payment to any employee covered by this subsection at a rate in excess of the rate that would be payable were this subsection not in effect.

(8) The Office of Personnel Management may provide for exceptions to the limitations imposed by this subsection if the Office determines that such exceptions are necessary to ensure the recruitment or retention of qualified employees.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the adjustment in rates of basic pay for the statutory pay systems that take place in fiscal year 2026 under sections 5344 and 5348 of title 5, United States Code, shall be—

(1) not less than the percentage received by employees in the same location whose rates of basic pay are adjusted pursuant to the statutory pay systems under sections 5303 and 5304 of title 5, United States Code: *Provided*, That prevailing rate employees at locations where there are no employees whose pay is increased pursuant to sections 5303 and 5304 of title 5, United States Code, and prevailing rate employees described in section 5343(a)(5) of title 5, United States Code, shall be considered to be located in the pay locality designated as “Rest of United States” pursuant to section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, for purposes of this subsection; and

(2) effective as of the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning after September 30, 2025.

SEC. 738. (a) The head of any Executive branch department, agency, board, commission, or office funded by this or any other appropriations Act shall submit annual reports to the Inspector General or senior ethics official for any entity without an Inspector General, regarding the costs and contracting procedures related to each conference held by any such department, agency, board, commission, or office during fiscal year 2026 for which the cost to the United States Government was more than \$100,000.

(b) Each report submitted shall include, for each conference described in subsection (a) held during the applicable period—

(1) a description of its purpose;
(2) the number of participants attending;
(3) a detailed statement of the costs to the United States Government, including—

(A) the cost of any food or beverages;
(B) the cost of any audio-visual services;
(C) the cost of employee or contractor travel to and from the conference; and
(D) a discussion of the methodology used to determine which costs relate to the conference; and

(4) a description of the contracting procedures used including—

(A) whether contracts were awarded on a competitive basis; and

(B) a discussion of any cost comparison conducted by the departmental component or office in evaluating potential contractors for the conference.

(c) Within 15 days after the end of a quarter, the head of any such department, agency, board, commission, or office shall notify the Inspector General or senior ethics official for any entity without an Inspector General, of the date, location, and number of employees attending a conference held by any Executive branch department, agency, board, commission, or office funded by this or any other appropriations Act during fiscal year 2026 for which the cost to the United States Government was more than \$20,000.

(d) A grant or contract funded by amounts appropriated by this or any other appropriations Act may not be used for the purpose of defraying the costs of a conference described in subsection (c) that is not directly and programmatically related to the purpose for which the grant or contract was awarded, such as a conference held in connection with planning, training, assessment, review, or other routine purposes related to a project funded by the grant or contract.

(e) None of the funds made available in this or any other appropriations Act may be used for travel and conference activities that are not in compliance with Office of Management and Budget Memorandum M-12-12 dated May 11, 2012 or any subsequent revisions to that memorandum.

SEC. 739. None of the funds made available in this or any other appropriations Act may be used to increase, eliminate, or reduce funding for a program, project, or activity as proposed in the President's budget request for a fiscal year until such proposed change is subsequently enacted in an appropriation Act, or unless such change is made pursuant to the reprogramming or transfer provisions of this or any other appropriations Act.

SEC. 740. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, enforce, or apply the rule entitled “Competitive Area” published by the Office of Personnel Management in the Federal Register on April 15, 2008 (73 Fed. Reg. 20180 et seq.).

SEC. 741. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used to begin or announce a study or public-private competition regarding the conversion to contractor performance of any function performed by Federal employees pursuant to Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 or any other administrative regulation, directive, or policy.

SEC. 742. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be available for a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement with an entity that requires employees or contractors of such entity seeking to report fraud, waste, or abuse to sign internal confidentiality agreements or statements prohibiting or otherwise restricting such employees or contractors from lawfully reporting such waste, fraud, or abuse to a designated investigative or law enforcement representative of a Federal department or agency authorized to receive such information.

(b) The limitation in subsection (a) shall not contravene requirements applicable to

Standard Form 312, Form 4414, or any other form issued by a Federal department or agency governing the nondisclosure of classified information.

SEC. 743. (a) No funds appropriated in this or any other Act may be used to implement or enforce the agreements in Standard Forms 312 and 4414 of the Government or any other nondisclosure policy, form, or agreement if such policy, form, or agreement does not contain the following provisions: “These provisions are consistent with and do not supersede, conflict with, or otherwise alter the employee obligations, rights, or liabilities created by existing statute or Executive order relating to (1) classified information, (2) communications to Congress, (3) the reporting to an Inspector General or the Office of Special Counsel of a violation of any law, rule, or regulation, or mismanagement, a gross waste of funds, an abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety, or (4) any other whistleblower protection. The definitions, requirements, obligations, rights, sanctions, and liabilities created by controlling Executive orders and statutory provisions are incorporated into this agreement and are controlling.”: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the preceding provision of this section, a nondisclosure policy form or agreement that is to be executed by a person connected with the conduct of an intelligence or intelligence-related activity, other than an employee or officer of the United States Government, may contain provisions appropriate to the particular activity for which such document is to be used. Such form or agreement shall, at a minimum, require that the person will not disclose any classified information received in the course of such activity unless specifically authorized to do so by the United States Government. Such nondisclosure forms shall also make it clear that they do not bar disclosures to Congress, or to an authorized official of an executive agency or the Department of Justice, that are essential to reporting a substantial violation of law.

(b) A nondisclosure agreement may continue to be implemented and enforced notwithstanding subsection (a) if it complies with the requirements for such agreement that were in effect when the agreement was entered into.

(c) No funds appropriated in this or any other Act may be used to implement or enforce any agreement entered into during fiscal year 2014 which does not contain substantially similar language to that required in subsection (a).

SEC. 744. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless a Federal agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 745. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware

of the conviction, unless a Federal agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 746. (a) During fiscal year 2026, on the date on which a request is made for a transfer of funds in accordance with section 1017 of Public Law 111-203, the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate of such request.

(b) Any notification required by this section shall be made available on the Bureau's public website.

SEC. 747. (a) Notwithstanding any official rate adjusted under section 104 of title 3, United States Code, the rate payable to the Vice President during calendar year 2026 shall be the rate payable to the Vice President on December 31, 2025, by operation of section 747 of division B of Public Law 118-47, as continued in effect and modified by section 1605 of title VI of division A of Public Law 119-4 (as continued in effect and modified by division A of Public Law 119-37).

(b) Notwithstanding any official rate adjusted under section 5318 of title 5, United States Code, or any other provision of law, the payable rate during calendar year 2026 for an employee serving in an Executive Schedule position, or in a position for which the rate of pay is fixed by statute at an Executive Schedule rate, shall be the rate payable for the applicable Executive Schedule level on December 31, 2025, by operation of section 747 of division B of Public Law 118-47, as continued in effect and modified by section 1605 of title VI of division A of Public Law 119-4 (as continued in effect and modified by division A of Public Law 119-37).

(c) Notwithstanding section 401 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-465) or any other provision of law, a chief of mission or ambassador at large is subject to subsection (b) in the same manner as other employees who are paid at an Executive Schedule rate.

(d)(1) This subsection applies to—

(A) a noncareer appointee in the Senior Executive Service paid a rate of basic pay at or above the official rate for level IV of the Executive Schedule; or

(B) a limited term appointee or limited emergency appointee in the Senior Executive Service serving under a political appointment and paid a rate of basic pay at or above the official rate for level IV of the Executive Schedule.

(2) Notwithstanding sections 5382 and 5383 of title 5, United States Code, an employee described in paragraph (1) may not receive a pay rate increase during calendar year 2026, except as provided in subsection (i).

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any employee paid a rate of basic pay (including any locality based payments under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, or similar authority) at or above the official rate for level IV of the Executive Schedule who serves under a political appointment may not receive a pay rate increase during calendar year 2026, except as provided in subsection (i). This subsection does not apply to employees in the General Schedule pay system or the Foreign Service pay system, to employees appointed under section 3161 of title 5, United States Code, or to employees in another pay system whose position would be classified at GS-15 or below if chapter 51 of title 5, United States Code, applied to them.

(f) Nothing in subsections (b) through (e) shall prevent employees who do not serve

under a political appointment from receiving pay increases as otherwise provided under applicable law.

(g) This section does not apply to an individual who makes an election to retain Senior Executive Service basic pay under section 3392(c) of title 5, United States Code, for such time as that election is in effect.

(h) This section does not apply to an individual who makes an election to retain Senior Foreign Service pay entitlements under section 302(b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-465) for such time as that election is in effect.

(i) Notwithstanding subsections (b) through (e), an employee in a covered position may receive a pay rate increase upon an authorized movement to a different covered position only if that new position has higher-level duties and a pre-established level or range of pay higher than the level or range for the position held immediately before the movement. Any such increase must be based on the rates of pay and applicable limitations on payable rates of pay in effect on December 31, 2025, by operation of section 747 of division B of Public Law 118-47, as continued in effect and modified by section 1605 of title VI of division A of Public Law 119-4 (as continued in effect and modified by division A of Public Law 119-37).

(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for an individual who is newly appointed to a covered position during the period of time subject to this section, the initial pay rate shall be based on the rates of pay and applicable limitations on payable rates of pay in effect on December 31, 2025, by operation of section 747 of division B of Public Law 118-47, as continued in effect and modified by section 1605 of title VI of division A of Public Law 119-4 (as continued in effect and modified by division A of Public Law 119-37).

(k) If an employee affected by this section is subject to a biweekly pay period that begins in calendar year 2026 but ends in calendar year 2027, the bar on the employee's receipt of pay rate increases shall apply through the end of that pay period.

(l) For the purpose of this section, the term "covered position" means a position occupied by an employee whose pay is restricted under this section.

(m) This section takes effect on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

SEC. 748. In the event of a violation of the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, the President or the head of the relevant department or agency, as the case may be, shall report immediately to the Congress all relevant facts and a statement of actions taken: *Provided*, That a copy of each report shall also be transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate and the Comptroller General on the same date the report is transmitted to the Congress.

SEC. 749. (a) Each department or agency of the executive branch of the United States Government shall notify the Committees on Appropriations and the Budget of the House of Representatives and the Senate and any other appropriate congressional committees if—

(1) an apportionment is not made in the required time period provided in section 1513(b) of title 31, United States Code;

(2) an approved apportionment received by the department or agency conditions the availability of an appropriation on further action; or

(3) an approved apportionment received by the department or agency may hinder the prudent obligation of such appropriation or the execution of a program, project, or activity by such department or agency.

(b) Any notification submitted to a congressional committee pursuant to this section shall contain information identifying the bureau, account name, appropriation name, and Treasury Appropriation Fund Symbol or fund account.

SEC. 750. (a) Any non-Federal entity receiving funds provided in this or any other appropriations Act for fiscal year 2026 that are specified in the disclosure table submitted in compliance with clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives or Rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate that is included in the report or explanatory statement accompanying any such Act shall be deemed to be a recipient of a Federal award with respect to such funds for purposes of the requirements of 2 CFR 200.334, regarding records retention, and 2 CFR 200.337, regarding access by the Comptroller General of the United States.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit, amend, supersede, or restrict in any manner any requirements otherwise applicable to non-Federal entities described in paragraph (1) or any existing authority of the Comptroller General.

SEC. 751. Notwithstanding section 1346 of title 31, United States Code, or section 708 of this Act, funds made available by this or any other Act to any Federal agency may be used by that Federal agency for interagency funding for coordination with, participation in, or recommendations involving, activities of the U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command, the Congressionally Directed Medical Research Programs and the National Institutes of Health research programs.

SEC. 752. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346 and section 708 of this Act, the head of each Executive department and agency is hereby authorized to transfer to or reimburse "General Services Administration, Federal Citizen Services Fund" with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, funds made available for the current fiscal year by this or any other Act, including rebates from charge card and other contracts: *Provided*, That these funds, in addition to amounts otherwise available, shall be administered by the Administrator of General Services to carry out the purposes of the Federal Citizen Services Fund and to support Government-wide and other multi-agency financial, information technology, procurement, and other activities, including services authorized by 44 U.S.C. 3604 and enabling Federal agencies to take advantage of information technology in sharing information: *Provided further*, That the total funds transferred or reimbursed shall not exceed \$29,000,000 for such purposes: *Provided further*, That the funds transferred to or for reimbursement of "General Services Administration, Federal Citizen Services Fund" during fiscal year 2026 shall remain available for obligation through September 30, 2027: *Provided further*, That not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Administrator of General Services, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed spend plan for the funds to be transferred or reimbursed: *Provided further*, That the spend plan shall, at a minimum, include: (i) the amounts currently in the funds authorized under this section and the estimate of amounts to be transferred or reimbursed in fiscal year 2026; (ii) a detailed breakdown of the purposes for all funds estimated to be transferred or reimbursed pursuant to this section (including total number of personnel and costs for all staff whose salaries are provided for by this section); and (iii) where applicable, a description of the funds intended for use by or for

the implementation of specific laws passed by Congress: *Provided further*, That no transfers or reimbursements may be made pursuant to this section until 15 days following notification of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

SEC. 753. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the unobligated balances of funds made available in division J of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58) to any department or agency funded by this or any other Act may be transferred to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for the costs of carrying out their responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) to consult and conference, as required by section 7 of such Act, in connection with activities and projects funded by Public Law 117-58: *Provided*, That such transfers shall support activities and projects executed by the department or agency making such transfer: *Provided further*, That such transfers shall be approved by the head of such department or agency making such transfer: *Provided further*, That each department or agency shall provide notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate no less than 30 days prior to such transfer: *Provided further*, That any such transfers from the Department of Transportation, including from agencies within the Department of Transportation, shall be from funding provided for personnel, contracting, and other costs to administer and oversee grants: *Provided further*, That amounts transferred pursuant to this section shall be in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided in this section shall be in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: *Provided further*, That amounts transferred pursuant to this section shall continue to be treated as amounts specified in section 103(b) of division A of Public Law 118-5.

SEC. 754. Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in any title other than title IV or VIII shall not apply to such title IV or VIII.

TITLE VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 801. There are appropriated from the applicable funds of the District of Columbia such sums as may be necessary for making refunds and for the payment of legal settlements or judgments that have been entered against the District of Columbia government.

SEC. 802. None of the Federal funds provided in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes or implementation of any policy including boycott designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress or any State legislature.

SEC. 803. (a) None of the Federal funds provided under this Act to the agencies funded by this Act, both Federal and District government agencies, that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2026, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditures for an agency through a reprogramming of funds which—

- (1) creates new programs;
- (2) eliminates a program, project, or responsibility center;
- (3) establishes or changes allocations specifically denied, limited or increased under this Act;

(4) increases funds or personnel by any means for any program, project, or responsibility center for which funds have been denied or restricted;

(5) re-establishes any program or project previously deferred through reprogramming;

(6) augments any existing program, project, or responsibility center through a reprogramming of funds in excess of \$3,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or

(7) increases by 20 percent or more personnel assigned to a specific program, project or responsibility center, unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(b) The District of Columbia government is authorized to approve and execute reprogramming and transfer requests of local funds under this title through November 7, 2026.

SEC. 804. None of the Federal funds provided in this Act may be used by the District of Columbia to provide for salaries, expenses, or other costs associated with the offices of United States Senator or United States Representative under section 4(d) of the District of Columbia Statehood Constitutional Convention Initiatives of 1979 (D.C. Law 3-171; D.C. Official Code, sec. 1-123).

SEC. 805. Except as otherwise provided in this section, none of the funds made available by this Act or by any other Act may be used to provide any officer or employee of the District of Columbia with an official vehicle unless the officer or employee uses the vehicle only in the performance of the officer's or employee's official duties. For purposes of this section, the term “official duties” does not include travel between the officer's or employee's residence and workplace, except in the case of—

(1) an officer or employee of the Metropolitan Police Department who resides in the District of Columbia or is otherwise designated by the Chief of the Department;

(2) at the discretion of the Fire Chief, an officer or employee of the District of Columbia Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department who resides in the District of Columbia and is on call 24 hours a day;

(3) at the discretion of the Director of the Department of Corrections, an officer or employee of the District of Columbia Department of Corrections who resides in the District of Columbia and is on call 24 hours a day;

(4) at the discretion of the Chief Medical Examiner, an officer or employee of the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner who resides in the District of Columbia and is on call 24 hours a day;

(5) at the discretion of the Director of the Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency, an officer or employee of the Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency who resides in the District of Columbia and is on call 24 hours a day;

(6) the Mayor of the District of Columbia; and

(7) the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 806. (a) None of the Federal funds contained in this Act may be used by the District of Columbia Attorney General or any other officer or entity of the District government to provide assistance for any petition drive or civil action which seeks to require Congress to provide for voting representation in Congress for the District of Columbia.

(b) Nothing in this section bars the District of Columbia Attorney General from reviewing or commenting on briefs in private lawsuits, or from consulting with officials of the District government regarding such lawsuits.

SEC. 807. None of the Federal funds contained in this Act may be used to distribute

any needle or syringe for the purpose of preventing the spread of blood borne pathogens in any location that has been determined by the local public health or local law enforcement authorities to be inappropriate for such distribution.

SEC. 808. Nothing in this Act may be construed to prevent the Council or Mayor of the District of Columbia from addressing the issue of the provision of contraceptive coverage by health insurance plans, but it is the intent of Congress that any legislation enacted on such issue should include a “conscience clause” which provides exceptions for religious beliefs and moral convictions.

SEC. 809. (a) None of the Federal funds contained in this Act may be used to enact or carry out any law, rule, or regulation to legalize or otherwise reduce penalties associated with the possession, use, or distribution of any schedule I substance under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) or any tetrahydrocannabinols derivative.

(b) No funds available for obligation or expenditure by the District of Columbia government under any authority may be used to enact any law, rule, or regulation to legalize or otherwise reduce penalties associated with the possession, use, or distribution of any schedule I substance under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) or any tetrahydrocannabinols derivative for recreational purposes.

SEC. 810. No funds available for obligation or expenditure by the District of Columbia government under any authority shall be expended for any abortion except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term or where the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest.

SEC. 811. (a) No later than 30 calendar days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chief Financial Officer for the District of Columbia shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, the Mayor, and the Council of the District of Columbia, a revised appropriated funds operating budget in the format of the budget that the District of Columbia government submitted pursuant to section 442 of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (D.C. Official Code, sec. 1-204.42), for all agencies of the District of Columbia government for fiscal year 2026 that is in the total amount of the approved appropriation and that realigns all budgeted data for personal services and other-than-personal services, respectively, with anticipated actual expenditures.

(b) This section shall apply only to an agency for which the Chief Financial Officer for the District of Columbia certifies that a reallocation is required to address unanticipated changes in program requirements.

SEC. 812. No later than 30 calendar days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Chief Financial Officer for the District of Columbia shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, the Mayor, and the Council for the District of Columbia, a revised appropriated funds operating budget for the District of Columbia Public Schools that aligns schools budgets to actual enrollment. The revised appropriated funds budget shall be in the format of the budget that the District of Columbia government submitted pursuant to section 442 of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (D.C. Official Code, sec. 1-204.42).

SEC. 813. (a) Amounts appropriated in this Act as operating funds may be transferred to the District of Columbia's enterprise and capital funds and such amounts, once transferred, shall retain appropriation authority consistent with the provisions of this Act.

(b) The District of Columbia government is authorized to reprogram or transfer for operating expenses any local funds transferred or

reprogrammed in this or the four prior fiscal years from operating funds to capital funds, and such amounts, once transferred or reprogrammed, shall retain appropriation authority consistent with the provisions of this Act.

(c) The District of Columbia government may not transfer or reprogram for operating expenses any funds derived from bonds, notes, or other obligations issued for capital projects.

SEC. 814. None of the Federal funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, nor may any be transferred to other appropriations, unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 815. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law or under this Act, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 2026 from appropriations of Federal funds made available for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2026 in this Act, shall remain available through September 30, 2027, for each such account for the purposes authorized: *Provided*, That a request shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for approval prior to the expenditure of such funds: *Provided further*, That these requests shall be made in compliance with reprogramming guidelines outlined in section 803 of this Act.

SEC. 816. (a)(1) During fiscal year 2027, during a period in which neither a District of Columbia continuing resolution or a regular District of Columbia appropriation bill is in effect, local funds are appropriated in the amount provided for any project or activity for which local funds are provided in the Act referred to in paragraph (2) (subject to any modifications enacted by the District of Columbia as of the beginning of the period during which this subsection is in effect) at the rate set forth by such Act.

(2) The Act referred to in this paragraph is the Act of the Council of the District of Columbia pursuant to which a proposed budget is approved for fiscal year 2027 which (subject to the requirements of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act) will constitute the local portion of the annual budget for the District of Columbia government for fiscal year 2027 for purposes of section 446 of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (sec. 1-204.46, D.C. Official Code).

(b) Appropriations made by subsection (a) shall cease to be available—

(1) during any period in which a District of Columbia continuing resolution for fiscal year 2027 is in effect; or

(2) upon the enactment into law of the regular District of Columbia appropriation bill for fiscal year 2027.

(c) An appropriation made by subsection (a) is provided under the authority and conditions as provided under this Act and shall be available to the extent and in the manner that would be provided by this Act.

(d) An appropriation made by subsection (a) shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for such project or activity during the portion of fiscal year 2027 for which this section applies to such project or activity.

(e) This section shall not apply to a project or activity during any period of fiscal year 2027 if any other provision of law (other than an authorization of appropriations)—

(1) makes an appropriation, makes funds available, or grants authority for such project or activity to continue for such period; or

(2) specifically provides that no appropriation shall be made, no funds shall be made available, or no authority shall be granted for such project or activity to continue for such period.

(f) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect obligations of the government of the District of Columbia mandated by other law.

SEC. 817. (a) During fiscal year 2027, during a period in which a continuing resolution is in effect, including a continuing resolution that is in effect through the end of the fiscal year, if the continuing resolution does not include a provision that, by specific and explicit reference to the District of Columbia, establishes a specific and separately identified appropriation for the District of Columbia, the District of Columbia is appropriated and may expend local funds in the amounts set forth under the heading “District of Columbia—District of Columbia Funds” in the Act referred to in subsection (b) (subject to any modifications enacted by the District of Columbia as of the beginning of the period during which this section is in effect) for such programs and activities for which local funds are provided in such Act at the rates set forth by such Act.

(b) The Act referred to in subsection (a) is the Act of the Council of the District of Columbia pursuant to which a proposed budget is approved for fiscal year 2027 which (subject to the requirements of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act) will constitute the local portion of the annual budget for the District of Columbia government for fiscal year 2027 for purposes of section 446 of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (sec. 1-204.46, D.C. Official Code).

(c) Amounts appropriated by subsection (a) are provided under the authority and conditions as provided under this Act and shall be available to the extent and in the manner that would be provided by this Act.

SEC. 818. (a) Section 244 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia (sec. 9-1201.03, D.C. Official Code) does not apply with respect to any railroads installed pursuant to the Long Bridge Project.

(b) In this section, the term “Long Bridge Project” means the project carried out by the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Virginia to construct a new Long Bridge adjacent to the existing Long Bridge over the Potomac River, including related infrastructure and other related projects, to expand commuter and regional passenger rail service and to provide bike and pedestrian access crossings over the Potomac River.

SEC. 819. Not later than 45 days after the last day of each quarter, each Federal and District government agency appropriated Federal funds in this Act shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a quarterly budget report that includes total obligations of the Agency for that quarter for each Federal funds appropriation provided in this Act, by the source year of the appropriation.

SEC. 820. The District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999 (sec. 38-2701 et seq., D.C. Official Code), is amended—

(1) in section 3—

(A) in subsection (a)(2)(A), by striking “\$10,000” and inserting “\$15,000”;

(B) in subsection (a)(2)(B), by striking “\$50,000” and inserting “\$75,000”;

(C) in subsection (b)(1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C);

(iii) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph: “(B) after making reductions under subparagraph (A), ratably reduce the amount of the tuition and fee payment of each eligible student who receives more than \$10,000 for the award year; and”;

(iv) in subparagraph (C), as so redesignated, by striking “subparagraph (A)” and inserting “subparagraph (B)”;

(2) in section 5—

(A) in subsection (a)(2)(A), by striking “\$2,500” and inserting “\$3,750”;

(B) in subsection (a)(2)(B), by striking “\$12,500” and inserting “\$18,750”;

(C) in subsection (b)(1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C);

(iii) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph: “(B) after making reductions under subparagraph (A), ratably reduce the amount of the tuition and fee payment of each eligible student who receives more than \$2,500 for the award year; and”;

(iv) in subparagraph (C), as so redesignated, by striking “subparagraph (A)” and inserting “subparagraph (B)”.

SEC. 821. Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in this title or in title IV shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of this title or of title IV.

This division may be cited as the “Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2026”.

DIVISION B—NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of the Department of State and the Foreign Service not otherwise provided for, \$9,358,236,000, of which \$839,910,000 may remain available until September 30, 2027, and of which up to \$3,758,836,000 may remain available until expended for Worldwide Security Protection: *Provided*, That funds made available under this heading shall be allocated in accordance with paragraphs (1) through (4), as follows:

(1) **HUMAN RESOURCES.**—For necessary expenses for training, human resources management, and salaries, including employment without regard to civil service and classification laws of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$700,000), as authorized by section 801 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 11; Chapter 36), \$3,987,233,000, of which up to \$724,204,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection.

(2) **OVERSEAS PROGRAMS.**—For necessary expenses for the regional bureaus of the Department of State and overseas activities as authorized by law, \$1,437,707,000.

(3) **DIPLOMATIC POLICY AND SUPPORT.**—For necessary expenses for the functional bureaus of the Department of State, including representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate or specific Acts of Congress, general administration, and arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament activities as authorized, \$871,645,000.

(4) **SECURITY PROGRAMS.**—For necessary expenses for security activities, \$3,061,651,000, of which up to \$3,034,632,000 is for Worldwide Security Protection.

(5) **REPROGRAMMING.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, funds may be reprogrammed within and between paragraphs (1) through (4) under this heading subject to section 7015 of this Act.

CONSULAR AND BORDER SECURITY PROGRAMS

Of the amounts deposited in the Consular and Border Security Programs account in this or any prior fiscal year pursuant to section 7069(e) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2022 (division K of Public Law 117-103), \$513,000,000 shall be available until expended for the purposes of such account, including to reduce passport backlogs and reduce visa wait times: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State may by regulation authorize State officials or the United States Postal Service to collect and retain the execution fee for each application for a passport accepted by such officials or by that Service.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of the Capital Investment Fund, as authorized, \$399,700,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General of the Department of State as established by section 402(a)(1) of title 5, United States Code, \$135,550,000, of which \$20,333,000 may remain available until September 30, 2027: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, up to \$6,000,000 may remain available until September 30, 2026 for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading are made available notwithstanding section 209(a)(1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3929(a)(1)), as it relates to post inspections.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of educational and cultural exchange programs, as authorized, \$667,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not less than \$273,410,000 shall be for the Fulbright Program, not less than \$16,150,000 shall be for the Benjamin Gilman International Scholarships Program, not less than \$99,750,000 shall be for the International Visitor Leadership Program, and not less than \$35,630,000 shall be for the Young Leaders Initiatives: *Provided*, That fees or other payments received from, or in connection with, English teaching, educational advising and counseling programs, and exchange visitor programs as authorized may be credited to this account, to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That a portion of the Fulbright awards from the Eurasia and Central Asia regions shall be designated as Edmund S. Muskie Fellowships, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading that are made available for the Benjamin Gilman International Scholarships Program shall also be made available for the John S. McCain Scholars Program, pursuant to section 7075 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2019 (division F of Public Law 116-6): *Provided further*, That not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the allocation of funds made available under this heading by program, project, and activity: *Provided further*, That any substantive modifications from the prior fiscal year to programs funded under this heading in this Act, including program consolidation and closures, changes to eligibility criteria and geographic scope, and implementing partners, shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be apportioned to the Department of State not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

REPRESENTATION EXPENSES

For representation expenses as authorized, \$10,000,000.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, to enable the Secretary of State to provide for extraordinary protective services, as authorized, \$30,890,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses for carrying out the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926 (22 U.S.C. 292 et seq.), preserving, maintaining, repairing, and planning for real property that are owned or leased by the Department of State, and renovating, in addition to funds otherwise available, the Harry S Truman Building, \$812,836,000, to remain available until September 30, 2030, of which not to exceed \$25,000 may be used for overseas representation expenses as authorized: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for acquisition of furniture, furnishings, or generators for other departments and agencies of the United States Government.

In addition, for the costs of worldwide security upgrades, acquisition, and construction as authorized, \$1,199,856,000, to remain available until expended.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, as authorized, \$8,885,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Repatriation Loans Program Account".

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans, \$2,550,000, as authorized: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That such funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed \$5,520,137.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

For necessary expenses to carry out the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8), \$35,964,000.

INTERNATIONAL CENTER, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Not to exceed \$1,917,178 shall be derived from fees collected from other executive agencies for lease or use of facilities at the International Center in accordance with section 4 of the International Center Act (Public Law 90-553), and, in addition, as authorized by section 5 of such Act, \$745,000, to be derived from the reserve authorized by such section, to be used for the purposes set out in that section.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, as authorized, \$60,000,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate, conventions, or specific Acts of Con-

gress, \$1,389,152,000, of which \$96,240,000 may remain available until September 30, 2027: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State shall, at the time of the submission of the President's budget to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, transmit to the Committees on Appropriations the most recent biennial budget prepared by the United Nations for the operations of the United Nations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall notify the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days in advance (or in an emergency, as far in advance as is practicable) of any United Nations action to increase funding for any United Nations program without identifying an offsetting decrease elsewhere in the United Nations budget: *Provided further*, That any payment of arrearages under this heading shall be directed to activities that are mutually agreed upon by the United States and the respective international organization and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for a United States contribution to an international organization for the United States share of interest costs made known to the United States Government by such organization for loans incurred on or after October 1, 1984, through external borrowings.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses to pay assessed and other expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, \$1,230,667,000, of which \$615,334,000 may remain available until September 30, 2027: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be obligated or expended for any new or expanded United Nations peacekeeping mission unless, at least 15 days in advance of voting for such mission in the United Nations Security Council (or in an emergency as far in advance as is practicable), the Committees on Appropriations are notified of: (1) the estimated cost and duration of the mission, the objectives of the mission, the national interest that will be served, and the exit strategy; and (2) the sources of funds, including any reprogrammings or transfers, that will be used to pay the cost of the new or expanded mission, and the estimated cost in future fiscal years: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for obligation unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations on a peacekeeping mission-by-mission basis that the United Nations is implementing effective policies and procedures to prevent United Nations employees, contractor personnel, and peacekeeping troops serving in such mission from trafficking in persons, exploiting victims of trafficking, or committing acts of sexual exploitation and abuse or other violations of human rights, and to hold accountable individuals who engage in such acts while participating in such mission, including prosecution in their home countries and making information about such prosecutions publicly available on the website of the United Nations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall work with the United Nations and foreign governments contributing peacekeeping troops to implement effective vetting procedures to ensure that such troops have not violated human rights: *Provided further*, That funds shall be available for peacekeeping expenses unless the Secretary of State determines that United States manufacturers and suppliers are not being given opportunities to provide equipment, services, and material for United

Nations peacekeeping activities equal to those being given to foreign manufacturers and suppliers: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading may be used for any United Nations peacekeeping mission that will involve United States Armed Forces under the command or operational control of a foreign national, unless the President's military advisors have submitted to the President a recommendation that such involvement is in the national interest of the United States and the President has submitted to Congress such a recommendation: *Provided further*, That any payment of arrearages with funds appropriated by this Act shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet obligations of the United States arising under treaties, or specific Acts of Congress, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For necessary expenses for the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, and to comply with laws applicable to the United States Section, including not to exceed \$6,000 for representation expenses, as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses, not otherwise provided for, \$67,300,000, of which \$10,095,000 may remain available until September 30, 2027.

In addition, for expenses necessary to carry out paragraph (3) of section 5602(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31), \$12,500,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION

For detailed plan preparation and construction of authorized projects, \$78,000,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized: *Provided*, That the operating plan required by section 7062(a) of this Act shall include, for each construction project, the expected scope, timeline, and total cost, including out-year cost estimates for construction and operations and maintenance requirements: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the United States Section, up to \$5,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under the heading "Salaries and Expenses" to carry out the purposes of the United States Section, which shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for the International Joint Commission and the International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, as authorized by treaties between the United States and Canada or Great Britain, and for grant programs of the North American Development Bank, including technical assistance grants and the Community Assistance Program, \$18,204,000: *Provided*, That of the amount provided under this heading for the International Joint Commission, up to \$1,250,000 may remain available until Sep-

tember 30, 2027, and up to \$9,000 may be made available for representation expenses: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided under this heading for the International Boundary Commission, up to \$1,000 may be made available for representation expenses.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses for international fisheries commissions, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by law, \$68,570,000: *Provided*, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions pursuant to section 3324 of title 31, United States Code.

RELATED AGENCY

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to enable the United States Agency for Global Media (USAGM), as authorized, to carry out international communication activities, and to make and supervise grants for radio, Internet, and television broadcasting to the Middle East, \$643,000,000: *Provided*, That in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, up to \$72,720,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading may remain available until expended for satellite transmissions, global network distribution, and Internet freedom programs: *Provided further*, That of the total amount appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$35,000 may be used for representation expenses, of which \$10,000 may be used for such expenses within the United States as authorized, and not to exceed \$30,000 may be used for representation expenses of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$30,000,000 shall be made available for the Office of Cuba Broadcasting (OCB): *Provided further*, That funds made available pursuant to the previous proviso shall be made available for medium- and short-wave broadcasting at not less than the fiscal year 2024 level and in a manner able to reach all provinces in Cuba with daily programming: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be allocated in accordance with the table included under this heading in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act): *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the previous proviso, funds may be reprogrammed within and between amounts designated in such table, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, except that no such reprogramming may reduce a designated amount by more than 10 percent: *Provided further*, That if a subsequent Act of Congress results in a reorganization or restructuring of the programs or authorities funded under this heading such that the allocations set forth in such table can no longer be applied as written, such allocations shall be available for reprogramming among such programs or authorities, consistent with such Act, subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the USAGM Chief Executive Officer shall notify the Committees on Appropriations within 15 days of any determination by the USAGM that any of its broadcast entities, including its grantee organizations, provides an open platform for international terrorists or those who support international terrorism: *Provided further*, That in addition to funds made available under this heading, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, up to \$5,000,000 in receipts from advertising and revenue from business ventures, up to \$500,000 in receipts from cooperating international organizations, and up to \$1,000,000 in receipts from privatization ef-

forts of the Voice of America and the International Broadcasting Bureau, shall remain available until expended for carrying out authorized purposes: *Provided further*, That significant modifications to USAGM broadcast hours previously justified to Congress, including changes to transmission platforms (shortwave, medium wave, satellite, Internet, and television), for all USAGM language services shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

BROADCASTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

For the purchase, rent, construction, repair, preservation, and improvement of facilities for radio, television, and digital transmission and reception; the purchase, rent, and installation of necessary equipment for radio, television, and digital transmission and reception, including to Cuba, as authorized; and physical security worldwide, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, \$9,700,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized.

RELATED PROGRAMS

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

For a grant to The Asia Foundation, as authorized by The Asia Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 4402), \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading for such grant shall be apportioned to the Foundation not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

For necessary expenses of the United States Institute of Peace, as authorized by the United States Institute of Peace Act (22 U.S.C. 4601 et seq.), \$20,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, which shall not be used for construction activities.

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN-WESTERN DIALOGUE TRUST FUND

For necessary expenses of the Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund, as authorized by section 633 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004 (22 U.S.C. 2078), the total amount of the interest and earnings accruing to such Fund on or before September 30, 2026, to remain available until expended.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Incorporated, as authorized by sections 4 and 5 of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (20 U.S.C. 5204-5205), all interest and earnings accruing to the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund on or before September 30, 2026, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay any salary or other compensation, or to enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, in excess of the rate authorized by section 5376 of title 5, United States Code; or for purposes which are not in accordance with section 200 of title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations, including the restrictions on compensation for personal services.

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of the Israeli Arab Scholarship Program, as authorized by section 214 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (22 U.S.C. 2452 note), all interest and earnings accruing to the Israeli Arab Scholarship Fund on or before September 30, 2026, to remain available until expended.

EAST-WEST CENTER

To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carrying out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960, by grant to

the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West in the State of Hawaii, \$22,000,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading for such grant shall be apportioned to the Center not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

For grants made by the Department of State to the National Endowment for Democracy, as authorized by the National Endowment for Democracy Act (22 U.S.C. 4412), \$315,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$210,316,000 shall be allocated in the traditional and customary manner, including for the core institutes, and \$104,684,000 shall be for democracy programs: *Provided*, That the requirements of section 7062(a) of this Act shall not apply to funds made available under this heading: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be apportioned to the Endowment not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

OTHER COMMISSIONS

COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA'S HERITAGE ABROAD SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, as authorized by chapter 3123 of title 54, United States Code, \$770,000, of which \$116,000 may remain available until September 30, 2027: *Provided*, That the Commission may procure temporary, intermittent, and other services notwithstanding paragraph (3) of section 312304(b) of such chapter: *Provided further*, That such authority shall terminate on October 1, 2026: *Provided further*, That the Commission shall notify the Committees on Appropriations prior to exercising such authority.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, as authorized by title II of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6431 et seq.), \$4,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, including not more than \$4,000 for representation expenses.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as authorized by Public Law 94-304 (22 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), \$3,059,000, including not more than \$6,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2027.

CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China, as authorized by title III of the U.S.-China Relations Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 6911 et seq.), \$2,300,000, including not more than \$3,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2027.

UNITED STATES-CHINA ECONOMIC AND SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission, as authorized by section 1238 of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (22 U.S.C. 7002), \$4,000,000, including not more than \$4,000 for representation expenses, to remain available until September 30, 2027:

Provided, That the authorities, requirements, limitations, and conditions contained in the second through fifth provisos under this heading in the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111-117) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2026 and shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading.

HOUSE DEMOCRACY PARTNERSHIP SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the House Democracy Partnership established pursuant to House Resolution 24, One Hundred Tenth Congress, as carried forward by House Resolution 5, One Hundred Nineteenth Congress, \$2,300,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be apportioned to the House Democracy Partnership not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE II

ADMINISTRATION OF ASSISTANCE FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$111,988,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For the necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General with continued oversight jurisdiction for foreign assistance programs administered by the agency primarily responsible for administering part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) and whose oversight activities were funded under title II of prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$62,500,000, of which \$9,375,000 may remain available until September 30, 2027, in accordance with section 409 of title 5, United States Code, section 614(f) of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7713(f)) and section 8A(a) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (as enacted into law by section 1000(a) of Public Law 106-113), as well as section 401 of the Inter-American Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 290f), and section 505 of the African Development Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 290h).

TITLE III

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

For necessary expenses to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes, as follows:

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapters 1 and 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, for global health activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, \$3,531,975,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, and which shall be apportioned directly to the Department of State: *Provided*, That this amount shall be made available for training, equipment, and technical assistance to build the capacity of public health institutions and organizations in developing countries, and for such activities as: (1) child survival and maternal health programs; (2) immunization and oral rehydration programs; (3) other health, nutrition, water and sanitation programs which directly address the needs of mothers and children, and related education programs; (4) assistance for children displaced or orphaned by causes other than AIDS; (5) programs for the prevention, treatment, control of, and research on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, polio, malaria, and other infectious diseases including neglected tropical diseases, and for

assistance to communities severely affected by HIV/AIDS, including children infected or affected by AIDS; (6) disaster preparedness training for health crises; (7) programs to prevent, prepare for, and respond to unanticipated and emerging global health threats, including zoonotic diseases; and (8) family planning/reproductive health: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this paragraph may be made available for United States contributions to The GAVI Alliance and to a multilateral vaccine development partnership to support epidemic preparedness: *Provided further*, That funds made available pursuant to the previous proviso shall remain available until September 30, 2026: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available in this Act nor any unobligated balances from prior appropriations Acts may be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President of the United States, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization: *Provided further*, That any determination made under the previous proviso must be made not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and must be accompanied by the evidence and criteria utilized to make the determination: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to pay for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions: *Provided further*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to lobby for or against abortion: *Provided further*, That in order to reduce reliance on abortion in developing nations, funds shall be available only to voluntary family planning projects which offer, either directly or through referral to, or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services, and that any such voluntary family planning project shall meet the following requirements: (1) service providers or referral agents in the project shall not implement or be subject to quotas, or other numerical targets, of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning (this provision shall not be construed to include the use of quantitative estimates or indicators for budgeting and planning purposes); (2) the project shall not include payment of incentives, bribes, gratuities, or financial reward to: (A) an individual in exchange for becoming a family planning acceptor; or (B) program personnel for achieving a numerical target or quota of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning; (3) the project shall not deny any right or benefit, including the right of access to participate in any program of general welfare or the right of access to health care, as a consequence of any individual's decision not to accept family planning services; (4) the project shall provide family planning acceptors comprehensible information on the health benefits and risks of the method chosen, including those conditions that might render the use of the method inadvisable and those adverse side effects known to be consequent to the use of the method; and (5) the project shall ensure that experimental contraceptive drugs and devices and medical procedures are provided only in the context of a scientific study in which participants are advised of potential risks and benefits; and, not less than 60 days after the date on which the Secretary of State determines

that there has been a violation of the requirements contained in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (5) of this proviso, or a pattern or practice of violations of the requirements contained in paragraph (4) of this proviso, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report containing a description of such violation and the corrective action taken by the Department: *Provided further*, That in awarding grants for natural family planning under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 no applicant shall be discriminated against because of such applicant's religious or conscientious commitment to offer only natural family planning; and, additionally, all such applicants shall comply with the requirements of the previous proviso: *Provided further*, That for purposes of this Act or any other Act authorizing or appropriating funds for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, the term "motivate", as it relates to family planning assistance, shall not be construed to prohibit the provision, consistent with local law, of information or counseling about all pregnancy options: *Provided further*, That information provided about the use of condoms as part of projects or activities that are funded from amounts appropriated by this Act shall be medically accurate and shall include the public health benefits and failure rates of such use.

In addition, for necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the prevention, treatment, and control of, and research on, HIV/AIDS, \$5,883,800,000, to remain available until September 30, 2030, which shall be apportioned directly to the Department of State: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this paragraph may be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-25), for a United States contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund): *Provided further*, That the amount of such contribution shall be \$1,250,000,000: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this paragraph, up to \$22,000,000 may be made available, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, for administrative expenses of the United States Global AIDS Coordinator.

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary of State to carry out the provisions of section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for international disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance; section 2(a) and (b) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601), and other activities to meet refugee and migration needs; salaries and expenses of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.); allowances as authorized by sections 5921 through 5925 of title 5, United States Code; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, \$5,400,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not less than \$6,500,000 shall be made available for refugees resettling in Israel: *Provided*, That consistent with section 491(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, funds made available under this heading shall be prioritized to reach those most in need of relief and rehabilitation because of natural and manmade disasters: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this paragraph, not less than \$2,970,000,000 shall be made available to carry out the provisions of section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be ap-

portioned to the Department of State not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act and at the start of each quarter thereafter until September 30, 2027, the Secretary of State shall submit a spend plan to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the planned uses of funds, obligations, and disbursements as described under this heading in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 2(c) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601(c)), \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That amounts made available by this Act that are in excess of the limitation contained in paragraph (2) of such section shall be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available by this Act under the heading "International Humanitarian Assistance".

NATIONAL SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of sections 103, 105, 106, 214, and sections 251 through 255, and chapter 10 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the FREEDOM Support Act (Public Law 102-51), and the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-179), \$6,766,874,000, of which not less than fifteen percent of amounts made available under this heading shall be made available for programs in Africa, to remain available until September 30, 2027: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be apportioned to the Department of State not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

DEMOCRACY FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the promotion of democracy globally, including to carry out the purposes of section 502(b)(3) and (5) of Public Law 98-164 (22 U.S.C. 4411), \$205,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, which shall be made available for the Human Rights and Democracy Fund of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading that are made available to the National Endowment for Democracy and its core institutes are in addition to amounts otherwise made available by this Act for such purposes: *Provided further*, That the Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State, shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to the initial obligation of funds appropriated under this paragraph: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be apportioned to the Department of State not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

PEACE CORPS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), including the purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for administrative purposes for use outside of the United States, \$410,500,000, of which \$7,800,000 is for the Office of Inspector General, to remain available until September 30, 2027: *Provided*, That the Director of the Peace Corps may transfer to the Foreign Currency Fluctuations Account, as authorized by section 16 of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2515), an amount not to exceed \$5,000,000: *Provided fur-*

ther, That funds transferred pursuant to the previous proviso may not be derived from amounts made available for Peace Corps overseas operations: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$104,000 may be available for representation expenses, of which not to exceed \$4,000 may be made available for entertainment expenses: *Provided further*, That in addition to the requirements under section 7015(a) of this Act, the Peace Corps shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to any decision to open, close, or suspend a domestic or overseas office or a country program unless there is a substantial risk to volunteers or other Peace Corps personnel: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be used to pay for abortions: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the previous proviso, section 614 of division E of Public Law 113-76 shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading.

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.) (MCA), \$830,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That section 605(e) of the MCA (22 U.S.C. 7704(e)) shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for a Millennium Challenge Compact entered into pursuant to section 609 of the MCA (22 U.S.C. 7708) only if such Compact obligates, or contains a commitment to obligate subject to the availability of funds and the mutual agreement of the parties to the Compact to proceed, the entire amount of the United States Government funding anticipated for the duration of the Compact: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$100,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses, of which not to exceed \$5,000 may be available for entertainment expenses: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be apportioned to the Corporation not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the limitations in sections 609(i) and 609(j) of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7708(i), 7708(j)), the Millennium Challenge Corporation may, subject to the availability of funds, extend compacts in Indonesia, Kosovo, Nepal, and Senegal, for up to one additional year: *Provided further*, That the Corporation shall notify the appropriate congressional committees prior to providing any such extension.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the functions of the Inter-American Foundation in accordance with the provisions of section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, \$29,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$2,000 may be available for representation expenses.

UNITED STATES AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the African Development Foundation Act (title V of Public Law 96-533; 22 U.S.C. 290h et seq.), \$12,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, of which not to exceed \$2,000 may be available for representation expenses: *Provided*, That funds made available to grantees may be invested pending expenditure for project purposes when authorized by the Board of Directors of the United States African Development Foundation (USADF): *Provided further*, That interest earned shall be used only for the purposes for

which the grant was made: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 505(a)(2) of the African Development Foundation Act (22 U.S.C. 290h-3(a)(2)), in exceptional circumstances the Board of Directors of the USADF may waive the \$250,000 limitation contained in that section with respect to a project and a project may exceed the limitation by up to 10 percent if the increase is due solely to foreign currency fluctuation: *Provided further*, That the USADF shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees after each time such waiver authority is exercised: *Provided further*, That the USADF may make rent or lease payments in advance from appropriations available for such purpose for offices, buildings, grounds, and quarters in Africa as may be necessary to carry out its functions: *Provided further*, That the USADF may maintain bank accounts outside the United States Treasury and retain any interest earned on such accounts, in furtherance of the purposes of the African Development Foundation Act: *Provided further*, That the USADF may not withdraw any appropriation from the Treasury prior to the need of spending such funds for program purposes.

UNITED STATES FOUNDATION FOR NATURAL SECURITY AND COUNTERTERRORISM

For necessary expenses to carry out the purposes of section 5102 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 (22 U.S.C. 10602), \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 129 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That amounts made available under this heading may be made available to contract for services as described in section 129(d)(3)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to the location in which such services are performed.

DEBT RESTRUCTURING

For “Bilateral Economic Assistance—Department of the Treasury—Debt Restructuring” there is appropriated \$52,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2029, for the costs, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of modifying loans and loan guarantees for, or credits extended to, such countries as the President may determine, including the costs of selling, reducing, or canceling amounts owed to the United States pursuant to multilateral debt restructurings, including Paris Club debt restructurings and the “Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative”: *Provided*, That such amounts may be used notwithstanding any other provision of law.

TITLE IV

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses to carry out section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$1,400,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027: *Provided*, That the Department of State may use the authority of section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to its restrictions, to receive excess property from an agency of the United States Government for the purpose of providing such property to a foreign country or international organization under chapter 8 of part I of such Act, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That

section 482(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds appropriated under this heading, except that any funds made available notwithstanding such section shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available to support training and technical assistance for foreign law enforcement, corrections, judges, and other judicial authorities, utilizing regional partners: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading for Program Development and Support may be made available notwithstanding pre-obligation requirements contained in this Act, except for the notification requirements of section 7015: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be apportioned to the Department of State not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses for nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs and activities, \$870,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, to carry out the provisions of chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for anti-terrorism assistance, chapter 9 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 504 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5854), section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for demining activities, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, the destruction of small arms, and related activities, notwithstanding any other provision of law, including activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations, and section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for a United States contribution to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission, and for a voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): *Provided*, That funds made available under this heading for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund shall be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations, to promote bilateral and multilateral activities relating to nonproliferation, disarmament, and weapons destruction, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That such funds may also be used for such countries other than the Independent States of the former Soviet Union and international organizations when it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for the IAEA unless the Secretary of State determines that Israel is being denied its right to participate in the activities of that Agency: *Provided further*, That funds made available for conventional weapons destruction programs, including demining and related activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used for administrative expenses related to the operation and management of such programs and activities, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$335,458,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used, notwithstanding section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to provide assistance to enhance the capacity of

foreign civilian security forces, including gendarmes, to participate in peacekeeping operations: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$32,000,000 shall be made available for a United States contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, up to \$148,300,000 may be made available to pay assessed expenses of international peacekeeping activities under the same terms and conditions, as applicable, as funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities”.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$119,152,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027: *Provided*, That the civilian personnel for whom military education and training may be provided under this heading may include civilians who are not members of a government whose participation would contribute to improved civil-military relations, civilian control of the military, or respect for human rights: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$3,500,000 shall remain available until expended to increase the participation of women in programs and activities funded under this heading, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$50,000 may be available for entertainment expenses.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For necessary expenses for grants to enable the President to carry out the provisions of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763), \$6,158,397,000: *Provided*, That to expedite the provision of assistance to foreign countries and international organizations, the Secretary of State, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations and subject to the regular notification procedures of such Committees, may use the funds appropriated under this heading to procure defense articles and services to enhance the capacity of foreign security forces: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading shall be nonrepayable notwithstanding any requirement in section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading shall be obligated upon apportionment in accordance with paragraph (5)(C) of section 1501(a) of title 31, United States Code.

None of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to finance the procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act unless the foreign country proposing to make such procurement has first signed an agreement with the United States Government specifying the conditions under which such procurement may be financed with such funds: *Provided*, That all country and funding level increases in allocations shall be submitted through the regular notification procedures of section 7015 of this Act: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for demining, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, and related activities, and may include activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations: *Provided further*,

That a country that is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or is a major non-NATO ally designated by section 517(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may utilize funds made available under this heading for procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for defense articles and services: *Provided further*, That not more than \$72,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading may be obligated for necessary expenses, including the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only for use outside of the United States, for the general costs of administering military assistance and sales, except that this limitation may be exceeded only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may use funds made available under this heading pursuant to the previous proviso for the administrative and other operational costs of the Department of State related to military assistance and sales, assistance under section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and Department of Defense security assistance programs, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes: *Provided further*, That up to \$2,000,000 of the funds made available pursuant to the previous proviso may be used for direct hire personnel, except that this limitation may be exceeded by the Secretary of State following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading for general costs of administering military assistance and sales, not to exceed \$4,000 may be available for entertainment expenses and not to exceed \$130,000 may be available for representation expenses: *Provided further*, That not more than \$1,589,585,805 of funds realized pursuant to section 21(e)(1)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761(e)(1)(A)) may be obligated for expenses incurred by the Department of Defense during fiscal year 2026 pursuant to section 43(b) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2792(b)), except that this limitation may be exceeded only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

TITLE V

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$339,000,000: *Provided*, That not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a spend plan detailing the proposed allocation of funds under this heading and the entities to be funded: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of such Committees.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

For payment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as trustee for the Global Environment Facility by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$150,200,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

For payment to the International Development Association by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$1,066,184,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For payment to the Asian Development Bank's Asian Development Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$43,610,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For payment to the African Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increases in capital stock, \$54,649,000, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the African Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of increases in capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$8,656,174,624.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increases in capital stock, \$87,500,000, to remain available until expended.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the International Fund for Agricultural Development by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$54,000,000, to remain available until expended.

TREASURY INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

For contributions by the Secretary of the Treasury to international financial institutions and trust funds administered by such institutions, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, \$75,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That funds made available under this heading shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

TITLE VI

EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), \$8,860,000, of which up to \$1,329,000 may remain available until September 30, 2027.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The Export-Import Bank of the United States is authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the program for the current fiscal year for such corporation: *Provided*, That none of the funds available during the current fiscal year may be used to make expenditures, contracts, or commitments for the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology to any country, other than a nuclear-weapon state as defined in Article IX of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons eligible to receive economic or military assistance under this Act, that has detonated a nuclear explosive after the date of enactment of this Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan and insurance

programs, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, and not to exceed \$30,000 for official reception and representation expenses for members of the Board of Directors, not to exceed \$125,000,000, of which up to \$18,750,000 may remain available until September 30, 2027: *Provided*, That the Export-Import Bank (the Bank) may accept, and use, payment or services provided by transaction participants for legal, financial, or technical services in connection with any transaction for which an application for a loan, guarantee or insurance commitment has been made: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding subsection (b) of section 117 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1992, subsection (a) of such section shall remain in effect until September 30, 2026: *Provided further*, That the Bank shall charge fees for necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the collection of moneys owed the Bank, repossession or sale of pledged collateral or other assets acquired by the Bank in satisfaction of moneys owed the Bank, or the investigation or appraisal of any property, or the evaluation of the legal, financial, or technical aspects of any transaction for which an application for a loan, guarantee or insurance commitment has been made, or systems infrastructure directly supporting transactions: *Provided further*, That in addition to other funds appropriated for administrative expenses, such fees shall be credited to this account for such purposes, to remain available until expended.

PROGRAM BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

For the cost of direct loans, loan guarantees, insurance, and tied-aid grants as authorized by section 10 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, not to exceed \$20,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2029: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That such funds shall remain available until September 30, 2041, for the disbursement of direct loans, loan guarantees, insurance and tied-aid grants obligated in fiscal years 2026 through 2029.

RECEIPTS COLLECTED

Receipts collected pursuant to the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (Public Law 79-173) and the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, in an amount not to exceed the amount appropriated herein, shall be credited as offsetting collections to this account: *Provided*, That the sums herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by such offsetting collections so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from the General Fund estimated at \$0.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), \$7,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027.

CORPORATE CAPITAL ACCOUNT

The United States International Development Finance Corporation (the Corporation) is authorized to make such expenditures and commitments within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to the Corporation, and in accordance with the law, and to make such expenditures and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in

carrying out the programs for the current fiscal year for the Corporation: *Provided*, That for necessary expenses of the activities described in subsections (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) of section 1421 of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115-254) and for administrative expenses to carry out authorized activities described in section 1434(d) of such Act, \$983,250,000: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided—

(1) \$243,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2028, for administrative expenses to carry out authorized activities (including an amount for official reception and representation expenses which shall not exceed \$25,000); and

(2) \$740,250,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2028, for the activities described in subsections (b), (c), (e), (f), and (g) of section 1421 of the BUILD Act of 2018, except such amounts obligated in a fiscal year for activities described in section 1421(c) of such Act shall remain available for disbursement for the term of the underlying project: *Provided further*, That amounts made available under this paragraph may be paid to the “United States International Development Finance Corporation—Program Account” for programs authorized by subsections (b), (e), (f), and (g) of section 1421 of the BUILD Act of 2018:

Provided further, That funds may only be obligated pursuant to section 1421(g) of the BUILD Act of 2018 subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for support by the Corporation in high-income and advancing income countries shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That in fiscal year 2026 collections of amounts described in section 1434(h) of the BUILD Act of 2018 shall be credited as offsetting collections to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That such collections collected in fiscal year 2026 in excess of \$983,250,000 shall be credited to this account and shall be available in future fiscal years only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That in fiscal year 2026, if such collections are less than \$983,250,000, receipts collected pursuant to the BUILD Act of 2018 and the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, in an amount equal to such shortfall, shall be credited as offsetting collections to this appropriation: *Provided further*, That fees charged for project-specific transaction costs as described in section 1434(k) of the BUILD Act of 2018, and other direct costs associated with origination or monitoring services provided to specific or potential investors, shall not be considered administrative expenses for the purposes of this heading: *Provided further*, That such fees shall be credited to this account for such purposes, to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading may not be used to provide any type of assistance that is otherwise prohibited by any other provision of law or to provide assistance to any foreign country that is otherwise prohibited by any other provision of law: *Provided further*, That the sums herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis by the offsetting collections described under this heading so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation from the General Fund estimated at \$547,450,000.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Amounts paid from “United States International Development Finance Corpora-

tion—Corporate Capital Account” (CCA) shall remain available until September 30, 2028: *Provided*, That amounts paid to this account from CCA or transferred to this account pursuant to section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115-254) shall be available for the costs of direct and guaranteed loans provided by the Corporation pursuant to section 1421(b) of such Act and the costs of modifying loans and loan guarantees transferred to the Corporation pursuant to section 1463 of such Act: *Provided further*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That such amounts obligated in a fiscal year shall remain available for disbursement for the following 8 fiscal years: *Provided further*, That funds made available in this Act and transferred to carry out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 pursuant to section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 may remain available for obligation for 1 additional fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the total loan principal or guaranteed principal amount shall not exceed \$15,000,000,000.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$87,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not more than \$5,000 may be available for representation and entertainment expenses.

TITLE VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ALLOWANCES AND DIFFERENTIALS

SEC. 7001. Funds appropriated under title I of this Act shall be available, except as otherwise provided, for allowances and differentials as authorized by subchapter 59 of title 5, United States Code; for services as authorized by section 3109 of such title and for hire of passenger transportation pursuant to section 1343(b) of title 31, United States Code.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES REPORT

SEC. 7002. Any department or agency of the United States Government to which funds are appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations a quarterly accounting of cumulative unobligated balances and obligated, but unexpended, balances by program, project, and activity, and Treasury Account Fund Symbol of all funds received by such department or agency in fiscal year 2026 or any previous fiscal year, disaggregated by fiscal year: *Provided*, That the report required by this section shall be submitted not later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal quarter and should specify by account the amount of funds obligated pursuant to bilateral agreements which have not been further sub-obligated.

CONSULTING SERVICES

SEC. 7003. The expenditure of any appropriation under title I of this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

DIPLOMATIC FACILITIES

SEC. 7004. (a) CAPITAL SECURITY COST SHARING EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of section 604(e) of the Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (title VI of division A of H.R. 3427, as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(7) of Public

Law 106-113 and contained in appendix G of that Act), as amended by section 111 of the Department of State Authorities Act, Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-323), a project to construct a facility of the United States may include office space or other accommodations for members of the United States Marine Corps.

(b) CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATIONS.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, which may be made available for the acquisition of property or award of construction contracts for overseas United States diplomatic facilities during fiscal year 2026, shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That notifications pursuant to this subsection shall include the information enumerated under this section in House Report 119-217: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations at the early project development stage for out-year construction projects, including to discuss security and non-security construction requirements, modifications to scope, and cost reductions identified for such projects, consistent with applicable laws and regulations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall submit a quarterly report to the Committees on Appropriations on contingency savings identified from funds appropriated under the heading “Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance” by prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, and the obligation of funds made available by such savings shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) INTERIM AND TEMPORARY FACILITIES ABROAD.—

(1) SECURITY VULNERABILITIES.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance” may be made available, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, to address security vulnerabilities at interim and temporary United States diplomatic facilities abroad, including physical security upgrades and local guard staffing.

(2) CONSULTATION.—The opening, closure, or any significant modification to an interim or temporary United States diplomatic facility shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, except that such consultation and notification may be waived if there is a security risk to personnel.

(d) SOFT TARGETS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance” may be made available for security upgrades to soft targets, including schools, recreational facilities, residences, and places of worship used by United States diplomatic personnel and their dependents.

(e) FACILITIES.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to move the United States embassy to the State of Israel to a location other than Jerusalem.

PERSONNEL ACTIONS

SEC. 7005. Any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under title I of this Act resulting from personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions included in this Act shall be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available under title I to such department or agency: *Provided*, That the authority to transfer funds between

appropriations accounts as may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included elsewhere in this Act: *Provided further*, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 7015 of this Act.

PROHIBITION ON PUBLICITY OR PROPAGANDA

SEC. 7006. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not authorized before enactment of this Act by Congress: *Provided*, That up to \$25,000 may be made available to carry out the provisions of section 316 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-533; 22 U.S.C. 2151a note).

PROHIBITION AGAINST DIRECT FUNDING FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES

SEC. 7007. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance or reparations for the governments of Cuba, North Korea, or Iran: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section, the prohibition on obligations or expenditures shall include direct loans, credits, insurance, and guarantees of the Export-Import Bank or its agents.

COUPS D'ÉTAT

SEC. 7008. (a) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance to the government of any country whose duly elected head of government is deposed by military coup d'état or decree or, after the date of enactment of this Act, a coup d'état or decree in which the military plays a decisive role: *Provided*, That assistance may be resumed to such government if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that subsequent to the termination of assistance a democratically elected government has taken office: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to assistance to promote democratic elections or public participation in democratic processes, or to support a democratic transition: *Provided further*, That funds made available pursuant to the previous provisos shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary of State, following consultation with the heads of relevant Federal agencies, may waive the restriction in this section on a program-by-program basis if the Secretary certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such waiver is in the national security interest of the United States: *Provided*, That funds made available pursuant to such waiver shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS AUTHORITY

SEC. 7009. (a) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—

(1) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of State under title I of this Act may be transferred between, and merged with, such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers, and no such transfer may be made to increase the appropriation under the heading “Representation Expenses”.

(B) EMBASSY SECURITY.—Funds appropriated under the headings “Diplomatic Programs”, including for Worldwide Security

Protection, “Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance”, and “Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service” in this Act may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under such headings if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is necessary to implement the recommendations of the Benghazi Accountability Review Board, for emergency evacuations, or to prevent or respond to security situations and requirements, subject to the regular notification procedures of such Committees.

(C) EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.—Of the amount made available under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” for Worldwide Security Protection, not to exceed \$50,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available by this Act under the heading “Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service”, to be available only for emergency evacuations and rewards, as authorized.

(D) CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND.—Of the amount made available under the heading, “Diplomatic Programs”, up to \$50,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds made available in title I of this Act under the heading “Capital Investment Fund”.

(E) PRIOR CONSULTATION.—The transfer authorities provided by subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) are in addition to any transfer authority otherwise available in this Act and under any other provision of law and the exercise of such authority shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) REORGANIZATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “Administration of Foreign Affairs” in title I and “Operating Expenses” in title II may be transferred to and between accounts under such headings if the Secretary of State determines such transfer is necessary to implement a reorganization, redesign, or other plan as defined by section 7063(b) of this Act that is expressly authorized by a subsequent Act of Congress: *Provided*, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by this Act or any other Act and is subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) TREATMENT AS REPROGRAMMING.—Any transfer pursuant to this subsection shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 7015 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

(b) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS OF FUNDS BETWEEN AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds made available under titles II through V of this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

(2) ALLOCATION AND TRANSFERS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), in addition to transfers made by, or authorized elsewhere in, this Act, funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the purposes of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be allocated or transferred to agencies of the United States Government pursuant to the provisions of sections 109, 610, and 632 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115-254).

(3) NOTIFICATION.—Any agreement entered into by the Department of State with any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government pursuant to section 632(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 valued in excess of \$2,000,000 and any agreement made pursuant to section 632(a) of such Act, with funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “Global Health Programs”, “Development Assistance”, “Economic Support Fund”, “National Security Investment Programs”, “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia”, and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That the requirement of this paragraph shall not apply to such agreements with a department, agency, or instrumentality funded by this Act.

(4) PRIOR CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.—Agreements between the Department of State with any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government not funded by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, to transfer or allocate funds appropriated under the headings “International Humanitarian Assistance” and “United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund” in this Act, or under the headings “International Disaster Assistance”, “Migration and Refugee Assistance”, and “United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund” in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, not later than 7 days prior to the transfer of such funds, except if to do so would pose an immediate and substantial risk to human health or welfare: *Provided*, That in the case of any such exception the information required by such consultation shall be provided as early as practicable, but in no event later than 3 days after taking the action to which the consultation requirement was applicable, and such information shall include a description of the circumstance necessitating such exception.

(c) UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION.—Amounts transferred pursuant to section 1434(j) of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115-254) may only be transferred from funds made available under title III of this Act: *Provided*, That any such transfers, or any other amounts transferred to the United States International Development Finance Corporation (the Corporation) pursuant to any provision of law, shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State and the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, as appropriate, shall ensure that the programs funded by such transfers are coordinated with, and complement, foreign assistance programs implemented by the Department of State.

(d) TRANSFER OF FUNDS BETWEEN ACCOUNTS.—None of the funds made available under titles II through V of this Act may be obligated under an appropriations account to which such funds were not appropriated, except for transfers specifically provided for in this Act, unless the President, not less than 5 days prior to the exercise of any authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to transfer funds, consults with and provides a written policy justification to the Committees on Appropriations.

(e) AUDIT OF INTER-AGENCY TRANSFERS OF FUNDS.—Any agreement for the transfer or

allocation of funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs entered into between the Department of State and another agency of the United States Government under the authority of section 632(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or any comparable provision of law, shall expressly provide that the Inspector General (IG) for the agency receiving the transfer or allocation of such funds, or other entity with audit responsibility if the receiving agency does not have an IG, shall perform periodic program and financial audits of the use of such funds and report to the Department of State upon completion of such audits: *Provided*, That such audits shall be transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations by the Department of State: *Provided further*, That funds transferred under such authority may be made available for the cost of such audits.

PROHIBITION AND LIMITATION ON CERTAIN EXPENSES

SEC. 7010. (a) **FIRST-CLASS TRAVEL.**—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for first-class travel by employees of United States Government departments and agencies funded by this Act in contravention of section 301–10.122 through 301–10.124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

(b) **COMPUTER NETWORKS.**—None of the funds made available by this Act for the operating expenses of any United States Government department or agency may be used to establish or maintain a computer network for use by such department or agency unless such network has filters designed to block access to sexually explicit websites: *Provided*, That nothing in this subsection shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, Tribal, or local law enforcement agency, or any other entity carrying out the following activities: criminal investigations, prosecutions, and adjudications; administrative discipline; and the monitoring of such websites undertaken as part of official business.

(c) **PROHIBITION ON PROMOTION OF TOBACCO.**—None of the funds made available by this Act shall be available to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products (including electronic nicotine delivery systems), or to seek the reduction or removal by any foreign country of restrictions on the marketing of tobacco or tobacco products (including electronic nicotine delivery systems), except for restrictions which are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products (including electronic nicotine delivery systems) of the same type.

(d) **EMAIL SERVERS OUTSIDE THE .GOV DOMAIN.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Diplomatic Programs” and “Capital Investment Fund” that are made available to the Department of State may be made available to support the use or establishment of email accounts or email servers created outside the .gov domain or not fitted for automated records management as part of a Federal government records management program in contravention of the Presidential and Federal Records Act Amendments of 2014 (Public Law 113–187).

(e) **REPRESENTATION AND ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSES.**—Each Federal department, agency, or entity funded in title I of this Act and the Department of the Treasury and independent agencies funded in titles III or VI of this Act, shall take steps to ensure that domestic and overseas representation and entertainment expenses further official agency business and United States foreign policy interests, and—

(1) are primarily for fostering relations outside of the Executive Branch;

(2) are principally for meals and events of a protocol nature;

(3) are not for employee-only events; and

(4) do not include activities that are substantially of a recreational character.

(f) **LIMITATIONS ON ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSES.**—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the headings “International Military Education and Training” or “Foreign Military Financing Program” for Informational Program activities or under the headings “Global Health Programs” and “National Security Investment Programs” may be obligated or expended to pay for—

(1) alcoholic beverages; or

(2) entertainment expenses for activities that are substantially of a recreational character, including entrance fees at sporting events, theatrical and musical productions, and amusement parks.

ASSISTANCE EFFECTIVENESS AND TRANSPARENCY

SEC. 7011. (a) STRATEGY.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall develop and submit to the appropriate congressional committees a multi-year strategy to improve the effectiveness of United States Government foreign assistance.

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—The strategy required by this subsection shall include—

(A) methods used to determine the effectiveness of United States Government foreign assistance;

(B) analysis on using outcomes to inform the allocation of such assistance;

(C) results of impact evaluations carried out within the prior 12 months and a plan for incorporating the results of such evaluations into the design of future programs funded by such assistance;

(D) analysis of opportunities to enhance the effectiveness of such assistance by increasing partnerships with local organizations, including faith-based organizations, as appropriate, including specific plans to provide grants, cooperative agreements, and other awards of not more than \$2,000,000, consistent with the requirements included in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act); and

(E) estimated costs associated with implementation of the strategy.

(3) **SPECIFIC REFORMS.**—The strategy required by this subsection shall include the following specific reforms—

(A) an approval process for small grants previously managed at the mission level, including public diplomacy and cultural preservation programs, by respective Chiefs of Mission, the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs, and the Under Secretary of Political Affairs, as appropriate: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section, the term “small grants” means a grant with a value of less than \$1,000,000;

(B) a certification process, on a country-by-country basis, to ensure that United States assistance supports the implementation of a comprehensive assistance strategy that promotes American interests abroad, including a detailed definition of such interests, consistent with the requirements of subparagraphs (C) and (D);

(C) a plan established prior to the obligation of United States assistance for the winding down of such assistance, as appropriate, including transition and sustainment of programs and activities to entities other than the United States Government; and

(D) requirements for co-investment by recipient governments and cost matching from sources other than the United States Government, including other international do-

nors and the private sector, for assistance made available by this Act, as appropriate.

(4) **CONCURRENT RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The Secretary shall—

(A) convene a panel of experts and practitioners to make recommendations for the strategy required by this subsection; and

(B) include all such recommendations in an appendix to the strategy whether or not they were incorporated into the strategy.

(5) **CONSULTATION.**—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the requirements of this subsection.

(b) **BENEFICIARY FEEDBACK.**—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for monitoring and evaluation of assistance under the headings “National Security Investment Programs” and “International Humanitarian Assistance” shall be made available for the regular and systematic collection of feedback obtained directly from beneficiaries to enhance the quality and relevance of such assistance: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State shall regularly conduct oversight to ensure that such feedback is collected and used by implementing partners to maximize the cost-effectiveness and utility of such assistance.

(c) **EVALUATIONS.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be made available for impact evaluations, including ex-post evaluations, of the effectiveness and sustainability of United States Government foreign assistance programs: *Provided*, That funds made available pursuant to this subsection are in addition to funds otherwise made available for such purposes.

(d) **INNOVATION.**—The Secretary of State may use funds appropriated by this Act under title III to make innovation incentive awards in accordance with the terms and conditions of section 7034(e)(4) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2019 (division F of Public Law 116–6), except that each individual award may not exceed \$500,000.

(e) **FOREIGN ASSISTANCE WEBSITE.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under title I, funds made available for any independent agency in title III, and funds made available under the headings “Trade and Development Agency” and “United States International Development Finance Corporation”, as appropriate, shall be made available to support the provision of additional information on United States Government foreign assistance on the “ForeignAssistance.gov” website: *Provided*, That all Federal agencies funded under this Act shall provide such information on foreign assistance, upon request and in a timely manner, to the Department of State.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES IN DEFAULT

SEC. 7012. No part of any appropriation provided under titles III through VI in this Act shall be used to furnish assistance to the government of any country which is in default during a period in excess of 1 calendar year in payment to the United States of principal or interest on any loan made to the government of such country by the United States pursuant to a program for which funds are appropriated under this Act unless the President determines, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations, that assistance for such country is in the national interest of the United States.

PROHIBITION ON TAXATION OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7013. (a) **PROHIBITION ON TAXATION.**—None of the funds appropriated under titles

III through VI of this Act may be made available to provide assistance for a foreign country under a new bilateral agreement governing the terms and conditions under which such assistance is to be provided unless such agreement includes a provision stating that assistance provided by the United States shall be exempt from taxation, or reimbursed, by the foreign government, and the Secretary of State shall expeditiously seek to negotiate amendments to existing bilateral agreements, as necessary, to conform with this requirement.

(b) **NOTIFICATION AND REIMBURSEMENT OF FOREIGN TAXES.**—An amount equivalent to 200 percent of the total taxes assessed during fiscal year 2026 on funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs by a foreign government or entity against United States assistance programs, either directly or through grantees, contractors, and subcontractors, shall be withheld from obligation from funds appropriated for assistance for fiscal year 2027 and for prior fiscal years and allocated for the central government of such country or for the West Bank and Gaza program, as applicable, if, not later than September 30, 2027, such taxes have not been reimbursed.

(c) **DE MINIMIS EXCEPTION.**—Foreign taxes of a de minimis nature shall not be subject to the provisions of subsection (b).

(d) **REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS.**—Funds withheld from obligation for each foreign government or entity pursuant to subsection (b) shall be reprogrammed for assistance for countries which do not assess taxes on United States assistance or which have an effective arrangement that is providing substantial reimbursement of such taxes, and that can reasonably accommodate such assistance in a programmatically responsible manner.

(e) **DETERMINATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The provisions of this section shall not apply to any foreign government or entity that assesses such taxes if the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(A) such foreign government or entity has an effective arrangement that is providing substantial reimbursement of such taxes; or

(B) the foreign policy interests of the United States outweigh the purpose of this section to ensure that United States assistance is not subject to taxation.

(2) **CONSULTATION.**—The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days prior to exercising the authority of this subsection with regard to any foreign government or entity.

(f) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—The Secretary of State shall issue and update rules, regulations, or policy guidance, as appropriate, to implement the prohibition against the taxation of assistance contained in this section.

(g) **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this section:

(1) **BILATERAL AGREEMENT.**—The term “bilateral agreement” refers to a framework bilateral agreement between the Government of the United States and the government of the country receiving assistance that describes the privileges and immunities applicable to United States foreign assistance for such country generally, or an individual agreement between the Government of the United States and such government that describes, among other things, the treatment for tax purposes that will be accorded the United States assistance provided under that agreement.

(2) **TAXES AND TAXATION.**—The term “taxes and taxation” shall include value added taxes and customs duties but shall not include individual income taxes assessed to local staff.

AVAILABILITY AND DESIGNATED FUNDING LEVELS

SEC. 7014. (a) **AVAILABILITY.**—No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation after the expiration of the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided by this Act.

(b) **REPROGRAMMING.**—Funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act which are specifically designated may be reprogrammed for other programs within the same account notwithstanding the designation if compliance with the designation is made impossible by operation of any provision of this or any other Act: *Provided*, That any such reprogramming shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That assistance that is reprogrammed pursuant to this subsection shall be made available under the same terms and conditions as originally provided.

(c) **EXTENSION OF AVAILABILITY.**—In addition to the authority contained in subsection (b), the original period of availability of funds appropriated by this Act and administered by the Department of State that are specifically designated for particular programs or activities by this or any other Act may be extended for an additional fiscal year if the Secretary of State determines and reports promptly to the Committees on Appropriations that the termination of assistance to a country or a significant change in circumstances makes it unlikely that such designated funds can be obligated during the original period of availability: *Provided*, That such designated funds that continue to be available for an additional fiscal year shall be obligated only for the purpose of such designation.

(d) **OTHER ACTS.**—Ceilings and specifically designated funding levels contained in this Act shall not be applicable to funds or authorities appropriated or otherwise made available by any subsequent Act unless such Act specifically so directs: *Provided*, That specifically designated funding levels or minimum funding requirements contained in any other Act shall not be applicable to funds appropriated by this Act.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 7015. (a) **NOTIFICATION OF CHANGES IN PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, AND ACTIVITIES.**—None of the funds made available in titles I, II, and VI, and under the headings “Peace Corps” and “Millennium Challenge Corporation”, of this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs to the departments and agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation in fiscal year 2026, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees or of currency reflows or other offsetting collections, or made available by transfer, to the departments and agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation to—

(1) create new programs;

(2) suspend or eliminate a program, project, or activity;

(3) close, suspend, open, or reopen a mission or post;

(4) create, close, reorganize, downsize, or rename bureaus, centers, or offices; or

(5) contract out or privatize any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees;

unless previously justified to the Committees on Appropriations or such Committees are notified 15 days in advance of such obligation.

(b) **NOTIFICATION OF REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS.**—None of the funds provided under titles I, II, and VI of this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department

of State, foreign operations, and related programs, to the departments and agencies funded under such titles that remain available for obligation in fiscal year 2026, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the department and agency funded under title I of this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure for programs, projects, or activities through a reprogramming of funds in excess of \$1,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that—

(1) augments or changes existing programs, projects, or activities;

(2) relocates an existing office or employees;

(3) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or

(4) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduction in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, projects, or activities as approved by Congress; unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(c) **NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.**—None of the funds made available by this Act under the headings “Global Health Programs”, “National Security Investment Programs”, “Democracy Fund”, “Peace Corps”, “Millennium Challenge Corporation”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, “International Military Education and Training”, “Foreign Military Financing Program”, “International Organizations and Programs”, “United States International Development Finance Corporation”, and “Trade and Development Agency” shall be available for obligation for programs, projects, activities, type of materiel assistance, countries, or other operations not justified or in excess of the amount justified to the Committees on Appropriations for obligation under any of these specific headings unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such obligation: *Provided*, That the President shall not enter into any commitment of funds appropriated for the purposes of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act for the provision of major defense equipment, other than conventional ammunition, or other major defense items defined to be aircraft, ships, missiles, or combat vehicles, not previously justified to Congress or 20 percent in excess of the quantities justified to Congress unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such commitment: *Provided further*, That requirements of this subsection or any similar provision of this or any other Act shall not apply to any reprogramming for a program, project, or activity for which funds are appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act of less than 10 percent of the amount previously justified to Congress for obligation for such program, project, or activity for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That any notification submitted pursuant to subsection (f) of this section shall include information on the use of notwithstanding authority.

(d) **DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS AND FUNDING NOTIFICATIONS.**—

(1) **PROGRAMS.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available to support or continue any program initially funded under any authority of title 10, United States Code, or any Act making or authorizing appropriations for the Department of Defense, unless

the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, submits a justification to such Committees that includes a description of, and the annual estimated costs associated with, the support or continuation of such program.

(2) **FUNDING.**—Funds transferred by the Department of Defense to the Department of State for assistance for foreign countries and international organizations shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) **NOTIFICATION ON EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.**—Prior to providing excess Department of Defense articles in accordance with section 516(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations to the same extent and under the same conditions as other committees pursuant to subsection (f) of that section: *Provided*, That before issuing a letter of offer to sell excess defense articles under the Arms Export Control Act, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the regular notification procedures of such Committees if such defense articles are significant military equipment (as defined in section 47(9) of the Arms Export Control Act) or are valued (in terms of original acquisition cost) at \$7,000,000 or more, or if notification is required elsewhere in this Act for the use of appropriated funds for specific countries that would receive such excess defense articles: *Provided further*, That such Committees shall also be informed of the original acquisition cost of such defense articles.

(e) **WAIVER.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the requirements of this section or any similar provision of this Act or any other Act, including any prior Act, requiring notification in accordance with the regular notification procedures of, or consultations with, the Committees on Appropriations may only be waived if failure to do so would pose a substantial risk to human health or welfare: *Provided*, That in case of any such waiver, notification to, or consultation with, the Committees on Appropriations shall be provided as early as practicable, but in no event later than 3 days after taking the action to which such notification requirement was applicable, in the context of the circumstances necessitating such waiver: *Provided further*, That any notification provided pursuant to such a waiver shall contain an explanation of the emergency circumstances: *Provided further*, That no other provision of law relating to such assistance may be construed to authorize a waiver or alteration of the notification requirements of this section, or any other notification or consultation required by this Act or prior Acts, unless such provision explicitly cites to and supersedes this proviso.

(f) **COUNTRY NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.**—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated or expended for assistance for Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Ukraine, Venezuela, Yemen, and Zimbabwe except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(g) **TRUST FUNDS.**—Funds appropriated or otherwise made available in title III of this Act and prior Acts making funds available for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for a trust fund held by an international financial institution shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of

the Committees on Appropriations, and such notification shall include the information specified under this section in House Report 119-217.

(h) **OTHER PROGRAM NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) **OTHER PROGRAMS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for the following programs and activities shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations:

(A) the Power Africa and Prosper Africa initiatives;

(B) the Indo-Pacific Strategy;

(C) assistance made available pursuant to section 7066 of this Act;

(D) the Countering PRC Influence Fund and the Countering Russian Influence Fund; and

(E) the America First Opportunity Fund.

(2) **ARMS SALES.**—The reports, notifications, and certifications, and any other documents, required to be submitted pursuant to section 36(a) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776), and such documents submitted pursuant to section 36(b) through (d) of such Act with respect to countries that have received assistance provided with funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, shall be concurrently submitted to the Committees on Appropriations and shall include information about the source of funds for any sale or transfer, as applicable, if known at the time of submission.

(3) **DEOBLIGATED BALANCES.**—An obligation in excess of \$2,000,000 from deobligated balances of funds appropriated by prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that remain available due to the exercise of the authority in section 7011 of such Acts shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(i) **WITHHOLDING OF FUNDS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV that are withheld from obligation or otherwise not programmed as a result of application of a provision of law in this or any other Act shall, if reprogrammed, be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(j) **REQUIREMENT TO INFORM.**—The Secretary of State shall promptly inform the appropriate congressional committees of each instance in which funds appropriated by this Act for assistance have been diverted or destroyed, to include the type and amount of assistance, a description of the incident and parties involved, and an explanation of the response of the Department of State: *Provided*, That the requirement to inform of this subsection shall also apply to the circumstances and in the manner described under this section in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(k) **PRIOR CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.**—The Secretary of State, the Chief Executive Officer of the United States International Development Finance Corporation, and the Chief Executive Officer of the Millennium Challenge Corporation shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations at least 7 days prior to informing a government of, or publicly announcing a decision on, the suspension or early termination of assistance to a country or a territory, including as a result of an interagency review of such assistance, from funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs: *Provided*, That such consultation shall include a detailed justification for such suspension, including a description of the assistance being suspended.

DOCUMENTS, REPORT POSTING, RECORDS MANAGEMENT, AND RELATED CYBERSECURITY PROTECTIONS

SEC. 7016. (a) **DOCUMENT REQUESTS.**—None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act shall be available to a nongovernmental organization, including any contractor, which fails to provide upon timely request any document, file, or record necessary to the auditing requirements of the Department of State.

(b) **PUBLIC POSTING OF REPORTS.**—

(1) Any Federal agency funded by this Act shall maintain a public website, and, except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), any report required by this Act to be submitted to Congress shall be posted on the public website of such agency not later than 45 days following the receipt of such report by Congress.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a report if—

(A) the head of such agency determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations in the transmittal letter accompanying such report that—

(i) the public posting of the report would compromise national security, including the conduct of diplomacy; or

(ii) the report contains proprietary or other privileged information; or

(B) the public posting of the report is specifically exempted in House Report 119-217 or the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(3) The agency posting such report shall do so only after the report has been made available to the Committees on Appropriations.

(4) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so in a central location on the public website of such agency.

(c) **RECORDS MANAGEMENT AND RELATED CYBERSECURITY PROTECTIONS.**—The heads of Federal agencies funded under titles I and II of this Act shall—

(1) regularly review and update the policies, directives, and oversight necessary to comply with Federal statutes, regulations, and presidential executive orders and memoranda concerning the preservation of all records made or received in the conduct of official business, including record emails, instant messaging, and other online tools;

(2) use funds appropriated by this Act to improve Federal records management pursuant to the Federal Records Act (44 U.S.C. Chapters 21, 29, 31, and 33) and other applicable Federal records management statutes, regulations, or policies for such agencies;

(3) direct departing employees, including senior officials, that all Federal records generated by such employees belong to the Federal Government;

(4) substantially reduce, compared to the previous fiscal year, the response time for identifying and retrieving Federal records, including requests made pursuant to section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the “Freedom of Information Act”); and

(5) strengthen cybersecurity measures to mitigate vulnerabilities, including those resulting from the use of personal email accounts or servers outside the .gov domain, improve the process to identify and remove inactive user accounts, update and enforce guidance related to the control of national security information, and implement the recommendations of the applicable reports of the cognizant Office of Inspector General.

USE OF FUNDS IN CONTRAVENTION OF THIS ACT

SEC. 7017. If the President makes a determination not to comply with any provision of this Act on constitutional grounds, the head of the relevant Federal agency shall notify the Committees on Appropriations in

writing within 5 days of such determination, the basis for such determination and any resulting changes to program or policy.

PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR ABORTIONS AND INVOLUNTARY STERILIZATION

SEC. 7018. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be obligated or expended for any country or organization if the President certifies that the use of these funds by any such country or organization would violate any of the above provisions related to abortions and involuntary sterilizations.

ALLOCATIONS AND REPORTS

SEC. 7019. (a) ALLOCATION TABLES.—Subject to subsection (b), funds appropriated by this Act under titles III through V shall be made available at not less than the amounts specifically designated in the respective tables included in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act): *Provided*, That such designated amounts for foreign countries and international organizations shall serve as the amounts for such countries and international organizations transmitted to Congress in the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and shall be made available for such foreign countries and international organizations notwithstanding the date of the transmission of such report.

(b) AUTHORIZED DEVIATIONS.—Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the Secretary of State may only deviate up to 10 percent below the amounts specifically designated in the respective tables included in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act): *Provided*, That such percentage may be exceeded only if the Secretary of State determines and reports in writing to the Committees on Appropriations on a case-by-case basis that such deviation is necessary to respond to significant, exigent, or unforeseen events, or to address other exceptional circumstances directly related to the national security interest of the United States, including a description of such events or circumstances: *Provided further*, That deviations pursuant to the preceding proviso may not exceed 50 percent and shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) LIMITATION.—For specifically designated amounts that are included, pursuant to subsection (a), in the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, deviations authorized by subsection (b) may only take place after submission of such report.

(d) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) Subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to—

(A) funds for which the initial period of availability has expired; and

(B) amounts designated by this Act as minimum funding requirements.

(2) The authority of subsection (b) to deviate from amounts designated in the respective tables included in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act) shall not apply to the table included under the heading “Global Health Programs” in such statement.

(3) With respect to the amounts designated for “Global Programs” in the table under the heading “National Security Investment Programs” included in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act), the matter preceding the first proviso in subsection (b) of this section shall be applied by substituting “5 percent” for “10 percent”, and the provisos in such subsection (b) shall not apply.

(e) REPORTS AND CONSULTATIONS.—The Secretary of State and other designated officials, as appropriate, shall submit the reports and conduct the consultations required, in the manner described, in House Report 119-217 and the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act), unless otherwise directed in such explanatory statement.

(f) CLARIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Humanitarian Assistance” shall not be included for purposes of meeting amounts designated for countries in this Act, unless such heading is specifically designated as the source of funds.

(g) REPORT.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for fiscal year 2025: *Provided*, That such report shall also include details on the allocation of funds at the program, project, and activity level for meeting the congressionally directed amounts specifically designated for a purpose in the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024 (division F of Public Law 118-47), as carried forward by the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025 (division A of Public Law 119-4), to include the amounts specifically designated in title VII of such Acts: *Provided further*, That not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the structure and details to accompany such report.

MULTI-YEAR PLEDGES

SEC. 7020. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to make any pledge for future year funding for any multilateral or bilateral program funded in titles III through VI of this Act unless such pledge meets the requirements contained under this section in House Report 119-217.

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNMENTS SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SEC. 7021. (a) LETHAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT EXPORTS.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under titles III through VI of this Act may be made available to any foreign government which provides lethal military equipment to a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined supports international terrorism for purposes of section 1754(c) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)): *Provided*, That the prohibition under this section with respect to a foreign government shall terminate 12 months after that government ceases

to provide such military equipment: *Provided further*, That this section applies with respect to lethal military equipment provided under a contract entered into after October 1, 1997.

(2) DETERMINATION.—Assistance restricted by paragraph (1) or any other similar provision of law, may be furnished if the President determines that to do so is important to the national interest of the United States.

(3) REPORT.—Whenever the President makes a determination pursuant to paragraph (2), the President shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report with respect to the furnishing of such assistance, including a detailed explanation of the assistance to be provided, the estimated dollar amount of such assistance, and an explanation of how the assistance furthers the United States national interest.

(b) BILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) LIMITATIONS.—Funds appropriated for bilateral assistance in titles III through VI of this Act and funds appropriated under any such title in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, shall not be made available to any foreign government which the President determines—

(A) grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism;

(B) otherwise supports international terrorism; or

(C) is controlled by an organization designated as a terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(2) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of paragraph (1) to a government if the President determines that national security or humanitarian reasons justify such waiver: *Provided*, That the President shall publish each such waiver in the Federal Register and, at least 15 days before the waiver takes effect, shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the waiver (including the justification for the waiver) in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 7022. Funds appropriated by this Act, except funds appropriated under the heading “Trade and Development Agency”, may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91-672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

SEC. 7023. For the purpose of titles II through VI of this Act, “program, project, and activity” shall be defined at the appropriations Act account level and shall include all appropriations and authorizations Acts funding directives, ceilings, and limitations with the exception that for the “National Security Investment Programs”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program” accounts, “program, project, and activity” shall also be considered to include country, regional, and central program level funding within each such account, either as—

(1) justified to Congress; or

(2) allocated by the Executive Branch in accordance with the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or as modified pursuant to section 7019 of this Act.

CLARIFICATION

SEC. 7024. Unless expressly provided to the contrary, provisions of this or any other Act, including provisions contained in prior Acts authorizing or making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, shall not be construed to prohibit activities authorized by or conducted under the Peace Corps Act, the Inter-American Foundation Act, or the African Development Foundation Act: *Provided*, That prior to conducting activities in a country for which assistance is prohibited, the agency shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations and report to such Committees within 15 days of taking such action.

COMMERCE, TRADE AND SURPLUS COMMODITIES

SEC. 7025. (a) **WORLD MARKETS.**—None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act for direct assistance and none of the funds otherwise made available to the Export-Import Bank and the United States International Development Finance Corporation shall be obligated or expended to finance any loan, any assistance, or any other financial commitments for establishing or expanding production of any commodity for export by any country other than the United States, if the commodity is likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity is expected to become operative and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity: *Provided*, That such prohibition shall not apply to the Export-Import Bank if in the judgment of its Board of Directors the benefits to industry and employment in the United States are likely to outweigh the injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity, and the Chairman of the Board so notifies the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That this subsection shall not prohibit—

(1) activities in a country that is eligible for assistance from the International Development Association, is not eligible for assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and does not export on a consistent basis the agricultural commodity with respect to which assistance is furnished; or

(2) activities in a country the President determines is recovering from widespread conflict, a humanitarian crisis, or a complex emergency.

(b) **EXPORTS.**—None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be available for any testing or breeding feasibility study, variety improvement or introduction, consultancy, publication, conference, or training in connection with the growth or production in a foreign country of an agricultural commodity for export which would compete with a similar commodity grown or produced in the United States: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not prohibit—

(1) activities designed to increase food security in developing countries where such activities will not have a significant impact on the export of agricultural commodities of the United States;

(2) research activities intended primarily to benefit United States producers;

(3) activities in a country that is eligible for assistance from the International Development Association, is not eligible for assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and does not export on a consistent basis the agricultural commodity with respect to which assistance is furnished; or

(4) activities in a country the President determines is recovering from widespread con-

flict, a humanitarian crisis, or a complex emergency.

(c) **INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by such institution, using funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act, for the production or extraction of any commodity or mineral for export, if it is in surplus on world markets and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity.

SEPARATE ACCOUNTS

SEC. 7026. (a) **SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR LOCAL CURRENCIES.**—

(1) **AGREEMENTS.**—If assistance is furnished to the government of a foreign country under chapters 1 and 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 under agreements which result in the generation of local currencies of that country, the Secretary of State shall—

(A) require that local currencies be deposited in a separate account established by that government;

(B) enter into an agreement with that government which sets forth—

(i) the amount of the local currencies to be generated; and

(ii) the terms and conditions under which the currencies so deposited may be utilized, consistent with this section; and

(C) establish by agreement with that government the responsibilities of the Department of State and that government to monitor and account for deposits into and disbursements from the separate account.

(2) **USES OF LOCAL CURRENCIES.**—As may be agreed upon with the foreign government, local currencies deposited in a separate account pursuant to subsection (a), or an equivalent amount of local currencies, shall be used only—

(A) to carry out chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as the case may be), for such purposes as—

(i) project and sector assistance activities; or

(ii) debt and deficit financing; or

(B) for the administrative requirements of the United States Government.

(3) **PROGRAMMING ACCOUNTABILITY.**—The Department of State shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the equivalent of the local currencies disbursed pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(A) from the separate account established pursuant to subsection (a)(1) are used for the purposes agreed upon pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

(4) **TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.**—Upon termination of assistance to a country under chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as the case may be), any unencumbered balances of funds which remain in a separate account established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be disposed of for such purposes as may be agreed to by the government of that country and the United States Government.

(b) **SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR CASH TRANSFERS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If assistance is made available to the government of a foreign country, under chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as cash transfer assistance or as nonproject sector assistance, that country shall be required to maintain such funds in a separate account and not commingle with any other funds.

(2) **APPLICABILITY OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.**—Such funds may be obligated and ex-

pended notwithstanding provisions of law which are inconsistent with the nature of this assistance, including provisions which are referenced in the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying House Joint Resolution 648 (House Report No. 98-1159).

(3) **NOTIFICATION.**—At least 15 days prior to obligating any such cash transfer or nonproject sector assistance, the President shall submit a notification through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, which shall include a detailed description of how the funds proposed to be made available will be used, with a discussion of the United States interests that will be served by such assistance (including, as appropriate, a description of the economic policy reforms that will be promoted by such assistance).

(4) **EXEMPTION.**—Nonproject sector assistance funds may be exempt from the requirements of paragraph (1) only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE

SEC. 7027. (a) **ASSISTANCE THROUGH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.**—Restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapters 1, 10, 11, and 12 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the FREEDOM Support Act (Public Law 102-511), and the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-179): *Provided*, That before using the authority of this subsection to furnish assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations, the President shall notify the Committees on Appropriations pursuant to the regular notification procedures, including a description of the program to be assisted, the assistance to be provided, and the reasons for furnishing such assistance: *Provided further*, That nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion or involuntary sterilizations contained in this or any other Act.

(b) **PUBLIC LAW 480.**—During fiscal year 2026, restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance under the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-480; 7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.): *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated to carry out title I of such Act and made available pursuant to this subsection may be obligated or expended except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) **EXCEPTION.**—This section shall not apply—

(1) with respect to section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to countries that support international terrorism; or

(2) with respect to section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to the government of a country that violates internationally recognized human rights.

PROMOTION OF UNITED STATES ECONOMIC INTERESTS

SEC. 7028. (a) **DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT.**—Consistent with section 704 of the Championing American Business Through Diplomacy Act of 2019 (title VII of division J of Public Law 116-94), the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, shall prioritize the allocation of

funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” for support of Chief of Mission diplomatic engagement to foster commercial relations and safeguard United States economic and business interests in the country in which each Chief of Mission serves, including activities and initiatives to create and maintain an enabling environment, promote and protect such interests, and resolve commercial disputes: *Provided*, That each Mission Resource Request and Bureau Resource Request shall include amounts required to prioritize the activities described in this subsection.

(b) **TRAINING.**—In carrying out section 705 of title VII of division J of Public Law 116–94, the Secretary of State shall annually assess training needs across the economic and commercial diplomacy issue areas and ensure, after a review of course offerings, course attendance records, and course evaluation results, that current offerings meet training needs.

(c) **ASSISTANCE.**—

(1) The Secretary of State should direct each Chief of Mission to consider how best to advance and support commercial relations and the safeguarding of United States business interests in the development and execution of the applicable Integrated Country Strategy and the Mission Resource Request for each country receiving bilateral assistance from funds appropriated by this Act.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “National Security Investment Programs”, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available to enhance and expand Department of State coordination with the Department of Commerce on the furtherance of national and economic security interests, subject to the coordination and concurrence of the Assistant Secretary for Global Markets and Director General, United States Foreign Commercial Service: *Provided*, That such funds shall not be used to subsidize or replicate ongoing activities of the United States Foreign Commercial Service, and may not be used for programs or activities in the United States: *Provided further*, That such funds are subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 7029. (a) EVALUATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice of the United States to encourage such institution to adopt and implement a publicly available policy, including the strategic use of peer reviews and external experts, to conduct independent, in-depth evaluations of the effectiveness of at least 35 percent of all loans, grants, programs, and significant analytical non-lending activities in advancing the institution’s goals of reducing poverty and promoting equitable economic growth, consistent with relevant safeguards, to ensure that decisions to support such loans, grants, programs, and activities are based on accurate data and objective analysis.

(b) **SAFEGUARDS.**—

(1) **STANDARDS.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any loan, grant, policy, or strategy if such institution has adopted and is implementing any social or environmental safeguard relevant to such loan, grant, policy, or strategy that provides less protection than World Bank safeguards in effect on September 30, 2015.

(2) **ACCOUNTABILITY, STANDARDS, AND BEST PRACTICES.**—The Secretary of the Treasury

shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose loans or other financing for projects unless such projects—

(A) provide for accountability and transparency, including the collection, verification, and publication of beneficial ownership information related to extractive industries and on-site monitoring during the life of the project;

(B) will be developed and carried out in accordance with best practices regarding environmental conservation, cultural protection, and empowerment of local populations, including free, prior and informed consent of affected Indigenous communities;

(C) do not provide incentives for, or facilitate, forced displacement or other violations of human rights; and

(D) do not partner with or otherwise involve enterprises owned or controlled by the armed forces.

(c) **COMPENSATION.**—None of the funds appropriated under title V of this Act may be made as payment to any international financial institution while the United States executive director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate which, together with whatever compensation such executive director receives from the United States, is in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, or while any alternate United States executive director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(d) **HUMAN RIGHTS.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to promote human rights due diligence and risk management, as appropriate, in connection with any loan, grant, policy, or strategy of such institution.

(e) **FRAUD AND CORRUPTION.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice of the United States to include in loan, grant, and other financing agreements improvements in borrowing countries’ financial management and judicial capacity to investigate, prosecute, and punish fraud and corruption.

(f) **BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP INFORMATION.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice of the United States to encourage such institution to collect, verify, and publish, to the maximum extent practicable, beneficial ownership information (excluding proprietary information) for any corporation or limited liability company, other than a publicly listed company, that receives funds from any such financial institution.

(g) **WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice of the United States to encourage such institution to effectively implement and enforce policies and procedures which meet or exceed best practices in the United States for the protection of whistleblowers from retaliation, including—

(1) protection against retaliation for internal and lawful public disclosure;

(2) legal burdens of proof;

(3) statutes of limitation for reporting retaliation;

(4) access to binding independent adjudicative bodies, including shared cost and selection external arbitration; and

(5) results that eliminate the effects of proven retaliation, including provision for the restoration of prior employment.

(h) **GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS AND PROCEDURES.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice of the United States to support independent investigative and adjudicative mechanisms and procedures that meet or exceed best practices in the United States to provide due process and fair compensation, including the right to reinstatement, for employees who are subjected to harassment, discrimination, retaliation, false allegations, or other misconduct.

(i) **CAPITAL INCREASES.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to support a new capital increase for an international financial institution unless the President submits a budget request for such increase to Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury concurrent with such request determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(1) the capital increase sets such institution on a path to meet its regional or global objectives, as appropriate, including its overarching strategic framework and vision for its role in development finance, and such increase includes agreement on internal reforms and policy measures necessary to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the institution; and

(2) the capital increase does not increase the voting power of the People’s Republic of China in such institution relative to that of the United States, unless the Secretary of the Treasury certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that such capital increase is in the national interest of the United States.

(j) **OPPOSITION TO LENDING TO THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director at each multilateral development bank to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any loan, extension of financial assistance, or technical assistance by such bank to the People’s Republic of China.

(k) **REPORT.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing any funding provided in the prior calendar year by a financial intermediary fund overseen by the Department of the Treasury to the People’s Republic of China or any country or region subject to comprehensive sanctions by the United States.

ECONOMIC RESILIENCE INITIATIVE

SEC. 7030. (a) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “National Security Investment Programs”, not less than \$155,000,000 shall be made available for the Economic Resilience Initiative to enhance the economic security and stability of the United States and partner countries, including through efforts to counter economic coercion: *Provided*, That funds made available by this section may only be made available following consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations, and shall include support for—

(1) strategic infrastructure investments, which shall be administered by the Secretary of State in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies;

(2) activities to enhance critical mineral supply chain security; and

(3) the Cyberspace, Digital Connectivity, and Related Technologies Fund in accordance with Chapter 10 of Part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided*, That

the authority of section 592(f) of such Act may apply to amounts made available for such Fund under the heading “National Security Investment Programs” and such funds may be made available for the Digital Connectivity and Cybersecurity Partnership program consistent with section 6306 of the Department of State Authorization Act of 2023 (division F of Public Law 118-31).

(b) Funds appropriated by subsection (a) may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act to the Export-Import Bank of the United States under the heading “Program Account”, to the United States International Development Finance Corporation under the heading “Corporate Capital Account”, and under the heading “Trade and Development Agency”: *Provided*, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by this Act or any other Act, and is subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than \$185,250,000 shall be made available for energy development and security programs for countries globally through approaches consistent with section 3 of the Electrify Africa Act (Public Law 114-121), to improve energy access, productivity, and self-reliance, including to counter the influence of the People’s Republic of China and increase the economic competitiveness of the United States in the energy sector.

(d) Section 7030(c) of division F of Public Law 118-47 shall apply during fiscal year 2026.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, BUDGET TRANSPARENCY, AND ANTI-CORRUPTION

SEC. 7031. (a) LIMITATION ON DIRECT GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.—

(1) REQUIREMENTS.—Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for direct government-to-government assistance only if—

(A) the requirements included in section 7031(a)(1)(A) through (E) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2019 (division F of Public Law 116-6) are fully met; and

(B) the government of the recipient country is taking steps to reduce corruption.

(2) CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—In addition to the requirements in paragraph (1), funds may only be made available for direct government-to-government assistance subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That such notification shall contain an explanation of how the proposed activity meets the requirements of paragraph (1): *Provided further*, That the requirements of this paragraph shall only apply to direct government-to-government assistance in excess of \$2,500,000 and all funds available for cash transfer, budget support, and cash payments to individuals.

(3) SUSPENSION OF ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of State shall suspend any direct government-to-government assistance if the Secretary has credible information of material misuse of such assistance, unless the Secretary reports to the Committees on Appropriations that it is in the national interest of the United States to continue such assistance, including a justification, or that such misuse has been appropriately addressed.

(4) SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION.—The Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, concurrent with the fiscal year 2027 congressional budget justification materials, amounts planned for assistance described in paragraph (1) by country, proposed funding amount, source of funds, and type of assistance.

(5) DEBT SERVICE PAYMENT PROHIBITION.—None of the funds made available by this Act

may be used by the government of any foreign country for debt service payments owed by any country to any international financial institution or to the Government of the People’s Republic of China.

(b) NATIONAL BUDGET AND CONTRACT TRANSPARENCY.—

(1) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF FISCAL TRANSPARENCY.—The Secretary of State shall continue to update and strengthen the “minimum requirements of fiscal transparency” for each government receiving assistance appropriated by this Act, as identified in the report required by section 7031(b) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2014 (division K of Public Law 113-76).

(2) DETERMINATION AND REPORT.—For each government identified pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary of State, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, shall make or update any determination of “significant progress” or “no significant progress” in meeting the minimum requirements of fiscal transparency, and make such determinations publicly available in an annual “Fiscal Transparency Report” to be posted on the Department of State website: *Provided*, That such report shall include the elements included under this section in House Report 118-146.

(3) ASSISTANCE.—Not less than \$5,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “National Security Investment Programs” shall be made available for programs and activities to assist governments identified pursuant to paragraph (1) to improve budget transparency and to support civil society organizations in such countries that promote budget transparency.

(c) ANTI-KLEPTOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS.—

(1) INELIGIBILITY.—

(A) Officials of foreign governments and their immediate family members about whom the Secretary of State has credible information have been involved, directly or indirectly, in significant corruption, including corruption related to the extraction of natural resources, or a gross violation of human rights, including the wrongful detention of locally employed staff of a United States diplomatic mission or a United States citizen or national, shall be ineligible for entry into the United States.

(B) Concurrent with the application of subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall, as appropriate, refer the matter to the Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, to determine whether to apply sanctions authorities in accordance with United States law to block the transfer of property and interests in property, and all financial transactions, in the United States involving any person described in such subparagraph.

(C) The Secretary shall also publicly or privately designate or identify the officials of foreign governments and their immediate family members about whom the Secretary has such credible information without regard to whether the individual has applied for a visa.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Individuals shall not be ineligible for entry into the United States pursuant to paragraph (1) if such entry would further important United States law enforcement objectives or is necessary to permit the United States to fulfill its obligations under the United Nations Headquarters Agreement: *Provided*, That nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to derogate from United States Government obligations under applicable international agreements.

(3) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the application of paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines that the waiver would serve a

compelling national interest or that the circumstances which caused the individual to be ineligible have changed sufficiently.

(4) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter until September 30, 2027, the Secretary of State shall submit a report, including a classified annex if necessary, to the appropriate congressional committees and the Committees on the Judiciary describing the information related to corruption or violation of human rights concerning each of the individuals found ineligible in the previous 12 months pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) as well as the individuals who the Secretary designated or identified pursuant to paragraph (1)(B), or who would be ineligible but for the application of paragraph (2), a list of any waivers provided under paragraph (3), and the justification for each waiver.

(5) POSTING OF REPORT.—Any unclassified portion of the report required under paragraph (4) shall be posted on the Department of State website.

(6) CLARIFICATION.—For purposes of paragraphs (1), (4), and (5), the records of the Department of State and of diplomatic and consular offices of the United States pertaining to the issuance or refusal of visas or permits to enter the United States shall not be considered confidential.

(d) EXTRACTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available to promote and support transparency and accountability of expenditures and revenues related to the extraction of natural resources, including by strengthening implementation and monitoring of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, implementing and enforcing section 8204 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-246; 122 Stat. 2052) and the amendments made by such section, and to prevent the sale of conflict minerals, and for technical assistance to promote independent audit mechanisms and support civil society participation in natural resource management.

(2) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND INDEPENDENT AUDITS.—

(A) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by such institutions (including any loan, credit, grant, or guarantee) to any country for the extraction and export of a natural resource if the government of such country has in place laws, regulations, or procedures to prevent or limit the public disclosure of company payments as required by United States law, and unless such government has adopted laws, regulations, or procedures in the sector in which assistance is being considered that: (1) accurately account for and publicly disclose payments to the government by companies involved in the extraction and export of natural resources; (2) include independent auditing of accounts receiving such payments and the public disclosure of such audits; and (3) require public disclosure of agreement and bidding documents, as appropriate.

(B) The requirements of subparagraph (A) shall not apply to assistance for the purpose of building the capacity of such government to meet the requirements of such subparagraph.

DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS

SEC. 7032. (a) FUNDING.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “National Security Investment Programs”, “Democracy Fund”, and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, \$2,175,000,000 should be made available for democracy programs as described under this

section in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(b) AUTHORITIES.—

(1) AVAILABILITY.—Funds made available by this Act for democracy programs pursuant to subsection (a) and under the heading “National Endowment for Democracy” may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, and with regard to the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), any regulation.

(2) BENEFICIARIES.—Funds made available by this Act for the NED are made available pursuant to the authority of the National Endowment for Democracy Act (title V of Public Law 98-164), including all decisions regarding the selection of beneficiaries.

(c) DEFINITION OF DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS.—For purposes of funds appropriated by this Act, the term “democracy programs” means programs that support good governance, credible and competitive elections, freedom of expression, association, assembly, and religion, human rights, labor rights, independent media, and the rule of law, and that otherwise strengthen the capacity of democratic political parties, governments, non-governmental organizations and institutions, and citizens to support the development of democratic states and institutions that are responsive and accountable to citizens.

(d) RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.—

(1) PRIOR APPROVAL.—With respect to the provision of assistance for democracy programs in this Act, the organizations implementing such assistance, the specific nature of the assistance, and the participants in such programs shall not be subject to prior approval by the government of any foreign country.

(2) DISCLOSURE OF IMPLEMENTING PARTNER INFORMATION.—If the Secretary of State determines that the government of the country is undemocratic or has engaged in or condoned harassment, threats, or attacks against organizations implementing democracy programs, any new bilateral agreement governing the terms and conditions under which assistance is provided to such country shall not require the disclosure of the names of implementing partners of democracy programs, and the Secretary of State shall expeditiously seek to negotiate amendments to existing bilateral agreements, as necessary, to conform to this requirement.

(e) PROTECTION OF CIVIL SOCIETY ACTIVISTS AND JOURNALISTS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “National Security Investment Programs” and “Democracy Fund” shall be made available to support and protect members of civil society and journalists who have been threatened, harassed, or attacked.

INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

SEC. 7033. (a) INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM OFFICE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” shall be made available for the Office of International Religious Freedom, Department of State.

(b) ASSISTANCE.—

(1) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “National Security Investment Programs” and “Democracy Fund”, not less than \$40,000,000 shall be made available for international religious freedom programs: *Provided*, That such funds shall be the responsibility of the Ambassador-at-Large for International Religious Freedom, in consultation with other relevant United States Government officials: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be prioritized for programs in countries designated as a country of particular concern for religious free-

dom pursuant to section 402(b)(1)(A)(ii) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6442).

(2) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Humanitarian Assistance” shall be made available for humanitarian assistance for vulnerable and persecuted ethnic and religious minorities, including victims of genocide designated by the Secretary of State and other groups that have suffered crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing.

(c) AUTHORITY.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “National Security Investment Programs” may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law for assistance for ethnic and religious minorities in Iraq and Syria.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 7034. (a) VICTIMS OF WAR, DISPLACED CHILDREN, AND DISPLACED BURMESE.—Funds appropriated in title III of this Act that are made available for victims of war, displaced children, displaced Burmese, and to combat trafficking in persons and assist victims of such trafficking may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(b) FORENSIC ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “National Security Investment Programs” and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, not less than \$15,000,000 shall be made available for forensic assistance related to combating human trafficking as well as the exhumation and identification of victims of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide: *Provided*, That such funds shall be in addition to funds made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for assistance for countries.

(c) DIRECTIVES AND AUTHORITIES.—

(1) GENOCIDE VICTIMS MEMORIAL SITES.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “National Security Investment Programs” may be made available as contributions to establish and maintain memorial sites of genocide, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) EXCHANGE VISITOR PROGRAM.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to modify the Exchange Visitor Program administered by the Department of State to implement the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256; 22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), except through the formal rulemaking process pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551 et seq.) and notwithstanding the exception to such rulemaking process in such Act: *Provided*, That funds made available for such purpose shall only be made available after consultation with, and subject to the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations, regarding how any proposed modification would affect the public diplomacy goals of, and the estimated economic impact on, the United States: *Provided further*, That such consultation shall take place not later than 30 days prior to the publication in the Federal Register of any regulatory action modifying the Exchange Visitor Program.

(3) PAYMENTS.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “Diplomatic Programs”, except for funds designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, are available to provide payments pursuant to section 901(i)(2) of title IX of division J of the Further Consolidated Appropria-

tions Act, 2020 (22 U.S.C. 2680b(i)(2)): *Provided*, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(4) PROGRAM COORDINATION.—The fourth proviso under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” in the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2022 (division K of Public Law 117-103) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2026 and apply to funds appropriated under such heading in this Act.

(d) PARTNER VETTING.—Prior to initiating a partner vetting program, providing a direct vetting option, or making a significant change to the scope of an existing partner vetting program, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State may restrict the award of, terminate, or cancel contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements or require an awardee to restrict the award of, terminate, or cancel a subaward based on information in connection with a partner vetting program.

(e) INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTIONS.—The Secretary of State should withhold funds appropriated under title III of this Act for assistance for the central government of any country that is not taking appropriate steps to comply with the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abductions, done at the Hague on October 25, 1980: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall report to the Committees on Appropriations within 15 days of withholding funds under this subsection.

(f) CONTINGENCIES.—During fiscal year 2026, the President may use up to \$125,000,000 under the authority of section 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(g) TRANSFER OF FUNDS FOR EXTRAORDINARY PROTECTION.—The Secretary of State may transfer to, and merge with, funds under the heading “Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials” unobligated balances of expired funds appropriated under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” for fiscal year 2026, at no later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which appropriated: *Provided*, That not more than \$50,000,000 may be transferred.

(h) IMPACT ON JOBS.—Section 7056 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2021 (division K of Public Law 116-260) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2026.

(i) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITIES.—

(1) INCENTIVES FOR CRITICAL POSTS.—The authority contained in section 1115(d) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111-32) shall remain in effect through September 30, 2026.

(2) TRANSFER OF BALANCES.—Section 7081(h) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115-31) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2026.

(3) PROTECTIVE SERVICES.—Section 7071 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2022 (division K of Public Law 117-103) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2026 and shall apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

(4) EXTENSIONS.—

(A) Chapter 5 of title I of the Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2003 (Public Law 108-11; 117 Stat. 576) is amended under the heading “Loan Guarantees to Israel” —

(i) in the matter preceding the first proviso, by striking “September 30, 2030” and inserting “September 30, 2031”; and

(ii) in the second proviso, by striking “September 30, 2030” and inserting “September 30, 2031”.

(B) Section 7030(b) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024 (division J of Public Law 118-47) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2026 and shall—

(i) also apply to funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “National Security Investment Programs” and to the countries of Costa Rica and Panama; and

(ii) be applied by substituting “Department of State” for “United States Agency for International Development”.

(5) CATEGORICAL ELIGIBILITY.—The Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101-167) is amended—

(A) in section 599D (8 U.S.C. 1157 note)—

(i) in subsection (b)(3), by striking “and 2025” and inserting “2025, and 2026”; and

(ii) in subsection (e), by striking “2025” each place it appears and inserting “2026”; and

(B) in section 599E(b)(2) (8 U.S.C. 1255 note), by striking “2025” and inserting “2026”.

(j) HIV/AIDS WORKING CAPITAL FUND.—Funds available in the HIV/AIDS Working Capital Fund established pursuant to section 525(b)(1) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-447) may be made available for pharmaceuticals and other products for child survival, malaria, tuberculosis, and emerging infectious diseases to the same extent as HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals and other products, subject to the terms and conditions in such section: *Provided*, That the authority in section 525(b)(5) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2005 (Public Law 108-447) shall be exercised by the Secretary of State with respect to funds deposited for such non-HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals and other products, and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall include in the congressional budget justification an accounting of budgetary resources, disbursements, balances, and reimbursements related to such fund.

(k) FOUNDATION.—Subtitle A of title LI of division E of the Servicemember Quality of Life Improvement and National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 (Public Law 118-159) is amended—

(1) in section 5101(6) (22 U.S.C. 10601(6)), by striking “International Conservation” and inserting “Natural Security and Counterterrorism”; and

(2) in section 5102 (22 U.S.C. 10602)—

(A) in the section heading, by striking “international conservation” and inserting “natural security and counterterrorism”; and

(B) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “International Conservation” and inserting “Natural Security and Counterterrorism”.

(l) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—Unless otherwise defined in this Act, for purposes of this Act the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATIONS.—The term “regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations” means such Committees shall be notified not less than 15 days in advance of the obligation of funds: *Provided*, That such notifications shall include the information detailed under this section in the explanatory statement de-

scribed in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(3) FUNDS APPROPRIATED BY THIS ACT AND PRIOR ACTS.—Unless otherwise defined in this Act, for purposes of this Act the term “funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs” means funds that remain available for obligation, and have not expired.

(4) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—In this Act “international financial institutions” means the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Development Fund, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the North American Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.

(5) PACIFIC ISLANDS COUNTRIES.—In this Act, the term “Pacific Islands countries” means the Cook Islands, the Republic of Fiji, the Republic of Kiribati, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Nauru, Niue, the Republic of Palau, the Independent State of Papua New Guinea, the Independent State of Samoa, the Solomon Islands, the Kingdom of Tonga, Tuvalu, and the Republic of Vanuatu.

(6) PRIOR CONSULTATION.—For the purposes of this Act, the term “prior consultation” means a substantive engagement between a relevant Federal agency and the Committees on Appropriations at least 7 days prior to any public announcement or submission of a notification in which such Committees are provided with details and the opportunity to engage on—

(A) the proposed use of funds, as applicable;

(B) the development, content, or conduct of a program, project, or activity; and

(C) the proposed decision to be taken.

(7) SPEND PLAN.—In this Act, the term “spend plan” means a plan for the uses of funds appropriated for a particular entity, country, program, purpose, or account and which shall include, at a minimum, a description of—

(A) realistic and sustainable goals, criteria for measuring progress, and a timeline for achieving such goals;

(B) amounts and sources of funds by account;

(C) how such funds will complement other ongoing or planned programs; and

(D) implementing partners, to the maximum extent practicable.

(8) SUCCESSOR OPERATING UNIT.—Any reference to a particular operating unit or office in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be deemed to include any successor operating unit performing the same or similar functions.

(9) THIS ACT.—This Act shall be deemed to be an Act making appropriations for the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs for purposes of any provision of law citing, or referring to amounts made available by, such an Act.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY

SEC. 7035. (a) ASSISTANCE.—

(1) COMMUNITY-BASED POLICE ASSISTANCE.—Funds made available under titles III and IV of this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 1 of part I and chapters 4 and 6 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961,

may be used, notwithstanding section 660 of that Act, to enhance the effectiveness and accountability of civilian police authority through training and technical assistance in human rights, the rule of law, anti-corruption, strategic planning, and through assistance to foster civilian police roles that support democratic governance, including assistance for programs to prevent conflict, respond to disasters, address gender-based violence, and foster improved police relations with the communities they serve.

(2) COMBAT CASUALTY CARE.—

(A) Consistent with the objectives of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act, funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Peacekeeping Operations” and “Foreign Military Financing Program” shall be made available for combat casualty training and equipment in an amount above the prior fiscal year.

(B) The Secretary of State shall offer combat casualty care training and equipment as a component of any package of lethal assistance funded by this Act with funds appropriated under the headings “Peacekeeping Operations” and “Foreign Military Financing Program”: *Provided*, That the requirement of this subparagraph shall apply to a country in conflict, unless the Secretary determines that such country has in place, to the maximum extent practicable, functioning combat casualty care treatment and equipment that meets or exceeds the standards recommended by the Committee on Tactical Combat Casualty Care: *Provided further*, That any such training and equipment for combat casualty care shall be made available through an open and competitive process.

(3) TRAINING RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW.—The Secretary of State shall offer training related to the requirements of international humanitarian law as a component of any package of lethal assistance funded by this Act with funds appropriated under the headings “Peacekeeping Operations” and “Foreign Military Financing Program”: *Provided*, That the requirement of this paragraph shall not apply to a country that is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), is a major non-NATO ally designated by section 517(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or is complying with international humanitarian law: *Provided further*, That any such training shall be made available through an open and competitive process.

(4) INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONDITIONS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “National Security Investment Programs” and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” shall be made available for assistance to eliminate inhumane conditions in foreign prisons and other detention facilities, notwithstanding section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the proposed uses of such funds prior to obligation and not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That such funds shall be in addition to funds otherwise made available by this Act for such purpose.

(5) MANAGEMENT AND TRANSPARENCY OF ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs”, not less than \$2,500,000 shall be made available for the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State, in accordance with the purposes specified under this heading in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(b) AUTHORITIES.—

(1) RECONSTITUTING CIVILIAN POLICE AUTHORITY.—In providing assistance with funds

appropriated by this Act under section 660(b)(6) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, support for a nation emerging from instability may be deemed to mean support for regional, district, municipal, or other subnational entity emerging from instability, as well as a nation emerging from instability.

(2) DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION, AND REINTEGRATION.—Section 7034(d) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2015 (division J of Public Law 113-235) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2026, and shall apply to funds made available by this Act under the heading “National Security Investment Programs”.

(3) COMMERCIAL LEASING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, the authority of section 23(a) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2763) may be used to provide financing to Israel, Egypt, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and major non-NATO allies for the procurement by leasing (including leasing with an option to purchase) of defense articles from United States commercial suppliers, not including Major Defense Equipment (other than helicopters and other types of aircraft having possible civilian application), if the President determines that there are compelling foreign policy or national security reasons for those defense articles being provided by commercial lease rather than by government-to-government sale under such Act.

(4) SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND.—Not to exceed \$900,000,000 may be obligated pursuant to section 51(c)(2) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2795(c)(2)) for the purposes of the Special Defense Acquisition Fund (the Fund), to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2028: *Provided*, That the provision of defense articles and defense services to foreign countries or international organizations from the Fund shall be subject to the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

(5) EXTENSION OF WAR RESERVE STOCKPILE AUTHORITY.—Section 514(b)(2)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)(2)(A)) is amended by striking “2027” and inserting “2028”.

(6) PROGRAM CLARIFICATION.—Notwithstanding section 503(a)(3) of Public Law 87-195 (22 U.S.C. 2311(a)(3)), the procurement of defense articles and services funded on a non-repayable basis under section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act may be priced to include the costs of salaries of members of the Armed Forces of the United States engaged in security assistance activities pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 341 (relating to the State Partnership Program): *Provided*, That this paragraph shall only apply to funds that remain available for obligation in fiscal year 2026.

(7) FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING DIRECT LOANS AND LOAN GUARANTEES.—Through fiscal year 2027, the terms and conditions provided in section 2606(a) and (b) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103; 136 Stat. 785) shall apply in the same manner and to the same extent to amounts made available by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, except that the limitations on amounts made available for direct loans and loan guarantees under sections 2606(a) and (b) shall each be increased by an additional \$8,000,000,000, and the phrase “, except with respect to the initial obligation of funds for such costs” shall be inserted before the period in the final proviso of section 2606(a) and the final proviso of section 2606(b).

(8) CONTINUATION OF AUTHORITY.—Section 7035(b)(7) of the Department of State, For-

eign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024 (division F of Public Law 118-47) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2026.

(1) LIMITATIONS.—

(i) CHILD SOLDIERS.—Funds appropriated by this Act should not be used to support any military training or operations that include child soldiers.

(2) LANDMINES AND CLUSTER MUNITIONS.—

(A) LANDMINES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, demining equipment available to the Department of State and used in support of the clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance for humanitarian purposes may be disposed of on a grant basis in foreign countries, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of State may prescribe.

(B) CLUSTER MUNITIONS.—No military assistance shall be furnished for cluster munitions, no defense export license for cluster munitions may be issued, and no cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology shall be sold or transferred, unless—

(i) the submunitions of the cluster munitions, after arming, do not result in more than 1 percent unexploded ordnance across the range of intended operational environments, and the agreement applicable to the assistance, transfer, or sale of such cluster munitions or cluster munitions technology specifies that the cluster munitions will only be used against clearly defined military targets and will not be used where civilians are known to be present or in areas normally inhabited by civilians; or

(ii) such assistance, license, sale, or transfer is for the purpose of demilitarizing or permanently disposing of such cluster munitions.

(3) CROWD CONTROL.—If the Secretary of State has information that a unit of a foreign security force uses excessive force to repress peaceful expression or assembly concerning corruption, harm to the environment or human health, or the fairness of electoral processes, or in countries that are undemocratic or undergoing democratic transition, the Secretary shall promptly determine if such information is credible: *Provided*, That if the information is determined to be credible, funds appropriated by this Act should not be used for tear gas, small arms, light weapons, ammunition, or other items for crowd control purposes for such unit, unless the Secretary of State determines that the foreign government is taking effective measures to bring the responsible members of such unit to justice.

(4) OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—

(A) Prior to the signing of a new Letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) involving funds appropriated under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, the Secretary of State shall consult with each recipient government to ensure that the LOA between the United States and such recipient government complies with the purposes of section 4 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2754) and that the defense articles, services, and training procured with funds appropriated under such heading are consistent with United States national security policy.

(B) The Secretary of State shall promptly inform the appropriate congressional committees of any instance in which the Secretary of State has credible information that such assistance was used in a manner contrary to such agreement.

(d) OTHER MATTERS.—

(1) SECURITY ASSISTANCE REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report on funds obligated and expended during fiscal year 2025, by country and purpose of assistance, including for

sustainment of Department of Defense security cooperation programs, and under the headings “Peacekeeping Operations”, “International Military Education and Training”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program”.

(2) ANNUAL FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING REPORT.—For the purposes of implementing section 656 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the term “military training provided to foreign military personnel by the Department of Defense and the Department of State” shall be deemed to include all military training provided by foreign governments with funds appropriated to the Department of Defense or the Department of State, except for training provided by the government of a country designated by section 517(b) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2321k(b)) as a major non-NATO ally: *Provided*, That such third-country training shall be clearly identified in the report submitted pursuant to section 656 of such Act.

(3) LEAHY LAW.—For purposes of implementing section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the term “credible information” means information that, considering the source of such information and the surrounding circumstances, supports a reasonable belief that a violation has occurred, and shall not be determined solely on the basis of the number of sources; whether the source has been critical of a policy of the United States Government or its security partners; whether the source has a personal connection to the information being reported; or whether the United States Government is able to independently verify the information.

COUNTERING THE FLOW OF FENTANYL AND OTHER SYNTHETIC DRUGS

SEC. 7036. (a) ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “National Security Investment Programs” and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, not less than \$150,000,000 shall be made available for programs to counter the flow of fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, and other synthetic drugs into the United States: *Provided*, That such funds shall be in addition to funds otherwise made available for such purposes.

(b) USES OF FUNDS.—Funds made available pursuant to subsection (a) shall be made available to support—

(1) efforts to stop the flow of fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, and other synthetic drugs and their precursor materials to the United States from and through the People's Republic of China (PRC), Mexico, and other countries;

(2) law enforcement cooperation and capacity building efforts aimed at disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal organizations involved in the production and trafficking of fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, and other synthetic drugs;

(3) implementation of the Fighting Emerging Narcotics Through Additional Nations to Yield Lasting Results Act (part 7 of subtitle C of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023, Public Law 117-263); and

(4) engagement, including through multilateral organizations and frameworks, to catalyze collective action to address the public health and security threats posed by fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, and other synthetic drugs, including through the Global Coalition to Address Synthetic Drug Threats.

PALESTINIAN STATEHOOD

SEC. 7037. (a) LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be provided to support a Palestinian state unless the Secretary of State determines and certifies to

the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the governing entity of a new Palestinian state—

(A) has demonstrated a firm commitment to peaceful co-existence with the State of Israel; and

(B) is taking appropriate measures to counter terrorism and terrorist financing in the West Bank and Gaza, including the dismantling of terrorist infrastructures, and is cooperating with appropriate Israeli and other appropriate security organizations; and

(2) the Palestinian Authority (or the governing entity of a new Palestinian state) is working with other countries in the region to vigorously pursue efforts to establish a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East that will enable Israel and an independent Palestinian state to exist within the context of full and normal relationships, which should include—

(A) termination of all claims or states of belligerency;

(B) respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of every state in the area through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones;

(C) their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

(D) freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area; and

(E) a framework for achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the governing entity should enact a constitution assuring the rule of law, an independent judiciary, and respect for human rights for its citizens, and should enact other laws and regulations assuring transparent and accountable governance.

(c) WAIVER.—The President may waive subsection (a) if the President determines that it is important to the national security interest of the United States to do so.

(d) EXEMPTION.—The restriction in subsection (a) shall not apply to assistance intended to help reform the Palestinian Authority and affiliated institutions, or the governing entity, in order to help meet the requirements of subsection (a), consistent with the provisions of section 7040 of this Act (“Limitation on Assistance for the Palestinian Authority”).

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

SEC. 7038. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to provide equipment, technical support, consulting services, or any other form of assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE WEST BANK AND GAZA

SEC. 7039. (a) OVERSIGHT.—For fiscal year 2026, 30 days prior to the initial obligation of funds for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza Program, the Secretary of State shall certify to the Committees on Appropriations that procedures have been established to assure the Comptroller General of the United States will have access to appropriate United States financial information in order to review the uses of United States assistance for the Program funded under the heading “National Security Investment Programs” for the West Bank and Gaza.

(b) VETTING.—Prior to the obligation of funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “National Security Investment Programs” for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza, the Secretary of State shall take all appropriate steps to ensure that such assistance is not provided to or through any individual, private or government entity, or edu-

cational institution that the Secretary knows or has reason to believe advocates, plans, sponsors, engages in, or has engaged in, terrorist activity nor, with respect to private entities or educational institutions, those that have as a principal officer of the entity’s governing board or governing board of trustees any individual that has been determined to be involved in, or advocating terrorist activity or determined to be a member of a designated foreign terrorist organization: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State shall, as appropriate, establish procedures specifying the steps to be taken in carrying out this subsection and shall terminate assistance to any individual, entity, or educational institution which the Secretary has determined to be involved in or advocating terrorist activity.

(c) PROHIBITION.—

(1) RECOGNITION OF ACTS OF TERRORISM.—None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act for assistance under the West Bank and Gaza Program may be made available for—

(A) the purpose of recognizing or otherwise honoring individuals who commit, or have committed acts of terrorism; and

(B) any educational institution located in the West Bank or Gaza that is named after an individual who the Secretary of State determines has committed an act of terrorism.

(2) SECURITY ASSISTANCE AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available by this or prior appropriations Acts, including funds made available by transfer, may be made available for obligation for security assistance for the West Bank and Gaza until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations on—

(A) the benchmarks that have been established for security assistance for the West Bank and Gaza and on the extent of Palestinian compliance with such benchmarks; and

(B) the steps being taken by the Palestinian Authority to end torture and other cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment of detainees, including by bringing to justice members of Palestinian security forces who commit such crimes.

(d) OVERSIGHT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—

(1) The Secretary of State shall ensure that Federal or non-Federal audits of all contractors and grantees, and significant subcontractors and sub-grantees, under the West Bank and Gaza Program, are conducted at least on an annual basis to ensure, among other things, compliance with this section.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act, up to \$1,400,000 may be used by the Office of Inspector General of the Department of State for audits, investigations, and other activities in furtherance of the requirements of this subsection: *Provided*, That such funds are in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes.

(e) COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AUDIT.—Subsequent to the certification specified in subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an audit and an investigation of the treatment, handling, and uses of all funds for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza Program, including all funds provided as cash transfer assistance, in fiscal year 2026 under the heading “National Security Investment Programs”, and such audit shall address—

(1) the extent to which such Program complies with the requirements of subsections (b) and (c); and

(2) an examination of all programs, projects, and activities carried out under such Program, including both obligations and expenditures.

(f) NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES.—Funds made available in this Act for West Bank and Gaza

shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 7040. (a) PROHIBITION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be obligated or expended with respect to providing funds to the Palestinian Authority.

(b) WAIVER.—The prohibition included in subsection (a) shall not apply if the President certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations that waiving such prohibition is important to the national security interest of the United States.

(c) PERIOD OF APPLICATION OF WAIVER.—Any waiver pursuant to subsection (b) shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

(d) REPORT.—Whenever the waiver authority pursuant to subsection (b) is exercised, the President shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the justification for the waiver, the purposes for which the funds will be spent, and the accounting procedures in place to ensure that the funds are properly disbursed: *Provided*, That the report shall also detail the steps the Palestinian Authority has taken to arrest terrorists, confiscate weapons and dismantle the terrorist infrastructure.

(e) CERTIFICATION.—If the President exercises the waiver authority under subsection (b), the Secretary of State must certify and report to the Committees on Appropriations prior to the obligation of funds that the Palestinian Authority has established a single treasury account for all Palestinian Authority financing and all financing mechanisms flow through this account, no parallel financing mechanisms exist outside of the Palestinian Authority treasury account, and there is a single comprehensive civil service roster and payroll, and the Palestinian Authority is acting to counter incitement of violence against Israelis and is supporting activities aimed at promoting peace, coexistence, and security cooperation with Israel.

(f) PROHIBITION TO HAMAS AND THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated in titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated for salaries of personnel of the Palestinian Authority located in Gaza or may be obligated or expended for assistance to Hamas or any entity effectively controlled by Hamas, any power-sharing government of which Hamas is a member, or that results from an agreement with Hamas and over which Hamas exercises undue influence.

(2) Notwithstanding the limitation of paragraph (1), assistance may be provided to a power-sharing government only if the President certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government, including all of its ministers or such equivalent, has publicly accepted and is complying with the principles contained in section 620K(b)(1)(A) and (B) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

(3) The President may exercise the authority in section 620K(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by the Palestinian Anti-Terrorism Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-446) with respect to this subsection.

(4) Whenever the certification pursuant to paragraph (2) is exercised, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations within 120 days of the certification and every quarter thereafter on whether such government, including all of its ministers or such equivalent are continuing to comply with the principles contained in section 620K(b)(1)(A) and (B) of the

Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended: *Provided*, That the report shall also detail the amount, purposes and delivery mechanisms for any assistance provided pursuant to the abovementioned certification and a full accounting of any direct support of such government.

(5) None of the funds appropriated under titles III through VI of this Act may be obligated for assistance for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

SEC. 7041. (a) EGYPT.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than \$1,425,000,000 should be made available for assistance for Egypt, of which—

(A) not less than \$125,000,000 shall be made available from funds under the heading “National Security Investment Programs”, of which not less than \$40,000,000 should be made available for higher education programs, including not less than \$15,000,000 for scholarships for Egyptian students with high financial need to attend not-for-profit institutions of higher education in Egypt that are currently accredited by a regional accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education, or meets standards equivalent to those required for United States institutional accreditation by a regional accrediting agency recognized by such Department: *Provided*, That such funds shall be made available for democracy programs, and for development programs in the Sinai; and

(B) not less than \$1,300,000,000 shall be made available from funds under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, to remain available until September 30, 2027, subject to the requirements of paragraphs (3) and (4): *Provided*, That such funds may be transferred to an interest bearing account in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations and the uses of any interest earned on such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) ADDITIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—In addition to amounts made available pursuant to paragraph (1), not less than \$75,000,000 of the funds appropriated under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” shall be made available for assistance for Egypt.

(3) CERTIFICATION AND REPORT.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are available for assistance for Egypt may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law restricting assistance for Egypt, except for this subsection and section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and may only be made available for assistance for the Government of Egypt if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is—

(A) sustaining the strategic relationship with the United States; and

(B) meeting its obligations under the 1979 Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty.

(4) WITHHOLDING.—Of the funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1)(B), \$320,000,000 shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Egypt is meeting the requirements under this section in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act): *Provided*, That the Secretary may waive such requirement if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such funds are necessary for counterterrorism, border security, or nonproliferation programs or that it is otherwise important to the national security interest of the United States to do so, includ-

ing a detailed justification for the use of such waiver and the reasons why any of the requirements cannot be met: *Provided further*, That the report required by the previous proviso shall be submitted in unclassified form but may be accompanied by a classified annex.

(b) IRAN.—

(1) FUNDING.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Diplomatic Programs”, “National Security Investment Programs”, and “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs” shall be made available—

(A) to support the United States policy to prevent Iran from achieving the capability to produce or otherwise obtain a nuclear weapon;

(B) to support an expeditious response to any violation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions or to efforts that advance Iran’s nuclear program;

(C) to support the implementation and enforcement of sanctions against Iran for support of nuclear weapons development, terrorism, human rights abuses, and ballistic missile and weapons proliferation; and

(D) for democracy programs in support of the aspirations of the Iranian people.

(2) REPORTS.—

(A) SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations the semi-annual report required by section 135(d)(4) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2160e(d)(4)), as added by section 2 of the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-17).

(B) SANCTIONS REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on—

(i) the status of United States bilateral sanctions on Iran;

(ii) the reimposition and renewed enforcement of secondary sanctions; and

(iii) the impact such sanctions have had on Iran’s destabilizing activities throughout the Middle East.

(3) LIMITATIONS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be—

(A) used to implement an agreement with the Government of Iran relating to the nuclear program of Iran, or a renewal of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action adopted on October 18, 2015, in contravention of the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act of 2015 (42 U.S.C. 2160e);

(B) made available to any foreign entity or person that is subject to United Nations or United States bilateral sanctions with respect to the Government of Iran; or

(C) used to revoke the designation of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps as a Foreign Terrorist Organization pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(c) ISRAEL.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not less than \$3,300,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Israel: *Provided*, That funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” and made available for assistance for Israel shall be disbursed within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That to the extent that the Government of Israel requests that funds be used for such purposes, grants made available for Israel under this heading shall, as agreed by the United States and Israel, be available for advanced weapons systems, of which not less than \$250,300,000 shall be available for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and defense services, including research and development.

(d) JORDAN.—

(1) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than \$1,650,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Jordan, of which not less than \$845,100,000 shall be made available for budget support for the Government of Jordan and not less than \$425,000,000 shall be made available under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program”.

(2) In addition to amounts made available pursuant to paragraph (1), not less than \$400,000,000 of the funds appropriated under the heading “National Security Investment Programs” shall be made available for assistance for Jordan, which shall be made available for budget support, and not less than \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” shall be made available for assistance for Jordan.

(e) LEBANON.—

(1) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for the Lebanese Internal Security Forces (ISF) or the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) if the ISF or the LAF is controlled by a foreign terrorist organization, as designated pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(2) SECURITY ASSISTANCE.—

(A) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” and “Foreign Military Financing Program” that are made available for assistance for Lebanon may be made available for programs and equipment for the ISF and the LAF to address security and stability requirements in areas affected by conflict in Syria, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(B) Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” that are made available for assistance for Lebanon may only be made available for programs to—

(i) professionalize the LAF to mitigate internal and external threats from non-state actors, including Hizballah;

(ii) strengthen the security of borders and combat terrorism, including training and equipping the LAF to secure the borders of Lebanon and address security and stability requirements in areas affected by conflict in Syria, interdicting arms shipments, and preventing the use of Lebanon as a safe haven for terrorist groups; and

(iii) implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1701:

Provided, That prior to obligating funds made available by this subparagraph for assistance for the LAF, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a spend plan, including actions to be taken to ensure equipment provided to the LAF is used only for the intended purposes, except such plan may not be considered as meeting the notification requirements under section 7015 of this Act or under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided further*, That any notification submitted pursuant to such section shall include any funds specifically intended for lethal military equipment.

(3) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “National Security Investment Programs” that are made available for assistance for Lebanon may be made available notwithstanding section 1224 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107-228; 22 U.S.C. 2346 note).

(f) SYRIA.—

(1) NON-LETHAL ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV may be made available, notwithstanding any

other provision of law, for non-lethal stabilization assistance for Syria, including for emergency medical and rescue response and chemical weapons investigations.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—Funds appropriated by this Act and made available for assistance for Syria may not be made available for—

(A) a project or activity that supports or otherwise legitimizes the Government of Iran, foreign terrorist organizations (as designated pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189)), or a proxy of Iran in Syria; and

(B) activities that further the strategic objectives of the Government of the Russian Federation that the Secretary of State determines may threaten or undermine United States national security interests.

(3) CONSULTATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for any new program, project, or activity in Syria shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(g) TUNISIA.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for assistance for Tunisia for the purposes described under this section in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act), following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(h) WEST BANK AND GAZA.—

(1) REPORT ON ASSISTANCE.—Prior to the initial obligation of funds made available by this Act under the heading “National Security Investment Programs” for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza, the Secretary of State shall report to the Committees on Appropriations that the purpose of such assistance is to—

(A) advance Middle East peace;

(B) improve security in the region;

(C) continue support for transparent and accountable government institutions;

(D) promote a private sector economy; or

(E) address urgent humanitarian needs.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—

(A)(i) None of the funds appropriated under the heading “National Security Investment Programs” in this Act may be made available for assistance for the Palestinian Authority, if after the date of enactment of this Act—

(I) the Palestinians obtain the same standing as member states or full membership as a state in the United Nations or any specialized agency thereof outside an agreement negotiated between Israel and the Palestinians; or

(II) the Palestinians initiate an International Criminal Court (ICC) judicially authorized investigation, or actively support such an investigation, that subjects Israeli nationals to an investigation for alleged crimes against Palestinians.

(ii) The Secretary of State may waive the restriction in clause (i) of this subparagraph resulting from the application of subclause (I) of such clause if the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States, and submits a report to such Committees detailing how the waiver and the continuation of assistance would assist in furthering Middle East peace.

(B)(i) The President may waive the provisions of section 1003 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (Public Law 100-204) if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the appropriate congressional committees that the Palestinians have not, after the date of enactment of this Act—

(I) obtained in the United Nations or any specialized agency thereof the same standing as member states or full membership as a state outside an agreement negotiated between Israel and the Palestinians; and

(II) initiated or actively supported an ICC investigation against Israeli nationals for alleged crimes against Palestinians.

(ii) Not less than 90 days after the President is unable to make the certification pursuant to clause (i) of this subparagraph, the President may waive section 1003 of Public Law 100-204 if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations that the Palestinians have entered into direct and meaningful negotiations with Israel: *Provided*, That any waiver of the provisions of section 1003 of Public Law 100-204 under clause (i) of this subparagraph or under previous provisions of law must expire before the waiver under this clause may be exercised.

(iii) Any waiver pursuant to this subparagraph shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

(3) GAZA OVERSIGHT.—

(A) CERTIFICATION.—The Secretary of State shall certify and report to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act, that—

(i) oversight policies, processes, and procedures have been established by the Department of State and are in use to prevent the diversion to Hamas and other terrorist and extremist entities in Gaza and the misuse or destruction by such entities of assistance, including through international organizations; and

(ii) such policies, processes, and procedures have been developed in coordination with other bilateral and multilateral donors and the Government of Israel, as appropriate.

(B) OVERSIGHT POLICY AND PROCEDURES.—The Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees, concurrent with the submission of the certification required in subparagraph (A), a written description of the oversight policies, processes, and procedures for funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Gaza, including specific actions to be taken should such assistance be diverted, misused, or destroyed, and the role of the Government of Israel in the oversight of such assistance.

(C) REQUIREMENT TO INFORM.—The Secretary of State shall promptly inform the appropriate congressional committees of each instance in which funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Gaza have been diverted, misused, or destroyed, to include the type of assistance, a description of the incident and parties involved, and an explanation of the response of the Department of State.

(D) THIRD PARTY MONITORING.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for third party monitoring of assistance for Gaza, including end use monitoring, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(E) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the initial obligation of funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Gaza, and every 90 days thereafter until all such funds are expended, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing the amount and purpose of such assistance provided during each respective quarter, including a description of the specific entity implementing such assistance.

(F) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and every 90 days thereafter until September 30, 2027, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and other heads of elements of the intelligence community that the Secretary considers relevant, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report assessing whether funds appropriated by this Act and made available for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza have been diverted to or destroyed by Hamas or other terrorist and extremist entities in the West Bank and Gaza: *Provided*, That such report shall include details on the amount and how such funds were made available and used by such entities: *Provided further*, That such report may be submitted in classified form, if necessary.

(G) CONSULTATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act but prior to the initial obligation of funds made available by this Act for humanitarian assistance for Gaza, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the amount and anticipated uses of such funds.

(4) APPLICATION OF TAYLOR FORCE ACT.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “National Security Investment Programs” that are made available for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza shall be made available consistent with section 1004(a) of the Taylor Force Act (title X of division S of Public Law 115-141).

(5) SECURITY REPORT.—The reporting requirements in section 1404 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-252) shall apply to funds made available by this Act, including a description of modifications, if any, to the security strategy of the Palestinian Authority.

(6) INCITEMENT REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees detailing steps taken by the Palestinian Authority to counter incitement of violence against Israelis and to promote peace and coexistence with Israel.

AFRICA

SEC. 7042. (a) CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “National Security Investment Programs” may be made available for a contribution to the Special Criminal Court in Central African Republic.

(b) COUNTRIES OF THE AFRICAN GREAT LAKES REGION.—

(1) PEACE AGREEMENT AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available to support the June 27, 2025 Peace Agreement Between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Rwanda and implementation of the Regional Economic Integration Framework, including for cross-border security and education programs, east-west economic linkages, and health security in Virunga National Park and adjoining national parks in Rwanda: *Provided*, That such funds shall prioritize sectors deemed critical by the Secretary of State to the national security and economic interests of the United States, including the mining sector and other natural resources: *Provided further*, That such funds shall also be made available to facilitate regional economic integration and investment, including with Burundi and Uganda: *Provided further*, That such funds may only be made available following consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations, and in accordance with the requirements contained under this section in the explanatory statement described

in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act): *Provided further*, That not less than \$60,000,000 shall be made available for such purposes, which are in addition to amounts made available for assistance for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Rwanda, including for bilateral assistance for such countries.

(2) **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO.**—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for bilateral assistance for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) for agriculture, global health, law enforcement programs, humanitarian assistance, and programs to address violence against women and girls, including in Eastern DRC.

(3) **REPUBLIC OF RWANDA.**—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for bilateral assistance for the Republic of Rwanda, including for maternal and child health programs, programs to combat malaria, and continued support for the Government of Rwanda's education reform efforts.

(4) **ASSISTANCE RESTRICTION.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "International Military Education and Training" for the central government of a country in the African Great Lakes region may be made available only for Expanded International Military Education and Training and professional military education until the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is not facilitating or otherwise participating in destabilizing activities in a neighboring country, including aiding and abetting armed groups.

(c) **COUNTER ILLICIT ARMED GROUPS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for programs and activities in areas affected by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) or other illicit armed groups in Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic, including to improve physical access, telecommunications infrastructure, and early-warning mechanisms and to support the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of former LRA combatants, especially child soldiers.

(d) **ETHIOPIA.**—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Ethiopia should be used to support—

- (1) political dialogue;
- (2) civil society and the protection of human rights;
- (3) investigations and prosecutions of gross violations of human rights;
- (4) efforts to provide unimpeded access to, and monitoring of, humanitarian assistance; and
- (5) the restoration of basic services in areas impacted by conflict.

(e) **NIGERIA.**—

(1) **CERTIFICATION.**—Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act that are made available for assistance for the central Government of Nigeria, 50 percent may not be obligated until the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that such Government is—

- (A) taking effective steps to prevent and respond to violence and hold perpetrators accountable;
- (B) prioritizing resources to support victims of such violence, including internally displaced persons;
- (C) actively facilitating the safe return, resettlement, and reconstruction of communities impacted by the violence; and
- (D) allocating sufficient resources to address the conditions in subparagraphs (A) through (C).

(2) **PROGRAM PRIORITIZATION.**—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act

that are made available for assistance for Nigeria shall be made available on a cost-matching basis to the maximum extent practicable and used to support—

- (A) atrocities prevention, including through early warning systems;
- (B) advancing religious freedom;
- (C) investigations and prosecutions of violence committed by Fulani militia groups, jihadist terror groups, and criminal gangs;
- (D) the effectiveness and accountability of police and security forces for the protection of civilians from militia or terrorist attack;
- (E) the delivery of humanitarian assistance;
- (F) the restoration of basic services in areas impacted by conflict including through faith-based and local organizations; and
- (G) the development of demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration efforts to address the challenge of illegal weapons trafficking and related security risks, pursuant to section 7035(b)(2) of this Act.

(3) **ACCOUNTABILITY.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an independent audit of all United States foreign assistance provided to Nigeria during the 5 fiscal years preceding enactment of this Act: *Provided*, That such audit shall assess the criteria enumerated under this section in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(f) **SOUTH SUDAN.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under title IV may be made available for assistance for the central Government of South Sudan, except to support implementation of a viable peace agreement in South Sudan.

(g) **SUDAN.**—

(1) **LIMITATION.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under title IV may be made available for assistance for the central Government of Sudan, except to support implementation of a viable peace agreement in Sudan.

(2) **CONSULTATION.**—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for any new program, project, or activity in Sudan shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(h) **ZIMBABWE.**—

(1) **INSTRUCTION.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to vote against any extension by the respective institution of any loan or grant to the Government of Zimbabwe, except to meet basic human needs or to promote democracy, unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the rule of law has been restored, including respect for ownership and title to property, and freedoms of expression, association, and assembly.

(2) **LIMITATION.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available for assistance for the central Government of Zimbabwe, except for health and education, unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports as required in paragraph (1).

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

SEC. 7043. (a) BURMA.—

(1) **USES OF FUNDS.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "National Security Investment Programs", not less than \$121,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Burma for the purposes described in section 5575 of the Burma Act of 2022 (subtitle E of title LV of division E of Public Law 117-263) and section 7043(a) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2023 (division K of Public Law 117-328): *Pro-*

vided, That the authorities, limitations, and conditions contained in section 7043(a) of division K of Public Law 117-328 shall apply to funds made available for assistance for Burma under this Act, except for the minimum funding requirements and paragraph (1)(B): *Provided further*, That for the purposes of section 5575 of the Burma Act of 2022 and assistance for Burma made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, "non-lethal assistance" shall include equipment and associated training as described under this section in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(2) **ASSISTANCE.**—Of the funds appropriated by subsection (a), not less than the following amounts shall be made available for assistance for Burma—

(A) \$75,000,000 for assistance programs, including in Thailand and India, and cross border programs;

(B) \$10,000,000 for governance and federalism programs, including at the local and state levels;

(C) \$7,000,000 for atrocities prevention and accountability programs, including for documentation and preservation of evidence;

(D) \$1,000,000 for accountability and justice programs for crimes against the Rohingya;

(E) \$25,000,000 for non-lethal assistance, consistent with the requirements of paragraph (1);

(F) \$1,500,000 for support for current and former political prisoners; and

(G) \$1,500,000 for deserter programs, consistent with the requirements of paragraph (3).

(3) **DESERTER PROGRAMS.**—Pursuant to section 7043(a)(1)(A) of division K of Public Law 117-328, as continued in effect by this subsection, funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for assistance for Burma shall be made available for programs and activities to support deserters from the military junta and its allied entities, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(b) **INDO-PACIFIC STRATEGY.**—

(1) **ASSISTANCE.**—Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than \$1,800,000,000 shall be made available to support implementation of the Indo-Pacific Strategy.

(2) **COUNTERING PRC INFLUENCE FUND.**—Of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the headings "National Security Investment Programs", "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement", "Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs", and "Foreign Military Financing Program", not less than \$400,000,000 shall be made available for a Countering PRC Influence Fund to counter the influence of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Communist Party and entities acting on their behalf globally, which shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That such funds are in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purposes: *Provided further*, That up to 10 percent of such funds shall be held in reserve to respond to unanticipated opportunities to counter PRC influence: *Provided further*, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph under the heading "Foreign Military Financing Program" may remain available until September 30, 2027: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated by this Act for such Fund under the headings "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement", "Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related

Programs", and "Foreign Military Financing Program" may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under such headings: *Provided further*, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by this Act or any other Act, and is subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(3) **RESTRICTION ON USES OF FUNDS.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for any project or activity that directly supports or promotes—

(A) the Belt and Road Initiative or any dual-use infrastructure projects of the People's Republic of China; or

(B) the use of technology, including biotechnology, digital, telecommunications, and cyber, developed by the People's Republic of China unless the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other Federal agencies, as appropriate, determines that such use does not adversely impact the national security of the United States.

(4) **MAPS.**—None of the funds made available by this Act should be used to create, procure, or display any map that inaccurately depicts the territory and social and economic system of Taiwan and the islands or island groups administered by Taiwan authorities.

(5) **TREASURY APPROPRIATIONS FUND SYMBOL 97-11 X 8242 REPROGRAMMING.**—Of the grant balances in the Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund, identified by Treasury Appropriations Fund Symbol 97-11 X 8242, which are not currently applied to an active FMS case and which were appropriated prior to fiscal year 2016, \$50,000,000 shall be deobligated, as appropriate, and shall be available for assistance for countries in the Indo-Pacific region and for the purposes of the Countering PRC Influence Fund, in addition to any funds otherwise made available for such purposes, under the same authorities and conditions as amounts made available under this subsection.

(c) **LAOS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV shall be made available for assistance for Laos, including for assistance for persons with disabilities caused by unexploded ordnance accidents, and funds may be made available for programs to assist persons with severe physical mobility, cognitive, or developmental disabilities in areas sprayed with Agent Orange: *Provided*, That funds made available pursuant to this subsection may be used, in consultation with the Government of Laos, for assessments of the existence of dioxin contamination resulting from the use of Agent Orange in Laos and the feasibility and cost of remediation.

(d) **MISSION AUSTRALIA.**—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading "Administration of Foreign Affairs" shall be made available to increase the number of Department of State personnel and improve the requisite facilities necessary to advance the national security policy objectives of the United States in Australia, including through AUKUS implementation: *Provided*, That such expanded presence shall be reflected in the operating plan submitted pursuant to section 7062 of this Act, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(e) **NORTH KOREA.**—

(1) **CYBERSECURITY.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country the Sec-

retary of State determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees engages in significant transactions contributing materially to the malicious cyber-intrusion capabilities of the Government of North Korea: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State shall submit the report required by section 209 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-122; 22 U.S.C. 9229) to the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may waive the application of the restriction in this paragraph with respect to assistance for the central government of a country if the Secretary determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that to do so is important to the national security interest of the United States, including a description of such interest served.

(2) **BROADCASTS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "International Broadcasting Operations" shall be made available to maintain broadcasting hours into North Korea at levels not less than the prior fiscal year.

(3) **HUMAN RIGHTS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "National Security Investment Programs" and "Democracy Fund" shall be made available for the promotion of human rights in North Korea: *Provided*, That the authority of section 7032(b)(1) of this Act shall apply to such funds.

(4) **LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.**—None of the funds made available by this Act under the heading "National Security Investment Programs" may be made available for assistance for the Government of North Korea.

(f) **PACIFIC ISLANDS COUNTRIES.**—

(1) **OPERATIONS.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Administration of Foreign Affairs" shall be made available to increase the United States diplomatic and development presence in Pacific Islands countries (PICs), including the number and location of facilities and personnel, and to enhance the communications capacity of such personnel: *Provided*, That such expanded presence shall be reflected in the operating plan submitted pursuant to section 7062 of this Act, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(2) **ASSISTANCE.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "National Security Investment Programs", "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement", "Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs", and "Foreign Military Financing Program", not less than \$175,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for PICs: *Provided*, That funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for the Countering PRC Influence Fund shall be made available for assistance for PICs, in addition to funds made available under this paragraph: *Provided further*, That funds made available by this paragraph for assistance for PICs shall be made available for programs and activities to strengthen and expand cooperation between the United States and higher education institutions in PICs, to be awarded on a competitive basis: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available by this paragraph for assistance for PICs: not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available for trilateral programs; not less than \$7,500,000 shall be made available for unexploded ordnance clearance, including in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Kiribati; and not less than \$20,000,000 shall be made available for a regional financing facility established by the Pacific Islands Forum to build preparedness against natural disasters.

(g) **PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.**—

(1) **PROHIBITION.**—

None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the

Government of the People's Republic of China or the Chinese Communist Party.

(2) **HONG KONG.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Democracy Fund", not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available for democracy and Internet freedom programs for Hong Kong, including legal and other support for democracy activists.

(h) **PHILIPPINES.**—

(1) **ASSISTANCE.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than \$180,300,000 shall be made available for assistance for the Philippines, of which not less than \$80,300,000 shall be made available under the heading "National Security Investment Programs" and not less than \$100,000,000 shall be made available under the heading "Foreign Military Financing Program".

(2) **LIMITATION.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement" may be made available for counter-narcotics assistance for the Philippines, except for drug demand reduction, maritime law enforcement, or transnational interdiction.

(i) **PUBLIC LAW 106-554.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs" and "National Security Investment Programs", not less than \$11,500,000 shall be made available to carry out the purposes of the Vietnam Education Foundation Act of 2000 (title II of division B of H.R. 5666, as enacted by section 1(a)(4) of Public Law 106-554 and contained in appendix D of such Act; 114 Stat. 2763A-257; 22 U.S.C. 2452 note).

(j) **TAIWAN.**—

(1) **GLOBAL COOPERATION AND TRAINING FRAMEWORK.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "National Security Investment Programs", not less than \$4,000,000 shall be made available for the Global Cooperation and Training Framework, which shall be administered by the American Institute in Taiwan.

(2) **FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Foreign Military Financing Program", not less than \$300,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Taiwan: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall prioritize the delivery of defense articles and services for Taiwan.

(3) **FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM LOAN AND LOAN GUARANTEE AUTHORITY.**—Funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the heading "Foreign Military Financing Program", except for amounts designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, may be made available for the costs, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of direct loans and loan guarantees for Taiwan, as authorized by section 5502(g) of the Taiwan Enhanced Resilience Act (subtitle A of title LV of division E of Public Law 117-263).

(4) **FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.**—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading "Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan" shall be made available for the Taiwan Fellowship Program.

(5) **CONSULTATION.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the uses of funds made available pursuant to this subsection: *Provided*, That such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(k) TIBET.—

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “National Security Investment Programs”, not less than \$10,000,000 shall be made available to non-governmental organizations with experience working with Tibetan communities to support activities which preserve cultural traditions and promote sustainable development, education, and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in the Tibet Autonomous Region and in other Tibetan communities in China.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “National Security Investment Programs”, not less than \$8,000,000 shall be made available for programs to promote and preserve Tibetan culture and language in the refugee and diaspora Tibetan communities, development, and the resilience of Tibetan communities and the Central Tibetan Administration in India and Nepal, and to assist in the education and development of the next generation of Tibetan leaders from such communities: *Provided*, That such funds are in addition to amounts made available in paragraph (1) for programs inside Tibet.

(3) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “National Security Investment Programs”, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available for programs to strengthen the capacity of the Central Tibetan Administration, of which up to \$1,500,000 may be made available to address economic growth and capacity building activities, including for displaced Tibetan refugee families in India and Nepal to help meet basic needs, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(4) Funds made available for assistance for Tibet by this subsection shall be made available as described under this section in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(5) Section 7031(c) of this Act shall be applied to officials of the Government of the People's Republic of China and other governments in the South Asia region about whom the Secretary of State has credible information have been involved in a gross violation of human rights against the people of Tibet in the Tibet Autonomous Region or other Tibetan communities in the People's Republic of China and the region.

(1) VIETNAM.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for assistance for Vietnam, of which not less than—

(1) \$30,000,000 shall be made available for health and disability programs to assist persons with severe physical mobility, cognitive, or developmental disabilities: *Provided*, That such funds shall be prioritized to assist persons whose disabilities may be related to the use of Agent Orange and exposure to dioxin, or are the result of unexploded ordnance accidents;

(2) \$20,000,000 shall be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for activities related to the remediation of dioxin contaminated sites in Vietnam and may be made available for assistance for the Government of Vietnam, including the military, for such purposes;

(3) \$3,000,000 shall be made available for the Reconciliation/Vietnamese Wartime Accounting Initiative; and

(4) \$3,500,000 shall be made available for higher education programs.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA

SEC. 7044. (a) AFGHANISTAN.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State,

foreign operations, and related programs may be made available for assistance to the Taliban.

(b) PAKISTAN.—Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act that are made available for assistance for Pakistan, \$33,000,000 shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that Dr. Shakil Afridi has been released from prison and cleared of all charges relating to the assistance provided to the United States in locating Osama bin Laden.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

SEC. 7045. (a) ASSISTANCE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.—Funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV and made available for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean shall be prioritized for programs as described under this section in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(b) CENTRAL AMERICA.—

(1) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for assistance for countries in Central America, including Panama and Costa Rica, consistent with subsection (a), which shall include programs to—

(A) combat corruption and impunity in such countries, including, as appropriate, with offices of Attorneys General;

(B) reduce violence against women and girls; and

(C) support locally-led development in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

(2) LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO CERTAIN CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS.—

(A) Of the funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1) under the heading “National Security Investment Programs” and under title IV of this Act, 50 percent of such funds that are made available for assistance for each of the central governments of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras may only be obligated after the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such government is—

(i) combating corruption and impunity, including investigating and prosecuting government officials, military personnel, and police officers credibly alleged to be corrupt, and improving strategies to combat money laundering and other global financial crimes;

(ii) implementing reforms, policies, and programs to strengthen the rule of law, including increasing the transparency of public institutions, strengthening the independence of judicial and electoral institutions, and improving the transparency of political campaign and political party financing;

(iii) protecting the rights of human rights defenders, trade unionists, journalists, civil society groups, opposition political parties, and the independence of the media;

(iv) taking demonstrable actions to secure national borders and stem mass migration toward Mexico and the United States, including positive governance related to combating crime and violence, building economic opportunity, improving government services, and protecting human rights;

(v) providing effective and accountable law enforcement and security for its citizens, curtailing the role of the military in public security, and upholding due process of law;

(vi) implementing programs to reduce violence against women and girls;

(vii) implementing policies to reduce poverty and promote economic growth and opportunity, including the implementation of reforms to strengthen educational systems, vocational training programs, and programs for at-risk youth;

(viii) cooperating with the United States to counter drug trafficking, human traf-

ficking and smuggling, and other transnational crime;

(ix) cooperating with the United States and other governments in the region to facilitate the return, repatriation, and reintegration of migrants; and

(x) implementing policies that improve the environment for businesses, including foreign businesses, to operate and invest, including executing tax reform in a transparent manner, ensuring effective legal mechanisms for reimbursements of tax refunds owed to United States businesses, and resolving disputes involving the confiscation of real property of United States entities.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—The limitation of subparagraph (A) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for—

(i) judicial entities to combat corruption and impunity;

(ii) programs to promote and protect human rights and to investigate human rights abuses;

(iii) support for women's economic empowerment;

(iv) prevention of violence against women and girls;

(v) humanitarian assistance; and

(vi) food security programs.

(C) FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” may be made available for assistance for El Salvador, Guatemala, or Honduras, except for programs that support humanitarian assistance and disaster response.

(c) COLOMBIA.—

(1) PRE-OBLIGATION REPORTS.—Prior to the initial obligation of funds appropriated by this Act and made available for assistance for Colombia, the Secretary of State shall submit the reports required under this section in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(2) WITHHOLDING OF FUNDS.—

(A) COUNTERNARCOTICS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” that are made available for assistance for Colombia, 25 percent may be obligated only if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that in the previous 12 months the Government of Colombia has—

(i) reduced overall coca cultivation, production, and drug trafficking;

(ii) continued cooperating with the United States on joint counternarcotics operations; and

(iii) maintained extradition cooperation with the United States.

(B) HUMAN RIGHTS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” and made available for assistance for Colombia, 20 percent may be obligated only if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the requirements under this section in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act) have been met.

(3) EXCEPTIONS.—The limitations of paragraph (2) shall not apply to funds made available for aviation instruction and maintenance, and maritime and riverine security programs.

(4) AUTHORITY.—Aircraft supported by funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs and made available for assistance for Colombia may be used to transport personnel and supplies involved in drug

eradication and interdiction, including security for such activities, and to provide transport in support of alternative development programs and investigations by civilian judicial authorities.

(5) **LIMITATION.**—None of the funds appropriated by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs that are made available for assistance for Colombia may be made available for payment of reparations to conflict victims, compensation to demobilized combatants, or cash subsidies for agrarian reforms associated with the implementation of the 2016 agreement between the Government of Colombia and illegal armed groups.

(d) **CUBA.**—

(1) **DEMOCRACY PROGRAMS.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “National Security Investment Programs”, not less than \$25,000,000 shall be made available to promote democracy and strengthen civil society in Cuba, including to support political prisoners: *Provided*, That no funds shall be obligated for business promotion, economic reform, entrepreneurship, or any other assistance that is not democracy building as expressly authorized in the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 and the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992.

(2) **PROHIBITIONS.**—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be used to eliminate or diminish the Cuba Restricted List as maintained by the Department of State, or to otherwise allow, facilitate or encourage financial transactions with entities on the Cuba Restricted List, as well as other entities or individuals within the Cuban military or Cuban intelligence services, high level members of the Communist Party, those licensed by the Cuban government, or the immediate family members of these entities or individuals.

(3) **PROHIBITION ON SUPPORT FOR CUBAN MILITARY AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS.**—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be made available to any individual or entity that—

(A) engages in financial transactions with, transfers funds to, or otherwise provides material support to the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, the Ministry of the Interior of Cuba, or any subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof;

(B) engages in activities that directly or indirectly support, facilitate, or benefit the operations, revenue generation, or international commercial activities of such Ministries;

(C) is owned or controlled by, or acts on behalf of, any entity described in subparagraphs (A) or (B); or

(D) knowingly provides support or services for the purpose of circumventing sanctions or restrictions on the Cuban military or security forces, or to benefit senior members thereof.

(4) **EXCEPTIONS.**—The restrictions of paragraph (3) shall not apply to—

(A) the sale of agricultural commodities, medicine, or medical devices to Cuba consistent with the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7201 et seq.);

(B) payments in furtherance of the lease, maintenance, or improvements of the United States military base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba;

(C) assistance in support of democracy-building and civil society programs for Cuba

consistent with section 109 of the LIBERTAD Act;

(D) payments necessary for the operations, maintenance, or outreach of the United States diplomatic mission or embassy in Havana, Cuba; and

(E) sending, processing, or receiving authorized remittances.

(e) **CUBAN DOCTORS.**—

(1) **REPORT.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees listing the countries and international organizations for which the Secretary has credible information are directly paying the Government of Cuba for coerced and trafficked labor of Cuban medical professionals: *Provided*, That such report shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall inform each government or international organization of its inclusion in such report not later than 30 days after the date of the submission of such report to such committees.

(2) **DESIGNATION.**—The Secretary of State shall apply the requirements of section 7031(c) of this Act to officials from countries and organizations identified in the report required pursuant to the previous paragraph.

(3) **LIMITATION.**—

(A) None of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country or international organization that is listed for 2 consecutive years in the report required by paragraph (1).

(B) The Secretary may resume assistance to the government of a country or international organization listed in the report for 2 consecutive years required by paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that such government or international organization no longer pays the Government of Cuba for coerced and trafficked labor of Cuban medical professionals.

(f) **FACILITATING IRRESPONSIBLE MIGRATION.**—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to encourage, mobilize, publicize, or manage mass-migration caravans toward the United States southwest border: *Provided*, That not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall report to the appropriate congressional committees with analysis on the organization and funding of mass-migration caravans in the Western Hemisphere: *Provided further*, That the prohibition contained in this subsection shall not be construed to preclude the provision of humanitarian assistance.

(g) **HAITI.**—

(1) **ASSISTANCE.**—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available for assistance for Haiti for programs to—

(A) improve security and counter gang violence, including through the Gang Suppression Force in Haiti, and support for the Haitian National Police and administration of justice;

(B) coordinate programs and facilitate information sharing between and among Federal agencies and other international entities, particularly in the security and electoral sectors;

(C) address humanitarian needs, including nutrition and programs addressing violence against women and children;

(D) continue basic education, public health, and economic development programs; and

(E) establish humanitarian corridors for the provision of assistance to the people of Haiti, as the initial step in implementing an

integrated security and humanitarian response that respects Haitian self-determination and sovereignty.

(2) **HAITIAN ARMED FORCES.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Peacekeeping Operations” and “Foreign Military Financing Program”, up to \$5,000,000 may be made available for non-lethal assistance and operational support for the Haitian Armed Forces, following consultation with the appropriate congressional committees.

(3) **HAITIAN COAST GUARD.**—The Government of Haiti shall be eligible to purchase defense articles and services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) for the Coast Guard.

(h) **MEXICO.**—

(1) **WATER DELIVERIES.**—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for assistance for the Government of Mexico until the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such Government is delivering water owed to the United States by Mexico, as prescribed by Article 4, Section B of the Treaty Between the United States of America and Mexico Relating to the Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande, February 3, 1944 (59 Stat. 1219): *Provided*, That such certification shall include an assessment of whether Mexico is delivering water in accordance with all terms established across bilateral agreements addressing delivery shortfalls: *Provided further*, That the limitation of this paragraph shall not apply to funds made available to counter the flow of fentanyl, fentanyl precursors, and other synthetic drugs into the United States.

(2) **COUNTERNARCOTICS.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under title IV that are made available for assistance for Mexico, 30 percent may only be obligated after the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that in the previous 12 months the Government of Mexico has taken steps to—

(A) reduce the amount of fentanyl arriving at the United States-Mexico border;

(B) dismantle and hold accountable transnational criminal organizations;

(C) support joint counternarcotics operations and intelligence sharing with United States counterparts;

(D) respect extradition requests for criminals sought by the United States; and

(E) increase counternarcotics engagement at both Federal and state levels.

(i) **NICARAGUA.**—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “National Security Investment Programs”, not less than \$15,000,000 shall be made available for democracy and religious freedom programs for Nicaragua.

(j) **ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES.**—

(1) The Secretary of State shall instruct the United States Permanent Representative to the Organization of American States (OAS) to use the voice and vote of the United States to:

(A) implement budgetary reforms and efficiencies within the Organization;

(B) eliminate arrears, increase other donor contributions, and impose penalties for successive late payment of assessments;

(C) prevent programmatic and organizational redundancies and consolidate duplicative activities and functions;

(D) prioritize areas in which the OAS has expertise, such as strengthening democracy, monitoring electoral processes, and protecting human rights; and

(E) implement reforms within the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) to ensure the OIG has the necessary leadership, integrity, professionalism, independence, policies, and

procedures to properly carry out its responsibilities in a manner that meets or exceeds best practices in the United States.

(2) Prior to the obligation of funds appropriated by this Act and made available for an assessed contribution to the Organization of American States, but not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on actions taken or planned to be taken pursuant to paragraph (1) that are in addition to actions taken during the preceding fiscal year, and the results of such actions.

(k) THE CARIBBEAN.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under titles III and IV, not less than \$90,000,000 shall be made available for the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative: *Provided*, That funds made available above the fiscal year 2025 level shall be prioritized for countries within the transit zones of illicit drug shipments toward the United States that have increased interdiction of illicit drugs and are most directly impacted by the crisis in Haiti.

(l) VENEZUELA.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “National Security Investment Programs”, \$50,000,000 should be made available for democracy programs for Venezuela.

EUROPE AND EURASIA

SEC. 7046. (a) SECTION 907 OF THE FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT.—Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5812 note) shall not apply to—

(1) activities to support democracy or assistance under title V of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5851 et seq.) and section 1424 of the Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996 (50 U.S.C. 2333) or non-proliferation assistance;

(2) any assistance provided by the Trade and Development Agency under section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(3) any activity carried out by a member of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service while acting within his or her official capacity;

(4) any insurance, reinsurance, guarantee, or other assistance provided by the United States International Development Finance Corporation as authorized by the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115-254);

(5) any financing provided under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (Public Law 79-173); or

(6) humanitarian assistance.

(b) TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for a government of an Independent State of the former Soviet Union if such government directs any action in violation of the territorial integrity or national sovereignty of any other Independent State of the former Soviet Union, such as those violations included in the Helsinki Final Act: *Provided*, That except as otherwise provided in section 7047(a) of this Act, funds may be made available without regard to the restriction in this subsection if the President determines that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States: *Provided further*, That prior to executing the authority contained in the previous proviso, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on how such assistance supports the national security interest of the United States.

(c) TURKEY.—The limitations and other provisions of section 7046(c) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024 (division F of Public Law 118-47) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2026 and apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

(d) REQUIREMENTS.—The limitations and other provisions of section 7046(d) of the De-

partment of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024 (division F of Public Law 118-47) shall continue in effect during fiscal year 2026 and apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

(e) OTHER MATTERS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “National Security Investment Programs”, not less than \$500,000,000 shall be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except section 7047 of this Act, for assistance and related programs for countries identified in section 3 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5801) and section 3(c) of the SEED Act of 1989 (22 U.S.C. 5402), in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes: *Provided*, That funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “National Security Investment Programs” and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” may be made available for contributions to multilateral initiatives to counter hybrid threats.

COUNTERING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE AND AGGRESSION

SEC. 7047. (a) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central Government of the Russian Federation.

(b) ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country that the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations has taken affirmative steps intended to support or be supportive of the Russian Federation annexation of Crimea or other territory in Ukraine: *Provided*, That except as otherwise provided in subsection (a), the Secretary may waive the restriction on assistance required by this paragraph if the Secretary determines and reports to such Committees that to do so is in the national interest of the United States, and includes a justification for such interest.

(2) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for—

(A) the implementation of any action or policy that recognizes the sovereignty of the Russian Federation over Crimea or other territory in Ukraine;

(B) the facilitation, financing, or guarantee of United States Government investments in Crimea or other territory in Ukraine under the control of the Russian Federation or Russian-backed forces, if such activity includes the participation of Russian Government officials, or other Russian owned or controlled financial entities; or

(C) assistance for Crimea or other territory in Ukraine under the control of the Russian Federation or Russian-backed forces, if such assistance includes the participation of Russian Government officials, or other Russian owned or controlled financial entities.

(3) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by such institution (including any loan, credit, grant, or guarantee) for any program that violates the sovereignty or territorial integrity of Ukraine.

(4) DURATION.—The requirements and limitations of this subsection shall cease to be in effect if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Ukraine has reestablished sovereignty over Crimea and other territory in Ukraine under the control of the Russian Federation or Russian-backed forces.

(c) OCCUPATION OF THE GEORGIAN TERRITORIES OF ABKHAZIA AND TSKHINVALI REGION/SOUTH OSSETIA.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central government of a country that the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations has recognized the independence of, or has established diplomatic relations with, the Russian Federation occupied Georgian territories of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall publish on the Department of State website a list of any such central governments in a timely manner: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may waive the restriction on assistance required by this paragraph if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is in the national interest of the United States, and includes a justification for such interest.

(2) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to support the Russian Federation occupation of the Georgian territories of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali Region/South Ossetia.

(3) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive director of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by such institution (including any loan, credit, grant, or guarantee) for any program that violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia.

(d) COUNTERING RUSSIAN INFLUENCE FUND.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “National Security Investment Programs”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “International Military Education and Training”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not less than \$300,000,000 shall be made available to carry out the purposes of the Countering Russian Influence Fund, as authorized by section 254 of the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-44; 22 U.S.C. 9543) and notwithstanding the country limitation in subsection (b) of such section, and programs to enhance the capacity of law enforcement and security forces in countries in Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia and strengthen security cooperation between such countries and the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as appropriate: *Provided*, That funds made available pursuant to this paragraph under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” may remain available until September 30, 2027.

UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

SEC. 7048. (a) UNITED NATIONS VOTING PRACTICES.—

(1) In considering bilateral assistance for a foreign government, the Secretary of State should review, among other factors, the voting practices of such government in the United Nations in relation to United States strategic interests and whether such government supports the participation of Taiwan as an observer in meetings and activities of multilateral agencies, bodies, or commissions.

(2) The Secretary of State shall consult with the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations on the voting practices of foreign governments prior to the submission of the report required under section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2413(a)).

(b) TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—Of the funds appropriated under title I and under the heading “International Organizations and Programs” in title V of this Act

that are available for contributions to the United Nations (including the Department of Peacekeeping Operations) or any United Nations agency, 10 percent may not be obligated for such organization, department, or agency until the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the organization, department, or agency is—

(1) posting on a publicly available website, consistent with privacy regulations and due process, regular financial and programmatic audits of such organization, department, or agency, and providing the United States Government with necessary access to such financial and performance audits;

(2) effectively implementing and enforcing policies and procedures which meet or exceed best practices in the United States for the protection of whistleblowers from retaliation, including—

(A) protection against retaliation for internal and lawful public disclosures;

(B) legal burdens of proof;

(C) statutes of limitation for reporting retaliation;

(D) access to binding independent adjudicative bodies, including shared cost and selection of external arbitration; and

(E) results that eliminate the effects of proven retaliation, including provision for the restoration of prior employment;

(3) effectively implementing and enforcing policies and procedures on the appropriate use of travel funds, including restrictions on first-class and business-class travel;

(4) taking credible steps to combat anti-Israel bias;

(5) developing and implementing mechanisms to inform donors of instances in which funds have been diverted or destroyed and an explanation of the response by the respective international organization; and

(6) implementing policies and procedures to effectively vet staff for any affiliation with a terrorist organization.

(c) RESTRICTIONS ON UNITED NATIONS DELEGATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay expenses for any United States delegation to any specialized agency, body, or commission of the United Nations if such agency, body, or commission is chaired or presided over by a country, the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 1754(c) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)), supports international terrorism.

(2) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of State as a contribution to any organization, agency, commission, or program within the United Nations system if such organization, agency, commission, or program is chaired or presided over by a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, section 1754(c) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)), or any other provision of law, is a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

(3) The Secretary of State may waive the restriction in this subsection if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is important to the national interest of the United States, including a description of the national interest served.

(d) UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL.—

(1) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available in support of the United Nations Human Rights Council unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate congressional com-

mittees that participation in the Council is important to the national interest of the United States and that such Council is taking significant steps to remove Israel as a permanent agenda item and ensure integrity in the election of members to such Council:

Provided, That such report shall include a description of the national interest served and provide a detailed reform agenda, including a timeline to remove Israel as a permanent agenda item and ensure integrity in the election of members to such Council: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall withhold, from funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Contributions to International Organizations” for a contribution to the United Nations Regular Budget, the United States proportionate share of the total annual amount of the United Nations Regular Budget funding for the United Nations Human Rights Council until such determination and report is made: *Provided further*, That if the Secretary is unable to make such determination and report, such amounts may be reprogrammed for purposes other than the United Nations Regular Budget, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall report to the Committees on Appropriations not later than September 30, 2026, on the resolutions considered in the United Nations Human Rights Council during the previous 12 months, and on steps taken to remove Israel as a permanent agenda item and to improve the quality of membership through competitive elections.

(2) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for the United Nations International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel.

(e) PROHIBITION OF PAYMENTS TO UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS.—None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to titles III through VI of this Act for carrying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used to pay in whole or in part any assessments, arrearages, or dues of any member of the United Nations or, from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the costs for participation of another country’s delegation at international conferences held under the auspices of multilateral or international organizations.

(f) REPORT AND BRIEFING.—

(1) Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the amount of funds available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2026 for contributions to any organization, department, agency, or program within the United Nations system or any international program that are withheld from obligation or expenditure due to any provision of law: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall update such report each time additional funds are withheld by operation of any provision of law: *Provided further*, That the reprogramming of any withheld funds identified in such report, including updates thereof, shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(2) Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on the processes and recommendations for United States participation in each international organization included in the 2025 review of such matters.

(g) SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.—The Secretary of State shall, to the maximum extent practicable, withhold assistance to any unit of the security forces of a foreign country if the

Secretary has credible information that such unit has engaged in sexual exploitation or abuse while serving in a United Nations peacekeeping operation until the Secretary determines that the government of such country is taking effective steps to hold the responsible members of such unit accountable and to prevent future incidents: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall promptly notify the government of each country subject to any withholding of assistance pursuant to this paragraph, and shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of such withholding not later than 10 days after a determination to withhold such assistance is made: *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, assist such government in bringing the responsible members of such unit to justice.

(h) ADDITIONAL AVAILABILITY.—Subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, funds appropriated by this Act which are returned or not made available due to the second proviso under the heading “Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities” in title I of this Act or section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227(a)), shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2027: *Provided*, That the requirement to withhold funds for programs in Burma under section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

(i) ACCOUNTABILITY REQUIREMENT.—

(1) The Secretary of State shall seek to enter into written agreements with each international organization that receives funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs to provide timely access to the Inspector General of the Department of State and the Comptroller General of the United States to such organization’s financial data and other information relevant to United States contributions to such organization, as determined by the Inspector General and the Comptroller General.

(2) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees detailing whether each international organization funded by this Act has entered into such agreements: *Provided*, That such report shall include, for each applicable organization, the status of any negotiations undertaken by the Department of State to secure such agreements, including any obstacles encountered and a description of the Department’s plans to address them.

(j) STRENGTHENING AMERICAN PRESENCE AT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) Of the funds made available by this Act under the heading “International Organizations and Programs”, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available for the placement of United States citizens in the Junior Professional Officer Programme.

(2) Of the funds made available by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs”, not less than \$750,000 shall be made available to enhance the competitiveness of United States citizens for leadership positions in the United Nations system, including pursuant to section 9701 of the Department of State Authorization Act of 2022 (title XCVII of division I of Public Law 117–263).

(k) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “National Security Investment Programs”, up to \$466,514,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds available under the headings “Contributions to International Organizations” and “Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities” if the Secretary of State determines and reports to

the Committees on Appropriations that such funds support reform efforts and are in the national interest: *Provided*, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by this Act or any other Act and is subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL

SEC. 7049. If the President determines that doing so will contribute to a just resolution of charges regarding genocide or other violations of international humanitarian law, the President may direct a drawdown pursuant to section 552(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 of up to \$30,000,000 of commodities and services for the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal established with regard to the former Yugoslavia by the United Nations Security Council or such other tribunals or commissions as the Council may establish or authorize to deal with such violations, without regard to the ceiling limitation contained in paragraph (2) thereof: *Provided*, That the determination required under this section shall be in lieu of any determinations otherwise required under section 552(c): *Provided further*, That funds made available pursuant to this section shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

INTERNET FREEDOM

SEC. 7050. Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than \$78,375,000 shall be made available for programs to promote Internet freedom globally, consistent with section 9707 of the Department of State Authorization Act of 2022 (title XCVII of division I of Public Law 117-263).

TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN, OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

SEC. 7051. (a) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to support or justify the use of torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment by any official or contract employee of the United States Government.

(b) ASSISTANCE.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act shall be made available, notwithstanding section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, for assistance to eliminate torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment by foreign police, military, or other security forces in countries receiving assistance from funds appropriated by this Act.

AIRCRAFT TRANSFER, COORDINATION, AND USE

SEC. 7052. (a) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, aircraft procured with funds appropriated by this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs under the headings “Diplomatic Programs”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Andean Counterdrug Initiative”, and “Andean Counterdrug Programs” may be used for any other program and in any region.

(b) PROPERTY DISPOSAL.—The authority provided in subsection (a) shall apply only after the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the equipment is no longer required to meet programmatic purposes in the designated country or region: *Provided*, That any such transfer shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) AIRCRAFT COORDINATION.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—The uses of aircraft purchased or leased by the Department of State with funds made available in this Act or

prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs shall be coordinated under the authority of the appropriate Chief of Mission: *Provided*, That such aircraft may be used to transport, on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis, Federal and non-Federal personnel supporting Department of State programs and activities: *Provided further*, That official travel for other agencies for other purposes may be supported on a reimbursable basis, or without reimbursement when traveling on a space available basis: *Provided further*, That funds received by the Department of State in connection with the use of aircraft owned, leased, or chartered by the Department of State may be credited to the Working Capital Fund of the Department and shall be available for expenses related to the purchase, lease, maintenance, chartering, or operation of such aircraft.

(2) SCOPE.—The requirement and authorities of this subsection shall only apply to aircraft, the primary purpose of which is the transportation of personnel.

(d) AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.—To the maximum extent practicable, the costs of operations and maintenance, including fuel, of aircraft funded by this Act shall be borne by the recipient country.

PARKING FINES AND REAL PROPERTY TAXES OWED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

SEC. 7053. The terms and conditions of section 7055 of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111-117) shall apply to this Act: *Provided*, That subsection (f)(2)(B) of such section shall be applied by substituting “September 30, 2025” for “September 30, 2009”.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

SEC. 7054. (a) EXTENSIONS.—The terms and conditions of sections 7086(b)(1) and (2) and 7090(a) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (division F of Public Law 111-117) shall apply to this Act.

(b) REPAYMENT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to seek to ensure that any loan will be repaid to the IMF before other private or multilateral creditors.

EXTRADITION

SEC. 7055. (a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to provide assistance (other than funds provided under the headings “National Security Investment Programs”, “International Humanitarian Assistance”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund”, and “Non-proliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Assistance”) for the central government of a country which has notified the Department of State of its refusal to extradite to the United States any individual indicted for a criminal offense for which the maximum penalty is life imprisonment without the possibility of parole or for killing a law enforcement officer, as specified in a United States extradition request.

(b) CLARIFICATION.—Subsection (a) shall only apply to the central government of a country with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations and with which the United States has an extradition treaty and the government of that country is in violation of the terms and conditions of the treaty.

(c) WAIVER.—The Secretary of State may waive the restriction in subsection (a) on a case-by-case basis if the Secretary certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that such waiver is important to the national interest of the United States.

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

SEC. 7056. (a) NOTIFICATION.—None of the funds made available under titles III through VI of this Act may be made available for Enterprise Funds unless the appropriate congressional committees are notified at least 15 days in advance, in accordance with the requirements enumerated under this section in the joint explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(b) DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS PLAN.—Prior to the distribution of any assets resulting from any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of an Enterprise Fund, in whole or in part, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a plan for the distribution of the assets of the Enterprise Fund.

(c) TRANSITION OR OPERATING PLAN.—Prior to a transition to and operation of any private equity fund or other parallel investment fund under an existing Enterprise Fund, the President shall submit such transition or operating plan to the appropriate congressional committees.

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

SEC. 7057. (a) CONTRIBUTION.—Of the funds made available under the heading “International Organizations and Programs” in this Act for fiscal year 2026, \$32,500,000 shall be made available for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated by this Act for UNFPA, that are not made available for UNFPA because of the operation of any provision of law, shall be transferred to the “Global Health Programs” account and shall be made available for family planning, maternal, and reproductive health activities, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS IN CHINA.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by UNFPA for a country program in the People’s Republic of China.

(d) CONDITIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funds made available by this Act for UNFPA may not be made available unless—

(1) UNFPA maintains funds made available by this Act in an account separate from other accounts of UNFPA and does not commingle such funds with other sums; and

(2) UNFPA does not fund abortions.

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS AND DOLLAR-FOR-DOLLAR WITHHOLDING OF FUNDS.—

(1) Not later than 4 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations indicating the amount of funds that UNFPA is budgeting for the year in which the report is submitted for a country program in the People’s Republic of China.

(2) If a report under paragraph (1) indicates that UNFPA plans to spend funds for a country program in the People’s Republic of China in the year covered by the report, then the amount of such funds UNFPA plans to spend in the People’s Republic of China shall be deducted from the funds made available to UNFPA after March 1 for obligation for the remainder of the fiscal year in which the report is submitted.

GLOBAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

SEC. 7058. (a) IN GENERAL.—Funds appropriated by titles III and IV of this Act that are made available for bilateral assistance for child survival activities or disease programs including activities relating to research on, and the prevention, treatment and control of, HIV/AIDS may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law

except for provisions under the heading “Global Health Programs” and the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (117 Stat. 711; 22 U.S.C. 7601 et seq.), as amended: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than \$575,000,000 should be made available for family planning/reproductive health, including in areas where population growth threatens biodiversity or endangered species.

(b) PANDEMICS AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASE OUTBREAKS.—

(1) GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Global Health Programs” shall be made available for global health security programs to accelerate the capacity of countries to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease outbreaks, including by strengthening public health capacity where there is a high risk of emerging zoonotic infectious diseases: *Provided*, That not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the planned uses of such funds.

(2) EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES.—If the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that an international infectious disease outbreak is sustained, severe, and is spreading internationally, or that it is in the national interest to respond to a Public Health Emergency of International Concern, not to exceed an aggregate total of \$200,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Global Health Programs”, “National Security Investment Programs”, “International Humanitarian Assistance”, “Democracy Fund”, and “Millennium Challenge Corporation”, may be made available to combat such infectious disease or public health emergency, and may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under such headings for the purposes of this paragraph.

(3) EMERGENCY RESERVE FUND.—Up to \$20,000,000 of the funds made available under the heading “Global Health Programs” may be made available for the Emergency Reserve Fund established pursuant to section 7058(c)(1) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115-31): *Provided*, That such funds shall be made available under the same terms and conditions of such section, except that such section shall be applied by substituting “International Humanitarian Assistance” for “International Disaster Assistance” and substituting “Secretary of State” for “Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development”.

(4) CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Funds made available by this subsection, except paragraph (3), shall be subject to prior consultation with the appropriate congressional committees and the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available by this Act may be made available to the Wuhan Institute of Virology located in the City of Wuhan in the People's Republic of China.

(d) TRANSITION STRATEGY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a strategy to the appropriate congressional committees on a multi-year structured transition of programs supported by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief to country-led ownership resulting in reductions of United States assistance consistent with the requirements described under this section in the explanatory statement de-

scribed in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(e) INITIATIVE.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Global Health Programs”, not less than \$50,000,000 shall be made available for a Prevention, Treatment, and Response Initiative for the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other infectious diseases as described under this section in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act): *Provided*, That such funds shall be awarded to eligible public and private entities, including product development partnerships and in coordination with other donors, and shall support the September 2025 America First Global Health Strategy: *Provided further*, That funds made available by this subsection may only be made available following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That such funds are in addition to funds otherwise made available by this Act for such purposes.

WOMEN'S EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT

SEC. 7059. (a) IN GENERAL.—Funds appropriated by this Act shall be made available to promote the equality and empowerment of women and girls in United States Government diplomatic and development efforts by raising the status, increasing the economic participation and opportunities for political leadership, and protecting the rights of women and girls worldwide.

(b) WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT.—Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, \$150,000,000 shall be made available to expand economic opportunities for women by increasing the number and capacity of women-owned enterprises, improving property rights for women, increasing women's access to financial services and capital, enhancing the role of women in economic decision-making at the local, national, and international levels, and improving women's ability to participate in the global economy, including through implementation of the Women's Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-428): *Provided*, That the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the uses of funds made available pursuant to this subsection.

(c) MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP PROGRAM.—Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than \$37,500,000 shall be made available for the Madeleine K. Albright Women's Leadership Program, as established by section 7059(b) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2023 (division K of Public Law 117-328).

(d) GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.—

(1) Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than \$187,500,000 shall be made available to implement a multi-year strategy to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in countries where it is common in conflict and non-conflict settings.

(2) Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act that are available to train foreign police, judicial, and military personnel, including for international peacekeeping operations, shall address, where appropriate, prevention and response to gender-based violence and trafficking in persons, and shall promote the integration of women into the police and other security forces.

(3) Funds made available pursuant to this subsection should include efforts to combat a variety of forms of violence against women and girls, including child marriage, rape, and female genital cutting and mutilation.

(e) WOMEN, PEACE, AND SECURITY.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the

headings “National Security Investment Programs” and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, \$112,500,000 should be made available to support a multi-year strategy to expand, and improve coordination of, United States Government efforts to empower women as equal partners in conflict prevention, peace building, transitional processes, and reconstruction efforts in countries affected by conflict or in political transition, and to ensure the equal provision of relief and recovery assistance to women and girls.

SECTOR ALLOCATIONS

SEC. 7060. (a) BASIC EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION.—

(1) BASIC EDUCATION.—

(A) Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than \$691,500,000 shall be made available for the Nita M. Lowey Basic Education Fund, and such funds may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries: *Provided*, That such funds shall also be used for secondary education activities.

(B) Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act for assistance for basic education programs, \$152,000,000 shall be made available for contributions to multilateral partnerships that support education.

(2) HIGHER EDUCATION.—Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than \$203,250,000 shall be made available for assistance for higher education: *Provided*, That such funds may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries, and shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That of such amount, not less than \$50,000,000 shall be made available for higher education programs pursuant to section 7060(a)(3) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2021 (division K of Public Law 116-260).

(b) CONSERVATION PROGRAMS.—

(1) Funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of sections 103 through 106, and chapter 4 of part II, of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for the provisions of this subsection, to support programs funded pursuant to this subsection: *Provided*, That funds made available pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(2)(A) Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than \$274,313,000 shall be made available for biodiversity conservation programs, including for marine conservation programs following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That no such funds may be made available to support the expansion of industrial scale logging, agriculture, livestock production, mining, or any other industrial scale extractive activity into areas that were primary/intact tropical forests as of December 30, 2013, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive directors of each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any financing of any such activity.

(B)(i) Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than \$89,063,000 shall be made available to combat the transnational threat of wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(ii) None of the funds appropriated under title IV of this Act may be made available for training or other assistance for any military unit or personnel that the Secretary of State determines has been credibly alleged

to have participated in wildlife poaching or trafficking, unless the Secretary reports to the appropriate congressional committees that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States.

(C) Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than \$12,500,000 shall be made available for the prevention of illegal logging practices consistent with the Lacey Act (16 U.S.C. 3371 et seq./section 8204 of Public Law 110-246), and not less than \$12,500,000 shall be made available to reduce deforestation: *Provided*, That such funds shall be allocated consistent with the requirements included under this heading in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

(3) Of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than \$131,813,000 shall be made available for land use, management, and protection programs.

(c) DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “National Security Investment Programs”, not less than \$13,875,000 shall be made available for cooperative development programs.

(d) DISABILITY PROGRAMS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “National Security Investment Programs” shall be made available for programs and activities to address the needs of, and protect and promote the rights of, people with disabilities in developing countries: *Provided*, That funds shall be made available to support disability rights advocacy organizations in developing countries: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available pursuant to this subsection, 5 percent may be used for management, oversight, and technical support.

(e) FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) USES OF FUNDS.—Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act, not less than \$720,000,000 shall be made available for food security and agricultural development programs to carry out the purposes of the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-195), including not less than \$175,000,000 for international agricultural research, of which not less than \$72,000,000 shall be made available for the Feed the Future Innovation Labs, including for the purposes enumerated under this section in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act): *Provided*, That funds may be made available for a contribution as authorized by section 3202 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-246), as amended by section 3310 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-334).

(2) FEED THE FUTURE PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT.—Of the funds made available pursuant to this subsection, not less than \$20,000,000 shall be made available to support private sector investment in food security, including as catalytic capital.

(f) PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP.—Of the funds appropriated by title III of this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, not less than \$100,000,000 shall be made available for a public-private partnership foundation for food security, if legislation establishing such a foundation is enacted into law by December 31, 2026.

(g) PROGRAMS TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “National Security Investment Programs” and “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, not less than \$105,625,000 shall be made available for activities to combat trafficking in persons internationally, including for the Program to End Modern Slavery, of

which not less than \$89,500,000 shall be from funds made available under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”: *Provided*, That funds made available by this Act under the heading “National Security Investment Programs” that are made available for activities to combat trafficking in persons should be obligated and programmed consistent with the country-specific recommendations included in the annual Trafficking in Persons Report, and shall be coordinated with the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Department of State: *Provided further*, That such funds are in addition to funds made available by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” for the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons: *Provided further*, That funds made available by this Act shall be made available to further develop, standardize, and update training for all United States Government personnel under Chief of Mission authority posted at United States embassies and consulates abroad on recognizing signs of human trafficking and protocols for reporting such cases.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on how all grants and contracts awarded in the prior fiscal year by the Department of State are compliant with applicable requirements within section 106(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7104(g)).

(h) WATER AND SANITATION.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act, not less than \$338,250,000 shall be made available for water supply and sanitation projects pursuant to section 136 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, of which not less than \$169,125,000 shall be for programs in sub-Saharan Africa.

(i) DEVIATION.—Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the Secretary of State may deviate below the minimum funding requirements designated in sections 7030, 7059, and 7060 of this Act by up to 10 percent, notwithstanding such designation: *Provided*, That such deviations shall only be exercised to address unforeseen or exigent circumstances: *Provided further*, That concurrent with the submission of the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations in writing any proposed deviations utilizing such authority that are planned at the time of submission of such report: *Provided further*, That any deviations proposed subsequent to the submission of such report shall be subject to prior consultation with such Committees: *Provided further*, That not later than November 1, 2027, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the use of the authority of this subsection.

DEBT-FOR-DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 7061. In order to enhance the continued participation of nongovernmental organizations in debt-for-development and debt-for-nature exchanges, a nongovernmental organization which is a grantee or contractor of the Department of State may place in interest bearing accounts local currencies which accrue to that organization as a result of economic assistance provided under title III of this Act and, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, any interest earned on such investment shall be used for the purpose for which the assistance was provided to that organization.

BUDGET DOCUMENTS

SEC. 7062. (a) OPERATING PLANS.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each department, agency, or orga-

nization funded in titles I, II, and VI of this Act, and the Department of the Treasury and Independent Agencies funded in title III of this Act, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations an operating plan for funds appropriated to such department, agency, or organization in such titles of this Act, or funds otherwise available for obligation in fiscal year 2026, that provides details of the uses of such funds at the program, project, and activity level: *Provided*, That such plans shall include, as applicable, a comparison between the congressional budget justification funding levels, the most recent congressional directives or approved funding levels, and the funding levels proposed by the department or agency; and a clear, concise, and informative description/justification: *Provided further*, That operating plans that include changes in levels of funding for programs, projects, and activities specified in the congressional budget justification, in this Act, or amounts designated in the tables in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act), as applicable, shall be subject to the notification and reprogramming requirements of section 7015 of this Act.

(b) SPEND PLANS.—

(1) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a spend plan for funds made available by this Act for—

(A) assistance for Pacific Islands countries and for Colombia;

(B) assistance for the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, Central America Regional Security Initiative, Middle East Partnership Initiative, Indo-Pacific Strategy and the Countering PRC Influence Fund, and Power Africa;

(C) assistance made available pursuant to the following sections in this Act: section 7030; section 7032; section 7033; section 7036; section 7047(d) (on a country-by-country basis); section 7059; and subsections (a), (e), (g), and (h) of section 7060;

(D) funds provided under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” for demand reduction, which shall include bilateral and global programs; and

(E) implementation of the Global Fragility Act of 2019.

(2) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a detailed spend plan for funds made available by this Act under the headings “Department of the Treasury, International Affairs Technical Assistance” in title III.

(c) CLARIFICATION.—The spend plans referenced in subsection (b) shall not be considered as meeting the notification requirements in this Act or under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(d) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION.—The congressional budget justification for Department of State operations and foreign operations shall be provided to the Committees on Appropriations concurrent with the date of submission of the President's budget for fiscal year 2027: *Provided*, That the appendices for such justification shall be provided to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 10 calendar days thereafter.

REORGANIZATION

SEC. 7063. (a) PRIOR CONSULTATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act, prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, or any other Act may not be used to implement a reorganization, redesign, or other plan described in subsection

(b) by the Department of State or any other Federal department, agency, or organization funded by this Act without prior consultation by the head of such department, agency, or organization with the appropriate congressional committees: *Provided*, That such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That any such notification submitted to such Committees shall include a detailed justification for any proposed action: *Provided further*, That congressional notifications submitted in prior fiscal years pursuant to similar provisions of law in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs may be deemed to meet the notification requirements of this section.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES.—Pursuant to subsection (a), a reorganization, redesign, or other plan shall include any action to—

(1) expand, eliminate, consolidate, or downsize covered departments, agencies, or organizations, including bureaus and offices within or between such departments, agencies, or organizations, including the transfer to other agencies of the authorities and responsibilities of such bureaus and offices;

(2) expand, eliminate, consolidate, or downsize the United States official presence overseas, including at bilateral, regional, and multilateral diplomatic facilities and other platforms; or

(3) expand or reduce the size of the permanent Civil Service, Foreign Service, eligible family member, and locally employed staff workforce of the Department of State from the staffing levels previously justified to the Committees on Appropriations for fiscal year 2026.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE MATTERS

SEC. 7064. (a) WORKING CAPITAL FUND.—Funds appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available to the Department of State for payments to the Working Capital Fund that are made available for new service centers, shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) CERTIFICATION.—

(1) COMPLIANCE.—Not later than 45 days after the initial obligation of funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act that are made available to a Department of State bureau or office with responsibility for the management and oversight of such funds, the Secretary of State shall certify and report to the Committees on Appropriations, on an individual bureau or office basis, that such bureau or office is in compliance with Department and Federal financial and grants management policies, procedures, and regulations, as applicable.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—When making a certification required by paragraph (1), the Secretary of State shall consider the capacity of a bureau or office to—

(A) account for the obligated funds at the country and program level, as appropriate;

(B) identify risks and develop mitigation and monitoring plans;

(C) establish performance measures and indicators;

(D) review activities and performance; and

(E) assess final results and reconcile finances.

(3) PLAN.—If the Secretary of State is unable to make a certification required by paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit a plan and timeline detailing the steps to be taken to bring such bureau or office into compliance.

(c) OTHER MATTERS.—

(1) In addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs”—

(A) as authorized by section 810 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, not to exceed \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be credited to this appropriation from fees or other payments received from English teaching, library, motion pictures, and publication programs and from fees from educational advising and counseling and exchange visitor programs; and

(B) not to exceed \$15,000, which shall be derived from reimbursements, surcharges, and fees for use of Blair House facilities.

(2) Funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” are available for acquisition by exchange or purchase of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by law and, pursuant to section 1108(g) of title 31, United States Code, for the field examination of programs and activities in the United States funded from any account contained in title I of this Act.

(3) Consistent with section 204 of the Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001 (22 U.S.C. 2452b), up to \$25,000,000 of the amounts made available under the heading “Diplomatic Programs” in this Act may be obligated and expended for United States participation in international fairs and expositions abroad, including for construction and operation of a United States pavilion.

(4)(A) The notification requirement of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (j) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(j)) shall also apply to the Committees on Appropriations.

(B) The justification requirement of paragraph (4) of subsection (j) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(j)) shall also apply to the Committees on Appropriations.

(C) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing the criteria used to certify that a position established in accordance with paragraph (2) of subsection (j) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(j)) does not require the exercise of significant authority pursuant to the laws of the United States: *Provided*, That such report shall also include a listing of each special appointment authorized by such section, the number of positions for the applicable office, and the salary and other support costs of such office, and such report shall be updated and submitted to the such committees every 180 days thereafter until September 30, 2027.

(5) Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Diplomatic Programs” and “National Security Investment Programs” shall be made available for the purposes and in the manner described under this subsection in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act).

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE MANAGEMENT

SEC. 7065. (a) AUTHORITY.—Up to \$170,000,000 of the funds made available in title III of this Act pursuant to or to carry out the provisions of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used to hire and employ individuals in the United States and overseas on a limited appointment basis pursuant to the authority of sections 308 and 309 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3948 and 3949).

(b) RESTRICTION.—The authority to hire individuals contained in subsection (a) shall expire on September 30, 2027.

(c) PROGRAM ACCOUNT CHARGED.—The account charged for the cost of an individual hired and employed under the authority of

this section shall be the account to which the responsibilities of such individual primarily relate: *Provided*, That funds made available to carry out this section may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated by this Act under the relevant headings in title I.

(d) DISASTER SURGE CAPACITY.—Funds appropriated under title III of this Act to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, for the cost (including the support costs) of individuals whose primary responsibility is to carry out programs in response to natural disasters or man-made disasters, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(e) SMALL BUSINESS.—In entering into multiple award indefinite-quantity contracts with funds appropriated by this Act, the Department of State may provide an exception to the fair opportunity process for placing task orders under such contracts when the order is placed with any category of small or small disadvantaged business.

(f) PERSONAL SERVICE AGREEMENTS.—Funds appropriated by this Act under title III may be made available for the Secretary of State to exercise the authorities of section 2669(c) of title 22, United States Code.

STABILIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 7066. (a) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “National Security Investment Programs”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program”, not less than \$108,000,000 shall be made available for the Prevention and Stabilization Fund for the purposes enumerated in section 509(a) of the Global Fragility Act of 2019 (title V of division J of Public Law 116-94): *Provided*, That funds made available pursuant to this subsection under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” may remain available until September 30, 2027.

(b) Of the funds appropriated under title III of this Act, not less than \$192,375,000 shall be made available for natural disaster preparation and mitigation efforts, including in Pacific Islands countries and other high-risk areas, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

EXTENSION OF CONSULAR FEES AND RELATED AUTHORITIES

SEC. 7067. (a) Section 1(b)(1) of the Passport Act of June 4, 1920 (22 U.S.C. 214(b)(1)) shall be applied through fiscal year 2026 by substituting “the costs of providing consular services” for “such costs”.

(b) Section 21009 of the Emergency Appropriations for Coronavirus Health Response and Agency Operations (division B of Public Law 116-136; 134 Stat. 592) shall be applied during fiscal year 2026 by substituting “2020 through 2026” for “2020 and 2021”.

(c) Discretionary amounts made available to the Department of State under the heading “Administration of Foreign Affairs” of this Act, and discretionary unobligated balances under such heading from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, may be transferred to the Consular and Border Security Programs account if the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that to do so is necessary to sustain consular operations, following consultation with such Committees: *Provided*, That such transfer authority is in addition to any transfer authority otherwise available in this Act and under any other provision of law: *Provided further*, That no amounts may be transferred from

amounts designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(d) In addition to the uses permitted pursuant to section 286(v)(2)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(v)(2)(A)), for fiscal year 2026, the Secretary of State may also use fees deposited into the Fraud Prevention and Detection Account for the costs of providing consular services.

(e) Amounts provided pursuant to subsection (b) are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROHIBITION ON CENSORSHIP

SEC. 7068. Funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for programs to counter foreign propaganda and disinformation, and for related purposes, may only be made available for the purpose of countering such efforts by foreign state and non-state actors abroad.

OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 7069. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to fly or display a flag over a facility of the United States Department of State other than the—

- (1) United States flag;
- (2) Foreign Service flag pursuant to 2 FAM 154.2-1;
- (3) POW/MIA flag;
- (4) Hostage and Wrongful Detainee flag, pursuant to section 904 of title 36, United States Code;
- (5) flag of a State, insular area, or the District of Columbia at domestic locations;
- (6) flag of an Indian Tribal government;
- (7) official branded flag of a United States agency; or
- (8) sovereign flag of other countries.

(b) Funds may be transferred to the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, from Federal or non-Federal entities, to study, design, construct, operate, and maintain treatment and flood control works and related structures, consistent with the functions of the United States Section: *Provided*, That such funds shall be deposited in an account under the heading "International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico", to remain available until expended.

MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

SEC. 7070. (a) ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTION TO SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE INTER-AMERICAN INVESTMENT CORPORATION.—The Secretary of the Treasury may subscribe on behalf of the United States to up to an additional 25,128 shares of the capital stock of the Inter-American Investment Corporation: *Provided*, That any subscription to such additional shares shall be effective only to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in this or any other appropriations Act.

(b) WORLD BANK.—

(1) INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION TWENTY-FIRST REPLENISHMENT.—The International Development Association Act (22 U.S.C. 284 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 33. TWENTY-FIRST REPLENISHMENT.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The United States Governor of the International Development Association may contribute on behalf of the United States \$3,198,552,000 to the twenty-first replenishment of the resources of the Association, subject to obtaining the necessary appropriations.

"(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In order to pay for the United States contribution provided for in subsection (a),

there are authorized to be appropriated, without fiscal year limitation, \$3,198,552,000 for payment by the Secretary of the Treasury."

(2) MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANK SUPPORT FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY.—Title XV of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262o et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 1506. MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANK SUPPORT FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY.

"The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and, as the Secretary finds appropriate, any other multilateral development bank (as defined in section 1307(g)) to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to advocate for—

"(1) the removal of prohibitions at the respective bank against financial and technical assistance for the generation, transmission, and distribution of nuclear energy, to the extent that the prohibitions apply to nuclear technologies, including small modular reactors, that meet or exceed the quality and safety standards of technologies produced by the United States or a member country of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; and

"(2) increased internal capacity-building at the respective bank for the purpose of assessing—

"(A) the potential role of nuclear energy, including small modular reactors, in the energy systems of client countries; and

"(B) the delivery of financial and technical assistance described in paragraph (1) to the countries."

(3) ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR ENERGY ASSISTANCE TRUST FUNDS.—Title XV of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262o et seq.) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 1507. ESTABLISHMENT OF NUCLEAR ENERGY ASSISTANCE TRUST FUNDS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Governors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and, as the Secretary deems appropriate, of other international financial institutions (as defined in section 1701(c)(2)) to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to establish at each such institution a trust fund to be known as the 'Nuclear Energy Assistance Trust Fund' that meets the requirements of subsections (b) and (c) of this section.

"(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of such a trust fund shall be the following:

"(1) To provide financial and technical assistance to support the generation, transmission, and distribution of nuclear energy in borrowing countries.

"(2) To ensure that the international financial institution makes financing available on competitive terms, including for the purpose of countering credit extended by the government of a country that is not a member of the OECD Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits.

"(3) To exclusively support the adoption of nuclear energy technologies, including small modular reactors, that meet or exceed the quality and safety standards of technologies produced by the United States or a member country of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

"(4) To strengthen the capacity of the international financial institution to assess, implement, and evaluate nuclear energy projects.

"(c) USE OF TRUST FUND REVENUES.—The revenues of such a trust fund may be made available for activities for the purposes de-

scribed in subsection (b), or the United States share of the revenues may be remitted to the general fund of the Treasury, as the Secretary finds appropriate.

"(d) RULE OF INTERPRETATION.—This section shall not be interpreted to affect the ability of the United States Governor of, or the United States Executive Director at, an international financial institution (as so defined) to encourage the provision of financial or technical assistance from non-trust fund resources of the institution to support the generation or distribution of nuclear energy."

(4) INCLUSION IN ANNUAL REPORT.—During the 7-year period that begins with the date of enactment of this Act, the Chairman of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies shall include in the annual report required by section 1701 of the International Financial Institutions Act a description of any progress made—

(A) to promote multilateral development bank (as defined in such section) assistance for nuclear energy; and

(B) to establish a trust fund pursuant to section 1507 of such Act or, as the case may be, a summary of the activities of any such trust fund.

(5) SUNSET.—The preceding provisions of this subsection and the amendments made by the preceding provisions of this subsection shall have no force or effect beginning 10 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(6) CONTINUATION OF PAUSE ON WORLD BANK DISBURSEMENTS AND COMMITMENTS TO BURMA.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall direct the United States Executive Director at the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to use the voice and vote of the United States to continue the pause by the Bank on disbursements and the making of new financing commitments to Burma, that was initiated after a military coup overthrew the democratically elected government of Burma in 2021, unless the Secretary of the Treasury determines that it is not in the national interest of the United States to do so.

(7) EXEMPTION FROM SECURITIES LAWS; REPORTS TO SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.—Any securities issued by the International Development Association (including any guaranty by the Association, whether or not limited in scope) and any securities guaranteed by the Association as to both principal and interest shall be deemed to be exempted securities within the meaning of section 3(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77c(a)(2)) and section 3(a)(12) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(12)): *Provided*, That the Association shall file with the Securities and Exchange Commission such annual and other reports with regard to such securities as the Commission shall determine to be appropriate in view of the special character of the Association and its operations, and necessary in the public interest or for the protection of investors.

(8) AUTHORITY OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION TO SUSPEND EXEMPTION; REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—The Securities and Exchange Commission, acting in consultation with the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies, may suspend the provisions of paragraph (7) at any time as to any or all securities issued or guaranteed by the International Development Association during the period of such suspension: *Provided*, That the Commission shall include in its annual reports to the Congress such information as it shall deem advisable with regard to the operations and effect of this paragraph.

(9) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (7) shall take effect 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), paragraph (7) shall not take effect if, before the effective date described in subparagraph (A), the Secretary of the Treasury reports to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and Foreign Relations of the Senate that the International Development Association is providing financial assistance to any country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined, for purposes of section 1754 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019, section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, to be a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

(C) ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND THIRTEENTH REPLENISHMENT.—The Asian Development Bank Act (22 U.S.C. 285 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 38. ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND THIRTEENTH REPLENISHMENT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The United States Governor of the Fund may contribute on behalf of the United States \$174,440,000 to the thirteenth replenishment of the resources of the Fund, subject to obtaining the necessary appropriations.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In order to pay for the United States contribution provided for in subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated, without fiscal year limitation, \$174,440,000 for payment by the Secretary of the Treasury.”

(D) AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GENERAL CALLABLE CAPITAL INCREASE.—The African Development Bank Act (22 U.S.C. 290i et seq.) is amended by inserting at the end the following:

“SEC. 1346. GENERAL CALLABLE CAPITAL INCREASE.

“(a) SUBSCRIPTION AUTHORIZED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States Governor of the Bank may subscribe on behalf of the United States to 800,000 additional shares of the capital stock of the Bank.

“(2) LIMITATION.—Any subscription by the United States to the capital stock of the Bank shall be effective only to such extent and in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the increase in the United States subscription to the Bank under subsection (a), there is authorized to be appropriated, without fiscal year limitation, \$7,800,000,000, for payment by the Secretary of the Treasury for callable shares of the Bank.”

AMERICA FIRST OPPORTUNITY FUND

SEC. 7071. (a) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “National Security Investment Programs”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program”, up to \$850,000,000 may be made available for the America First Opportunity Fund to furnish assistance that makes America safer, stronger, and more prosperous by responding to crises, engaging proactively with strategic partners, and countering threats from adversaries.

(b) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—Funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, and “Foreign Military Financing Program” and made available for such Fund may be transferred to, and merged with, funds appropriated under such headings: *Provided*,

That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by this Act or any other Act, and is subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) AVAILABILITY.—Funds made available pursuant to this section under the heading “Foreign Military Financing Program” may remain available until September 30, 2027.

(d) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the allocation of funds made available pursuant to this section not later than 30 days prior to the initial obligation of funds.

RESCISSIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 7072. (a) CONSULAR AND BORDER SECURITY PROGRAMS.—Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available under the heading “Consular and Border Security Programs” from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$900,000,000 are permanently rescinded.

(b) EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available under the heading “Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs” from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$25,000,000 are permanently rescinded.

(c) DEBT RESTRUCTURING.—Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available under the heading “Debt Restructuring” from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$63,975,000 are permanently rescinded.

(d) DEMOCRACY FUND.—Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available under the heading “Democracy Fund” for the Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance, United States Agency for International Development, from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$57,000,000 are permanently rescinded.

(e) MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION.—Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available under the heading “Millennium Challenge Corporation” from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$661,250,000 are permanently rescinded.

(f) INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.—Of the unobligated and unexpended balances from amounts made available under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$179,306,000 are permanently rescinded.

(g) PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.—Of the unobligated and unexpended balances from amounts made available under the heading “Peacekeeping Operations” from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$50,000,000 are permanently rescinded.

(h) RESTRICTION.—No amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

This division may be cited as the “National Security, Department of State, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2026”.

DIVISION C—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 101. FUNDING LIMITATION.

Notwithstanding any other provision of any other division of this Act, funds appro-

priated or otherwise made available by division B of this Act or other Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, including provisions of Acts providing supplemental appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, may not be used for a contribution, grant, or other payment to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) for any amounts provided in prior fiscal years or in fiscal year 2026; or

(2) for amounts provided in fiscal year 2027, until March 25, 2027.

The Acting CHAIR. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived.

No amendment in the bill shall be in order except those printed in House Report 119-445.

Each amendment printed in House Report 119-445 may be offered only in the order printed in the report, by the Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. ROY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in House Report 119-445.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of division A (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. Not more than \$46,241,924 of the amounts made available to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in this division may be obligated or expended in fiscal year 2026. Not more than \$46,241,924 of the amounts made available to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia in this division may be obligated or expended in fiscal year 2026.

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated or expended for the salary and expenses for the staff of Judge James E. Boasberg of the United States District Court of the District of Columbia or Judge Deborah L. Boardman of the United States District Court for the District of Maryland.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 992, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I thank the Chairman and the ranking member for getting these bills to the floor in a semblance of regular order, as I described in the Rules Committee yesterday.

Mr. Chair, Republicans rise to offer two amendments today, one of which is the amendment that I am bringing forward right now. That amendment is dealing with what we call general government. It is that portion of funding that deals with a number of areas including our judges and how judges are funded.

One of the issues we have been addressing is the extent to which the President, who is elected to fulfill a mandate, has been carrying out policies that he believes fulfill the mandate the American people gave the President and that Members, my colleagues on this side of the aisle, believe should be fulfilled.

Yet, there have been judges who have been putting their personal preferences and their activist tendencies in front of the will of the people and in front of the policies the President is putting forward in such a way that raises questions about whether they are carrying out their jobs responsibly and in accordance with normal judicial ethics and procedures.

Therefore, I offer this amendment that would reduce the budget of the district court, the D.C. District Court and D.C. Circuit Court, by 20 percent and would take away the staff funding for Judges Boardman and Boasberg.

These two individuals have been particularly egregious in their contempt of the President and have been putting their personal views in front of their duty as judges to carry out the jobs they hold.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Maryland is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for recognizing me.

Mr. Chair, I presume this is a message amendment. I presume that because I know that the gentleman who offered it is bright, knowledgeable, and knows this amendment is clearly unconstitutional.

I am sure he has read the Constitution. He talks about it from time to time. Of course, the language of the Constitution is very clear for exactly the reason that the Founders did not want us to be able to monetarily penalize them for judgments with which we disagreed.

They wanted an independent judiciary. They wanted a Nation of laws and not of men. They wanted a nation of laws that are not compromised by threats of cutting salaries and changing lifestyles so that the judiciary would be, unlike England, who had a king who made the laws. It would be the parliament and the courts.

Mr. Chair, I suggest we withdraw this amendment, with all due respect to my friend from Texas, because surely he would not want to go against the Constitution of the United States of America.

Mr. Chair, I also want to say that I am honored to serve as the ranking member. I would rather be chairman. I am honored to serve as the ranking member with the distinguished Member of this body, Mr. JOYCE.

If he would like me to yield to him now, I will. If not, I want to thank him for his leadership of our committee,

which has been collegial and positive. I think it has led to this resolution today.

Mr. Chair, I urge strenuously and by the way, let me mention to the gentleman from Texas he is protected by the Constitution of the United States from having exactly the same thing done to him.

The Acting CHAIR. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, I thank the Chairman, Mr. SESSIONS, from the great State of Texas for his remarks. I want to tell the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) that the gentleman who offered this amendment is protected by that same Constitution of the United States from having this done to him. Surely he would want to do unto others as he would want done unto him.

Mr. Chair, I urge strenuously the defeat of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I thank my friend from Maryland for his comments. I wish him well on his retirement. I look forward to regaling that retirement often over the next 10 months.

Mr. Chair, I would just note that I am reminded of the line in "A Few Good Men" when they say "strenuously object."

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will direct his remarks to the Chair.

The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I am reminded of that line in a "Few Good Men" when they talk about strenuously objecting and somehow that that makes a more emphatic statement.

I would also remind my colleague the way we have drafted this bill is to reduce the budget by 20 percent. Nowhere in the Constitution does it stipulate the amount of money that should be put—

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman will direct his remarks to the Chair. If I need to remind the gentleman of the rules, please let me know.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, at some point we might be able to get an argument out in some sort of fashion where the American people can see it. I would appreciate being able to engage somebody on the House floor.

Mr. Chair, the fact of the matter is, if I can keep my train of thought, Mr. Chairman, what I would say is that this has been drafted specifically—drafted specifically—to avoid the constitutional question the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) raises.

It was directed at the budget. Nowhere in the Constitution does it talk about the budget. It was directed at the staffs. It was not directed at the judges.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

Mr. BIGGS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, nationwide injunctions are highly disfavored. There was a time that people across both sides of the aisle here recognized that.

A certain judge named Boasberg continually exercises those nationwide injunctions, and that wouldn't necessarily be a problem, except he has repeatedly displayed bias and partisanship.

For instance, without substance or evidence, he complained to Chief Justice Roberts that he didn't think President Trump would comply with judicial orders. That displayed his bias, Mr. Chairman. That displayed his partisanship.

Without legal authority and without precedent, Judge Boasberg ordered the government to turn around planes that were in international airspace, conducting a military operation. That is what he insisted upon.

The appellate court rejected Judge Boasberg's theories regarding that incident. Do you know what Judge Boasberg did? He didn't care what the appellate court said because he is biased. He is prejudiced. Judge Boasberg ordered the Trump administration to come in and explain further why they violated what he felt was his authority, which the appellate court said was not rational.

□ 1520

Judge Boasberg is the one who issued surveillance subpoenas against Members of this body and the United States Senate, against Federal law, Mr. Chair. It was against Federal law.

Judge Boasberg issued nondisclosure orders.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. BIGGS of Arizona. Mr. Chair, when we see this pattern and we know that he has displayed and said that he has bias against President Trump, he no longer is a fair arbiter, and he must be reckoned with.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman has raised a point. He has carefully drafted this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, his rhetoric, however, and the other gentleman who spoke has been about an individual, about a judge. Their effort is to indirectly do what the Constitution says they cannot do directly.

This Congress ought to recognize that the Constitution clearly had in mind that you cannot do this, directly or indirectly, when the expressed intent of the outcome of the adoption of this amendment is to cut the salaries of judges with whom they disagree.

That would not be a nation of laws. It would be a nation of men. That, we should hold askew, Mr. Chairman, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE).

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Chairman, in January, just days into the President's first term, Judge Deborah Boardman issued

a nationwide injunction using deeply flawed legal grounds against the administration's birthright citizenship order.

Months later, Judge James Boasberg attempted to halt the lawful deportation of violent Tren de Aragua gang members, even ordering a removal flight to turn around in midair. These are not isolated incidences. The D.C. Federal courts have become ground zero for lawfare.

This amendment sends a clear message: Unelected judges are not policymakers, and taxpayers should not be forced to fund judicial activism.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of the amendment.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chairman, we created this court. We can dissolve this court. We can determine the funding for this court. The fact of the matter is that we have a situation right now where judges abuse their power, plain and simple.

The D.C. Circuit Court and the D.C. District Court are the locus of that abuse. In particular, they have harassed staff members because people raised the question about why you zero out staff.

Mr. Chairman, ask Dan Scavino. Ask Mark Meadows. Ask a number of the people who have been targeted and were harassed by these judges and January 6ers. We should make amends, and we should not fund this court to continue its lawlessness.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I again urge the rejection of this amendment. It is clearly designed to alter opinions based upon the threat of being reduced in monetary ability to proceed.

They disagree with the judge. There is a way to go about that. It is to appeal, not to threaten financial retribution.

Mr. Chair, for the sake of our democracy and the sanctity of something that makes America special, which is a justice system that works unrelated to threats of retribution, I urge the defeat of this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Roy).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. CRANE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 119-445.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 205, strike line 20 and all that follows through line 7 on page 206.

Page 318, strike line 11 and all that follows through line 21 on page 320.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 992, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. CRANE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my amendment to defund the National Endowment for Democracy.

Although its name suggests a force for good, its mission has drifted far from its Cold War origins. This is a classic tactic of the swamp where bad policy and corruption hide behind a noble title.

I thank Mr. Mike Benz and other patriots. We have learned that this organization has engaged in global censorship, domestic propaganda, and regime-change politics. It has worked to crush populous movements, fuel color revolutions, and run off-the-books operations with plausible deniability.

The Trump administration attempted to defund it earlier this year, but that was reversed because Congress had previously approved it. Now is our chance to change that.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to prevent taxpayer resources from funding this rogue organization that works against our Nation's interests.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I speak again today as a mother of a son, a United States Marines veteran, who came home from two wars.

One lesson I carry with me is this: The conflicts that put our sons and our daughters in harm's way almost always arise in places where democracy has failed or never taken root. This amendment will strike funding for the National Endowment for Democracy and core democracy provisions in the bill, and this would be a serious mistake and a dangerous retreat from American values.

For decades, these programs have supported free and fair elections, independent journalism, civic participation, and access to truthful information—tools that help societies resolve disputes without violence.

In Ukraine, democracy programs help document Russian war crimes against women and children. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, they fight corruption and strengthen the rule of law.

In Pakistan, they promote religious tolerance and protect minority communities. Around the world, they expand women's participation in political life, one of the strongest predictors of long-term stability.

These investments are not charity. They are prevention. They save American lives, taxpayer dollars, and future troop deployments by reducing the likelihood of conflict, extremism, and mass displacement that ultimately demand United States' intervention.

From the streets of Iran to fragile democracies under pressure, brave people are risking everything for dignity, freedom, and a voice in their future.

□ 1530

These are the people that these programs support. I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment and stand up for democracy and for American leadership around the world.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chair, I thank my colleague for those remarks and also thank her son for serving in the Armed Forces. I too served in the Armed Forces, went on three wartime deployments, and I can tell you I didn't fight for any of this: global censorship, domestic propaganda, regime change politics, and many other things that this organization is doing.

Mr. Chair, I yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BURLISON).

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of this amendment that ends Federal funding for the National Endowment for Democracy, a program that Elon Musk, while leading DOGE, publicly said was a scam, that it was rife with corruption and an evil organization that should be dissolved. President Trump and his administration attempted to do that, and yet here we are trying to fund it.

This program was sold to the American people as a force for advancing freedom, but instead it has become a foreign slush fund.

Let me be clear: Americans should not be forced to finance political outcomes in countries where they have no voice, no vote, or no oversight. This is not America First but a scam under the guise of foreign policy. Under no circumstances should Congress put foreign governments ahead of those that we were elected to serve.

The United States must lead by example. This means not managing the political affairs of the rest of the world on the backs of the American taxpayer.

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART).

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Chairman, before anything else, I will tell you what I have told Mr. CRANE privately. I will say it publicly. I revere his service to the country. We must always thank those who served, and he served honorably.

On this amendment, the bill that we are debating right now substantially reduces spending, while strengthening our national security.

Part of the strategy is to ensure that the most effective tools to achieve this objective are strong and ready to deliver, including the National Endowment for Democracy. Now, remember, NED was a brilliant initiative from President Ronald Reagan to fight communism and enemies abroad, and it succeeded, strengthening democracy forces from within and helping to get rid of the Berlin Wall.

Today, the adversaries of the United States are still there, and they threaten democracy and freedom all over the world. NED, just as envisioned by President Reagan, is needed once again on the forefront of fighting the enemies of the United States.

NED and democracy programs have been supporting those struggling for freedom in the most repressive places in the world. In Iran, China, Cuba, and Venezuela, the people are hitting the streets, and NED is there with them. Those who are anti-American tyrannies are where NED is effective, and that is where we need them now the most.

At this critical time, America cannot turn its back to those who are courageously fighting, advocating for freedom around the world. There is nothing better for our long-term national security than democratic transitions within those anti-American dangerous regimes around the globe, and NED is a pivotal part of that, which is why, with great admiration and respect to the sponsor of this amendment, I must ask for a "no" vote.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

Mr. BIGGS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of my friend, Representative CRANE's, amendment.

I take umbrage with the last comments made. If this was such a doggone great program, then why has it been unauthorized by this body for more than 20 years? The reason is it has lost its moorings. It is wandering around. It hasn't complied with transparency requirements. It more closely resembles covert political operations designed to entangle the United States in foreign disputes and undermine diplomatic efforts than support them.

Their board and staff overwhelmingly donate to Democratic candidates. They even demanded the removal of Congresswoman ELISE STEFANIK from the board for defending President Trump, a clear sign of ideological capture, and that is the biggest problem. They have lost their way. They cannot be trusted. We should not give them another dime.

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. DELAURO. Chairman, I oppose this amendment. The National Endow-

ment for Democracy supports initiatives for which many of my Republican colleagues proudly proclaimed their support. Advocates in Iran supported by NED have been instrumental in documenting the brutality of the Ayatollah's regime.

Over the last several days, we have seen some of the most egregious acts of violent repression in decades as thousands of Iranian protestors take to the streets. The work of groups backed by the National Endowment for Democracy is more important now than ever.

The only people who benefit when we pull back our support for democracy advocates around the world are the dictators and the despots who oppress them.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to oppose this amendment and hold firm on the agreement that we negotiated.

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 45 seconds to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. LUNA).

Mrs. LUNA. The National Endowment for Democracy needs to change its name to the National Endowment for Censorship.

I hear if we defund programs in Pakistan, Congo, and the Ukraine, all of which—Pakistan has election fraud, Congo has 40,000 child slaves in cobalt mines, and Ukraine is jailing Christians—then we are simply despots and part of the problem, but I disagree. In fact, we have proof that NED actually was a part of deplatforming President Trump, which I don't think the President would take kindly to Republicans supporting its efforts, not to mention their head makes close to \$500,000 a year.

Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to not vote for this. It is a farce, it is nonsense, and our tax dollars should not be going toward it.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Arizona and the chairman of the committee for his hard work on this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I support this amendment because you think about the National Endowment for Democracy, you think the United States is working productively in places like Iran, Cuba, and Venezuela. If we are, let's face it, we have been an abject failure.

Let me tell you where your taxpayer dollars are really going. Where they had been going is to pressure advertisers to demonetize and suppress American political speech by naming the ten riskiest cites to include the New York Post, the Federalist, Newsmax, The Blaze, The Daily Wire, RealClearPolitics, Reason, One America News Network, The American Spectator, and The American Conservative.

Mr. Chair, 98 percent of the political donations coming from the National

Endowment for Democracy go to the Democrat Party. This is your taxpayer dollars paying for socialists and communists to subvert the American system, and it ought to be stopped.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas). The gentleman from Arizona has 5 seconds remaining.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Chairman, a vote against this amendment is a vote to preserve the status quo, censorship, unrest, and erosion of our values.

The American people may be busy, but they are not stupid. With this vote, they will see clearly who is fighting for them and who is not.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes," and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. CRANE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona will be postponed.

□ 1540

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. JOYCE of Ohio) having assumed the chair, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7006) making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CRANK) at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 992 and rule

XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 7006.

Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER) kindly take the chair.

□ 1645

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 7006) making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes, with Mr. WEBER of Texas in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, amendment No. 2, printed in House Report 119-445, offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. CRANE) had been postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in House Report 119-445, on which further proceedings were postponed in the following order:

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. ROY of Texas; and

Amendment No. 2 by Mr. CRANE of Arizona.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. ROY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 1, printed in House Report 119-445, offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 163, noes 257, answered “present” 1, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 26]

AYES—163

Aderholt	Boebert	Davidson
Allen	Bost	De La Cruz
Amodi (NV)	Brecheen	DesJarlais
Arrington	Burchett	Donalds
Babin	Burlison	Downing
Baird	Cammack	Emmer
Balderson	Carey	Estes
Barr	Carter (GA)	Evans (CO)
Barrett	Ciscomani	Ezell
Baumgartner	Cline	Fallon
Bean (FL)	Cloud	Fedorchak
Begich	Clyde	Feenstra
Bentz	Collins	Fine
Bergman	Comer	Finstad
Bice	Crane	Fischbach
Biggs (AZ)	Crank	Fitzgerald
Biggs (SC)	Crawford	Fleischmann
Bilirakis	Crenshaw	Fox

Franklin, Scott	Langworthy	Rouzer
Fry	Latta	Roy
Fulcher	Lee (FL)	Rulli
Gill (TX)	Letlow	Rutherford
Goldman (TX)	Loudermilk	Scalise
Gonzales, Tony	Lucas	Schmidt
Gooden	Luna	Schweikert
Gosar	Luttrell	Self
Graves	Mace	Sessions
Grothman	Mackenzie	Shreve
Guest	Mann	Smith (MO)
Guthrie	Massie	Smith (NJ)
Hageman	Mast	Spartz
Hamadeh (AZ)	McClain	Staubert
Harrigan	McCormick	Stefanik
Harris (MD)	McDowell	Steil
Harris (NC)	McGuire	Steube
Harshbarger	Messmer	Strong
Hern (OK)	Meuser	Stutzman
Higgins (LA)	Miller (IL)	Taylor
Hill (AR)	Miller (OH)	Tenney
Hinson	Miller (WV)	Tiffany
Houchin	Miller-Meeks	Timmons
Hudson	Mills	Van Drew
Huizenga	Moore (AL)	Van Dwyne
Jack	Moore (NC)	Van Epps
Jackson (TX)	Moore (WV)	Wagner
James	Moran	Walberg
Johnson (LA)	Ogles	Weber (TX)
Jordan	Onder	Webster (FL)
Joyce (PA)	Owens	Wied
Kelly (MS)	Palmer	Williams (TX)
Kelly (PA)	Patronis	Wilson (SC)
Kennedy (UT)	Perry	Yakym
Kim	Pfluger	Zinke
Knott	Reschenthaler	
Kustoff	Rose	

NOES—257

Adams	Doggett	Khanna
Aguilar	Edwards	Kiggans (VA)
Alford	Elfreth	Kiley (CA)
Amo	Ellzey	King-Hinds
Ansari	Escobar	Krishnamoorthi
Auchincloss	Espallat	LaHood
Bacon	Evans (PA)	LaLota
Balint	Fields	Landsman
Barragán	Figures	Larsen (WA)
Beatty	Fitzpatrick	Larson (CT)
Bell	Fletcher	Latimer
Bera	Flood	Lawler
Beyer	Fong	Lee (NV)
Bishop	Poster	Lee (PA)
Bonamici	Foushee	Leger Fernandez
Boyle (PA)	Frankel, Lois	Levin
Bresnahan	Friedman	Liccardo
Brown	Frost	Lieu
Brownley	Garamendi	Lofgren
Buchanan	Garbarino	Lynch
Budzinski	Garcia (CA)	Magaziner
Bynum	Garcia (IL)	Malliotakis
Calvert	Garcia (TX)	Maloy
Carbajal	Gillen	Mannion
Carson	Gimenez	Matsui
Carter (LA)	Golden (ME)	McBath
Carter (TX)	Goldman (NY)	McBride
Case	Gomez	McCaul
Casten	Gonzalez, V.	McClain Delaney
Castro (TX)	Goodlander	McClellan
Cherfilus-	Gottheimer	McClintock
McCormick	Gray	McCollum
Chu	Green, Al (TX)	McDonald Rivet
Cisneros	Grijalva	McGarvey
Clark (MA)	Harder (CA)	McGovern
Clarke (NY)	Haridopolos	McIver
Cleaver	Hayes	Meeks
Clyburn	Himes	Menendez
Cohen	Horsford	Meng
Cole	Houlahan	Mfume
Conaway	Hoyer	Min
Correa	Hoyle (OR)	Moolenaar
Costa	Huffman	Moore (UT)
Courtney	Hurd (CO)	Moore (WI)
Craig	Issa	Morelle
Crockett	Ivey	Morrison
Crow	Jackson (IL)	Moskowitz
Cuellar	Jacobs	Moulton
Davids (KS)	Jayapal	Mrvan
Davis (IL)	Jeffries	Mullin
Davis (NC)	Johnson (GA)	Nadler
Dean (PA)	Johnson (SD)	Neal
DeGette	Johnson (TX)	Neguse
DeLauro	Joyce (OH)	Newhouse
DeBene	Kamlager-Dove	Norcross
Deluzio	Kaptur	Norton
DeSaulnier	Kean	Obornolte
Dexter	Keating	Ocasio-Cortez
Diaz-Balart	Kelly (IL)	Olsewski
Dingell	Kennedy (NY)	Omar

Pallone	Schneider	Tokuda
Panetta	Scholten	Tonko
Pappas	Schrier	Torres (CA)
Pelosi	Scott (VA)	Torres (NY)
Perez	Scott, Austin	Trahan
Peters	Scott, David	Tran
Pettersen	Sewell	Turner (OH)
Pingree	Sherman	Underwood
Pocan	Simon	Valadao
Pou	Simpson	Vargas
Pressley	Smith (NE)	Vasquez
Quigley	Smith (WA)	Veasey
Ramirez	Sorensen	Velázquez
Randall	Soto	Vindman
Raskin	Stansbury	Walkinshaw
Riley (NY)	Stanton	Wasserman
Rivas	Stevens	Schultz
Rogers (AL)	Strickland	Waters
Rogers (KY)	Subramanyam	Watson Coleman
Ross	Suoizzi	Westerman
Ruiz	Sykes	Whitesides
Ryan	Takano	Williams (GA)
Salazar	Thanedar	Wilson (FL)
Salinas	Thompson (CA)	Wittman
Sánchez	Thompson (MS)	Womack
Scanlon	Titus	
Schakowsky	Tlaib	

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Griffith

NOT VOTING—16

Casas	Murphy	Smucker
Castor (FL)	Nehls	Swalwell
Dunn (FL)	Norman	Thompson (PA)
Hernández	Nunn (IA)	Van Orden
Hunt	Plaskett	
Moylan	Radewagen	

□ 1715

Mr. BRESNAHAN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. WITTMAN changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. BERGMAN, LATTI, WILSON of Texas, RUTHERFORD, PATRONIS, CISCOMANI, BENTZ, and SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. CRANE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on amendment No. 2, printed in House Report 119-445, offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. CRANE), on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 127, noes 291, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 27]

AYES—127

Allen	Boebert	Crane
Amodi (NV)	Bost	Crank
Arrington	Brecheen	Crenshaw
Babin	Burchett	Davidson
Balderson	Burlison	De La Cruz
Barr	Cammack	DesJarlais
Barrett	Carter (GA)	Donalds
Bean (FL)	Cline	Downing
Begich	Cloud	Emmer
Bergman	Clyde	Ezell
Biggs (AZ)	Collins	Fallon
Biggs (SC)	Comer	Fedorchak

Fine	Kelly (MS)	Patronis	Norton	Sánchez	Titus	Baumgartner	Gimenez	Meuser
Finstad	Kennedy (UT)	Perry	Nunn (IA)	Scanlon	Tlaib	Bean (FL)	Golden (ME)	Mfume
Fischbach	Knott	Rose	Obernolte	Schankowsky	Tokuda	Beatty	Goldman (TX)	Miller (IL)
Fitzgerald	Kustoff	Rouzer	Ocasio-Cortez	Schneider	Tonko	Begich	Gomez	Miller (OH)
Fleischmann	Langworthy	Roy	Olszewski	Scholten	Torres (CA)	Bell	Gonzales, Tony	Miller (WV)
Fong	Lee (FL)	Rulli	Omar	Schrier	Torres (NY)	Bentz	Gonzalez, V.	Miller-Meeks
Foxx	Letlow	Schmidt	Pallone	Scott (VA)	Trahan	Bera	Gooden	Min
Fry	Loudermilk	Schweikert	Panetta	Scott, David	Tran	Bergman	Goodlander	Moolenaar
Fulcher	Luna	Scott, Austin	Pappas	Sewell	Turner (OH)	Bice	Gotthelmer	Moore (AL)
Gill (TX)	Luttrell	Self	Pelosi	Sherman	Underwood	Biggs (SC)	Graves	Moore (NC)
Gooden	Mace	Sessions	Perez	Simon	Valadao	Bilirakis	Gray	Moore (UT)
Gosar	Mann	Shreve	Peters	Simpson	Vargas	Bishop	Green, Al (TX)	Moore (WV)
Graves	Massie	Smith (MO)	Pettersen	Smith (NE)	Vasquez	Bonamici	Griffith	Moran
Griffith	McClain	Smith (NJ)	Pfluger	Smith (WA)	Veasey	Bost	Grothman	Morelle
Grothman	McClintock	Spartz	Pingree	Smucker	Velázquez	Boyle (PA)	Guest	Morrison
Guest	McCormick	Staubert	Pocan	Sorensen	Vindman	Bresnahan	Guthrie	Moskowitz
Hageman	McDowell	Steil	Pou	Soto	Wagner	Brown	Hageman	Mrvan
Hamadeh (AZ)	McGuire	Steupe	Pressley	Stansbury	Walberg	Brownley	Hamadeh (AZ)	Mullin
Harrigan	Messmer	Stutzman	Quigley	Stanton	Walkinshaw	Buchanan	Harder (CA)	Nadler
Harris (MD)	Miller (IL)	Tiffany	Ramirez	Stefanik	Wasserman	Budzinski	Haridopolos	Neal
Harris (NC)	Miller (OH)	Timmons	Randall	Stevens	Schultz	Bynum	Harrigan	Neguse
Harshbarger	Miller (WV)	Van Drew	Raskin	Strickland	Waters	Calvert	Harris (MD)	Newhouse
Hern (OK)	Miller-Meeks	Van Duyn	Riley (NY)	Strong	Watson Coleman	Carbajal	Harris (NC)	Norcross
Higgins (LA)	Mills	Van Epps	Rivas	Subramanyam	Webster (FL)	Carey	Harshbarger	Nunn (IA)
Houchin	Moore (AL)	Weber (TX)	Rogers (AL)	Suozi	Westerman	Carter (GA)	Hayes	Obernolte
Hudson	Moore (NC)	Williams (TX)	Rogers (KY)	Sykes	Whitesides	Carter (LA)	Hern (OK)	Olszewski
Jackson (TX)	Ogles	Yakym	Ross	Takano	Williams (GA)	Carter (TX)	Higgins (LA)	Owens
James	Onder	Zinke	Ruiz	Taylor	Wilson (FL)	Case	Hill (AR)	Pallone
Jordan	Owens		Rutherford	Tenney	Wilson (SC)	Cherfilus-McCormick	Himes	Palmer
Joyce (PA)	Palmer		Ryan	Thanedar	Wittman	Hinson	Hinon	Panetta
			Salazar	Thompson (CA)	Womack	Chu	Horsford	Pappas
			Salinas	Thompson (MS)		Ciscomani	Houchin	Patronis
						Cisneros	Houlahan	Pelosi
						Clark (MA)	Hoyer	Perez
						Clarke (NY)	Hudson	Peters
						Cleaver	Huizenga	Pettersen
						Cline	Hurd (CO)	Pfluger
						Cloud	Issa	Pingree
						Clyburn	Ivey	Pou
						Clyde	Jack	Quigley
						Cole	Jackson (TX)	Reschenthaler
						Collins	James	Riley (NY)
						Comer	Jeffries	Rivas
						Conaway	Johnson (GA)	Rogers (AL)
						Correa	Johnson (LA)	Rogers (KY)
						Costa	Johnson (SD)	Rose
						Courtney	Johnson (TX)	Ross
						Craig	Jordan	Rouzer
						Crank	Joyce (OH)	Ruiz
						Crawford	Joyce (PA)	Rulli
						Crenshaw	Kaptur	Rutherford
						Crockett	Kean	Salazar
						Crow	Kelly (MS)	Salinas
						Cuellar	Kelly (PA)	Sánchez
						Davids (KS)	Kennedy (NY)	Scalise
						Davis (IL)	Khanna	Scanlon
						Davis (NC)	Kiggans (VA)	Schakowsky
						De La Cruz	Kiley (CA)	Schmidt
						Dean (PA)	Kim	Schneider
						DeGette	Knott	Scholten
						DeLauro	Kustoff	Schrier
						DeBene	LaHood	Schweikert
						Deluzio	LaLota	Scott (VA)
						DeSaulnier	Landsman	Scott, Austin
						DesJarlais	Langworthy	Scott, David
						Diaz-Balart	Larsen (WA)	Sessions
						Dingell	Larson (CT)	Sewell
						Downing	Latimer	Sherman
						Edwards	Latta	Shreve
						Elfreth	Lawler	Simpson
						Emmer	Lee (FL)	Smith (MO)
						Estes	Lee (NV)	Smith (NE)
						Evans (CO)	Letlow	Smith (NJ)
						Evans (PA)	Levin	Smith (WA)
						Ezell	Liccardo	Smucker
						Fallon	Lieu	Sorensen
						Fedorchak	Loudermilk	Soto
						Feenstra	Lucas	Spartz
						Fields	Luttrell	Stanton
						Figures	Mackenzie	Staubert
						Fine	Malliotakis	Stefanik
						Finstad	Maloy	Steil
						Fischbach	Mann	Stevens
						Fitzgerald	Mannion	Strickland
						Fitzpatrick	Mast	Strong
						Fleischmann	Matsui	Stutzman
						Flood	McBath	Suozi
						Fong	McCaul	Sykes
						Foster	McClain	Taylor
						Fox	McClain Delaney	Tenney
						Frankel, Lois	McClellan	Thanedar
						Franklin, Scott	McClintock	Thompson (CA)
						Fry	McCormick	Thompson (MS)
						Fulcher	McDonald Rivet	Tiffany
						Garamendi	McDowell	Timmons
						Garbarino	McGuire	Titus
						Garcia (TX)	Meng	Tokuda
						Gillen	Messmer	Tonko
								Torres (CA)

NOES—291

NOT VOTING—18

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1719

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR. Under the rule,
the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose;
and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr.
MEUSER) having assumed the chair, Mr.
WEBER of Texas, Acting Chair of the
Committee of the Whole House on the
state of the Union, reported that that
Committee, having had under consider-
ation the bill (H.R. 7006) making fur-
ther consolidated appropriations for
the fiscal year ending September 30,
2026, and for other purposes, and, pur-
suant to House Resolution 992, he re-
ported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under
the rule, the previous question is or-
dered.

The question is on the engrossment
and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed
and read a third time, and was read the
third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The
question is on passage of the bill.
Under clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas
and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.
The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—yeas 341, nays 79,
not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 28]

YEAS—341

Adams	Amodei (NV)	Baird
Aderholt	Arrington	Balderson
Aguilar	Auchincloss	Barr
Alford	Babin	Barragán
Allen	Bacon	Barrett

Torres (NY)	Veasey	Wied
Trahan	Vindman	Williams (GA)
Tran	Wagner	Williams (TX)
Turner (OH)	Walberg	Wilson (FL)
Underwood	Walkinshaw	Wilson (SC)
Valadao	Wasserman	Wittman
Van Drew	Schultz	Womack
Van Duyne	Waters	Yakym
Van Epps	Weber (TX)	Zinke
Vargas	Westerman	
Vasquez	Whitesides	

NAYS—79

Amo	Gill (TX)	Menendez
Ansari	Goldman (NY)	Mills
Balint	Gosar	Moore (WI)
Beyer	Grijalva	Moulton
Biggs (AZ)	Hoyle (OR)	Ocasio-Cortez
Boebert	Huffman	Ogles
Brecheen	Jackson (IL)	Omar
Burchett	Jacobs	Onder
Burlison	Jayapal	Perry
Cammack	Kamlager-Dove	Pocan
Carson	Keating	Pressley
Casten	Kelly (IL)	Ramirez
Castro (TX)	Kennedy (UT)	Randall
Cohen	Krishnamoorthi	Raskin
Crane	Lee (PA)	Roy
Davidson	Leger Fernandez	Ryan
Dexter	Lofgren	Self
Doggett	Luna	Simon
Donalds	Lynch	Stansbury
Escobar	Mace	Steube
Espallat	Magaziner	Subramanyam
Fletcher	Massie	Takano
Foushee	McBride	Tlaib
Friedman	McGarvey	Velázquez
Frost	McGovern	Watson Coleman
Garcia (CA)	McIver	
Garcia (IL)	Meeks	

NOT VOTING—11

Casar	Murphy	Thompson (PA)
Castor (FL)	Nehls	Van Orden
Dunn (FL)	Norman	Webster (FL)
Hunt	Swalwell	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WEBER of Texas) (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1727

Ms. ANSARI changed her vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted NO on Roll Call No. 26, NO on Roll Call No. 27, and YEA on Roll Call No. 28.

□ 1730

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H. RES. 932

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I hereby remove my name as cosponsor of H. Res. 932.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's request is granted.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. JACKSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO CANADA-UNITED STATES INTER-PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHREVE). The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 276d, clause 10 of rule I, and the order of the House of January 3, 2025, of the following Members on the part of the House to the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group:

Mr. LARSEN, Washington
Mr. MORELLE, New York
Ms. OMAR, Minnesota
Mr. THANEDAR, Michigan
Mr. KENNEDY, New York

APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUAL TO BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN FOLKLIFE CENTER IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 2103(b), and the order of the House of January 3, 2025, of the following individual to the Board of Trustees of the American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress on the part of the House for a term of 6 years:

Mr. Robert Anacletus Underwood, Tamueng, Guam

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 6913, and the order of the House of January 3, 2025, of the following Member on the part of the House to the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China:

Mr. WALKINSHAW, Virginia

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO UNITED STATES GROUP OF THE NATO PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 1928a, clause 10 of rule I, and the order of the House of January 3, 2025, of the following Members on the part of the House to the United States Group of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly:

Ms. SÁNCHEZ, California
Mr. LARSEN, Washington
Mr. NORCROSS, New Jersey
Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, California

RECOGNIZING JOSIE PETHAN AND BRENDA DAWES

(Mr. WIED asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an extraordinary young woman from northeastern Wisconsin

who recently saved her mother's life by performing CPR.

While at home sick from school, 11-year-old Josie Pethan was confronted with a nightmare scenario that no child should have to experience. Josie had been reading on the couch next to her mother when her mother had a sudden medical emergency. Josie quickly realized something was very wrong.

Without hesitation, Josie jumped into action, calling nearby family members for help and then contacting 911. She soon spoke with dispatcher Brenda Dawes, who started guiding her on how to perform CPR.

Brenda was able to walk Josie through the proper CPR technique while they waited for EMTs to arrive. When asked about who was in her mind during this traumatic experience, she responded: Jesus.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this remarkable young woman. Because of her decisive actions, her mother is alive today and doing much better.

I also want to recognize and thank Brenda Dawes for her service to our community. Because of her calm guidance and sound advice, a tragedy was prevented. Northeast Wisconsin is blessed to have such compassionate and dedicated 911 dispatchers just like her.

Josie's quick thinking and faith in God will carry her very far in life. On behalf of everyone in Wisconsin's Eighth District, I want her to know how proud we are of her and how happy we are that her mother is doing okay.

CONGRATULATING WPIAL CHAMPIONS

(Mr. DELUZIO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DELUZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate and congratulate the many high school teams in Pennsylvania's 17th Congressional District that won their WPIAL championships this fall season. Those champions are as follows:

In football, they are Aliquippa, Avonworth, and Seton LaSalle.

In boys' soccer, they are Fox Chapel, West Allegheny, and Deer Lakes.

In girls' soccer, they are North Allegheny and Fox Chapel.

In girls' tennis, they are Shady Side Academy and Quaker Valley.

In girls' volleyball, they are Beaver, Avonworth, and Eden Christian.

In boys' golf, they are South Fayette and Shady Side Academy.

In field hockey, they are Pine-Richland, Fox Chapel, and Shady Side Academy.

In boys' cross-country, they are Quaker Valley.

In girls' cross-country, they are Shady Side Academy.

Mr. Speaker, I say it a lot: We make champions in western Pennsylvania.

I congratulate all the winners. They make us proud at home.

□ 1740

HONORING THE LIFE OF FRANK W. ZARDECKI

(Mr. BRESNAHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRESNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Frank Zardecki, a devoted public servant and proud Pennsylvanian who passed away on January 11, 2026, at the age of 84.

Frank dedicated more than six decades of his life to serving our Nation. After proudly serving in the United States Air Force, he spent over 50 years at the Tobyhanna Army Depot, where he rose to the role of deputy commander and helped to lead one of the region's most important defense facilities.

Frank's leadership and commitment to excellence at Tobyhanna and his life was exceptional, earning him some of the highest civilian honors in Federal service, including the Department of Defense Medal of Distinguished Civilian Service, the highest DOD civilian service award.

Following his retirement in 2022, he was inducted into both the Army Materiel Command Hall of Fame and the U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command Hall of Fame.

Above all, Frank was a devoted husband, father, and grandfather who cherished time with his family and his community in northeastern Pennsylvania.

I extend my deepest condolences to his loved ones and thank them for sharing Frank with our Nation. His legacy of service will not be forgotten.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JOY ATKINSON

(Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Mr. Speaker, I rise with a heavy heart to honor the remarkable life of civil rights activist and community leader, Joy Atkinson.

Joy dedicated her life to mentoring thousands of Black women to become the next generation of changemakers in Los Angeles, and I was one of them.

Joy was the first person to introduce me to public policy work. Without her, I would not be standing here today as a Member of Congress. Whether advising local elected officials or leading the Los Angeles African-American Women's Public Policy Institute, her integrity, courage, and commitment to building coalitions and creating change never wavered.

In my city, Joy touched the lives of anybody who was anybody. With her unexpected passing, we have not only lost a giant in the fight for justice but also a beloved mother, friend, and confidant. Her legacy will endure as we continue working toward the more eq-

uitable and inclusive society in which she so deeply believed.

May she rest in peace.

TRUST VERSUS WASTE

(Mr. SHREVE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Speaker, across my home State of Indiana, I hear the same thing time and again. People work hard. They pay their taxes, and they expect Washington to treat their dollars with respect.

Hoosier hospitality means that we help neighbors who truly need it, but fraud turns this virtue into a target, and hardworking Hoosiers foot the bill.

This is not left versus right. It is honesty versus the dishonest, trust versus waste. For every dollar stolen by fraud, it is a dollar we cannot spend on public safety, on our national security, or on helping working families get ahead.

We owe taxpayers accountability, stronger oversight, and closed loopholes that invite abuse.

Protect the taxpayers. Protect the programs, and punish the scammers.

SCRIMPING ON VETERANS' MEDICAL CARE IS UN-AMERICAN

(Mr. LATIMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LATIMER. Mr. Speaker, this past December, the Department of Veterans Affairs released a proposal to cut 25,000 openings nationwide for much-needed nurses and medical staff.

In the New York City area, this would mean a loss of approximately 380 positions. While the VA claims these are unneeded openings left from the pandemic, its own inspector general reported last August that 94 percent of VA facilities reported severe staffing shortages for medical officer occupations, and 79 percent of facilities reported severe shortages for nurses.

It is baffling, but 250 years on, this Nation still struggles to reconcile the way that it treats the men and women who fought for our country after they have traded their swords for plowshares. The same can be said for the caregivers who tend to their wounds, both physical and psychological, in the years after their service.

Scrimping on veterans' medical care or diverting its availability is un-American, and it sends the message to our citizens that this government will not keep its part of the bargain.

I demand that this government invest in the VA system rather than seek its demise. The brave men and women who sacrificed to defend our country deserve better.

HONORING BOB WILLIS ON HIS 101ST BIRTHDAY

(Ms. HAGEMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HAGEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of Wyoming's remaining World War II veterans, Mr. Bob Willis of Laramie, who recently turned 101 years old.

Mr. Willis served his country as an infantryman during some of the fiercest fighting of the war, including the Battle of the Bulge. While under enemy fire, a German tank round exploded beneath him, and shrapnel struck his side, stopped only by the Book of Mormon, which he carried in his pocket.

Mr. Willis is a true hero. He earned the Purple Heart, helped to liberate Europe from Nazi tyranny, and later protected Holocaust survivors in the aftermath of the war.

When Mr. Willis returned home, he devoted four decades to serving the Laramie community as a dentist and raised a family with his wife, Kaye.

Bob Willis exemplifies duty, faith, humility, and service. Please join me in honoring his extraordinary life and service to Wyoming and our Nation.

RECOGNIZING ERIC SIROTA

(Mrs. RAMIREZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Eric Sirota for his work to expand tenants' rights and reshape the housing landscape.

As director of housing justice at the Shriver Center on Poverty Law and now as the director of a tenant advocacy clinic, Eric uses litigation advocacy to advance housing equity in Illinois and beyond. His work with the Illinois Fair Housing Coalition led to the passage of a State law prohibiting discrimination against housing choice voucher holders.

Eric co-led the Partnership of Just Housing, a national coalition that improved housing access for people with arrest and conviction histories. As a trusted counsel to countless tenant associations, Eric has maintained his commitment to housing for all.

On behalf of Illinois' Third Congressional District, it is my honor to commend Eric Sirota for his work to ensure safe, just, and affordable housing as a fundamental human right.

I thank and congratulate Eric.

SHARIA FREE AMERICA CAUCUS

(Mr. GILL of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Sharia Free America Caucus, which I am proud to have joined.

Across the world, ideologically driven Islamic movements have destabilized entire regions; displaced tens of millions of people; and fueled terrorism, repression, and violence.

Where civil law is subordinated to Islamic authority, freedom, prosperity, and security collapse. Sharia law is not a personal creed. It is a political and legal system and one that rejects equality before the law, suppresses dissent, and fuses radical religious doctrine with state power. History shows that where Sharia gains influence, constitutional government gives way to coercion.

In Texas, my constituents are increasingly alarmed by the consequences of mass migration and the importation of ideologies that are fundamentally incompatible with our Western civilization.

The purpose of this caucus is clear: to ensure that Sharia never gains a foothold in America—not now, and not ever.

WHERE IS THE OUTRAGE

(Ms. BALINT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BALINT. Mr. Speaker, I need to level set here.

The President cannot take money from the proceeds of seized Venezuelan oil and control it himself via means of a highly illegal and improper offshore slush fund. The President has no constitutional authority to do this.

He doesn't get to create his own secret, overseas slush fund, which is outside of our purview and oversight. This is absolutely insane. We take Venezuelan oil at gunpoint, engage in regime change and nation building, and then the President personally controls the proceeds?

What has happened here? Why do my colleagues give up their power?

Mr. Speaker, where is the Republican opposition to this lawless, half-baked, absurd plan? You know that if any Democratic President claimed this kind of maniacal power, you would be enraged.

So I ask you, Mr. Speaker: Where is the outrage now? Where is the pushback? Do not give this President any more power.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

□ 1750

2025 ECONOMIC REPORT AND MANUFACTURING JOBS

(Mr. MAGAZINER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAGAZINER. Mr. Speaker, 2025 was one of the worst years for job growth in decades. In fact, if you don't count COVID, the United States created fewer jobs last year than any year since 2009. You don't need data. Just ask anyone who has been looking for a job. They will tell you no one is hiring.

This weak economy is a direct result of President Trump's policies: the crazy tariffs that are raising costs for businesses and consumers, massive cuts to healthcare, and the political attacks on clean energy that are driving up energy costs.

The President claimed that his tariffs would help American manufacturing, but instead we have lost 72,000 manufacturing jobs since Liberation Day, after years of gains.

What is the President focused on as working people struggle? He is focused on building himself a new ballroom, naming the Kennedy Center after himself, trying to take over Greenland, and selling cryptocurrency out of the White House to enrich himself. None of this creates jobs or lower costs for you or the millions of Americans who are struggling. It is time for the President to focus on the real needs of the American people.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are again reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

MANUFACTURING JOBS LOST DUE TO TRUMP TARIFFS

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw attention to the 68,000 manufacturing jobs lost across our country in 2025 as a direct result of President Trump's reckless tariffs and DOGE cuts.

Why did he visit Detroit yesterday when his insistence on continuing these tariffs actually cuts investment in American manufacturing? It is all backward, and it puts America backward and America's workers backward.

In December, manufacturing jobs continued an 8-month decline that began after President Trump falsely promised these new tariffs would lead to an economic resurgence for American workers.

Instead, his broad across-the-board tariffs have driven prices up for everyday goods and all supply chains. Tariffs create uncertainty in the job market, leaving hardworking families worse off.

When manufacturing jobs disappear as costs rise, Ohio families feel it. Lost jobs and rising costs are not an abstract economic theory for us. They are a harsh reality. Thousands of families I represent have been touched. Another company just closed in Fulton County.

Mr. Speaker, let's make manufacturing more competitive, not less. Let's create jobs in the USA.

VENEZUELA

(Ms. STANSBURY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. STANSBURY. Mr. Speaker, do you recall just a week and a half ago

when the President of the United States stood in front of the American people and said that he conducted an unauthorized military invasion of Venezuela to save American lives from drugs, but then a few days later told us it was actually about the oil?

Well, if we needed any confirmation that it was not about the drugs and not about saving American lives, look no further than the fact that last night the White House announced that they would cut millions of dollars from substance abuse and addiction recovery programs that save lives in America every single day.

In Donald Trump's America, down is up and up is down, and they will lie to your face every single day if they think it will get them what they want. That is why we are in the fight to stop unauthorized wars, to stop the daily assault on our communities, and to restore the America that we know and to save American lives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are again reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

HOW REPUBLICANS HAVE DELIVERED FOR AMERICANS

(Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2025, Mr. MOORE of Utah was recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.)

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to be joined by my colleagues for this Conference Special Order to talk about ways we have delivered for all Americans through our legislative action, committee work, and much more.

Mr. Speaker, to start off, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. BUDDY CARTER.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for hosting this Special Order Hour.

Mr. Speaker, America is back and, like the President says, hotter than ever.

Throughout 2025, Republicans worked to undo the damage of the Biden-Harris administration, resulting in less red tape, bigger paychecks, a blue-collar boom, and a stronger, more resilient workplace.

The United States will always be the land of opportunity, but the previous administration shuttered small businesses, choked economic growth, and enacted countless regulatory measures that hurt families and businesses alike.

I believe in America First. That means a Federal Government that gets

out of the way and allows hardworking people to succeed.

Republicans put America first when we passed the largest tax cut in American history. We delivered no tax on tips, no tax on overtime, and tax relief for seniors by lowering taxes on Social Security benefits, because the key to affordability is bigger paychecks, not bigger government.

People are going to be feeling the effects of these tax savings in their pocketbooks this tax season, where Georgia families can expect up to \$5,000 in savings. By unleashing American energy, we are bringing relief to families right now.

The national average of gasoline is now under \$3 a gallon. That matters to everyone, from the large-scale shipping to the blue-collar worker driving their daily commute.

Mr. Speaker, what we have done in 2025 is just the beginning. As we move to 2026, Republicans are focused on expanding opportunity even further, bringing jobs back home, growing domestic manufacturing, and ensuring the American Dream is within reach for every person willing to work hard, especially our young people.

The key to Republicans' success is that we govern by a simple concept, common sense. It is common sense to use our vast natural resources and unleash American energy dominance because affordable energy means affordable living, just like it is common sense that trillions spent on so-called Green New Deal projects caused runaway inflation at over 9 percent.

President Trump and Republicans are reviving the American Dream by advancing progrowth, proworker, America First policies that help young people build a future, provide relief for our elderly, and strengthen the middle class and everyone in between.

I thank the President for his work on our economy.

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia for his comments. I appreciate his thoughts and for articulating much of that.

Mr. Speaker, last year House Republicans passed the working families tax cuts. This was a reconciliation bill that included monumental progrowth and profamily legislation that lowers costs for American families.

A lot has been said about this. I want to share just a few aspects of this as we are within 6 months in the rear view of when we accomplished this. Again, the largest tax increases on American history would have happened on January 1 of this year had we not completed that, and we got it done 6 months prior to that crisis. I don't know the last time I looked at Congress and found something done that far ahead of schedule. It is usually the last minute.

That matters because that was a reality. That is what we knew was coming, and we worked hard to accomplish a lot of really key important progrowth elements: no tax on tips or

overtime, an increased child tax credit, tax relief for seniors, an increased standard deduction targeted entirely at the middle- and lower-income Americans, investment in rural America. These are just a few of the reasons Americans will see significant increases in their upcoming tax returns.

Mr. Speaker, that doesn't even include the provisions that strengthen small business and encourage investment in American industry.

□ 1800

This year, House Republicans are keeping more hard-earned dollars in working families' pockets, not with the Washington bureaucracy. The tax filing season begins next week, and Americans can expect to see some of the biggest tax refunds in history.

After 4 years of painful inflation, we are cleaning up the economic mess. Real wages and benefits fell 3.9 percent during the Biden-Harris administration, and through the Working Families Tax Cuts Act, real wages are growing faster than prices.

We saw 4.3 percent real GDP growth in the third quarter of 2025. That is substantial. The average since World War II is 3.1 percent. After 3.8 percent in Q2, we continued to exceed expectations there. Economic growth is an important economic indicator with a substantial impact on our annual deficits, and I am confident it will only continue to grow.

Mr. Speaker, 2026 will be about bigger paychecks and lower costs on everything from healthcare to housing to household goods. We are moving forward with housing affordability legislation to lower costs and update financing options. We are streamlining and simplifying permitting processes to create more jobs, reduce costs, and increase wages. We are also lowering healthcare costs. In December, the House passed legislation to cut premiums, expand Choice accounts, provide more affordable rates to small businesses, and expand PBM transparency to lower costs of prescription drugs.

Mr. Speaker, 2025 was a big year for my team and for House Republicans. We passed landmark legislation, and people are going to see the difference because of it.

I am looking forward to 2026 and continuing to work hard for Utah's First District.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

EXPIRATION OF NEW START

(Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2025, Mr. FOSTER of Illinois was recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.)

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and submit extraneous material to the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to open the Special Order hour to discuss the expiration of the New START treaty, the importance of arms control, and the urgent need to strengthen global nuclear security.

I thank the Members who will be joining me this evening for their leadership and their willingness to engage on issues that carry existential consequences for our country and for the world.

As many of my colleagues know, I am the only Ph.D. physicist currently serving in the United States Congress. Before coming to Congress, I spent more than two decades as a high-energy particle physicist and particle accelerator designer at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, where we were smashing together protons and antiprotons to make particles that have not been around since the big bang, designing and building the big particle accelerators and detectors, and analyzing the data. I was on the team that discovered the top quark, the heaviest known form of matter.

Because of that background, I feel a special responsibility to engage deeply on issues of nuclear weapons, arms control, and strategic stability, not as abstract policy debates but as matters grounded in technical reality.

Arms control is not about unilateral disarmament, wishful thinking, fantasies of dominance, or trusting adversaries. Arms control is about verifiable limits, predictability, and reducing the risk of miscalculation between nuclear-armed states.

For decades, arms control agreements have helped prevent a catastrophic nuclear exchange, not by eliminating deterrence but by stabilizing it.

The New START treaty, which stands for Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, was signed in 2010 and extended in 2021. It is the last remaining bilateral nuclear arms control agreement between the United States and the Russian Federation.

New START places verifiable limits on deployed strategic nuclear weapons and delivery systems and provides for data exchanges, notifications, and on-site inspections that give us direct insight into Russia's nuclear forces.

New START followed a long line of arms control agreements, from SALT to START I to SORT, that helped reduce the global nuclear arsenal from the Cold War highs of more than 70,000 weapons to fewer than 13,000 today. These agreements were supported by Democratic and Republican administrations alike because they made the United States safer.

Under New START, the United States does not rely on guesswork, on satellite imagery alone, or on worst-case assumptions. We rely on legally binding limits and on verification

measures backed by some of the most sophisticated scientific and intelligence capabilities of the world.

Today, that system is fraying. Russia has suspended its participation in New START. Onsite inspections remain paused. The treaty itself is set to expire in less than 1 month.

Anyone who remembers past arms control negotiations understands the gravity of this moment. Negotiating a successor agreement will take years, not months, and we are already past the danger zone.

If New START expires without a replacement, there will be no legally binding limits on the world's two largest nuclear arsenals for the first time in more than half a century. The consequences of that outcome would be serious and immediate.

The United States would lose treaty-mandated insight into Russia's deployed nuclear forces. Both countries would be free to increase the number of deployed warheads on existing missiles. Strategic planning would increasingly be driven by worst-case assumptions rather than verified facts. At the same time, we would face a far more complex nuclear environment than during the Cold War.

China is rapidly expanding its nuclear forces. Russia continues to engage in irresponsible nuclear saber-rattling during its illegal war in Ukraine, and Iran and North Korea continue to change the global nonproliferation regime.

In this environment, allowing arms control to collapse is not a show of strength. It is an abdication of leadership that increases the risk of miscalculation of arms races and, ultimately, nuclear use by design or by accident.

Verification will be at the heart of any future arms control effort, and this is where America's scientific enterprise plays a critical role. Our national laboratories provide the technical backbone for verification, monitoring, and treaty compliance, and they are essential to maintaining U.S. leadership in this area.

As co-chair of the Bipartisan National Labs Caucus, I have seen firsthand how investments in science and scientific talent directly translate into national security.

If you are a Member of Congress, you have the opportunity, if you ask, to go into the room where you see our nuclear weapons taken apart. You talk to the experts about why the design choices were made, what the design margins are, and why they have to be built the way they are. If you walk into that room and see those weapons and think about what they are capable of, if that doesn't make you take your job seriously, you are not thinking clearly.

Verification is not a diplomatic afterthought. It is a scientific challenge that demands sustained investment and expertise.

The choice before us is not between arms control and national security be-

cause arms control is national security. It remains one of the most effective tools we have to reduce nuclear risk while maintaining a credible deterrent.

The expiration of New START without a successor would mark a dangerous turning point, signaling that restraint and verification no longer matter.

This Special Order hour is about sounding the alarm, but it is also about reaffirming that Congress has a responsibility to engage. Congress has a role in oversight, a role in funding verification and nonproliferation, and a role in insisting that arms control remains a core pillar of the U.S. national security policy.

The next few years will be decisive, and decisions that we make or fail to make will shape whether the world moves toward stability or toward, once again, unconstrained nuclear arms races.

I look forward to the discussion this evening.

I am now proud to introduce my colleague, JOHN GARAMENDI of California, a longtime advocate for arms control, with whom I have had the honor of spending a weekend underneath the north polar ice cap in a nuclear submarine.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. FOSTER for bringing us together to talk about this profoundly important situation.

We stand here today on a precipice. In less than a month, the New START treaty, the last remaining major arms control agreement between the Soviet Union, or Russia, and the United States, is set to expire.

□ 1810

If we allow this treaty to lapse without a replacement, then we will be entering a world we haven't seen in decades, a world without limits on the nuclear arsenals of the two largest nuclear powers: Russia and the United States. We will be stripping away the last guardrail preventing a catastrophic return to the unchecked nuclear buildup of the Cold War.

In 1985, President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev declared a profound truth: A nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. That principle has been the bedrock of global security for nearly 40 years. It led us and Russia to eliminate nuclear testing, to shrink bloated stockpiles, and to prioritize communication over conflict.

Yet today we are close to forgetting that profound blessing. Instead of prioritizing deescalation, we see a resurgence of the same Cold War mindset that once pushed us to the brink of annihilation. We see hawkish perspectives pushing the U.S., Russia, and now China to a new, three-way nuclear arms race.

Proponents tell us that this buildup will make us more safe and that more

is better. They tell us that pouring trillions of dollars into a nuclear modernization is the only way to be safe, but nothing—nothing—could be further from the truth.

Without nuclear arms control agreements like the New START, every new weapon we build only fuels an unwinnable arms race as our adversaries respond in kind. We build. They build. We build. They build. And the cost of this race is staggering.

Let me give you one example, Mr. Speaker: The Sentinel program aims to replace the Minuteman III ICBMs. This single program has already ballooned to cost over \$200 billion, an 81 percent cost overrun. We are spending blindly. We are on remote control: more bombs, more, more, and we will be safe.

That is nonsense, just nonsense. We will not be safer.

Instead of doing the hard work of diplomacy, we are being asked to plow billions of taxpayer dollars into a dangerous fantasy: the so-called Golden Dome, a missile defense system. We will be safe. We will build more bombs, and we will stop their bombs.

We are told the system would cost only \$175 billion and it will provide the perfect shield. However, a recent working paper showed that this system that actually attempts to defend against the full range of Russia and China will cost as much as \$3.6 trillion, a multi-trillion-dollar gap between rhetoric and reality.

So what do we get for that price?

The same report concludes that with this unlimited spending, such a system will still fail to be 100 percent effective.

Are we prepared to spend trillions of dollars on a shield that cannot be 100 percent effective?

Oh, well, only if one or two bombs get through, forget about New York and forget about Washington, D.C. After all, who needs Washington, D.C.?

We have to be prepared to think differently. We cannot spend trillions of dollars on a shield that cannot protect us all the while that we are building more and more bombs so that our adversary will build more and more bombs and find a way to evade the shield.

They will. We cannot engineer a technological fix for a political problem. Decades ago we realized the only true shield against nuclear annihilation is not a Golden Dome. It is the hard, unglamorous work of a verifiable arms control treaty.

When we forget the lessons of the past, then we are doomed to make the same mistakes. Luckily, we still have time, a very short time, to do the hard work of diplomacy instead of resting the fate of our Nation, in fact, humanity, on the fantasies of fool's gold.

We still have a choice. We can choose to continue down the path of unconstrained spending and escalation and drift toward a future where security is based upon a perpetual threat of annihilation, or we can choose to modernize our thinking rather than just our

weapons. We can prioritize diplomacy over escalation and arms control over an arms race. In short, we can learn from history.

That is why I am a proud cosponsor of H. Res. 100, authored by our leader today and support arms control agreements and negotiated constraints.

This resolution is not just about a treaty. It is about sanity. It is about reaffirming our commitment to arms control, to oversight, and to policy based on reason and restraint, not on fear and reflex.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois for organizing this evening. We have 1 month in which to extend the New START treaty or we can fall into an arms race. We have choices. We have time, and we have the power to change.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I have to say the gentleman is absolutely right about the messaging that is surrounding the Golden Dome effort. This is a system that has never been tested against countermeasures that we know our adversaries have. For 40 years physicists have been patiently explaining to Members of Congress and members of the administrations that systems like this will never work at the reliability level that they need. For 40 years we have been howling at the wind, I guess, because we don't have hundreds of billions of dollars to waste on a system that you can calculate from elementary principles that doesn't have a chance of working and has failed the majority of times it has been tried.

For those who have not, please take the time to see a recently produced movie called "A House of Dynamite." It is a recent one that actually talks about what a modern nuclear war would look like from the point of view of the participants who have to make those decisions and the equipment and provisions they have to aid those decisions.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER).

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Dr. FOSTER for gathering us here to help shine a light on what remains the most serious existential threat facing our country and our planet. It is too easy to forget in these days of polycrisis that we are on the brink of a new nuclear arms race.

Very soon, one of the last remaining pillars of the nuclear arms control regime, the New START treaty, is due to expire. This treaty restricted the U.S. and Russian nuclear arsenals and provide some measure of stability in our bilateral relationship.

Sadly, the Trump administration has failed to do anything to get ahead of the expiration of New START and has done a lot to raise nuclear tensions. The President has made threats, endorsed insanely expensive plans to expand our arsenal, pushed for the resumption of explosive testing, and advocated for an impractical missile de-

fense system that will only encourage our adversaries to accelerate their own weapons program.

I am particularly horrified that the President may choose to ignore the comprehensive test ban treaty which has given comfort and safety to the world for two generations.

Meanwhile, Russia has expressed an interest in maintaining New START restrictions on its stockpile for another year while the terms of a new treaty can be hashed out, but, unfortunately, the White House has not responded to their offer, and it has shown no interest in engaging with China either on nuclear arms reduction, this despite the danger China is dramatically trying to build up its nuclear arsenal. If ever there were a time to talk to China, it would be right now.

It is not hard to guess what happens next if nothing changes. Each side will be adding now weapons to their arsenal for the first time in decades. We would come back to 10,000 nuclear weapons aimed at the Soviet Union, 10,000 aimed at us, to 1,500 to 1,800 each.

Now we are going back to that feedback loop that was reminiscent of the first days of the Cold War. Not only will this cost a tremendous amount of money and put us on an even more dire fiscal trajectory, it will ratchet up the very real danger of a nuclear exchange.

□ 1820

Mr. Speaker, we can already destroy the planet many, many times over with our own existing nuclear stockpiles. Why on Earth do we need to spend more of our scarce resources on these incredibly expensive weapons? We have gone through this cycle before. We were very lucky, but I am terrified we will not make it through again.

This shouldn't be a partisan issue. It has never been partisan. Republican Presidents from Dwight Eisenhower to Ronald Reagan to George W. Bush have all led on arms control agreements.

I have been critical of my own party's approach to nuclear weapons. The Biden administration, despite campaign promises, refused to adopt a first-use or no-sole-use nuclear policy.

Currently, the U.S. President can order the launch of hundreds of nuclear warheads within 15 minutes, with no oversight or even conversations with the Speaker of the House, the Secretary of Defense, the chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and including Congress. Vesting this much power in one person, particularly this President, is irresponsible, dangerous, and unnecessary.

Given our massive conventional military advantages over our adversaries—think of Venezuela—there is no plausible circumstance that could justify the use of nuclear weapons to deal with a nonnuclear threat.

Removing the specter of the U.S. using nuclear weapons first in a conflict would go a long way toward slowing down this renewed global arms race. I am so glad to see my colleagues here share my concerns. I hope we can

make a dent in the common sense here in this Congress.

While I have you here, today I voted against a funding measure that would enshrine the Trump administration's illegal destruction of the United States Agency for International Development, USAID.

Among the litany of illegal, immoral, and illegitimate acts committed by this administration, what President Trump and Elon Musk did to USAID will echo in our history as one of the most evil and pointless decisions made by this country.

Hundreds of thousands of the most vulnerable people in the world have died already because of this decision so far. Their premature and tragic deaths are the direct moral responsibility of Donald Trump, Elon Musk, and Marco Rubio. They remind me of the comments of an unnamed French diplomat speaking of the horrors of World War I: The war I cannot find it to be so bad. The death of one man, that is a catastrophe; 100,000 deaths, that is a statistic.

Our global reputation and soft power around the world have suffered permanent damage. Our ability to fight future global pandemics and diseases has been crippled, and U.S. farmers have suffered needlessly on top of the hundreds of public servants who were harassed and thrown out of their jobs. Beyond the human cost, far from saving the taxpayer any money, the State Department's own assessments show that shutting down the agency will cost more than \$6 billion.

The whole point of this misguided crusade against starving and sick children overseas was to find waste, fraud, and abuse that simply did not exist. This was a case of the very worst of us attacking the very best of us.

I have heard from hundreds of my constituents, former USAID public servants, who dedicated their lives to making the world a better place. Their overwhelming regret is not that they lost their jobs but that the critical work they did to help the poor, the sick, and the starving has stopped.

I am sickened by what this administration has done to USAID and to the world. I will do everything I can to reverse this awful decision.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Dr. FOSTER for convening us together and for his leadership.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for the many excellent points he made, one of which was how foolish it would be for the United States to resume testing of nuclear weapons.

The fact is, the United States has the best database of nuclear test results of any country on Earth by far. If we resume nuclear testing, we will, as will all the other nuclear-capable countries on Earth, they will rub their hands with glee, and soon they will have a dataset of performance of their weapons that is as good as ours. We have a tremendous advantage, and this would be a foolish way to give it away.

I now yield to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOYLE).

Ms. HOYLE of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, at a time when global tensions are rising, the last thing we need is more weapons. That is why it is so important that the New START treaty, set to expire in 21 days, is renewed by the administration quickly and in good faith.

The New START treaty reduced the number of nuclear warheads in the United States and Russia to the lowest level since 1950. This is not the time to start going in the other direction.

Nuclear risks continue to rise, and when we see countries like Russia testing their nuclear delivery systems, the danger grows for everyone, including many Oregonians.

In southern Oregon, the Federal Government rushed to mine uranium in the 1950s to fuel the Cold War. Two open-pit mines outside Lakeview in the Fremont National Forest supplied the material that went to the Hanford site to produce plutonium for nuclear weapons.

When that rush ended, we were stuck with that contamination. It took decades for the EPA to declare the mines as Superfund sites, leaving the land poisoned.

At the Albany Research Center, construction workers built, maintained, and later tried to clean up the nuclear weapons complex, often without being told what they were exposed to. Decades later, workers are still fighting to get screened for cancers and other life-threatening illnesses caused by their exposure to radiation. Taxpayers are still paying the price from the arms race.

The Federal Government has paid out more than \$27 million to more than 430 Oregonians who were uranium workers exposed to fallout or downwind of testing. This is what happens when we forget what nuclear proliferation cost us.

Yet, the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy plan to spend more than \$900 billion over the next decade to modernize our nuclear arsenal.

The cost of the Sentinel ICBM missile program alone has exploded, pushing the cost per missile to \$161 million, an 81 percent increase from its original projections. The cost of nuclear acquisition programs will be 11.8 percent of the Department of Defense's planned acquisition costs over the next 10 years. Remember, this is an agency that cannot pass an audit. This is out of control.

We will always find the money for war, but not to take care of our workers or Tribal partners or to compensate the communities who paid the price for that last generation of weapons, so we must act in good faith to ensure an open-ended arms race does not happen.

Nuclear nonproliferation has not been and should not be a partisan issue. We don't need more weapons. We need more affordable healthcare, upgrades to our transportation infra-

structure, expansion of U.S. manufacturing capacity, and to focus our taxpayer dollars on things that benefit the American people and that make our communities safer.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to work with any of my colleagues to develop a commonsense approach to limiting our nuclear stockpiles and to keep this administration from taking us down a costly and destabilizing path, which is why I am proud to have cosponsored H.R. 100, which, again, just reiterates my position on nuclear proliferation. I thank Dr. FOSTER for all his work.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, the gentlewoman is absolutely right about the real costs of restarting the arms race.

As a physicist, I have some guilt, frankly, collective guilt for physicists about some of the irresponsible things that were done during the arms race when we said the only thing that was important was to have better weapons and more weapons than our adversaries, and forget about the damage that it can inflict on our American soldiers, our American workers, and the populations downwind.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois, Dr. FOSTER, for yielding me the time and for scheduling this hour on this most important topic.

The threat of nuclear weapons challenges our conscience. It is a threat not just for Americans, but for all humanity and all species of life on our planet.

The idea of nuclear conflict isn't an issue that families normally discuss around the kitchen table, but it is real. It is deadly serious. It demands our urgent attention. We cannot afford to throw our hands up and say there is nothing to be done.

The United States can take concrete action today: Extend the New START treaty. The arc of arms control is one of success led by Presidents of both parties.

□ 1830

Forty years ago, there were 70,000 nuclear warheads in inventories around the world. Today, there are 12,400—far more than we should have, but it is progress.

Arms control is hard work. It involves technical expertise, diplomatic skill, and political will. Today, we need all three. That is because the last control agreement remaining in force between the United States and Russia expires on February 5, in only 22 days.

The New START treaty limits the number of deployed strategic nuclear warheads for each party to 1,550, on no more than 700 deployed long-range missiles and bombers. Extension is common sense for our security.

First, New START promotes stability. With the war in Ukraine, tensions between the U.S. and Russia are high. Negotiating an extension offers space within that relationship to lessen tensions.

Second, if not renewed, we risk the possibility that each side will go beyond the treaty's limit in a misguided pursuit of geopolitical advantage.

Third, there is no nuclear strategic gain from deploying more warheads on more delivery vehicles. Our massive, largely invulnerable nuclear arsenal is more than sufficient for deterrence.

Fourth, increasing our strategic forces might incentivize China to accelerate its nuclear buildup.

Lastly, it would cause us to funnel billions more taxpayer dollars into our nuclear arsenal when we should be restoring funding to healthcare, medical research, and food and nutrition programs here at home.

Why is it that we always have money for bombs, but when it comes to helping improve the quality of life for our people, we are told we can't afford it? It doesn't have to be this way, and both Vladimir Putin and Donald Trump seem to agree. Both Presidents have spoken favorably of extending New START.

In September, Putin said: "Russia is ready to continue to adhere to the central quantitative restrictions under the START treaty for 1 year after February 5, 2026," if the United States reciprocates. In response, Trump said: "Sounds like a good idea to me."

Here we are, 22 days from expiration. The White House has yet to reply to the Kremlin's offer. The clock is ticking.

I ask the administration to respond to the Russians today: announce we will abide by the New START limits, build confidence, and create time and space for negotiation.

President Trump can be a leader for peace. Last year, he said, from the Oval Office: "There is no reason for us to be building brand-new nuclear weapons. We already have so many. You could destroy the world 50 times over, 100 times over, and here we are, building new nuclear weapons, and they are building nuclear weapons."

President Trump, I have to say, you are right. He can join Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, and Ronald Reagan among the Presidents with major arms control wins.

Mr. Speaker, as a Member of Congress, I have worked to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons. With Representative JILL TOKUDA of Hawaii, I introduced H. Res. 317, a resolution that calls on the U.S. Government to return to the negotiating table on nuclear disarmament and to lead a global effort to reduce and eliminate nuclear weapons.

I have also introduced, with Senator Ed Markey from my State of Massachusetts, the Hastening Arms Limitation Talks Act of 2025, or the HALT Act. Our bill outlines a vision for a 21st century freeze on the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons.

We never thought there would be a need to revive the nuclear freeze movement, but here we are.

Let me quote from Michael Klare, an arms control expert at Hampshire College and a constituent of mine: "February 6 is likely to bring us into a new era, not unlike the early years of the Cold War, in which the major powers will be poised to ramp up their nuclear warfighting capabilities without any formal restrictions whatsoever. That comfortable feeling we once enjoyed of relative freedom from an imminent nuclear holocaust will also then undoubtedly begin to dissipate. If there is any hope in such a dark prognosis, it might be that such a reality could, in turn, ignite a worldwide anti-nuclear movement like the Ban the Bomb campaigns of the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s."

We have a path out of this. Trump can make good on his statement that there is no need for new nuclear weapons. He can extend New START limits on deployed warheads.

For our sanity and for the safety of Americans and all of humanity, let's make the world less dangerous.

Mr. Speaker, I again thank the gentleman from Illinois for leading this effort.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts is absolutely right. Diplomacy is not a lost cause. There have been some big wins from diplomacy.

Back when I was younger, the number of countries possessing nuclear weapons was higher and then decreased. We convinced, through diplomacy, South Africa to give up their nuclear weapons. At the time of the end of the Soviet empire, Ukraine possessed the world's third-largest nuclear weapon inventory, which they voluntarily gave up in return for a guarantee of territorial integrity—one, unfortunately, which we are not abiding by.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO).

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I thank my esteemed colleague, Dr. FOSTER, for yielding, for organizing and hosting this Special Order hour, and for his leadership on nuclear nonproliferation issues.

In my many years as a Member of Congress, I have watched many a fiery floor speech filled with overstatement and hyperbole, grandiose pronouncements laced with exaggeration and puffery, but it is entirely right and proper to say that the expiration of the New START treaty will make the world and every inhabitant blessed to live on it less safe.

Formally, the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, otherwise known as New START, caps U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear arsenals and underpins onsite inspections.

It is the latest in a series of treaties that have reduced the global nuclear warhead stockpile from a high of 70,000 in the mid-1980s to roughly 12,000 today.

Now that is meaningful, serious progress, but instead of building on that progress, we are weeks away from reversing those hard-earned gains.

On February 5, New START is slated to expire. That expiration will mean the end to limits or verification of the still-formidable nuclear arsenals of the United States and Russia.

New START is by no means perfect, but removing these safeguards will create a vacuum, and we all know nature abhors a vacuum. Without these limitations, there are fewer constraints, fewer eyes, and fewer brakes on how Vladimir Putin expands and modernizes Russia's nuclear forces. In this wilderness, we would see a broader breakdown of norms on nuclear weapons.

Both the United States and Russia have openly mused about potentially restarting nuclear weapons testing. After we have worked so hard to bring some clarity to nuclear weapons regimes, we risk the steady erosion of the few safeguards against these terrible and awesome weapons, but the U.S. is not without options or agency.

If this expiration comes to pass, it is because we have allowed it to happen. Russia has offered to voluntarily maintain the New START limits for 1 year. We should take that deal not because we trust Vladimir Putin but because inspections and limits protect us, not him.

Arms control is neither an act of faith nor of naivety. It is an act of cold logic and discipline, a process that reduces the risk of miscalculation, escalation, and catastrophic error. The year will not only keep America and the world safer, but it will also give time to hammer out a new accord.

As the U.S. sits across the negotiation table, there should be no illusion. We know that Putin and his cronies in the Kremlin are adversaries of the United States. They would like nothing more for our Nation to falter, but they are also self-interested.

Both the United States and Russia benefit from a stable, controlled nuclear regime. That mutual self-interest lies at the heart of why New START was signed in the first place. To throw it all away would be a mistake of immense proportions.

While time is short, we can step away from the edge. I add my voice to a host of others calling on, pleading for, demanding action from the Trump administration.

I know the threat of nuclear weapons can often seem so large and abstract, so unimaginable that it becomes easier just to ignore it all, but to say nothing is not an option, especially for someone like me.

Many of my family, my distant family, were in Hiroshima on the day the atom bomb fell. That memory is not just historical. It is personal for me and my family.

□ 1840

Mr. Speaker, the atomic bombs of 1945 caused unimaginable horror. Some died instantly, many over subsequent days and months. Others suffered for the rest of their lives, afflicted with burns, radiation, and cancer.

The modern nuclear weapons of today are orders of magnitude more horrifying. It is incumbent on all of us to ensure that these weapons are never used again.

New START is a concrete step toward ensuring that future. It is one where no person—no man, woman, or child—lives under constant threat from nuclear annihilation.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. TAKANO for reminding us of Hiroshima.

Mr. Speaker, I had the opportunity for the first time in my life to visit, and the things that stick in your mind are hard to describe.

One of them is they have the steps of—I think it was a bank. Someone was sitting on the steps, having a meal, when the nuclear weapon went off overhead. All that remained of that person after his or her entire body was vaporized was a shadow of where they were sitting on those steps.

The power of these weapons is not easy to describe. I can calculate it. The descriptions of the survivors are worth spending a day just listening to and trying to understand what is at risk here.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS).

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative FOSTER for having this Special Hour on such an important topic.

Mr. Speaker, I have seen the movie "A House of Dynamite" as well as "Oppenheimer" the previous year, which introduced a lot of people in the moviegoing world to the development of our first atomic bomb at the Manhattan Project.

It is very important that we go from popular culture to real history and talk about this in terms of the destruction that will occur if we do not continue the New START treaty.

I am a former political science professor. I have taught and written about the history of nuclear weaponry. I am now a Member of Congress, representing southern Nevada. A lot of testing is right in our own backyard. Over the years, I have learned quite a bit about our nuclear legacy, both good and bad.

Nevada was the focal point of nuclear development throughout the Cold War. Over four decades, the Nevada test site, which is located about 100 miles north of downtown Las Vegas, hosted over 900 nuclear tests, more than any other place in the country.

Throughout the 1950s, the visible mushroom clouds often loomed in the distance. They could be seen from the strip, and they became part of a tourist attraction there in southern Nevada.

These tests were conducted for a number of reasons. They were to better understand the power and effects of nuclear weapons, what were the consequences, how could we make them bigger, and how could we make them cleaner. All of these things were part of that testing.

The test site became a real player and had a major role in shaping our policies, both nationally and internationally, regarding testing and non-proliferation.

The radiation given off by more than 100 atmospheric tests had devastating impacts, however. It wasn't a tourist attraction to those downwinders who were exposed. That fallout caused cancer and premature deaths for thousands across the West.

That is what prompted me to introduce the PRESUME Act. It would ensure that radiation-exposed veterans, who did war games there at the test site, could receive their rightful benefits from the VA.

Furthermore, there were 800 underground tests that sometimes vented, and radioactive contaminants came out in the air or the water table. That is a problem we are still dealing with today. Some of you may know the story of the Baneberry shot.

Last year, the Nevada Legislature passed a resolution urging the Federal Government to maintain the moratorium on nuclear weapons testing. That has been in effect since 1992. They cited risk of environmental damage and also health hazards from what had been caused by testing before.

My colleagues may remember that in 2020, the first Trump administration called for a resumption of nuclear testing in the breach of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Back then, I led the charge in the FY 2021 NDAA process to ensure that that didn't happen and that we couldn't resume that testing in the United States.

Pardon my bad French, but "the more things change, the more they stay the same"; "plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose."

On October 29, 2025, just last year, Trump announced that he was directing the Department of Defense to again resume nuclear testing in a disastrous policy reversal. It is really not surprising because it is in Project 2025, which is the policy blueprint of this disastrous administration.

Just look on page 399, and you will see that Project 2025 calls for the rejection of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty once again. It would allow testing here at home but would also give a green light to other nuclear powers around the world to start doing the same.

This would put us on a disastrous collision course of catastrophic proportions with Russia and China. It would allow the proliferation of these weapons to nonnuclear States that seek its development. It would also put the health of Nevadans once again in jeopardy.

By foolishly announcing his intention to resume nuclear explosives testing, Trump will trigger a dangerous nuclear arms race that could blow apart our strategy for the last decades and any kind of nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

There is no technical national security or political reason for us to re-

sume nuclear testing. If a power resumes testing because the U.S. is abandoning the moratorium, those countries will develop new types of warheads, close the technical and scientific advantage that we have always had, and be a detriment to our national security.

Furthermore, scientists are already doing groundbreaking experiments and simulations, as our professor knows. They test the existing stockpile to make sure it is safe, secure, and reliable. These subcritical tests are done without an explosion of any kind.

The last time a nuke was tested was 2017 by North Korea. That was a good while ago, the longest period since 1945 that we have gone without a nuclear test. Are we really the ones who want to break that record and start testing again?

For these reasons, I introduced the RESTRAIN Act to prohibit the resumption of explosive nuclear testing and prevent any funds from going toward Trump's misguided policy.

Amidst all this nuclear saber-rattling, the New START treaty that we are here to talk about tonight, which is the last remaining arms control agreement between the U.S. and Russia, expires in just 21 days. That treaty caps deployed strategic nuclear warheads at 1,550 each and limits deployed systems for delivery to 700 per side.

Without this treaty in force, there would be no legally binding limits on the size or composition of the U.S. and Russia strategic nuclear arsenals. This would be the first time in over half a century.

Without limits, both countries could expand their nuclear forces without constraint and potentially trigger a renewed arms race internationally just like we had during the Cold War. Letting that treaty lapse without a successor closes the door on incremental progress toward broader, multilateral nuclear arms control.

If President Trump really wants to be the President of peace and really thinks he deserves the Nobel Peace Prize, he would stop invading and threatening to invade other countries, he would drop the idea of resuming nuclear testing, and he would make tangible, necessary steps to prevent New START from expiring, to make sure the catastrophic consequences of a new nuclear arms race are averted.

Unless there is dramatic action, the world will be a much more dangerous place after February 4. We cannot let that happen.

Again, I thank Mr. FOSTER for his time and for allowing me to join him on this important topic.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I have to say Ms. TITUS is absolutely right about the fact that there is no necessity to resume nuclear testing.

We have a very extensive program. It is called the Stockpile Stewardship Program. Every year or so, the heads of the weapons labs and the head of NSA have to sign a document to the

President that says: If you push the button, these weapons will detonate at their designed yields.

The reason they are confident to do that is we have a lot of test data from the nearly 1,000 tests—many of them took place in Nevada—and the extensive data we have and the fact that we can then put that data back into simulation programs to get the right answer.

Mr. Speaker, that tells us that these will work and they will work with design margin. Even if small things go wrong, the device will work. That is what our opponents have to know. We don't need to test. If we decide to use them, they will work.

□ 1850

It is an important thing to bear in mind, because our adversaries, many of them, have weapons that they have not tested, and they don't really know how well they will work. We do because we have some of the most, I have to say, beautifully designed weapons that I could ever imagine that could have existed.

Mr. Speaker, as we conclude this Special Order hour, it is important to restate a fundamental reality that nuclear weapons remain one of the greatest existential threats facing humanity. For more than a half of a century, the United States has worked across administrations and across party lines to reduce the risk that those weapons will ever be used.

Arms control agreements like New START have been central to that effort, providing real, enforceable, and verifiable limits on the world's most destructive arsenals. The extension of New START is set to expire, and with it goes the last remaining treaty that limits and monitors the world's two largest nuclear arsenals.

As New START expires without a successor, we would lose onsite inspections, data exchanges, and mutual visibility into the Russian nuclear forces. That loss does not make the United States safer or stronger. It increases uncertainty. It fuels worst-case assumptions and raises the risk of a dangerous miscalculation.

That is why I am proud to be leading H. Res. 100, which calls on both Russia and the United States to continue abiding by the numerical limits set under New START, even in the absence of a successor treaty.

I thank the 24 Members of the House, several of whom spoke here tonight, who have cosponsored that resolution. Maintaining those limits are an essential step to preserve strategic stability while we work on future arms control.

I thank the many organizations and nonprofits who helped drive interest in this Special Order hour and who work every day to reduce nuclear risk. Those organizations play a vital role in public education, policy development, and maintaining dialogue during times when official channels are strained or closed.

Finally, I thank all of my colleagues who joined me tonight in this Special Order hour. Preventing nuclear war has never been a partisan goal, and history shows that bipartisan cooperation is not just possible, but it is necessary. The choices that we make in the coming months will shape global security for decades to come, so I urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to recommit to arms control, to verification, and to the hard work of reducing nuclear risk.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

RESHAPING THE AMERICAN FAMILY

(Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2025, Mr. GROTHMAN of Wisconsin was recognized for 30 minutes.)

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday in this building, we had a panel put together to address the situation of the lack of two-parent homes in America and the degree to which it is caused by huge marriage penalties in our welfare system.

The panel consisted of Matt Dickerson of the Economic Policy Innovation Center, Terry Schilling of the American Principles Project, Jamie Gillespie from the White House, Robert Rector from The Heritage Foundation, together with three Congressmen.

The purpose of the program was to provide a framework to deal with the antimarriage bias in American welfare programs. The panel was put together at the request of 16 organizations and other concerned citizens who work with nonprofits.

In addition to The Heritage Foundation and the American Principles Project, Center for Urban Renewal and Education, Advancing American Freedom, AdvanceUSA, Concerned Women for American Legislative Action Committee, the Coalition for Jewish Values, the Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, Eagle Forum, Family Watch International, Faith and Family Foundation, Independent Women's Forum, Students for Life Action, the Family Policy Alliance, and the Faith and Liberty in the Nation's Capital organization all were present.

I, quite frankly, since I have been here, haven't seen such a groundswell of so many conservative nonprofit groups to come together to address such a problem. Yet, this isn't surprising. The number of children born into families without a mother or father at home, missing one, is very high. When I was a child, that number was around 4 percent to 5 percent. It is now around 42 percent.

These groups have gotten together to call on President Trump, Speaker JOHNSON, and Majority Leader THUNE to do something about this. It is not

unusual that a single woman, if she marries the father of her child, would lose over \$25,000 in benefits.

By the way, when I talk about going from 4 percent without a mother and father at home to over 40 percent, at the time it was 4 percent, we didn't even have abortions. Think about that. Then, in the interim, we had abortions, and still the number of children born into homes without a father at home went up by a factor of more than 10.

There are over 70 government programs available to a single parent with low income, but you lose the benefits of these programs if you marry the other parent who has a decent income of, let's say, \$50,000 a year.

I realize that there are great American families of all backgrounds. I, like all of us, know single parents who have done a fantastic job of raising their children. I commend them for that, but I think, also, everyone would agree that it is easier on both the parents and the children if you have two parents there. In essence, bribing a young couple not to get married is not the way to go about doing things.

Programs like food stamps; low-income housing; earned income tax credit; Women, Infants, and Children; Medicaid; Pell grants; and government daycare all are generous programs. You would lose those benefits if you had another parent in the house with an income.

Of course, this changes behavior, as well. I remember talking about this topic about 15 years ago at a Tea Party event in Wisconsin. I talked about Pell grants, which is a program of free college tuition or free scholarships for low-income kids. I was addressing, like I said, a Tea Party group, and like most Tea Party groups, it is usually older men who agreed with me.

Yet, there was a young gal who was tending bar where we had the meeting, and I asked her what she thought about the speech and what she thought about Pell grants, which were, like I said, a grant conditioned upon having low income.

She said that her and her husband got married before they had children, but she told me none of her friends were getting married. They got free college.

I have heard that from other people. That is just one of these programs, Pell grants, which, intentionally or unintentionally, is designed to discourage marriage. Like I said, I rattled off about eight programs. There are about 70 programs that you could lose if you worked your way out of poverty or married somebody who wasn't in poverty.

Usually, what you have to do is you have to keep your income below \$16,000 or \$17,000, and if you talk to employers who hire people who are making in the \$10 to \$15-an-hour range, they will always give you anecdotes of their employees who don't want to work extra hours, or they will lose their benefits.

□ 1900

They don't want a raise because they will lose their benefits. This is because in America right now we discourage work, and we actually discourage savings as well, and we discourage marriage as well.

Just yesterday, I heard of another couple. They just had their second child, but they weren't getting married. I didn't dig into it, but I know what is going on when you have people like that not getting married. They realize they don't want to lose their benefits.

Now, the fact that all of these government programs are set up to discourage marriage, is this an accident? Believe it or not, no, I don't think it is entirely an accident, because there are very powerful intellectuals on the left who wanted to get rid of families.

We know Karl Marx himself felt that in order to have a dream universe, you had to get rid of the family.

A woman by the name of Kate Millett, who was around in the 1960s and I think could be described as the mother of women's studies classes, also was adamant that we should try to get men out of the household. I don't think it is a coincidence that she was at the peak of her power in the 1960s when a lot of these programs went into effect.

Now, this problem should have been addressed years ago. It is kind of a well-worn anecdote, but I will say it again. Patrick Monahan, a Democrat U.S. Senator, in the late 1960s put together a study, and he warned the degree to which we had these programs contributing to the breakdown in marriage, but nobody paid attention Patrick Monahan.

Another man who did a lot of work in this area was George Gilder who wrote a couple of books, "Men in Marriage," "Visible Man," "Wealth in Poverty." He first looked into this problem, as some people do, in a ghetto in Albany, New York. He could remember the time right before that when it was a considered real crisis if a woman got pregnant out of wedlock. However, to his surprise, even in the 1970s, it was a cause for enjoyment or a cause to celebrate for the young couple because when the girlfriend got pregnant, she was able to make the rounds and get a free apartment, get free food, get free medical care and, at the time, get free cash from a program called Aid to Families With Dependent Children. Now we have cash from a program called TANF.

In any event, Gilder was a little bit surprised, but wrote books on the matter saying: Hey, wait a minute here. It shouldn't be a cause for celebration when someone gets pregnant out of wedlock. It should be a cause for a little bit of panic and what are we going to do now; but it wasn't in the late 1970s as George Gilder documented.

Here we are today. We did do a little bit of looking at the welfare programs in the 1990s under Bill Clinton, but we didn't go anywhere near far enough.

By the way, George Gilder made another observation. When we talk about the welfare state, it obviously affects the children, it obviously affects the single women, and it affects the men. But according to Gilder, of the three groups, the one who is harmed the most by our welfare system is the men. Of course, the women are hurt a little in that financially it can be a little bit of a struggle. The statistics will show again and again it harms the children, but we have created a society in which men have lost the purpose of raising children and being involved in the raising of their children, being involved in providing for their children. Therefore, in areas in which the welfare culture is widespread, we have a situation that the men are doing drugs, committing crimes because they have no purpose in life.

Here in Washington and other big cities, like Chicago and Milwaukee, they write articles about where is all this crime coming from. And if they would stop and look or talk to any policemen, they will tell you where the crime is coming from. The crime is coming from children from these broken families. If we didn't have these broken families, a lot of the men who are committing the crimes, the men that are just hanging out and doing drugs would have a purpose in life and be more likely to be productive.

I should point out, by the way, that this is a very important thing for the men; but sometimes people say that we need the welfare system because there are no men with decent jobs, and that is why we have to have the government step in.

I have an Indian immigrant friend of mine. It always amazes me how people who come here from other countries have observations that are not made by the native-born who are just used to it. As my Indian immigrant friend said: In America, the woman marries the government. In any event, while the woman is marrying the government, the man has nothing to do, and that is why we have many of these problems.

I, of course, have been in politics for a while now. I have attended a lot of committee hearings, and be it committee hearings on poverty, be it committee hearings on crime, be it committee hearings on drugs, be it committee hearings on depressants, be it committee hearings on people not doing well at school, they always look for how does this happen; but they never address the obvious reason why kids do less well in school or why kids end up committing crimes. They do it because of the total breakdown in the family.

In any event, both for the children and the men and the single women, we would be better off retracing our steps back to the great society years of 1965 and 1966 when, in my opinion, the worst President in our country's history decided to institute these programs and destroy the family. I am not sure that was the motive. I think perhaps the real motive was electoral.

Our forefathers, when they put together our founding documents, warned us that there were going to be some politicians who were going to try to make people dependent on the government in exchange for votes. I think that at the time was maybe the motivation for these horrible programs; but in any event, it is something that we have to address now.

Now, we are going to be doing a reconciliation bill, I hope, sometime in the next 6 months. Almost all of these programs are what are referred to as "mandatory spending," so we can change these programs and do what we can to get rid of the perverse incentives.

I think some of the burden of these folks will have to be put on private organizations because it is a problem no doubt if people are able to get these programs without being confronted with moral choices or moral problems.

In a great book that I am reading, "The Tragedy of American Compassion," the type of people who were involved in providing food for the poor when our country was founded were very keenly aware that programs which indiscriminately gave things to people were actually harmful to people, that you had to weigh in with them on their moral choices, on their work choices. It was, in fact, a negative to set up a program in which one did not look at moral choices that people are making.

In any event, after we have spent about 60 years after the Great Society, 60 years after Patrick Monahan warned us what would happen, it is time for this Congress to address this problem, get rid of the perverse incentives which discourage marriage and get America back to where we were before the Great Society when we had much stronger families, when crime was lower than it is today—I think you would have to say people came out of school better than today, and I think you would have to say the amount of antidepressants consumed was a tiny fraction of what we have today—and really Make America Great Again.

□ 1910

I implore President Trump's administration—we had a representative from his administration here yesterday. I implore them to put together a working group so that we can come up with solutions to this problem over the next few months.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY MR. COLE, CHAIR OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, REGARDING H.R. 7006, FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026

The following is an explanation of the Financial Services and General Government

and National Security, Department of State, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2026.

This Act includes 2 regular appropriations bills for fiscal year 2026. The divisions contained in the Act are as follows:

- Division A—Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2026
- Division B—National Security, Department of State, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2026
- Division C—Other Matters

Section 1 of the Act is the short title of the bill.

Section 2 of the Act displays a table of contents.

Section 3 of the Act states that, unless expressly provided otherwise, any reference to "this Act" contained in any division shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

Section 4 of the Act states that this explanatory statement shall have the same effect with respect to the allocation of funds and implementation of this legislation as if it were a joint explanatory statement of a committee of conference.

Section 5 of the Act provides a statement of appropriations.

Section 6 of the Act provides the customary payments to the widows or heirs of recently deceased Members of Congress.

DIVISION A—FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026

The joint explanatory statement accompanying this division is approved and indicates Congressional intent. Unless otherwise noted, the language set forth in House Report 119-236 carries the same weight as language included in this joint explanatory statement and should be complied with unless specifically addressed to the contrary in this joint explanatory statement. While some language is repeated for emphasis, it is not intended to negate the language referred to above unless expressly provided herein.

References in the joint explanatory statement to "the Committees" or "the Committee" refer to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

Quarterly Obligation Reports.—Section 633 of this Act directs that no later than 45 days after the last day of each quarter, each agency funded in this Act shall submit a report to the Committees that includes total obligations of the agency for that quarter for each appropriation.

Reports.—Each agency funded in this Act shall submit with the baseline report required by Section 608 a list of the reporting and briefing requirements contained in this Act and in the House and Senate reports, including due dates and the office responsible for preparing the report or providing the briefing. The summary should include Inspector General and Government Accountability Office (GAO) reports.

Agencies may request to brief the Committees in lieu of a requested report subject to the approval of the Committees. If both the House and Senate requested a report or briefing on a similar subject, the report or briefing may be consolidated into one report or briefing subject to the approval of the Committees.

Agencies funded by this Act should review the reprogramming guidelines included in Section 608 of this agreement and are reminded that baseline reports are due to the Committees no later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act and that Section 608 requires accurate and complete organizational charts that reflect the hierarchical and reporting structure of their bureaus, divisions, services, and offices.

Agencies funded by this Act are directed to provide the Committees with direct, unobstructed, and timely access to the budget offices and to provide the Committees with

prompt and complete responses to requests for information, in particular, requests for technical information.

Antideficiency Act Violations.—The agreement directs any agency funded by this Act to concurrently transmit to the Committees a copy of any Antideficiency Act violation report submitted pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1351 or 31 U.S.C. 1517(b).

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$287,576,000 for departmental offices salaries and expenses.

Mitigation of the Online Scam Epidemic in the United States.—The agreement directs the Department of Treasury (the Department), in consultation with all members of the Financial Stability Oversight Council and the Federal Trade Commission, to submit a national strategy or plan to the Committees within 180 days after the enactment of this act that leverages and augments local, State, and Federal resources within the financial sector to mitigate and prevent online scams.

Office of Tribal and Native Affairs.—The agreement directs the Department to maintain the Office of Tribal and Native Affairs (the Office), which enables the Federal Government to carry out its treaty and trust responsibility towards Indian Tribes and Native Peoples. Given the tremendous workload this Office has undertaken to implement and deploy various Department programs' funding in Indian Country, the agreement directs the Department to support this office.

Reception and Representation Expenses.—The agreement directs the Department to submit to the Committees a quarterly report on expenditures related to hosting the Group of 20 (G20) Summit, including all the elements specified in section 738(b)(3) of this act. The first report is due not later than 30 days after enactment of this act and shall include expenditures incurred in fiscal year 2025 to the date of enactment of this act.

Secondary Market for Housing Construction Loans.—The agreement directs the Government Accountability Office to study and provide a briefing on preliminary observations to the Committees no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, with a report to follow in an agreed upon timeframe, on the feasibility of and any recommendations related to establishing a government-sponsored secondary market for acquisition, development, and construction (AD&C) loans, including by directing the government-sponsored enterprises to purchase and securitize a subset of such loans. The report should also evaluate other proposals for the development of nontraditional AD&C capital sources such as potential securitization opportunities and providing advances through the Federal Home Loan Banks. The report should address the feasibility and potential barriers associated with implementing such proposals, as well as potential effects, such as on AD&C loan interest rates, construction costs, access to capital for community-based financial institutions, quantity of affordable housing units, and overall housing costs, cost to taxpayers, or risks to the Federal Government.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$21,000,000 for the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States Fund (CFIUS).

CFIUS Engagement in Bankruptcy Proceedings.—The agreement directs the Department to work with member agencies to document in the interagency committee's annual

report, with a classified annex as necessary, data on CFIUS' role and engagement in bankruptcy proceedings. This will include, to the extent possible, information about which covered transactions were in the bankruptcy process while before CFIUS as well as a documented committee-wide process for reviewing agreements and deciding enforcement actions.

State and Local Technical Assistance.—The agreement directs the Department, in consultation with the Department of Commerce, to continue to conduct outreach to state and local governments with the aim of increasing familiarity with the CFIUS process.

OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$237,662,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence.

Use of Technology.—The agreement directs the Department within 270 days of enactment of this act to submit a report to the Committees on the extent to which artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) is incorporated into sanction, Anti-Money Laundering, and intelligence gathering programs and how AI and ML can be incorporated further to strengthen those programs.

Econometrics.—The analysis of economic data is a crucial component of our intelligence gathering activities. The agreement directs the Department to strengthen its activities related to econometrics within the Office of Intelligence and Analysis.

Cryptocurrency.—The agreement directs the Department within 60 days of enactment of this act to brief the Committees on the usage of cryptocurrencies in evading sanctions, laundering money, and other illicit purposes.

Economic Sanctions and Divestments.—The agreement directs the Department to fully implement all sanctions and divestment measures, particularly those applicable to Russia, China, North Korea, Iran, Burma (Myanmar), Belarus, designated rebel groups operating in and around the Democratic Republic of Congo, and those designated for sanction under the Global Magnitsky Act. The agreement directs the Department to promptly notify the Committees of any resource constraints, as well as the use of cryptocurrencies by sanctioned nations or entities, that adversely impact the implementation of any sanctions program.

Financial Attachés.—The agreement encourages the Department to strongly consider which nations and regions play a significant role in sanctions evasion and in exporting Russian petroleum products in contravention of the oil price cap in selecting the assignments and locations of Department financial attachés and focus attention of those attachés on limiting illicit finance.

Levinson Act.—The agreement directs the Department, in cooperation with the Department of State, to fully enact provisions under the Robert A. Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage Taking Accountability Act (part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021, Public Law 116-260), including to sanction foreign countries that wrongfully detain or take U.S. nationals hostage.

CYBERSECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACCOUNT

The agreement provides \$59,000,000 for the Cybersecurity Enhancement Account (CEA).

CEA Reporting.—The agreement directs the Department, not less than 14 days prior to the obligation of any funds appropriated by this heading in this or any other Act, to submit to the Committees a description of each project supported by the CEA and how the project supports the Department's cybersecurity strategic plan.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE SYSTEMS AND CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$11,007,000 for the Department-Wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs.

Department-Wide Systems and Capital Investments Program.—The agreement directs the Department, not less than 14 days prior to the obligation of any funds appropriated under this heading in this or any other Act, to submit to the Committees a description of each project supported by the Department-Wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs and how the project supports the Department's capital investment strategy.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$48,389,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$165,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA).

Data Loss Prevention.—The agreement directs TIGTA, not later than 240 days after enactment of this act, to provide a report to the Committees on the maturity of the IRS's data inventory management, categorization, availability, access, encryption, incidence response, and governance, including for purposes to detect and prevent data exfiltration by insider threats.

Refundable Tax Credit Abuse Prevention.—The agreement directs TIGTA, not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, to provide a report to the Committees on the number of individual taxpayers that were allowed refundable tax credits who used Individual Taxpayer Identification Numbers (ITINs) as a means of verification for the primary and/or secondary taxpayer on tax returns filed with the IRS during the 2024 tax filing season. The report should include additional information on the various types of refundable tax credits allowed, the number of each type of refundable tax credit allowed, and the average dollar amount per each refundable tax credit for primary and/or secondary taxpayers who filed taxes using an ITIN.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$185,193,000 for salaries and expenses for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN).

Anti-Money Laundering Requirements for Investment Advisors.—The agreement directs FinCEN, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, to provide a report to the Committees containing an illicit finance risk assessment justifying its plans: (1) to revisit the scope of the rulemaking titled "Anti-Money Laundering/Countering the Financing of Terrorism Program and Suspicious Activity Report Filing Requirements for Registered Investment Advisers and Exempt Reporting Advisers," and (2) to delay the compliance date of this rulemaking by two years. FinCEN is directed to brief the Committees not later than 30 days following submission of the report.

Corporate Transparency Act Implementation.—The agreement directs FinCEN, within 90 days of the enactment of this act, to brief the Committees on the interim final rule titled "Beneficial Ownership Information Reporting Requirement Revision and Deadline Extension" and the status of implementing the recommendation outlined in GAO-25-107143. Further, FinCEN is directed to give the Comptroller General of the United States

and Government Accountability Office (GAO) staff access to data to carry out section 6403 of Title LXIV of Division F of Public Law 116-283 and section 6502 of Title LXV of Division F of Public Law 116-283.

Countering the Financing of Online Child Sexual Exploitation.—The agreement encourages FinCEN to ensure the U.S. financial sector is adequately complying with existing regulatory requirements mandated through the “Anti-Money Laundering Program Requirement” of the USA PATRIOT Act to prevent the facilitation of online child exploitation and sex trafficking through the U.S. financial sector.

Redundant Reporting.—The agreement directs FinCEN to continue to engage with small businesses to understand the obstacles that they encounter when collecting and reporting AML data and areas where the same data are already reported to another Federal agency.

Scams.—The agreement directs the Department, in consultation with the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, the appropriate Federal banking agencies, and Federal functional regulators, to submit a report to the Committees on the state of scams in the United States that estimates: (1) the number of financial fraud, pig butchering, elder financial fraud, and scams committed against American consumers each year, including: (a) attempted scams, including through social media, online dating services, email, phone, or text impersonation of financial institutions and non-bank financial institutions; (b) successful scams, including through social media, online dating services, email, phone, or text impersonation of financial institutions and non-bank financial institutions; (2) the number of consumers each year who lose money to one or more scams; (3) the dollar amount of consumer losses to scams each year; (4) the percentage of scams each year that can be attributed to: (a) overseas actors; and (b) organized crime; (5) the number of attempted scams each year that involve the impersonation of phone numbers associated with financial institutions and non-bank financial institutions; (6) an estimate of the number of synthetic identities impersonating American consumers each year; and (7) an overview of the Federal civil and criminal enforcement actions brought against the recipients of the proceeds of financial fraud, pig butchering, elder financial fraud, and scams in the period covered by the report that includes: (a) the number of such enforcement actions; (b) an evaluation of the effectiveness of such enforcement actions; and (c) an identification of the types of claims brought against the recipients, including the recipients of the proceeds of financial fraud, pig butchering, elder financial fraud, and scams.

BUREAU OF THE FISCAL SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$391,109,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of the Fiscal Service.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE
BUREAU
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$157,795,000 for salaries and expenses of the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau.

UNITED STATES MINT

UNITED STATES MINT PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FUND
The agreement specifies that not more than \$50,000,000 in new liabilities and obligations may be incurred during fiscal year 2026 for circulating coinage and protective service capital investments of the U.S. Mint.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL
INSTITUTIONS FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The agreement provides \$324,000,000 for the Community Development Financial Institu-

tions (CDFI) Fund program. The agreement limits the total loan principal for the Bond Guarantee program to \$500,000,000.

Program	(\$000)
Financial/Technical Assistance Grants.	
Disability Fund	188,000
Economic Mobility Corps	10,000
Native Initiatives	2,000
Bank Enterprise Award Program	28,000
Healthy Food Financing Initiative	40,000
Small Dollar Loan Program	24,000
Administrative Expenses	9,000
Total, CDFI Fund Program Account	35,000
	324,000

New Markets Tax Credit.—The agreement encourages focus on areas in Appalachia affected by flooding in 2022 and 2025.

Persistent Poverty.—The agreement directs the CDFI Fund, within 180 days of enactment of this act, to submit a report to the Committees that includes the amount of funds that were targeted to high-poverty areas in the previous fiscal year; the percent change from the year before in the amount of funds that were targeted toward such areas; and, to the extent practicable, an assessment of the economic impact of the program on the areas. Further, the CDFI Fund is directed to place a priority on making additional funds available to CDFIs that have provided no less than 15 percent of their total lending to recipients in persistent poverty counties.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

User Fee and Spending Reports.—The agreement directs the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to submit a user fee spending plan to the Committees within 60 days of enactment of this act detailing planned spending of funds derived from user fees for each of its appropriations accounts. The plan shall include the specific programs, investments, and initiatives funded through each appropriations account that are supported by user fees. Additionally, the IRS is directed to submit on a quarterly basis Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) usage and obligations by account and anticipated FTE usage and spending for activities funded through user fees through fiscal year 2026.

Federal Contractor Tax Check System (FCTCS).—The agreement directs the IRS, not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, to provide a briefing to the Committees on the status of the FCTCS, the number of certificates issued, the estimated timeline for updating the Federal Acquisition Regulations to mandate use of the FCTCS, the IRS’ usage of the FCTCS for its own compliance with section 744 of this act, and the tax revenue attributable to the FCTCS.

Government Sponsored Enterprises.—The agreement directs the Department to identify any authorized administrative actions that will clarify their tax status and to brief the Committees on its findings within 60 days of enactment of this act.

Paid Leave Tax Credit Outreach and Awareness.—The agreement directs the IRS to provide a briefing to the Committees within 90 days after enactment of this act on the progress of the outreach and awareness campaign on paid leave tax credits.

Tax Compliance.—Congress supports the IRS’s efforts to improve tax compliance. No later than 90 days after the enactment of this act, the agreement directs the IRS to provide the Committees with a briefing on its tax enforcement priorities and corresponding taxpayer assistance.

TAXPAYER SERVICES

The agreement provides \$3,036,606,000 for Taxpayer Services. Within the overall amount, not less than \$12,000,000 is for the Tax Counseling for the Elderly Program; not less than \$28,000,000 is for Low-Income Taxpayer Clinic Grants; not less than \$46,000,000

is for the Community Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Matching Grants; and not less than \$271,200,000 is for operating expenses of the IRS Taxpayer Advocate Service, of which not less than \$7,000,000 is for identity theft casework.

Taxpayer Data.—The agreement includes the House directive on Taxpayer Data and requires the IRS to also include steps to improve compliance with record destruction time frames.

Identity Protection PIN (IP PIN) Expansion.—In fiscal year 2024, the IRS identified over \$9.1 billion in tax fraud, including tax-related identity theft. Tax-related identity theft is most common during tax filing season, according to the Federal Trade Commission. Tax-related identity theft reports have increased in recent years. Taxpayers who have their refunds hijacked by fraudsters often wait years to get the refunds to which they are legally entitled. More than 10 million taxpayers are now protecting themselves against tax-related identity theft by participating in the IP PIN program. The agreement recognizes that the IP PIN pilot program has been an important tool in saving taxpayer money and commends the IRS for expanding the pilot program to include all 50 States.

IRS Customer Service and Assistance.—The agreement directs the IRS to process the remaining Employee Retention Credit claims as accurately and expeditiously as possible.

Low-Income Taxpayer Clinics.—Congress appreciates that the IRS has funded Low-Income Taxpayer Clinics in States that previously lacked a clinic and encourages the IRS to continue to conduct outreach in those States where there are no successful grantees.

Taxpayer Services in Alaska and Hawaii.—Due to Alaska and Hawaii’s remote distance from the U.S. mainland, the unique geographic challenges that make it burdensome to travel to the State’s Taxpayer Assistance Center (TAC), and the difficulty experienced by Alaska and Hawaii taxpayers in receiving needed tax assistance by the National tollfree line, it is imperative that the IRS improve taxpayer services in these States. The agreement directs the IRS to include Hawaii and Alaska in any ongoing or future studies of taxpayer needs and services. The agreement continues to recommend that the IRS open at least one additional TAC or establish co-location agreements to increase access to taxpayer services in both Hawaii and Alaska. The agreement further encourages the IRS to take all measures to ensure adequate staffing of TACs in both States to meet the needs of taxpayers.

Case Advocacy Management System.—The Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) replaced its case management system in 2025. The agreement directs TAS to brief the Committees not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act on the actual cost and timeline for developing and deploying the new system, the estimated on-going annual operations and maintenance costs, and the estimated productive gains.

ENFORCEMENT

The agreement provides \$4,999,000,000 for Enforcement, of which up to \$35,000,000 is for investigative technology for the Criminal Investigation Division, to support their critical law enforcement mission, and not less than \$60,257,000 is for the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement program.

Enforcement Efforts and Money Laundering Investigations.—Congress recognizes that tax crimes serve as predicate offenses to money laundering given that tax and money laundering violations are closely related. As such, the agreement urges the IRS Criminal Investigation to prioritize investigations of

money laundering, violations of the Bank Secrecy Act, and criminal violations of the tax code, to bolster the work of the Department of Justice to combat money laundering and ensure that offenders are prosecuted to the fullest extent.

TECHNOLOGY AND OPERATIONS SUPPORT

The agreement provides \$3,159,759,000 for Technology and Operations Support.

Equipment and Facilities.—The agreement directs the IRS to include in its fiscal year 2027 budget request a table and description of the equipment acquired and the construction, repair, and renovation of facilities made in the prior year and planned for the current and budget years by project, location, and office.

Information Technology Reports.—The agreement requires the IRS to submit quarterly reports on major information technology investments to the Committees, TIGTA, and the GAO, no later than 30 days following the end of each quarter. The agreement directs the Department to conduct a semiannual review of the IRS's major Information Technology (IT) investments to ensure that they contribute to the IRS's strategic mission and complies with the Department's enterprise architecture and to report its findings not less than 30 days after its review. The agreement further directs GAO to review and provide an annual report to the Committees evaluating IRS's information technology portfolio, with particular focus on the cost and schedule of the investments included in quarterly reports submitted to the Committees. The agreement directs TIGTA to review the reports and to advise the Committees quarterly on the pace and quality of each investment's development and maturity.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement includes the following provisions:

Section 101 provides transfer authority.

Section 102 requires the IRS to maintain an employee training program on topics such as taxpayers' rights.

Section 103 requires the IRS to safeguard taxpayer information and to protect taxpayers against identity theft.

Section 104 permits funding for 1-800 help line services for taxpayers and directs the Commissioner to make improving phone service a priority and to enhance response times.

Section 105 requires the IRS to issue notices to employers of any address change request and to give special consideration to offers-in-compromise for taxpayers who have been victims of payroll tax preparer fraud.

Section 106 prohibits the use of funds by the IRS to target United States citizens for exercising any right guaranteed under the First Amendment to the Constitution.

Section 107 prohibits the use of funds by the IRS to target groups for regulatory scrutiny based on their ideological beliefs.

Section 108 requires the IRS to comply with procedures and policies on conference spending in accordance with IRS policies issued as a result of TIGTA recommendations.

Section 109 prohibits funds for giving bonuses to employees or hiring former employees without considering conduct and compliance with Federal tax law.

Section 110 prohibits the IRS from using funds made available by this Act to contravene a provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 related to the confidentiality and disclosure of returns and return information.

Section 111 provides the IRS with direct hiring authorities for positions to process

backlogged tax returns and return information.

Section 112 provides passenger carrier transportation and protection between the Commissioner of the IRS's residence and place of employment.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 113 allows Treasury to use funds for certain specified expenses.

Section 114 allows for the transfer of up to 2 percent of funds among various Treasury bureaus and offices.

Section 115 allows for the transfer of up to 2 percent from the IRS accounts to TIGTA.

Section 116 prohibits funding to redesign the \$1 note.

Section 117 allows for the transfer of funds from the Bureau of the Fiscal Service-Salaries and Expenses to the Debt Collection Fund conditional on future reimbursement.

Section 118 prohibits funds to build a United States Mint museum without the approval of the Committees and the authorizing committees of jurisdiction.

Section 119 prohibits funding for consolidating the functions of the United States Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing without the approval of the Committees and the authorizing committees of jurisdiction.

Section 120 specifies that funds for Treasury intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized until enactment of the fiscal year 2026 Intelligence Authorization Act.

Section 121 permits the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to use up to \$5,000 from the Industrial Revolving Fund for reception and representation expenses.

Section 122 requires the Secretary to submit a Capital Investment Plan.

Section 123 prohibits the Department from finalizing any regulation related to the standards used to determine the tax-exempt status of a 501(c)(4) organization.

Section 124 requires a Franchise Fund report.

Section 125 requires the Office of Financial Research to submit quarterly reports.

Section 126 establishes an Information Technology Working Capital Fund.

Section 127 allows for the use of CARES Act Funds to conduct oversight into the Emergency Rental Assistance Program by the Office of Inspector General.

Section 128 requires a report on the Strategic Bitcoin Reserve and U.S. Digital Asset Stockpile.

Section 129 requires monthly reports on the Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

TITLE II

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$78,904,000 for the salaries and expenses of the White House.

American Grown Flowers.—The agreement strongly encourages the White House to adopt an American-grown policy for cut flowers and greens displayed at the White House to support American farmers, retailers, wholesalers, florists, and their employees who bring America's natural beauty into homes and businesses across the Nation.

Domestic Seafood.—The agreement encourages the White House to source domestic seafood, including wild-caught Alaska seafood, to serve at State Dinners and other White House functions. Congress recognizes that it has long been the policy of the White House to serve only American-grown food and wine at State Dinners to showcase high-quality

domestic products. As such, the White House is encouraged to also serve the best seafood America has to offer.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE OPERATING EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$15,453,000 for the Executive Residence at the White House.

WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION

The agreement provides \$2,475,000 for repair, alteration, and improvement of the Executive Residence at the White House.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$4,854,000 for salaries and expenses of the Council of Economic Advisers.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$19,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Security Council and Homeland Security Council, of which not to exceed \$10,000 is available for official reception and representation expenses.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$124,308,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Administration, of which not more than \$12,800,000 is for information technology modernization, and of which not more than \$10,000,000 is for security and continuity of operations improvements.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$129,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

AI-Ready Data.—Congress recognizes the critical need for artificial intelligence (AI)-ready data to enable the adoption of AI and machine learning (ML) solutions across the Federal government. To ensure agencies can fully leverage AI capabilities, the agreement encourages OMB to develop guidance requiring agencies to assess, structure, and modernize their datasets for AI applications. The agreement directs OMB, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, to brief the Committees on its progress toward issuing this guidance.

Made in America Office.—The agreement expresses support for the "Made in America Office" within OMB and supports providing additional resources for its work.

Persistent Poverty.—The agreement encourages OMB, in consultation with Federal agencies, to implement guidance and measures to increase the share of Federal investments targeted at persistent poverty areas.

Secure Cloud Infrastructure.—The Federal government's current approach to cloud infrastructure does not promote a secure and interoperable environment that enables Federal agencies to adapt to technological advances and save taxpayer dollars. To keep pace with China as they move aggressively to the use of multi-cloud and maximizing computational resources, the U.S. Government must capitalize on the inherent features of multi-cloud solutions and their ability to provide the latest technologies at optimized performance and cost. To address these concerns, the agreement directs OMB within 180 days of enactment of this Act to submit a report to the Committees on opportunities across the Federal government to procure multi-cloud systems including an assessment of Federal procurement practices and agency-specific policies that need to be modified to encourage multi-vendor and secure, interoperable IT environments, and an associated timeline.

Indirect Costs.—The agreement recognizes that indirect cost recovery has been essential for supporting research at universities, nonprofit laboratories, medical centers and other entities eligible for federal research awards and is key to sustaining U.S. leadership in scientific research and technological innovation. The agreement acknowledges that there is room for improvement in the system used to identify and recover indirect cost rates under the Uniform Grant Guidance, particularly with respect to the need for greater transparency into these costs. Various models have been suggested to achieve these improvements, including the Financial Accountability in Research (FAIR) model advanced by the Joint Associations Group on Indirect Costs (JAG), which Congress believes merit further consideration. Therefore, the agreement directs OMB to engage in discussions with the Committees on proposals to achieve these improvements, including on the FAIR model. The agreement further directs OMB to not finalize or implement any policy, guidance, or rule, or publish a notice of proposed rulemaking, that would alter the manner in which negotiated indirect cost rates have been implemented and applied under the Uniform Grant Guidance, as that guidance was in effect during fiscal year 2024. Research (FAIR) model advanced by the Joint Associations Group on Indirect Costs (JAG), which Congress believes merit further consideration. Therefore, the agreement directs OMB to engage in discussions with the Committees on proposals to achieve these improvements, including on the FAIR model. The agreement further directs OMB to not finalize or implement any policy, guidance, or rule, or publish a notice of proposed rulemaking, that would alter the manner in which negotiated indirect cost rates have been implemented and applied under the Uniform Grant Guidance, as that guidance was in effect during fiscal year 2024.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL CYBER DIRECTOR
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
The agreement provides \$20,000,000 for the Office of the National Cyber Director.
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$21,785,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP).

Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA).—The agreement directs ONDCP to encourage community-led coalitions to raise awareness on the rise of fentanyl contamination of illegal drugs and to prevent drug overdose deaths caused by illicit fentanyl.

Non-Fatal Overdose Data.—The agreement encourages ONDCP to continue to improve the timeliness, accuracy, and accessibility of fatal and non-fatal overdose data from law enforcement, emergency medical services, and public health sources through inter-agency coordination and by updating the Drug Control Data Plan on an annual basis.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAM
HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$298,579,000 for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program (HIDTA).

Combatting Fentanyl Update.—The agreement directs ONDCP, within 45 days of enactment of this act, to within the HIDTA baseline funding allocation plan, provide an update on the number of regional HIDTAs that have assessed their number one or number two drug threat to be fentanyl or fentanyl-related substances with an explanation about how HIDTAs develop strategies and align resources to address their priority threats.

Fentanyl Trafficking and Interdiction.—The HIDTA program's work is critical as the fentanyl epidemic continues to ravage communities throughout the country. Significantly, the vast majority of Customs and Border Patrol's (CBP's) fentanyl interdictions, and approximately half of HIDTA's fentanyl interdictions, occur in the southwestern border region. Accordingly, the agreement recognizes the importance of HIDTA funding to support Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies operating in areas along the southwest border of the United States.

Gulf Coast HIDTA.—The agreement states that of the funds provided, up to \$1,000,000 shall be used to support efforts to combat illicit drug trafficking and crimes within the Gulf Coast HIDTA region.

New Counties.—The agreement directs ONDCP to prioritize States with the highest overdose death rates per capita when deciding new designations. ONDCP is further directed to provide enhanced technical assistance to any applicants that have applied that did not receive a designation at any time during the past several award cycles.

OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$136,150,000 for Other Federal Drug Control Programs. The agreement allocates funds among specific programs as follows:

Program	(\$000)
Drug-Free Communities Program	109,000
Training	2,500
Drug court training and technical assistance	3,000
Anti-Doping activities	14,000
World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) (U.S. membership dues	3,700
Model Acts Program	1,250
Community-based coalition enhancement grants (CARA Grants)	5,200

WADA Drug Testing Concerns.—In accordance with the agreement, ONDCP is directed, not fewer than 30 days prior to obligating funds for United States membership dues to WADA, to submit to the Committees a spending plan and explanation of the proposed uses of these funds, and that such plan shall include the results of an audit of WADA to be conducted by external anti-doping experts and experienced independent auditors that demonstrate the WADA's Executive Committee and Foundation are operating consistent with their duties.

WADA Governance.—Congress expects WADA to: (1) make detailed information about the circumstances related to WADA's handling of the case regarding the 23 Chinese swimmers available to the public; (2) identify and implement a process that will significantly improve how alleged contamination cases are handled both by WADA and by national anti-doping organizations; and (3) establish mechanisms to ensure that the

WADA Executive Committee receives timely notification of any alleged contamination cases involving multiple athletes in the future.

National Drug Control Strategy.—The agreement encourages ONDCP to promote the efforts of community-led coalitions to raise awareness of the rise of fentanyl contamination in illegal drugs and to prevent drug overdose deaths caused by illicit fentanyl in the National Drug Control Strategy on an annual basis.

National Community Anti-Drug Coalition Training.—In fiscal years 2024 and 2025, Congress provided \$2,500,000 for National Community Anti-Drug Coalition Training to provide technical assistance for the Drug Free Communities (DFC) grantees. Congress is concerned that the 2024 year-one DFC grantees have not received the yearlong required training that provides them with the knowledge, skills and products needed to successfully organize, implement and evaluate their work. Immediately upon enactment of this Act, the agreement directs ONDCP to provide a briefing to the Committees on the status of the competitive grant award process for fiscal year 2024 and 2025 funding.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS
The agreement provides \$990,000 for unanticipated needs of the President.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OVERSIGHT AND REFORM

The agreement provides \$8,000,000 to remain available until expended for the information technology oversight and reform account and for the Office of the Chief Information Officer.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$6,015,000 for salaries and expenses to enable the Vice President to provide special assistance to the President.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
OPERATING EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$318,000 for operating expenses for the official residence of the Vice President.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement includes the following administrative provisions:

Section 201 provides transfer authority among various Executive Office of the President accounts.

Section 202 requires the Director of the OMB, during fiscal year 2026, to include a statement of budgetary impact with any Executive order issued or revoked and for Presidential memoranda estimated to have a regulatory cost in excess of \$100,000,000.

Section 203 requires the Director of the OMB to issue a memorandum to all Federal departments, agencies, and corporations directing compliance with title VII of this Act.

Section 204 provides funds for initiatives related to drug prevention, to be awarded as follows:

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Amount (\$)	Requestor(s)
AK	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Prevention and Awareness Expansion	AK Fentanyl Response Project	400,000	Murkowski
MN	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Rice County Youth Substance Use Disorder Prevention	Community Action Center	140,000	Klobuchar, Smith
MS	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Rural Youth Mental Health and Substance Abuse Prevention Program	The University of Mississippi	2,000,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Amount (\$)	Requestor(s)
NM	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Strategic Prevention Framework	San Juan County Partnership	375,000	Heinrich
NM	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Youth Substance Use Prevention Education	Capacity Builders Inc. (CBI)	200,000	Heinrich
RI	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Student Assistance Program: Addressing Youth Mental Health and Substance Use in Rhode Island Schools	Coastline EAP, d.b.a. Rhode Island Student Assistance Services	2,756,000	Reed
WA	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Safe Yakima Valley Youth Mentoring Program	Safe Yakima Valley	200,000	Cantwell
WV	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	WV Coalition Support for Substance Use and Suicide Prevention	West Virginia Hope in Action Alliance, Inc.	400,000	Capito
WV	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and Substance Use (SU) Mitigation Project	Morgan County Partnership, Inc.	600,000	Justice

TITLE III
THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$135,127,000 for salaries and expenses of the Supreme Court. This is in addition to \$28,000,000 in previously provided fiscal year 2026 funds, for a total of \$163,127,000 in available resources, equivalent to the budget request. In addition, the agreement provides mandatory costs as authorized by current law for the salaries of the chief justice and justices of the court.

The agreement directs the Supreme Court to provide the Committees with a written report and briefing semi-annually on the expenditure of the security funding and implementation of the strategic security plan, including a comparison of planned and actual expenditures, personnel, and requirements. All information discussed in such reports shall be treated as confidential and law enforcement sensitive.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

The agreement provides \$11,437,000 for the care of the Supreme Court building and grounds.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE
FEDERAL CIRCUIT
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$36,735,000 for salaries and expenses of the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. In addition, the agreement provides mandatory costs as authorized by current law for the salaries of the chief judge and judges of the court.

UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL
TRADE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$22,437,000 for salaries and expenses of the United States Court of International Trade. In addition, the agreement provides mandatory costs as authorized by current law for the salaries of the chief judge and judges of the court.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND
OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$6,127,055,000 for salaries and expenses of the Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services. In addition, the agreement provides mandatory costs as authorized by current law for the salaries of circuit and district judges (including judges of the territorial courts of the United States), bankruptcy judges, and justices and judges retired from office or from regular active service. The agreement also provides \$12,109,000 from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.

Early Termination of Supervised Release.—The agreement directs the Administrative

Office of the U.S. Courts (AO) to provide a report to the Committees not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act detailing any Federal statutes or Judicial Conference policies requiring the AO to notify individuals of their eligibility to seek early termination, and Judicial Conference policies and practices regarding the recommending of early termination. Additionally, the report shall include data on grants and imposition of supervised release by jurisdiction.

Strengthening Collaboration to Ensure Effective Treatment Services.—The agreement recognizes the importance of rehabilitation and successfully enabling reentry of incarcerated people into their communities, including providing mental health, substance misuse, and other behavioral health support to individuals leaving the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and entering the Federal Judiciary's Probation and Pretrial Services program for a term of court-ordered post-release supervision. Creating a continuum of care can help certain offenders adhere to and continue engagement with their behavioral health treatment plans, obtain gainful employment, and avoid committing future crimes. The Committees are aware that there is continuum of care collaboration between the Federal Judiciary's Probation and Pretrial Services program and the Federal Bureau of Prisons but encourages both entities to strengthen that collaboration to include better information sharing, including electronic data sharing, on the treatment needs of individuals coming out of Federal prison.

Cybersecurity Threats.—The Committees remain concerned regarding past and future potential breaches to the Judiciary's PACER system. The Judiciary is directed to brief the Committees quarterly on any new breaches to its systems and all investments made or needed to address gaps in the Judiciary's security.

DEFENDER SERVICES

The agreement provides \$1,766,010,000 for Defender Services.

McGirt v. Oklahoma.—The agreement directs the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act, to submit a report to the Committees on the breakdown of cases per defender in Oklahoma, estimated caseloads for the next fiscal year, and how these numbers compare with districts around the country.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

The agreement provides \$19,108,000 for Fees of Jurors and Commissioners.

COURT SECURITY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$892,032,000 for Court Security.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED
STATES COURTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$106,953,000 for salaries and expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

New Courthouse Consultation.—The agreement encourages the AO to consult with the Chief Judge of the Colorado District Court during its ongoing analysis of the need for a new courthouse in Colorado Springs. That consultation should be inclusive of any recommendations supporting the seating of an Article III judge in that location.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$35,121,000 for salaries and expenses of the Federal Judicial Center.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$22,677,000 for salaries and expenses of the United States Sentencing Commission.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement includes the following administrative provisions:

Section 301 makes funds appropriated for salaries and expenses available for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

Section 302 provides transfer authority among Judiciary appropriations.

Section 303 permits not more than \$11,000 to be used for official reception and representation expenses of the Judicial Conference.

Section 304 extends through fiscal year 2026 the delegation of authority to the Judiciary for contracts for repairs of less than \$100,000.

Section 305 continues a pilot program where the United States Marshals Service provides perimeter security services at selected courthouses.

TITLE IV
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
FEDERAL FUNDS

Death with Dignity.—Congress has expressly forbidden the use of Federal funding for purposes related to assisted suicide under the Assisted Suicide Funding Restriction Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-12). As such, the agreement directs that the Chief Financial Officer for the District of Columbia shall submit an annual report to the Committees to certify that no Federal funds are used to implement D.C. Law 21-182 in the District of Columbia in contravention of existing law.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR RESIDENT TUITION
SUPPORT

The agreement provides \$40,000,000 for District of Columbia resident tuition support.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR EMERGENCY PLANNING
AND SECURITY COSTS IN THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA

The agreement provides \$90,000,000 for emergency planning and security costs in

the District of Columbia to remain available until expended.

Marijuana Dispensary Proximity to Schools.—The agreement reminds the District of Columbia that the distribution, manufacturing, and sale of marijuana remains illegal under Federal law, which includes enhanced penalties for such distribution within one thousand feet of a public or private elementary, vocational, or secondary school or public or private college, junior college, or university, or a playground, among other real property where children frequent.

Safe DC.—As the Federal capital city, Washington, D.C. should showcase beautiful, clean, and safe public spaces. America's capital must be a place in which residents, commuters, and tourists feel safe at all hours, including on public transit. The District of Columbia hosts Federal events such as Presidential inaugurations, foreign dignitary visits, and military parades. It is also home to many first Amendment activities.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

The agreement provides \$292,068,000 for the District of Columbia courts, of which \$15,747,000 is for the D.C. Court of Appeals, \$149,349,000 is for the Superior Court, \$97,720,000 is for the D.C. Court System, and \$29,252,000 is for capital improvements to courthouse facilities.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR DEFENDER SERVICES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

The agreement provides \$46,005,000 for defender services in the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The agreement provides \$287,017,000 for court services and offender supervision in the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE

The agreement provides \$53,629,000 for public defender services in the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL

The agreement provides \$3,451,000 for the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR JUDICIAL COMMISSIONS

The agreement provides \$630,000 for Judicial Commissions. Within the amount provided, \$330,000 is for the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure and \$300,000 is for the Judicial Nomination Commission.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

The agreement provides \$52,500,000 for school improvement in the District of Columbia to be distributed in accordance with the provisions of the Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act (SOAR Act). These funds are allocated as follows: \$17,500,000 for District of Columbia Public Schools, \$17,500,000 for Public Charter Schools, and \$17,500,000 for Opportunity Scholarships. The Committees note the importance of a rigorous evaluation of the SOAR program.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD

The agreement provides \$600,000 for the Major General David F. Wherley, Jr. District of Columbia National Guard Retention and College Access Program.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR TESTING AND TREATMENT OF HIV/AIDS

The agreement provides \$4,000,000 for HIV/AIDS testing and treatment.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

The agreement provides \$8,000,000 for the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

The agreement provides authority for the District of Columbia to spend its local funds in accordance with the Fiscal Year 2026 Budget Request Act of 2025.

TITLE V

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$3,430,000 for the Administrative Conference of the United States.

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$365,000,000 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC).

Data Security.—The agreement directs the CFTC to brief the Committees within 180 days of enactment of this act on the policies and procedures in place regarding the accessing and collection of algorithmic trading source code or other similar intellectual property. This briefing shall detail the specific guidelines: the CFTC has in place for the approval of requests by CFTC staff for such access; and how the CFTC stores and shares this data securely with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$150,975,000 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC). Within the amount provided, \$2,500,000 is available until expended for the pool and spa safety grants program established by the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act and \$2,000,000 is available until expended to carry out the program, including administrative costs, authorized by section 204 of the Nicholas and Zachary Burt Memorial Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act of 2022.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

Section 501 prohibits the use of Federal funds in fiscal year 2026 for the adoption or implementation of the proposed rule on ROVs until a study by the National Academy of Sciences is completed.

Section 502 prohibits the CPSC from promulgating, implementing, administering, or enforcing any regulation to ban gas stoves as a class of products.

COUNCIL OF THE INSPECTORS GENERAL ON INTEGRITY AND EFFICIENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$5,450,000 for the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

Early Warning Fraud Detection.—The agreement directs the Pandemic Response Accountability Committee (PRAC), within 270 days of enactment of this act, to issue a report to the Committees, the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs describing additional savings to be achieved through the creation of an early warning fraud detection program to support federal and state agencies and Offices of Inspectors General in their efforts to detect and mitigate waste, fraud, abuse, and other improper payments and awards. The report should also describe the PRAC's ability to leverage artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning models and network analysis to identify anomalies or issues not otherwise detected or identified in the early warning fraud detection program.

ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$23,860,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Election Assistance Commission (EAC), of which \$1,500,000 shall be made available to the National Institute of Standards and Technology for election reform activities.

Election Resources.—The agreement encourages the EAC to conduct a study on what would be needed to produce comprehensive information on the scope of election funding needs, as reported by local election administrators, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act. The study should describe any challenges in further ascertaining the funding needs of local election administrators.

ELECTION SECURITY GRANTS

The agreement provides \$45,000,000 to the EAC to make payments to states for activities to improve the administration of elections for Federal office, including to enhance election technology and make election security improvements, as authorized under sections 101, 103, and 104 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-252).

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$416,112,000 for salaries and expenses of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). The agreement provides that \$416,112,000 be derived from offsetting collections, resulting in no net appropriation.

Broadband Map Accuracy.—The agreement directs the FCC to review the challenge processes it has implemented pursuant to Section 802(b)(5)(A) to ensure that these are properly calibrated to identify errors within the location Fabric and identify errors or overstatements of coverage made by Internet service providers (ISPs) reporting on the Broadband Service Location (BSL) to which they claim to offer broadband. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the FCC shall brief the Committees on the findings of this review.

Broadband Funding Map.—The agreement directs the FCC to brief the Committees, no less than 90 days after the enactment of this act, with a comprehensive update on the measures the FCC has taken to coordinate with relevant Federal agencies and populate the Broadband Funding Map with the required data pursuant to Section 60105 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58). In the briefing, the FCC shall identify the extent to which each Federal agency is currently submitting the data necessary to populate the map in a timely manner and any challenges with incomplete data availability or accessibility.

Rip and Replace Report.—The agreement directs the FCC to provide a briefing to the Committees on the status of current Chinese technology and equipment eligible for the Rip and Replace program, including information on the number of at-risk networks, the number of grant requests outstanding, and key security vulnerabilities the FCC has identified through the program within 60 days of enactment of this act.

5G Fund.—In lieu of the House language, the agreement encourages the FCC to consider mobile 5G connectivity nationwide as well as changes in technology and service within the 5G framework when allocating resources in the Universal Service Fund (USF).

BEAD and 5G.—The agreement directs the FCC not to modify, amend, or change the rules or regulations of the FCC for universal service high-cost support for competitive eligible telecommunications carriers until it has consulted with National Telecommunications Information Administration (NTIA)

regarding awards from the Broadband Equity and Development (BEAD) program.

Robocalls.—The agreement directs the FCC to prioritize resources to combat illegal robocalling and caller ID spoofing.

Pirate Radio Operators.—The agreement encourages the FCC to continue prioritizing pirate radio enforcement and directs the FCC to update the Committees on additional enforcement actions taken during the fiscal year.

Contraband Cell Phones.—The agreement directs the FCC to brief the Committees within 90 days of enactment of this act on the legal, technical, or operational challenges surrounding GN Docket No. 13-111 and any related dockets.

Tribal E-Rate.—The agreement supports increasing access to the E-Rate programs for Tribal communities to include Tribal Essential Community-Serving Institutions as eligible for E-Rate funding. Because Tribal Essential Community-Serving Institutions have not been eligible since the creation of E-Rate in 1996, Tribes have historically missed out on being eligible for this critical Federal program. Not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, the FCC is directed to brief the Committees on the status of this issue.

9-8-8.—Congress commends efforts by the FCC to improve access to the 9-8-8 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline by issuing a final rule on georouting calls. Within 60 days of enactment of this act, the FCC shall brief the Committees on approaches to ensure each provider of commercial mobile services transmits all calls and text messages made or sent to 9-8-8, including a call or text message that originates from a nonservice-initiated handset, and that Multi-Line telephone systems can directly initiate a call to 9-8-8.

Artificial Intelligence (AI)-Generated Robocalls.—Congress commends the FCC for adopting a declaratory ruling effectively banning the use of AI-generated robocalls, but remains concerned that rapidly developing AI technology is becoming dangerously harder to detect. The agreement directs the FCC, within 60 days of enactment of this act, to brief the Committees on illegal AI-generated robocalls.

FCC Baseline Report.—Pursuant to section 608 of this act, the agreement directs the FCC to submit a baseline report not later than 60 days after the enactment of this act and directs the FCC to consult with the Committees not later than 30 days after the enactment of this act on the form and content of such report.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Section 510 extends an exemption from the Antideficiency Act for the USF.

Section 511 prohibits the FCC from changing rules governing the USF regarding single connection or primary line restrictions.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The agreement provides a transfer of \$48,500,000 to fund the Office of Inspector General (OIG) for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The OIG's appropriations are derived from the Deposit Insurance Fund and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation Resolution Fund.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$80,857,000 for salaries and expenses of the Federal Election Commission.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$29,500,000 for the Federal Labor Relations Authority.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$383,600,000 for salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). This appropriation is partially offset by premerger filing and Tele-marketing Sales Rule fees estimated at \$310,000,000 and \$15,000,000, respectively.

Contact Lenses.—The agreement directs the FTC to brief the Committees not later than 90 days after enactment of this act on its plans to reevaluate the Contact Lens Rule and protect patients from the potential health risks of non-compliant automated telephone verification such as the substitution of lenses not prescribed by a patient's doctor.

Financial Scams and Frauds.—The agreement encourages the FTC to continue its collaboration and coordination with usa.gov and mymoney.gov and develop a centralized and comprehensive online resource page for victims of financial scams and frauds, which includes links to www.ReportFraud.ftc.gov, as well as information about recovery steps and best practices after being scammed.

Researcher Data Access.—The agreement directs the FTC to work with other Federal agency partners to convene stakeholder best practices and codes of conduct for the sharing of data with independent researchers to study platform behavior while protecting the privacy of user information and the types of research and data access that would best inform the FTC's work.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Continued Presence of IT Products Developed by the People's Republic of China.—Congress is concerned about the continued presence of IT products from companies with ties to the People's Republic of China on General Services Administration (GSA) Multiple Award Schedules. According to GSA Inspector General reports published in 2023 and 2024, GSA has sold products on the Schedules that have been banned outright by the U.S. government. Therefore, the agreement directs GSA to conduct an audit and submit a report to the Committees within 180 days of enactment that includes a detailed accounting of all IT equipment from the Schedules that has been prohibited under Sec. 889 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232), placed on the Department of Defense list of Chinese military companies operating in the U.S. pursuant to Section 1260H of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, or identified as a threat to national security by DOD IG-2019-106.

Deferred Maintenance.—Congress is concerned that deferred maintenance costs on federal real property are rising at an unsustainable rate. Congress recognizes that by selling federal real property the federal government can save taxpayer dollars but the process for disposing of federal real property is burdensome and bureaucratic. The agreement directs GSA to conduct a study on the administrative and regulatory burdens to the disposal process for federal real property with high levels of deferred maintenance and report back findings to the Committees.

Accessible Federal Technology.—The agreement recognizes a need to ensure that technology at Federal departments and agencies is accessible for people with disabilities, as required by Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. As the Nation's population ages, there will be more people with disabilities who rely on accessibility tools to access government resources. This underscores the importance of making Federal websites, apps, kiosks, and other technology accessible in the coming decades. Congress therefore appropriates up to \$1,400,000 for its Office of

Technology Policy and Initiatives, under its Office of Government-wide Policy (OGP). Through that office, GSA shall continue to develop tools and training, and provide technical assistance, to help agencies comply with Federal law. It shall also continue to provide valuable data to Congress by conducting an annual, Federal-wide assessment on Section 508 compliance.

Classical Federal Buildings.—The agreement recognizes that Federal public buildings should be visibly identifiable as civic buildings and reflect regional, traditional, and classical architectural heritage. Public architecture should uplift and beautify public spaces, respect regional traditions, and ennoble our system of self government. Congress believes this is best achieved by designing Federal buildings in classical or traditional architectural styles. The agreement encourages the GSA to incorporate classical and traditional architecture in the planning and design of future Federal buildings.

Dirksen Courthouse.—The Dirksen Courthouse in Chicago is adjacent to vacant federally-owned buildings that are in critical disrepair. Funding has been provided to GSA for the demolition of these properties, as previous proposals for the private redevelopment of the properties raised significant concerns about increased security risks to the courthouse and Federal agencies located in the courthouse complex. GSA is commended for efforts to involve stakeholders in discussion to address the vacant federally-owned State Street properties that are in disrepair and pose security risks to the adjacent Dirksen Courthouse in Chicago. The agreement reminds GSA that they are expected to continue to provide advance notice to and consult with the Committees before taking any actions with respect to these properties.

Five-Year Plan.—The agreement reminds GSA that the Committees expect to receive an updated Five-Year Plan submitted annually with the GSA congressional budget justification, per statute.

GSA Childcare Facilities.—The agreement directs GSA to provide a report to the Committees within 180 days on the status and operations of childcare centers located in GSA-managed facilities. These reports will include (1) the current number and location of operational centers; (2) accreditation status and cost-sharing arrangements; (3) the impact of recent staffing reductions on program oversight, quality, and accessibility; and (4) expenditures spent and/or saved related to childcare oversight and facility upgrades.

Improving Constituent Service Experiences Through AI.—Congress recognizes the importance of improving customer satisfaction for constituents seeking information about benefits and government resources. The agreement encourages the GSA to work with Federal agencies to develop improved customer experiences when interfacing with their government websites. This should include hiring full-time technical experts with relevant experience and the employment of best practices for effective government website rollouts, cybersecurity and data privacy, accessibility, and regular user testing and feedback.

Odell Horton Federal Building.—The agreement directs the GSA to initiate the feasibility study on the Odell Horton Federal Building in the City of Memphis prior to the end of the calendar year. The agreement provided \$1,500,000 in this act for that purpose and expects the project will receive priority consideration.

Plum Island Closure and Sale.—The agreement directs GSA to coordinate expeditiously with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on efforts to remediate and transfer ownership of Plum Island. GSA is

directed to provide the Committees with a briefing on the status of the Plum Island Closure and Sale project and GSA’s coordination with DHS on the project within 180 days of enactment.

Santa Teresa Land Port of Entry (STLPOE).—The agreement recognizes that land ports of entry along the southwest border have a significant role in facilitating increased international trade and interdicting fentanyl seized by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). Congress also acknowledges that the GSA’s findings in its completed feasibility study for the expansion and modernization of the STLPOE would dramatically increase its capacity to facilitate increased international trade and interdict fentanyl seized by CBP. Furthermore, Congress acknowledges the prioritization of STLPOE’s modernization in CBP’s report to the Congress, pursuant to the Fiscal Year 2024 Homeland Security Subcommittee’s Explanatory Statement. Therefore, the agreement provides no less than \$1,500,000 for the completion of the project design study and environmental impact statement for the modernization and expansion of STLPOE.

The National Archives at Seattle.—The agreement recognizes that the Federal Archives and Records Center at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)’s Sand Point facility, which is in disrepair, houses invaluable and significant Territorial, Native American, archival and Federal records for Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and outlying areas. The Federal records stored at the Sand Point facility hold significant value to individuals and organizations, including Indian Tribes and Alaska Native organizations, State agencies, higher education institutions, researchers, scientists, students, and individuals. GSA is directed to continue to provide advance notice to and consult with the Committees regarding the overall project Tribes and Alaska Native organizations, State agencies, higher education institutions, researchers, scientists, students, and individuals. GSA is directed to continue to provide advance notice to and consult with the Committees regarding the overall project schedules and critical milestones for repair projects at the Sand Point facility, and before any actions requiring the movement of records. Further, the agreement directs GSA, in consultation with NARA, to continue consultation with impacted State and Tribal governments on the analysis and design of a future construction project for a long-term records storage facility in the Seattle, Washington region.

The National Archives at Seattle: Basic Repairs.—The agreement notes the GSA budget request for the existing NARA facility in Seattle requiring not less than \$3,000,000 for necessary Basic repairs to the existing building. It is the expectation of Congress that this project will be completed within the funding provided.

REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides resources from the GSA Federal Buildings Fund totaling \$9,686,761,000.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION

The agreement provides \$165,661,000 for construction and acquisition:

State	Description	Amount
CT	Hartford, U.S. Courthouse	\$10,000,000
PR	San Juan, Clemente Ruiz-Nazario U.S. Courthouse and Federico Degetau Federal Building	20,000,000
TN	Chattanooga, U.S. Courthouse	43,500,000
TN	Memphis, Odell Horton Federal Building	1,500,000
WA	Seattle, National Archives Replacement Facility	30,000,000
.....	Environmental Remediation	60,661,000

Innovative Wood Products.—The agreement supports the GSA in investing and using bio-based materials, including domestically produced innovative wood products and mass timber. The agreement supports the implementation and utilization of bio-based materials in Federal building construction.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

The agreement provides \$933,553,000 for repairs and alterations:

Major Repairs and Alterations	\$239,000,000
Basic Repairs and Alterations	479,000,000
Special Emphasis Programs	215,553,000

RENTAL OF SPACE

The agreement provides \$5,574,593,000 for rental of space.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

The agreement provides \$3,012,954,000 for building operations.

Lifesaving Safety Stations.—The agreement directs GSA, in consultation with Department of Health and Human Services, to continue to work in coordination with relevant Federal agencies and provide them with any necessary additional guidance that will aid in the deployment of lifesaving Safety Stations to implement an automated external defibrillator, opioid reversal agents, and hemorrhagic control program.

Preventing Procurement From Foreign Entities of Concern.—The agreement directs GSA not to enter into a contract with or award Federal financial assistance to a “foreign entity of concern” as defined by section 9901(6) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (15 U.S.C. 4651(8)) consistent with 15 CFR §231.104 that manufactures solar modules as defined by 26 U.S.C. §45X 3(c)(3)(B)(v). Additionally, GSA should preference procurement of electricity from solar modules manufactured with domestic content.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

GOVERNMENT-WIDE POLICY

The agreement provides \$64,000,000 for GSA government-wide policy activities.

OPERATING EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$48,000,000 for operating expenses.

COVS Act.—Congress is encouraged that GSA’s Utilization and Disposal (U&D) Program is beginning the process of analyzing how it can best support the requirements of the Computers for Veterans and Students Act (COVS Act). The agreement encourages GSA to act expediently to ensure that U&D can meet the requirements under the act and provide refurbished computers to veterans and disadvantaged persons to bridge the digital divide.

CIVILIAN BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS

The agreement provides \$10,248,000 for the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals.

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Account (\$)	Requestor(s)
AK	General Services Administration (GSA)	Anchorage Federal Building Roof	General Services Administration	2,500,000	Murkowski
AK	General Services Administration (GSA)	Juneau Federal Building Repairs	General Services Administration	2,232,000	Murkowski

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The agreement provides \$73,837,000 for the Office of Inspector General.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

The agreement provides \$5,353,000 for allowances and office staff for former Presidents.

FEDERAL CITIZEN SERVICES FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$70,000,000 for deposit into the Federal Citizen Services Fund and authorizes use of appropriations, revenues, and collections in the Fund in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$150,000,000.

Briefing.—Congress welcomes efforts to increase federal agencies’ access to secure cloud computing products and services. To that end, Congress appreciates efforts to improve the Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP), including the recently announced FedRAMP 20x effort. However, Congress remains concerned about a lack of detail from GSA. Therefore, the agreement directs GSA to provide a briefing to the Committees on the implementation plan for FedRAMP 20x within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION FUND

The agreement provides \$5,000,000 for the Technology Modernization Fund.

ASSET PROCEEDS AND SPACE MANAGEMENT FUND

The agreement provides \$143,328,000 for the Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Section 520 specifies that funds are available for hire of motor vehicles.

Section 521 authorizes transfers within the Federal Buildings Fund, with advance approval of the Committees.

Section 522 requires transmittal of a fiscal year 2027 request for courthouse construction that meets design guide standards, reflects the priorities in the Judicial Conference’s 5-year construction plan, and includes a standardized courtroom utilization study.

Section 523 specifies that funds in this Act may not be used to increase the amount of occupiable space or provide services such as cleaning or security for any agency that does not pay the rental charges assessed by GSA.

Section 524 permits GSA to pay certain construction-related claims against the Federal Government from savings achieved in other projects.

Section 525 requires that the delineated area of procurement for leased space match the approved prospectus, unless the Administrator provides an explanatory statement to the appropriate Congressional committees.

Section 526 requires a spending plan for the Federal Citizen Services Fund.

Section 527 provides funds for initiatives related to repairs and alterations, to be awarded as follows:

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Account (\$)	Requestor(s)
AL	General Services Administration (GSA)	Dothan Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse	United States Courts for the Middle District of Alabama	5,000,000	Britt
AL	General Services Administration (GSA)	Hugo L. Black U.S. Courthouse	U.S. District Court—Northern District of Alabama	4,000,000	Britt
DE	General Services Administration (GSA)	Capital Improvements and Safety Upgrades—J. Caleb Boggs Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse	General Services Administration	3,014,000	Coons
GA	General Services Administration (GSA)	Improvements to Richard B. Russell Building in Atlanta, Georgia	General Services Administration	1,580,000	Ossoff, Warnock
MS	General Services Administration (GSA)	Colmer Building—Exterior Tuckpoint and Caulking	William M. Colmer Federal Building & U.S. Courthouse	1,088,000	Hyde-Smith
MS	General Services Administration (GSA)	Lightning Protection System—Russell Courthouse	Dan M. Russell Jr. United States Courthouse	3,448,000	Hyde-Smith
SD	General Services Administration (GSA)	Sallyport at Pierre Federal Building	General Services Administration	750,000	Rounds

HARRY S TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$2,970,000 for payment to the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation Trust Fund.

Eliminating Ideological Bias.—Congress is aware of concerns regarding ideological bias in the selection process of Truman Scholars. The agreement directs the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation (the Foundation), not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, to provide a report to the Committees on the Foundation's policies and procedures to ensure the application process is free of political or ideological bias. The report shall also include specific steps the Foundation is taking to attract more candidates from across the ideological spectrum.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$51,480,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Merit Systems Protection Board. Within the amount provided, \$49,135,000 is a direct appropriation and \$2,345,000 is a transfer from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund to adjudicate retirement appeals.

MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL
FOUNDATION
MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL
TRUST FUND
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$1,582,000 for payment to the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND

The agreement provides \$3,862,000 for payment to the Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS
ADMINISTRATION
OPERATING EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$421,000,000 for the operating expenses of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

Alaskan Records.—The agreement directs NARA to submit a report to the Committees no later than 180 days after enactment of this act that summarizes the consultations that have occurred, the result of those consultations, a list of records that have been digitized and posted online to date, and a timeline for completing the digitization within one year or, if complete digitization exceeds one year, then documentation for the reasons additional time will be necessary.

Missing Armed Forces and Civilian Personnel Records.—The agreement notes that since the beginning of World War II, the fates of roughly 80,000 uniformed and civilian personnel remain unknown. The families of these Americans lack the closure that comes from knowing how their loved ones paid the last full measure defending the United States. The agreement directs NARA to provide a briefing to the Committees on the process of acquiring such records within 45 days of enactment of this act. Congress encourages NARA to work with the Departments of Defense and State to secure the missing records of military service members.

The National Archives at Seattle.—Congress appreciates NARA's efforts to work with GSA and consult with impacted State and Tribal governments to ensure Federal records at the Sand Point facility are stored at a future long-term records storage facility in the Seattle, Washington region. The agreement directs NARA to provide advance notice to and consult with the Committees before taking any action with respect to the permanent relocation of archival records from the Sand Point facility.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The agreement provides \$5,920,000 for the Office of Inspector General.

REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

The agreement provides \$8,000,000 for the repair, alteration, and improvement of archives facilities and museum exhibits, related equipment for public spaces, and to provide adequate storage for holdings to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND
RECORDS COMMISSION GRANTS PROGRAM

The agreement provides \$5,000,000 for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission grants program.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—NATIONAL
ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

Section 530 is a provision providing funds for initiatives related to preserving and publishing of historical records, including the construction of exhibits, to be awarded as follows:

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Amount (\$)	Requestor(s)
AK	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Arctic Digital Library Project	Alaska Library Network	100,000	Murkowski
AK	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Voices Across Generations: A Native Alaska Audio Preservation Project	Alaska Music Archives	285,000	Murkowski
AK	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Voices of Our Ancestors: Preserving Elders' Knowledge	Wrangell Cooperative Association	130,000	Murkowski
CO	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	History Preservation and Education	University of Colorado Colorado Springs	348,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
GA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Supporting the Preservation and Public Accessibility of United States Military History in Columbus, Georgia	Columbus State University	175,000	Ossoff, Warnock
HI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Bishop Museum Digitization	Bishop Museum	1,581,000	Hirono, Schatz
IL	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitization Initiative	Eureka College	200,000	Durbin
IL	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitization Initiative	Galena-Jo Daviess County Historical Society	300,000	Durbin
KS	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitizing and Preserving Senator Bob Dole's Archives	Robert J. Dole Institute of Politics	5,292,000	Moran

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Amount (\$)	Requestor(s)
LA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Los Isleños Cultural and Coastal Museum and Community Archive	Nunez Community College	883,000	Cassidy
LA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Louisiana Humanities Disaster Preparedness and Preservation Program	Louisiana Endowment for the Humanities	750,000	Kennedy
ME	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Northeast Indigenous Archaeology and Heritage Science Center Record Digitization	University of Maine System	750,000	Collins, King
MI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digital Preservation of the Lansing Labor News Newspaper	Michigan State University	210,000	Peters, Slotkin
MI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	In Their Own Words: Collecting, Preserving and Celebrating Detroiters' Oral Histories	Detroit Historical Society	125,000	Slotkin
NJ	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Documenting America250—Education Portal & Programming for the Foundations of Freedom in New Jersey	Harriet Tubman Museum of Cape May	1,000,000	Booker, Kim
NV	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	University of Nevada, Reno—Repository of Tribal Cultural Artifacts	University of Nevada Reno	442,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
NV	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Desert Research Institute—Southern Nevada Historic Preservation Project	The Desert Research Institute	558,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
NY	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Conducting oral histories	Jazz at Lincoln Center Inc.	200,000	Schumer
NY	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Long Island Studies Institute	Hofstra University	459,000	Schumer
PA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitizing the Battle of Homestead Foundation Labor History Archives	Battle of Homestead Foundation	174,000	Fetterman
RI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Preservation and Digitization of RIBHS Collections	Rhode Island Black Heritage Society	200,000	Reed
VA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Exploring America's Routes	America's Routes	57,000	Kaine, Warner
WI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Oneida Language Documentation, Resource Development, and Community Outreach Program	Skanikulat, Inc.	125,000	Baldwin

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN
FUND

The agreement provides \$3,465,000 for the Community Development Revolving Loan Fund (CDRLF).

CDRLF Oversight.—To ensure proper oversight capabilities are in place for CDRLF grant and loan recipients, the agreement directs the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) to brief the Committees within 90 days of enactment of this Act on how the program is overseen, including how the NCUA ensures grant and loan dollars are used according to the rules of the program.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$23,037,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Government Ethics.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF TRUST FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$382,140,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM). Within the amount provided, \$167,535,000 is a direct appropriation and \$214,605,000 is a transfer from OPM trust funds.

Contracting.—The agreement directs OPM to notify the Committees at least two days prior to issuing any sole source contracts to support OPM's activities or any competitive contracts issued valued at \$2,000,000 or more.

Area of Application Criteria.—The agreement directs OPM to provide a report to the Committees within 90 days of enactment of this Act on how eligibility criteria are determined, how often it is reviewed, how employment interchange rates currently attempt to account for remote workers, and how the increase in remote work impacts locality pay determinations.

Identity Protection Coverage.—The agreement directs OPM to provide a briefing to

the Committees within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the remaining budget authority in OPM's Revolving Fund for providing this service and the anticipated costs of extending the service for an additional five years.

Postal Service Health Benefits (PSHB).—The PSHB Program was established within the Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) Program by the Postal Service Reform Act of 2022. The program serves 1.7 million postal employees, retirees, and their families. The Committees have appropriated more than \$50,000,000 over the past two fiscal years to support successful implementation. The agreement directs OPM to provide the Committees with updates quarterly on the implementation of the PSHB Program, including any gaps in OPM's capacity to successfully implement the program.

Federal Workforce.—The agreement directs OPM to make publicly available, not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the full number of federal civilian employees on payroll as of January 19, 2025, September 30, 2025, and enactment of this Act including agency, occupation, and duty station, pay and related costs, and which of these federal civilian employees participated in the deferred resignation program.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$36,031,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General. Within the amount provided, \$6,839,000 is a direct appropriation and \$29,192,000 is a transfer from OPM trust funds.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$31,585,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Special Counsel (OSC).

Caseload Reporting.—The agreement directs the OSC to, within 60 days of enactment of

this Act and not later than 45 days after the last day of each fiscal quarter, provide the Committees with a report on new matters received and closed. The report should also include the number of Hatch Act complaints and of whistleblower disclosures received and closed.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT
BOARD
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$13,700,000 for salaries and expenses of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS REFORM BOARD
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$3,605,000 for salaries and expenses of the Public Buildings Reform Board (PBRB).

Sand Point.—The agreement directs the PBRB to refrain from moving forward with a sale of the Sand Point facility until all of its records are digitized and available online or relocated to another facility in the Seattle area.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$2,149,000,000 for the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). All funds are derived from offsetting collections, resulting in no net appropriation.

Technical Expertise in Digital Asset Regulation.—Congress recognizes that effective oversight of digital assets and emerging financial technologies requires a workforce with both legal and technical expertise. The agreement directs the SEC to prioritize the recruitment and retention of staff with experience in blockchain protocols, smart contract engineering, and decentralized finance. This includes hiring engineers, protocol designers, and technologists who have practical experience with blockchain systems. The agreement also encourages the SEC to strengthen internal training and professional

development efforts to ensure staff develop a foundational understanding of digital asset technologies.

Consolidated Audit Trail (CAT) Oversight.—The agreement directs the SEC Inspector General to periodically review its procedures and safeguards to ensure the continued prevention of data breaches with regard to the CAT.

Section 31 User Fee Adjustments.—The agreement directs the SEC to submit to the Committees no later than 30 days after enactment of this act its recommendations of the best time during the fiscal year the fee rate should be set and the best time or times during the fiscal year for an adjustment to the fee rate.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$31,300,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Selective Service System.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$323,118,000 for salaries and expenses of the Small Business Administration (SBA). The agreement includes at least \$12,000,000 for SBA's Office of Credit Risk Management (OCRM) for lender oversight and risk-based reviews. Funding for the Office of General Counsel is provided separately from this amount. OCRM must play a key role in eliminating waste, fraud, and abuse in SBA lending programs and protecting taxpayer losses on loans by ensuring lenders comply with procedures that mitigate the risk of loss under SBA's loan programs.

District and Regional Offices.—The agreement directs the SBA, not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, to submit a report to the Committees detailing the number of FTE, funding obligated, and city and state for each district and regional office during the previous fiscal year; and the number of FTE, funding level, and city and state for the current fiscal year for each district and regional office.

Support for Programs.—The agreement includes robust funding for the Women-Owned Small Business Federal Contract Program and Native American Affairs Outreach Program.

Cybersecurity and IT Oversight at SBA.—The agreement directs the Administrator of the SBA, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, to provide to the Committees and the Committees of jurisdiction in the House and Senate a list of all cybersecurity, software, artificial intelligence, or IT-related projects undertaken the previous fiscal year.

District Office Staffing Levels.—Congress recognizes that operational resources and adequate staffing at district offices are essential to the SBA's mission. District offices offer a critical line of communication and source of advice for small businesses. The agreement encourages the SBA to ensure each State has no fewer than seven full-time equivalent staffers across its district offices and shall speedily fill vacant positions below that level.

Nonprofit Child Care Support.—Congress recognizes the critical role of childcare providers in supporting the economy and workforce and encourages the SBA to allow qualified nonprofit childcare providers access to all SBA loan programs that for-profit childcare providers may utilize. A qualified nonprofit provider must be in compliance with State licensing requirements, operate as a 501(c)3 organization, primarily engage in providing childcare for children from birth through school age including preschool or prekindergarten or care for school-age chil-

dren outside of school hours or schedule, and comply with background checks for each employee and regular volunteer.

Paid Leave Tax Credit Outreach and Awareness.—The agreement directs that, of the funds provided under this heading, not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be used for SBA to educate small businesses about the availability of the Paid Family and Medical Leave tax credit under Section 45S of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) of 1986. In partnership with district offices, the SBA shall conduct outreach which could include targeted communications, education, training, and technical assistance to relevant parties.

Place of Business Requirement.—The agreement notes that Native and other minority-owned businesses have concerns about the effect and practicality of implementing the rule promulgated by the Administrator of the SBA for the SBA 8(a) Business Development Program that proposes to clarify the place of business requirement in 13 CFR 124.501(k). Congress expects the SBA to work closely with its authorizers on this issue.

Succession Planning Toolkit.—The agreement directs the SBA to develop a publicly available online toolkit that can be used by the SBA and its resource partners, including Small Business Development Centers, to guide small business owners through the process of creating a business succession plan, connect owners with relevant resources and provide information on employee ownership options, including Employee Stock Ownership Plans and cooperatives, as a succession planning strategy.

Rural Small Business Assistance.—The agreement directs the SBA within 180 days of enactment of this act, in collaboration with USDA, to submit a report to the Committees, the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate, and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives on the activities undertaken as a result of the memorandum of understanding dated November 20, 2023. The report should include an update on barriers to the SBA programs for cooperatives and opportunities to collaborate on technical assistance, especially with respect to exportation and procurement.

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS
The agreement provides \$330,000,000 for SBA Entrepreneurial Development Programs.

Program	(\$000)
7(i) Technical Assistance Program (Contracting Assistance)	3,800
Cybersecurity for Small Business Pilot Program	3,000
Entrepreneurship Education	2,000
Federal and State Technology (FAST) Partnership Program	9,000
Growth Accelerators	9,000
HUBZone Program	4,000
Microloan Technical Assistance	41,000
National Women's Business Council	1,500
Native American Outreach	5,300
PRIME Technical Assistance	7,000
Regional Innovation Clusters	9,000
SCORE	17,000
Small Business Development Centers (SBDC)	150,000
State Trade Expansion Program (STEP)	20,000
Veterans Outreach	21,400
Women's Business Centers (WBC)	27,000
Total, Entrepreneurial Development Programs	330,000

SBDC Minimum Funding Awards.—The agreement encourages SBA to assess the minimum funding levels awarded to States and U.S. territories through the SBDC Program to ensure adequate resources are provided to meet the demand of each State. The SBA shall provide a report on its recommendations to the Committees within 180 days of enactment of this act.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
The agreement provides \$37,020,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

OFFICE OF ADVOCACY
The agreement provides \$10,109,000 for the Office of Advocacy.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$161,000,000 for the Business Loans Program Account, of which \$3,000,000 is for the Microloan Program and \$158,000,000 is for the authorized expenses of administering the business loans programs.

Small Manufacturers.—The agreement directs SBA to provide a report to the Committees within 180 days of enactment of this act on ways to increase access to SBA business loans for small U.S. manufacturers.

Small Business Investment Company Collaboration.—The agreement directs SBA to continue its collaborative effort with the Securities and Exchange Commission to ensure effective oversight of Small Business Investment Companies (SBICs) and the protection of SBIC investors.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$282,000,000 for the Disaster Loans Program, of which \$250,000,000 is designated as being for disaster relief for major disasters and \$32,000,000 is provided for the authorized expenses of administering SBA-declared disasters.

Budget Formulation and Forecasting.—The agreement directs the Administrator of the SBA, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, to submit to the Committees and the Committees of jurisdiction in the House and Senate a report detailing corrections the SBA has made and will make to improve forecasting, data quality, and budget assumptions relating to budget submissions relating to amounts made available for the cost of SBA disaster loans.

Disaster Declarations.—The agreement directs the SBA to publish each month in the Federal Register a list of all requests, for the current fiscal year, from States or Governors to the Administrator to certify or declare an SBA or administrative disaster as defined in 15 USC 636(b)(2)(C) and a list of all requests from States or Governors for certification to qualify for financial assistance to respond to economic injury caused by a disaster made under 15 USC 636(b)(2)(E), such list shall include the name of the State making the request, the date and nature of the disaster, the date the request was received from the State, and the approval status. If a request has been outstanding for 30 or more days without approval, the SBA is directed to list the reason for not approving the request.

Low-Snow Assistance.—Congress recognizes the prominent role that the SBA plays in providing Federal resources to small businesses during ongoing Federal drought disaster declarations. Congress further acknowledges the work and relief the SBA has provided to these small businesses, particularly through the issuance of Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL). However, Congress is concerned that small businesses that experience drought conditions in the form of warm winters and low to no snow accumulation have—at times—not been eligible for certain SBA assistance programs, including the EIDL program and disaster assistance. As such, the agreement directs the SBA to provide a report on work the agency is already doing to address concerns for small businesses experiencing low snow accumulation (or below average snowfalls), but not qualifying for EIDL and recommend additional ways to provide funding to small businesses seeking Federal relief because of low to no snow and warm winters. Further, the Government Accountability Office is directed to review and provide a report to the Committees within 120 days of enactment of this act on recommendations for the SBA

and Congress to consider so that small businesses impacted by low to no snow accumulation and warm winters can seek and receive suitable Federal relief.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 540 provides transfer authority and availability of funds.

Section 541 authorizes the transfer of funding available under the SBA “Salaries and Expenses” and “Business Loans Program Ac-

count” appropriations into the SBA Information Technology System Modernization and Working Capital Fund.

Section 542 provides funds for initiatives related to small business development and entrepreneurship, including programmatic, construction, and acquisition activities, to be awarded as follows:

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Amount (\$)	Requestor(s)
AK	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Set Up Shop: Empowering Entrepreneurs in Underserved Communities	Anchorage Community Land Trust (ACLT)	200,000	Murkowski
AL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Athens State University LaunchBox	Athens State University	205,000	Britt
AL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	University of North Alabama Center for Innovation	University of North Alabama	5,000,000	Britt
AZ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	City of Phoenix Start-Up Commercialization Accelerator	City of Phoenix	925,000	Gallego, Kelly
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Contract Ready LA	City of Los Angeles	1,000,000	Padilla
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	County of Santa Clara—Small Business Resource at the Vietnamese American Services Center	County of Santa Clara	1,000,000	Padilla, Schiff
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Statewide Collaboration on Resource Navigation and Education	Good Business Colorado	903,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Health Focused Small Business Accelerator	Exponential Impact	256,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Small Business Software Procurement	Startup Colorado	493,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Arts Council of Greater New Haven for Skillbox: Artists as Small Business Initiative	Arts Council of Greater New Haven	194,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Entrepreneurial Center at CT State Northwestern for Small Business Programming	CT State Northwestern	1,740,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Entrepreneurial Skill Building	Black Business Alliance	1,000,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	KNOX, Inc. for Urban Farmer Small Business Training	KNOX, Inc.	194,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	UConn Small Business Development Center for Digital Transformation of Connecticut Small Businesses	University of Connecticut Small Business Development Center	885,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Agricultural Business Programming	University of Delaware	494,000	Blunt Rochester, Coons
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Training and Assistance	La Plaza Delaware	300,000	Blunt Rochester, Coons
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Technical Assistance for Local Small Real Estate Development Businesses	Cinnaire Lending Corporation	206,000	Blunt Rochester, Coons
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Empowering Small Businesses: Strategies for Growth and Sustainability	Greater Wealth Works, Inc.	250,000	Ossoff, Warnock
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Expanding Entrepreneurship for Georgians with Disabilities	Synergies Work, Inc.	475,000	Ossoff
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Expanding Entrepreneurship in Gwinnett County, Georgia	Gwinnett County Public Library Foundation, Inc.	334,000	Ossoff
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	GCSU Bobcat Business Incubator	Georgia College and State University	313,000	Warnock
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Greater Georgia Mobile Tech Unit	Greater Georgia Black Chamber of Commerce	200,000	Warnock
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Increasing Small Business Readiness in Federal Contracting	Georgia Hispanic Chamber of Commerce Business Development Center	189,000	Ossoff, Warnock
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Madison Village for Advanced Entrepreneurship	Madison Village for Advanced Entrepreneurship	400,000	Warnock
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Northeast Georgia Gateway for Business Momentum	Northeast Georgia Black Chamber of Commerce	64,000	Warnock
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	OU Entrepreneurship and Innovation Center's Entrepreneurship Empowerment Zone	Oglethorpe University, Inc.	105,000	Ossoff, Warnock
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Small Business Impact Initiative	GABCC Foundation	500,000	Ossoff
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Federal Contracting Support	University of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc.	500,000	Ossoff
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Incubator and Creative Makerspace	Athens Regional Library System	198,000	Ossoff
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Supporting Veteran Small Businesses and Entrepreneurs in Clayton County, Georgia	Library Foundation of Clayton County, Inc.	300,000	Ossoff

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Amount (\$)	Requestor(s)
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Supporting Veterans Transitioning to Entrepreneurship	ATLVets, Inc.	223,000	Ossoff
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Hawaii Innovation Center Hilo (Renovation)	University of Hawaii	1,000,000	Hirono
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Kauai Technology Hub	Kaua'i Economic Development Board	124,000	Schatz
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Kunia Farmer Service Center	Oahu Resource Conservation and Development Council	904,000	Schatz
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Oahu Small Business Development Initiative	Office of Economic Revitalization	404,000	Schatz
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Comprehensive Small Business Programming Support	Chicago's Sunshine Enterprises, Inc.	550,000	Duckworth
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Entrepreneur & Business Center Initiative	Joliet Junior College	800,000	Durbin
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Entrepreneurship Center	Chicago Urban League	513,000	Durbin
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Development Initiative	John Wood Community College	400,000	Durbin
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Educational Initiative	Rock Valley College	800,000	Durbin
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	The Aux Evanston: A Small Business Start Up Center	The Growing Season	450,000	Duckworth
KS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Advanced Manufacturing Innovation Lab	Fort Hays Tech Northwest	1,744,000	Moran
LA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Greater New Orleans Food and Beverage Incubator	Jefferson Parish Economic Development & Port District (JEDCO)	3,650,000	Cassidy, Kennedy
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Local Small Business Development and Ecosystem Building	Black Economic Council of Massachusetts	700,000	Markey, Warren
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Regional Community Supported Agriculture	Eastie Farm	1,000,000	Markey, Warren
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Venture Studio for Small Businesses in Western MA	WMLBS, Inc dba Living Local	300,000	Markey, Warren
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Expanding the Family Child Care Pipeline	Maryland Family Network	770,000	Van Hollen
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	FSC First Level Up Program	Prince George's Financial Services Corporation dba FSC First	244,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Kingdom Cares Economic Empowerment and Innovation Center	Kingdom Global Community Development Corporation	1,000,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Veteran Institute for Procurement (VIP)	Montgomery County Chamber Community Foundation	2,000,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Child Care Business Lab	Coastal Enterprises, Inc.	400,000	King
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Maine Entrepreneurship Accelerator	MaineStream Finance	225,000	King
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	SMCC Education and Training Accelerator Lab	Southern Maine Community College	2,237,000	Collins
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Operational Support for Northern Initiatives	Northern Great Lakes Initiatives (dba Northern Initiatives)	500,000	Slotkin
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Supporting the Success of Detroit Small Business Owners	Invest Detroit Foundation	375,000	Slotkin
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Supporting Wayne County Small Businesses	Wayne State University	1,000,000	Peters, Slotkin
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Westside Service Center Renovation Initiative	City of Grand Rapids	1,803,000	Peters
MN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Accelerating Small Business Growth in Greater Minnesota	Latino Economic Development Center	500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
MN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Business Technical Assistance Program	Rondo Community Land Trust	690,000	Klobuchar, Smith
MN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Measuring and Addressing Small Business Financial Health in Underinvested Communities	Neighborhood Development Center	670,000	Klobuchar, Smith
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Bridging the Startup Gap: Creating Mississippi's Innovator Hub	Innovate Mississippi	1,495,000	Hyde-Smith
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Mississippi State University for Childcare and Entrepreneurship Program	Mississippi State University	1,500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Master Entrepreneurship Volunteer Program	Mississippi State University	750,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rust College Center for Entrepreneurship and Innovation	Rust College	500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Owner Financial Literacy Training Program	Hinds Community College	850,000	Hyde-Smith
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	University of Mississippi for Small Business Technology Program	The University of Mississippi	5,000,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Amount (\$)	Requestor(s)
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Child Care Business Development	Monadnock Economic Development Corporation	600,000	Shaheen
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Claremont Small Business Center	Claremont Development Authority	466,000	Shaheen
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Coos County Outdoor Economy Small Business Resiliency Support	Coos Economic Development Corporation	200,000	Shaheen
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	NH SBDC Rural Business Advising	University System of New Hampshire	444,000	Shaheen
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Strafford EDC Technical Assistance Project	Strafford Economic Development Corporation	300,000	Shaheen
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Center for South Jersey Economic Development	Rutgers University-Camden	370,000	Booker
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small & Diverse Business Training Platform and Network Development	NJ State Veterans Chamber of Commerce	630,000	Booker
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Business Resource and Innovation Center (BRIC)	Downtown Taos Inc (Taos MainStreet)	250,000	Heinrich
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	CABQ Small Business Assistance	City of Albuquerque Economic Development Department	388,000	Heinrich
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Indian Pueblo Entrepreneur Complex	Indian Pueblo Cultural Center	1,000,000	Heinrich, Luján
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Key Industry Small Business Accelerators	Women's Economic Self-Sufficiency Team (WESST)	650,000	Heinrich
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	New Mexico Heritage Entrepreneurial Academy	Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area	633,000	Heinrich, Luján
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Small Business Marketing and Development	The Middle Rio Grande Economic Development Association	150,000	Heinrich
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Southern New Mexico Technical Assistance Program	City of Albuquerque	200,000	Luján
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Vida Mejor Capital Navigation Services Center	Vida Mejor Capital	167,000	Heinrich, Luján
NV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Northern Nevada Development Authority—Northern Nevada Center of Excellence Small Business Incubator	Northern Nevada Development Authority	1,000,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Global Entrepreneurship Support and Business Innovation Program Expansion	Yeshiva University	500,000	Schumer
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Human Resource Services Support for Small Businesses	Staten Island Chamber of Commerce Foundation Inc.	500,000	Schumer
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Program	Korean American Civic Empowerment for Community	500,000	Schumer
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Staten Island Chamber of Commerce—New York City Small Business Resource Network (SBRN)	Staten Island Chamber of Commerce Foundation Inc.	3,000,000	Gillibrand
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Support for Small Businesses in Central Brooklyn	Bridge Street Development Corporation	446,000	Schumer
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Technical Assistance and Seminars for Small Businesses Expanding Online Presence	Asian American Federation, Inc.	500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Built Oregon Small Business Market Growth and Support Program	Built Oregon	200,000	Merkley, Wyden
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Native Business Accelerator Program	Native American Youth Alliance	551,000	Merkley, Wyden
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	North Coast Food Web Facilities	North Coast Food Web	610,000	Merkley, Wyden
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Oregon UAS Accelerator	City of Pendleton	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	REAP Young Entrepreneurs Program	REAP, Inc.	652,000	Merkley, Wyden
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	New Accelerator Model Project	Innovation Works	750,000	McCormick
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Pennsylvania AI Data Centers & Energy Future	Catalyst Connection	600,000	Fetterman, McCormick
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Entrepreneurial Technical Assistance Project in Bedford County	Bedford County Development Association	350,000	Fetterman, McCormick
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	TechVentures Lab Initiative	Ben Franklin Technology Partners of Northeastern Pennsylvania	4,800,000	McCormick
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	University City Science Center's Pathways to SBIR/STTR	University City Science Center	400,000	Fetterman, McCormick
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Beautiful Day Food Entrepreneurship Program	Beautiful Day	1,650,000	Reed
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Farm Fresh Small Business Supports	Farm Fresh Rhode Island	700,000	Reed
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Hope & Main Providence	Hope & Main	1,700,000	Reed

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Amount (\$)	Requestor(s)
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	ONB Small Business Technical Assistance	Olneyville Housing Corporation DBA ONE Neighborhood Builders	385,000	Reed
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Preparing RI Businesses for Growing Cybersecurity Needs	RI Commerce Corporation	380,000	Whitehouse
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Providence Revolving Fund Small Business Assistance Program	Providence Revolving Fund	125,000	Reed, Whitehouse
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Residential Construction Small Business Supports	Residential Construction Workforce Partnership (RCWP)	450,000	Reed
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	RIHub Startup Incubator	RIHub	495,000	Reed, Whitehouse
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business AI Training	Bryant University	1,600,000	Reed
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Strategically Growing the Reach of the Chamber	The Rhode Island Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	200,000	Reed
VA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Roanoke Biotechnology Ecosystem Equipment Essential (Project RBE)	City of Roanoke	1,000,000	Kaine, Warner
VA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Prosperity Program @ Virginia Innovation Accelerator	The Advancement Foundation	943,000	Kaine, Warner
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Growing Vermont's Working Lands Economy for Small Businesses	Vermont Housing & Conservation Board	750,000	Welch
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Southern Vermont Outreach and Employee Ownership Governance Programming	Vermont Employee Ownership Center Inc.	445,000	Sanders
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Technical Assistance to Small Businesses for Navigating Changes to International Trade	Vermont Department of Economic Development	250,000	Welch
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Vermont Small Business Legal Resilience Project at Vermont Law and Graduate School	Vermont Law and Graduate School	555,000	Sanders
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Shared Food Facility	Seattle Good Business Network DBA Good Business Network of Washington	2,000,000	Murray
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	SW Washington Child Care Partnership	Support for Early Learning & Families (SELF)	1,034,000	Murray
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Technical Assistance for Small Business Startup and Entrepreneurship Growth in Washington	Northwest Native Chamber	2,000,000	Cantwell, Murray
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Hmong Chamber Innovation Hub	Hmong Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce	1,687,000	Baldwin
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Sherman Phoenix Foundation—Phoenix Rise MKE	Sherman Phoenix Foundation, Inc.	959,000	Baldwin
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	University of Wisconsin-Stout	UW-Stout Center for Innovation and Development (CID)	202,000	Baldwin
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Wisconsin Technology Council	Wisconsin Technology Council	40,000	Baldwin
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Charleston Area Alliance Small Business Incubator Modernization	Capital Area Development Corporation of West Virginia dba Charleston Area Alliance	800,000	Capito, Justice
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Façade Improvement Program	City of Fairmont	500,000	Justice
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	FASTER WV Support for Entrepreneurial Development	Advantage Valley Community Development Corporation	690,000	Justice
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Growing Small Businesses in Man and Logan	Hatfield McCoy Convention & Visitors Bureau	500,000	Capito, Justice
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Marshall University Aviation	Marshall University	2,502,000	Capito, Justice
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	PCDA Former Kanawha Manufacturing Building Rehabilitation	Putnam County Development Authority	500,000	Capito
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Public-Private Childcare Cohort Model—Raleigh County, WV	New River Gorge Regional Development Authority	750,000	Capito, Justice
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rise Together: Building Businesses and Community Capacity	WV Hive Network, Inc.	750,000	Capito, Justice
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Strengthening Rural Economies Project	West Virginia Food and Farm Coalition, Inc.	748,000	Capito
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Strengthening Small Businesses in WV	West Virginia Women Work	500,000	Capito, Justice
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	WVDA West Virginia Grown Expansion Through Marketing & Trainings	West Virginia Department of Agriculture	371,000	Capito, Justice

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

The agreement provides \$38,360,000 for a payment to the Postal Service Fund.

Consolidation of Postal Offices.—The agreement directs the United States Postal Service (USPS) to provide a briefing to the Committees on the 'Delivering for America Plan' and any updates regarding any consolidation of postal offices, including rural and small postal offices, within 180 days of enactment of this act. Congress remains concerned regarding the status of proposed and underway consolidations like Huntsville, AL, Fayetteville, AR, and Reno, NV, that plan to transport mail across state lines. Congress is deeply concerned about the potential negative impacts on mail service to the American people, customer satisfaction, and cost overruns potentially undermining the goals outlined in the DFA plan.

Postal Office Locations.—Congress is concerned that many cities, including the City of Eastvale, California currently lack a post office within city boundaries, causing significant disruptions to mail services for residents. The agreement directs the USPS, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, to report to the Committees on metrics used to determine the construction or acquisition of new postal facilities. Additionally, the report should include a comprehensive analysis related to the construction or acquisition of a new post office in the City of Eastvale.

Accurate Address Listing.—The agreement directs the USPS to conduct an internal review on the numerous instances, nationwide, where assigned zip-codes overlap municipal jurisdictions resulting in multiple city listings or incorrect listings. Given that the USPS recognizes the importance of last-line city designations, the agreement further directs the USPS to provide a detailed report of their findings to the Committees within 120 days of enactment of this Act, to include what solutions could be utilized to ensure proper designations in the future and; options to designate a single, unique zip code for jurisdictions affected by this issue including, but not limited to, Miami Lakes, FL, Cooper City, FL, Priceville, AL and Eastvale, CA.

First Class Mail.—The agreement encourages the USPS to continue their standards operations for first class mail.

Overseas Voting and Mail for the Blind.—The agreement includes provisions to ensure that mail for overseas voting and mail for the blind shall continue to be free.

Project Safe Delivery.—The agreement encourages the USPS to continue combatting mail theft and violent crimes targeting postal service employees.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement provides \$274,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

Processing Centers and Delay of Mail.—Congress is concerned with the closure of processing facilities, which has resulted in significant delays in mail delivery times and standards in multiple communities across the country. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the agreement directs the OIG to provide the Committees with an analysis on the impact of closing processing facilities on mail delivery times and standards across the United States.

Delay of Post Office Reopenings in North Carolina.—Congress is concerned with the delay in reopening post offices in Western North Carolina that were closed due to Hurricane Helene. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the agreement directs the OIG to

provide the Committees with a plan on how USPS will reopen the closed facilities in Western North Carolina.

Access to the Postal Service Asset Forfeiture Fund.—Congress recognizes that, since 2005, the USPS OIG has been a valuable law enforcement partner and active participant in the Postal Service's asset forfeiture program, which is managed by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service. Notably, over the past 15 years, the OIG has contributed over \$35,000,000 in forfeited funds to the Postal Service Fund, either from cases where it was the lead investigating agency or as a participant in joint law enforcement investigations. However, Congress is concerned that the OIG no longer has access to proceeds in the Postal Service Fund, as it has had since 2005. Congress further notes its strong support for the OIG's ongoing efforts to investigate narcotics trafficking and healthcare fraud involving the Postal Service.

Mail Security.—The agreement encourages the OIG to make recommendations to USPS as it looks to make significant improvements in the security of the mail. OIG recommendations should take into consideration its findings in recent Field Operations Review Team audits and other relevant work.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement provides \$55,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the United States Tax Court, of which not to exceed \$3,000 is available for official reception and representation expenses.

TITLE VI

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

Section 601 prohibits pay and other expenses of non-Federal parties intervening in regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings funded in this Act.

Section 602 prohibits obligations beyond the current fiscal year and prohibits transfers of funds unless expressly provided except for transfers made pursuant to the authority in section 3173(d) of title 40, United States Code.

Section 603 limits expenditures for any consulting service through procurement contracts to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection.

Section 604 prohibits funds in this Act from being transferred without express authority.

Section 605 prohibits the use of funds to engage in activities that would prohibit the enforcement of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 590).

Section 606 prohibits the use of funds unless the recipient agrees to comply with the Buy American Act.

Section 607 prohibits funding for any person or entity convicted of violating the Buy American Act.

Section 608 authorizes the reprogramming of funds, specifies the reprogramming procedures for agencies funded by this Act, and penalizes late reporting.

Section 609 ensures that 50 percent of unobligated balances may remain available for certain purposes.

Section 610 restricts the use of funds for the Executive Office of the President to request official background reports from the Federal Bureau of Investigation without the written consent of the individual who is the subject of the report.

Section 611 ensures that the cost accounting standards shall not apply with respect to a contract under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.

Section 612 allows the use of certain funds relating to nonforeign area cost-of-living allowances.

Section 613 prohibits the expenditure of funds for abortions under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.

Section 614 provides an exemption from section 613 if the life of the mother is in danger, or the pregnancy is a result of an act of rape or incest.

Section 615 waives restrictions on the purchase of nondomestic articles, materials, and supplies in the case of acquisition by the Federal Government of information technology.

Section 616 prohibits the acceptance by agencies or commissions funded by this Act, or by their officers or employees, of payment or reimbursement for travel, subsistence, or related expenses from any person or entity (or their representative) that engages in activities regulated by such agencies or commissions.

Section 617 requires agencies covered by this Act with independent leasing authority to consult with the General Services Administration before seeking new office space or making alterations to existing office space.

Section 618 provides for several appropriated mandatory accounts, where authorizing language requires the payment of funds for Compensation of the President, the Judicial Retirement Funds (Judicial Officers' Retirement Fund, Judicial Survivors' Annuities Fund, and the United States Court of Federal Claims Judges' Retirement Fund), the Government Payment for Annuitants for Employee Health Benefits and Employee Life Insurance, and the Payment to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund. In addition, language is included for certain retirement, healthcare, and survivor benefits required by 3 U.S.C. 102 note.

Section 619 prohibits funds for the Federal Trade Commission to complete the draft report on food marketed to children.

Section 620 provides authority for Chief Information Officers over information technology spending.

Section 621 prohibits funds from being used in contravention of the Federal Records Act.

Section 622 relates to electronic communications.

Section 623 prohibits funds to be used to deny Inspectors General access to records.

Section 624 relates to Universal Service Fund payments for wireless providers.

Section 625 relates to pornography and computer networks.

Section 626 prohibits funds to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance.

Section 627 relates to conference expenditures.

Section 628 prohibits funds made available under this Act from being used to fund first-class or business-class travel in contravention of Federal regulations.

Section 629 relates to contracts for public relations services.

Section 630 relates to advertising and educational programming.

Section 631 relates to statements by grantees regarding projects or programs funded by this agreement.

Section 632 prohibits funds for the SEC to finalize, issue, or implement any rule, regulation, or order requiring the disclosure of political contributions, contributions to tax-exempt organizations, or dues paid to trade associations in SEC filings.

Section 633 requires agencies funded in this Act to submit to the Committees quarterly budget reports on obligations.

Section 634 rescinds \$300,000,000 from the Department of the Treasury, Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

Section 635 rescinds unobligated balances from prior appropriations for the Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery.

TITLE VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS—GOVERNMENT-WIDE
DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 701 requires agencies to administer a policy designed to ensure that its workplaces are free from the illegal use of controlled substances.

Section 702 sets specific limits on the cost of passenger vehicles purchased by the Federal Government with exceptions for police, heavy duty, electric hybrid, and clean fuels vehicles and with an exception for commercial vehicles that operate on emerging motor vehicle technology.

Section 703 allows funds made available to agencies for travel to also be used for quarters allowances and cost-of-living allowances.

Section 704 prohibits the Government from employing non-U.S. citizens whose posts of duty would be in the continental United States.

Section 705 ensures that agencies will have authority to pay GSA for space renovation and other services.

Section 706 allows agencies to use receipts from the sale of materials for acquisition, waste reduction and prevention, environmental management programs, and other Federal employee programs.

Section 707 provides that funds for administrative expenses may be used to pay rent and other service costs in the District of Columbia.

Section 708 precludes interagency financing of groups absent prior statutory approval.

Section 709 prohibits the use of appropriated funds for enforcing regulations disapproved in accordance with the applicable law of the United States.

Section 710 limits the amount that can be used for redecoration of offices under certain circumstances.

Section 711 permits interagency funding of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications initiatives that benefit multiple Federal departments, agencies, and entities.

Section 712 requires agencies to certify that a schedule C appointment was not created solely or primarily to detail the employee to the White House.

Section 713 prohibits the use of funds to prevent Federal employees from communicating with Congress or to take disciplinary or personnel actions against employees for such communication.

Section 714 prohibits Federal training not directly related to the performance of official duties.

Section 715 prohibits the use of appropriated funds for publicity or propaganda designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress.

Section 716 prohibits the use of appropriated funds by an agency to provide home addresses of Federal employees to labor organizations, absent employee authorization or court order.

Section 717 prohibits the use of appropriated funds to provide nonpublic information such as mailing or telephone lists to any person or organization outside of the Government without approval of the Committees.

Section 718 prohibits the use of appropriated funds for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not authorized by Congress.

Section 719 directs agencies' employees to use official time in an honest effort to perform official duties.

Section 720 authorizes the use of current fiscal year funds to finance an appropriate

share of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board administrative costs.

Section 721 authorizes the transfer of funds to GSA to finance an appropriate share of various Government-wide boards and councils under certain conditions.

Section 722 authorizes breastfeeding at any location in a Federal building or on Federal property.

Section 723 permits interagency funding of the National Science and Technology Council and requires OMB to report on the budget and resources of the Council.

Section 724 requires identification of the Federal agencies providing Federal funds and the amount provided for all proposals, solicitations, grant applications, forms, notifications, press releases, or other publications related to the distribution of funding to a State.

Section 725 prohibits the use of funds to monitor personal information relating to the use of Federal Internet sites.

Section 726 relates to contraceptive coverage under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan.

Section 727 recognizes that the United States is committed to ensuring the health of Olympic, Pan American, and Paralympic athletes, and supports strict adherence to anti-doping in sport activities.

Section 728 allows departments and agencies to use official travel funds to participate in the fractional aircraft ownership pilot programs.

Section 729 prohibits funds for implementation of OPM regulations limiting detailees to the legislative branch and placing certain limitations on the Coast Guard Congressional Fellowship program.

Section 730 restricts the use of funds for Federal law enforcement training facilities with an exception for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers.

Section 731 prohibits executive branch agencies from creating or funding prepackaged news stories that are broadcast or distributed in the United States unless specific notification conditions are met.

Section 732 prohibits funds used in contravention of the Privacy Act, section 552a of title 5, United States Code, or section 522.224 of title 48 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Section 733 prohibits funds in this or any other Act from being used for Federal contracts with inverted domestic corporations or other corporations using similar inverted structures, unless the contract preceded this Act or the Secretary grants a waiver in the interest of national security.

Section 734 requires agencies to remit to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund an amount equal to the OPM average unit cost of processing a retirement claim for the preceding fiscal year, to be available to OPM for the cost of processing retirements of employees who separate under Voluntary Early Retirement Authority or who receive Voluntary Separation Incentive Payments.

Section 735 prohibits funds to require any entity submitting an offer for a Federal contract to disclose political contributions.

Section 736 prohibits funds for the painting of a portrait of an employee of the Federal Government, including the President, the Vice President, a Member of Congress, the head of an executive branch agency, or the head of an office of the legislative branch.

Section 737 limits the pay increases of certain prevailing rate employees.

Section 738 requires reports to Inspectors General concerning expenditures for agency conferences.

Section 739 prohibits the use of funds to increase, eliminate, or reduce a program or project unless such change is made pursuant to reprogramming or transfer provisions.

Section 740 prohibits OPM or any other agency from using funds to implement regulations changing the competitive areas under reductions-in-force for Federal employees.

Section 741 prohibits the use of funds to begin or announce a study or a public-private competition regarding the conversion to contractor performance of any function performed by civilian Federal employees pursuant to OMB Circular A-76 or any other administrative regulation, directive, or policy.

Section 742 ensures that contractors are not prevented from reporting waste, fraud, or abuse by signing confidentiality agreements that would prohibit such disclosure.

Section 743 prohibits the expenditure of funds for the implementation of agreements in certain nondisclosure policies unless certain provisions are included in the policies.

Section 744 prohibits funds to any corporation with certain unpaid Federal tax liabilities unless an agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

Section 745 prohibits funds to any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation within the preceding 24 months unless an agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

Section 746 relates to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB). Given the need for transparency and accountability in the Federal budgeting process, the CFPB is directed to provide an informal, nonpublic full briefing at least annually before the relevant Appropriations subcommittee on the CFPB's finances and expenditures.

Section 747 eliminates automatic statutory pay increases for the Vice President, political appointees paid under the executive schedule, ambassadors who are not career members of the Foreign Service, political appointed (noncareer) Senior Executive Service employees, and any other senior political appointee paid at or above level IV of the executive schedule.

Section 748 requires reporting Impoundment Control Act violations to Congress.

Section 749 requires that any executive branch agency notify the Committees if an apportionment of an appropriation for such agency is not approved in a timely and appropriate manner.

Section 750 requires the retention of certain records pertaining to certain GAO audits.

Section 751 addresses interagency funding for the United States Army Medical Research and Development Command, the Congressionally Directed Medical Research Programs and the National Institutes of Health research programs.

Section 752 authorizes the transfer of funds to GSA to finance an appropriate share of various information technology projects among Government-wide boards and councils under certain conditions.

Section 753 allows agencies receiving funds in Public Law 117-58 to transfer funds to the Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service for the costs of carrying out the responsibilities related to 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.

Section 754 declares the inapplicability of these general provisions to title IV and title VIII.

TITLE VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 801 allows the use of local funds for making refunds or paying judgments against the District of Columbia government.

Section 802 prohibits the use of Federal funds for publicity or propaganda designed to support or defeat legislation before Congress or any State legislature.

Section 803 establishes reprogramming procedures for Federal funds.

Section 804 prohibits the use of Federal funds for the salaries and expenses of a shadow U.S. Senator or U.S. Representative.

Section 805 places restrictions on the use of District of Columbia government vehicles.

Section 806 prohibits the use of Federal funds for a petition or civil action that seeks to require voting rights for the District of Columbia in Congress.

Section 807 prohibits the use of Federal funds in this Act to distribute, for the purpose of preventing the spread of bloodborne pathogens, sterile needles or syringes in any location that has been determined by local public health officials or local law enforcement authorities to be inappropriate for such distribution.

Section 808 concerns a “conscience clause” on legislation that pertains to contraceptive coverage by health insurance plans.

Section 809 prohibits Federal funds to enact or carry out any law, rule, or regulation to legalize or reduce penalties associated with the possession, use, or distribution of any schedule I substance under the Controlled Substances Act or any tetrahydrocannabinols derivative. In addition, section 809 prohibits Federal and local funds to enact any law, rule, or regulation to legalize or reduce penalties associated with the possession, use, or distribution of any schedule I substance under the Controlled Substances Act or any tetrahydrocannabinols derivative for recreational purposes.

Section 810 prohibits the use of funds for abortion except in the cases of rape or incest

or if necessary, to save the life of the mother.

Section 811 requires the CFO to submit a revised operating budget no later than 30 calendar days after the enactment of this Act for agencies the CFO certifies as requiring a reallocation to address unanticipated program needs.

Section 812 requires the CFO to submit a revised operating budget for the District of Columbia Public Schools, no later than 30 calendar days after the enactment of this Act, which aligns schools’ budgets to actual enrollment.

Section 813 allows for transfers of local funds between operating funds and capital and enterprise funds.

Section 814 prohibits the obligation of Federal funds beyond the current fiscal year and transfers of funds unless expressly provided herein.

Section 815 provides that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances from Federal appropriations for salaries and expenses may remain available for certain purposes. This provision applies to the District of Columbia Courts, the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, and the District of Columbia Public Defender Service.

Section 816 appropriates local funds during fiscal year 2027 if there is an absence of a continuing resolution or regular appropriation for the District of Columbia. Funds are provided under the same authorities and conditions and in the same manner and extent as provided for in fiscal year 2026.

Section 817 relates to the District of Columbia ability to use local funds during a continuing resolution.

Section 818 provides the District of Columbia authority to transfer, receive, and acquire lands and funding it deems necessary for the construction and operation of inter-

state bridges over navigable waters, including related infrastructure, for a project to expand commuter and regional passenger rail service and provide bike and pedestrian access crossings.

Section 819 requires each Federal and District government agency appropriated Federal funding in this Act to submit to the Committees quarterly budget reports on obligations.

Section 820 relates to the increase in maximum award amount for resident tuition support.

Section 821 specifies that references to “this Act” in this title or title IV are treated as referring only to the provisions of this title and title IV.

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

Following is a list of congressional earmarks and congressionally directed spending items (as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, respectively) included in the bill or this explanatory statement, along with the name of each House Member, Senator, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner who submitted a request to the Committee of jurisdiction for each item so identified. For each item, a Member is required to provide a certification that neither the Member nor the Member’s immediate family has a financial interest, and each Senator is required to provide a certification that neither the Senator nor the Senator’s immediate family has a pecuniary interest in such congressionally directed spending item. Neither the bill nor the explanatory statement contains any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in the applicable House and Senate rules.

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Amount (\$)	Requestor(s)
AK	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Arctic Digital Library Project	Alaska Library Network	100,000	Murkowski
AK	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Voices Across Generations: A Native Alaska Audio Preservation Project	Alaska Music Archives	285,000	Murkowski
AK	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Voices of Our Ancestors: Preserving Elders’ Knowledge	Wrangell Cooperative Association	130,000	Murkowski
CO	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	History Preservation and Education	University of Colorado Colorado Springs	348,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
GA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Supporting the Preservation and Public Accessibility of United States Military History in Columbus, Georgia	Columbus State University	175,000	Ossoff, Warnock
HI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Bishop Museum Digitization	Bishop Museum	1,581,000	Hirono, Schatz
IL	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitization Initiative	Eureka College	200,000	Durbin
IL	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitization Initiative	Galena-Jo Daviess County Historical Society	300,000	Durbin
KS	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitizing and Preserving Senator Bob Dole’s Archives	Robert J. Dole Institute of Politics	5,292,000	Moran
LA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Los Isleños Cultural and Coastal Museum and Community Archive	Nunez Community College	883,000	Cassidy
LA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Louisiana Humanities Disaster Preparedness and Preservation Program	Louisiana Endowment for the Humanities	750,000	Kennedy
ME	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Northeast Indigenous Archaeology and Heritage Science Center Record Digitization	University of Maine System	750,000	Collins, King
MI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digital Preservation of the Lansing Labor News Newspaper	Michigan State University	210,000	Peters, Slotkin
MI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	In Their Own Words: Collecting, Preserving and Celebrating Detroiters’ Oral Histories	Detroit Historical Society	125,000	Slotkin
NJ	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Documenting America250—Education Portal & Programming for the Foundations of Freedom in New Jersey	Harriet Tubman Museum of Cape May	1,000,000	Booker, Kim
NV	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	University of Nevada, Reno—Repository of Tribal Cultural Artifacts	University of Nevada Reno	442,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Amount (\$)	Requestor(s)
NV	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Desert Research Institute—Southern Nevada Historic Preservation Project	The Desert Research Institute	558,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
NY	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Conducting oral histories	Jazz at Lincoln Center Inc.	200,000	Schumer
NY	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Long Island Studies Institute	Hofstra University	459,000	Schumer
PA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Digitizing the Battle of Homestead Foundation Labor History Archives	Battle of Homestead Foundation	174,000	Fetterman
RI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Preservation and Digitization of RIBHS Collections	Rhode Island Black Heritage Society	200,000	Reed
VA	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Exploring America's Routes	America's Routes	57,000	Kaine, Warner
WI	National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)	Oneida Language Documentation, Resource Development, and Community Outreach Program	Skaniulat, Inc.	125,000	Baldwin
AK	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Prevention and Awareness Expansion	AK Fentanyl Response Project	400,000	Murkowski
MN	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Rice County Youth Substance Use Disorder Prevention	Community Action Center	140,000	Klobuchar, Smith
MS	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Rural Youth Mental Health and Substance Abuse Prevention Program	The University of Mississippi	2,000,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
NM	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Strategic Prevention Framework	San Juan County Partnership	375,000	Heinrich
NM	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Youth Substance Use Prevention Education	Capacity Builders Inc. (CBI)	200,000	Heinrich
RI	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Student Assistance Program: Addressing Youth Mental Health and Substance Use in Rhode Island Schools	Coastline EAP, d.b.a. Rhode Island Student Assistance Services	2,756,000	Reed
WA	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Safe Yakima Valley Youth Mentoring Program	Safe Yakima Valley	200,000	Cantwell
WV	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	WV Coalition Support for Substance Use and Suicide Prevention	West Virginia Hope in Action Alliance, Inc.	400,000	Capito
WV	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)	Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and Substance Use (SU) Mitigation Project	Morgan County Partnership, Inc.	600,000	Justice
AK	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Set Up Shop: Empowering Entrepreneurs in Underserved Communities	Anchorage Community Land Trust (ACLT)	200,000	Murkowski
AL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Athens State University LaunchBox	Athens State University	205,000	Britt
AL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	University of North Alabama Center for Innovation	University of North Alabama	5,000,000	Britt
AZ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	City of Phoenix Start-Up Commercialization Accelerator	City of Phoenix	925,000	Gallego, Kelly
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Contract Ready LA	City of Los Angeles	1,000,000	Padilla
CA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	County of Santa Clara—Small Business Resource at the Vietnamese American Services Center	County of Santa Clara	1,000,000	Padilla, Schiff
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Statewide Collaboration on Resource Navigation and Education	Good Business Colorado	903,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Health Focused Small Business Accelerator	Exponential Impact	256,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
CO	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Small Business Software Procurement	Startup Colorado	493,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Arts Council of Greater New Haven for Skillbox: Artists as Small Business Initiative	Arts Council of Greater New Haven	194,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Entrepreneurial Center at CT State Northwestern for Small Business Programming	CT State Northwestern	1,740,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Entrepreneurial Skill Building	Black Business Alliance	1,000,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	KNOX, Inc. for Urban Farmer Small Business Training	KNOX, Inc.	194,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
CT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	UConn Small Business Development Center for Digital Transformation of Connecticut Small Businesses	University of Connecticut Small Business Development Center	885,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Agricultural Business Programming	University of Delaware	494,000	Blunt Rochester, Coons
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Training and Assistance	La Plaza Delaware	300,000	Blunt Rochester, Coons
DE	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Technical Assistance for Local Small Real Estate Development Businesses	Cinnaire Lending Corporation	206,000	Blunt Rochester, Coons
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Empowering Small Businesses: Strategies for Growth and Sustainability	Greater Wealth Works, Inc.	250,000	Ossoff, Warnock

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Amount (\$)	Requestor(s)
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Expanding Entrepreneurship for Georgians with Disabilities	Synergies Work, Inc.	475,000	Ossoff
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Expanding Entrepreneurship in Gwinnett County, Georgia	Gwinnett County Public Library Foundation, Inc.	334,000	Ossoff
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	GCSU Bobcat Business Incubator	Georgia College and State University	313,000	Warnock
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Greater Georgia Mobile Tech Unit	Greater Georgia Black Chamber of Commerce	200,000	Warnock
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Increasing Small Business Readiness in Federal Contracting	Georgia Hispanic Chamber of Commerce Business Development Center	189,000	Ossoff, Warnock
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Madison Village for Advanced Entrepreneurship	Madison Village for Advanced Entrepreneurship	400,000	Warnock
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Northeast Georgia Gateway for Business Momentum	Northeast Georgia Black Chamber of Commerce	64,000	Warnock
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	OU Entrepreneurship and Innovation Center's Entrepreneurship Empowerment Zone	Oglethorpe University, Inc.	105,000	Ossoff, Warnock
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Small Business Impact Initiative	GABCC Foundation	500,000	Ossoff
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Federal Contracting Support	University of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc.	500,000	Ossoff
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Incubator and Creative Makerspace	Athens Regional Library System	198,000	Ossoff
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Supporting Veteran Small Businesses and Entrepreneurs in Clayton County, Georgia	Library Foundation of Clayton County, Inc.	300,000	Ossoff
GA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Supporting Veterans Transitioning to Entrepreneurship	ATLVets, Inc.	223,000	Ossoff
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Hawaii Innovation Center Hilo (Renovation)	University of Hawaii	1,000,000	Hirono
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Kauai Technology Hub	Kaua'i Economic Development Board	124,000	Schatz
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Kunia Farmer Service Center	Oahu Resource Conservation and Development Council	904,000	Schatz
HI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Oahu Small Business Development Initiative	Office of Economic Revitalization	404,000	Schatz
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Comprehensive Small Business Programming Support	Chicago's Sunshine Enterprises, Inc.	550,000	Duckworth
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Entrepreneur & Business Center Initiative	Joliet Junior College	800,000	Durbin
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Entrepreneurship Center	Chicago Urban League	513,000	Durbin
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Development Initiative	John Wood Community College	400,000	Durbin
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Educational Initiative	Rock Valley College	800,000	Durbin
IL	Small Business Administration (SBA)	The Aux Evanston: A Small Business Start Up Center	The Growing Season	450,000	Duckworth
KS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Advanced Manufacturing Innovation Lab	Fort Hays Tech Northwest	1,744,000	Moran
LA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Greater New Orleans Food and Beverage Incubator	Jefferson Parish Economic Development & Port District (JEDCO)	3,650,000	Cassidy, Kennedy
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Local Small Business Development and Ecosystem Building	Black Economic Council of Massachusetts	700,000	Markey, Warren
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Regional Community Supported Agriculture	Eastie Farm	1,000,000	Markey, Warren
MA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Venture Studio for Small Businesses in Western MA	WMLBS, Inc dba Living Local	300,000	Markey, Warren
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Expanding the Family Child Care Pipeline	Maryland Family Network	770,000	Van Hollen
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	FSC First Level Up Program	Prince George's Financial Services Corporation dba FSC First	244,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Kingdom Cares Economic Empowerment and Innovation Center	Kingdom Global Community Development Corporation	1,000,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
MD	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Veteran Institute for Procurement (VIP)	Montgomery County Chamber Community Foundation	2,000,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Child Care Business Lab	Coastal Enterprises, Inc.	400,000	King
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Maine Entrepreneurship Accelerator	MaineStream Finance	225,000	King

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Amount (\$)	Requestor(s)
ME	Small Business Administration (SBA)	SMCC Education and Training Accelerator Lab	Southern Maine Community College	2,237,000	Collins
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Operational Support for Northern Initiatives	Northern Great Lakes Initiatives (dba Northern Initiatives)	500,000	Slotkin
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Supporting the Success of Detroit Small Business Owners	Invest Detroit Foundation	375,000	Slotkin
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Supporting Wayne County Small Businesses	Wayne State University	1,000,000	Peters, Slotkin
MI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Westside Service Center Renovation Initiative	City of Grand Rapids	1,803,000	Peters
MN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Accelerating Small Business Growth in Greater Minnesota	Latino Economic Development Center	500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
MN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Business Technical Assistance Program	Rondo Community Land Trust	690,000	Klobuchar, Smith
MN	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Measuring and Addressing Small Business Financial Health in Underinvested Communities	Neighborhood Development Center	670,000	Klobuchar, Smith
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Bridging the Startup Gap: Creating Mississippi's Innovator Hub	Innovate Mississippi	1,495,000	Hyde-Smith
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Mississippi State University for Childcare and Entrepreneurship Program	Mississippi State University	1,500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Master Entrepreneurship Volunteer Program	Mississippi State University	750,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rust College Center for Entrepreneurship and Innovation	Rust College	500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Owner Financial Literacy Training Program	Hinds Community College	850,000	Hyde-Smith
MS	Small Business Administration (SBA)	University of Mississippi for Small Business Technology Program	The University of Mississippi	5,000,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Child Care Business Development	Monadnock Economic Development Corporation	600,000	Shaheen
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Claremont Small Business Center	Claremont Development Authority	466,000	Shaheen
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Coos County Outdoor Economy Small Business Resiliency Support	Coos Economic Development Corporation	200,000	Shaheen
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	NH SBDC Rural Business Advising	University System of New Hampshire	444,000	Shaheen
NH	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Strafford EDC Technical Assistance Project	Strafford Economic Development Corporation	300,000	Shaheen
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Center for South Jersey Economic Development	Rutgers University-Camden	370,000	Booker
NJ	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small & Diverse Business Training Platform and Network Development	NJ State Veterans Chamber of Commerce	630,000	Booker
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Business Resource and Innovation Center (BRIC)	Downtown Taos Inc (Taos MainStreet)	250,000	Heinrich
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	CABQ Small Business Assistance	City of Albuquerque Economic Development Department	388,000	Heinrich
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Indian Pueblo Entrepreneur Complex	Indian Pueblo Cultural Center	1,000,000	Heinrich, Luján
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Key Industry Small Business Accelerators	Women's Economic Self-Sufficiency Team (WESST)	650,000	Heinrich
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	New Mexico Heritage Entrepreneurial Academy	Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area	633,000	Heinrich, Luján
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Small Business Marketing and Development	The Middle Rio Grande Economic Development Association	150,000	Heinrich
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Southern New Mexico Technical Assistance Program	City of Albuquerque	200,000	Luján
NM	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Vida Mejor Capital Navigation Services Center	Vida Mejor Capital	167,000	Heinrich, Luján
NV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Northern Nevada Development Authority—Northern Nevada Center of Excellence Small Business Incubator	Northern Nevada Development Authority	1,000,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Global Entrepreneurship Support and Business Innovation Program Expansion	Yeshiva University	500,000	Schumer
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Human Resource Services Support for Small Businesses	Staten Island Chamber of Commerce Foundation Inc.	500,000	Schumer
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business Program	Korean American Civic Empowerment for Community	500,000	Schumer

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Amount (\$)	Requestor(s)
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Staten Island Chamber of Commerce—New York City Small Business Resource Network (SBRN)	Staten Island Chamber of Commerce Foundation Inc.	3,000,000	Gillibrand
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Support for Small Businesses in Central Brooklyn	Bridge Street Development Corporation	446,000	Schumer
NY	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Technical Assistance and Seminars for Small Businesses Expanding Online Presence	Asian American Federation, Inc.	500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Built Oregon Small Business Market Growth and Support Program	Built Oregon	200,000	Merkley, Wyden
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Native Business Accelerator Program	Native American Youth Alliance	551,000	Merkley, Wyden
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	North Coast Food Web Facilities	North Coast Food Web	610,000	Merkley, Wyden
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Oregon UAS Accelerator	City of Pendleton	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
OR	Small Business Administration (SBA)	REAP Young Entrepreneurs Program	REAP, Inc.	652,000	Merkley, Wyden
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	New Accelerator Model Project	Innovation Works	750,000	McCormick
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Pennsylvania AI Data Centers & Energy Future	Catalyst Connection	600,000	Fetterman, McCormick
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Entrepreneurial Technical Assistance Project in Bedford County	Bedford County Development Association	350,000	Fetterman, McCormick
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	TechVentures Lab Initiative	Ben Franklin Technology Partners of Northeastern Pennsylvania	4,800,000	McCormick
PA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	University City Science Center's Pathways to SBIR/STTR	University City Science Center	400,000	Fetterman, McCormick
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Beautiful Day Food Entrepreneurship Program	Beautiful Day	1,650,000	Reed
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Farm Fresh Small Business Supports	Farm Fresh Rhode Island	700,000	Reed
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Hope & Main Providence	Hope & Main	1,700,000	Reed
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	ONB Small Business Technical Assistance	Olneyville Housing Corporation DBA ONE Neighborhood Builders	385,000	Reed
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Preparing RI Businesses for Growing Cybersecurity Needs	RI Commerce Corporation	380,000	Whitehouse
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Providence Revolving Fund Small Business Assistance Program	Providence Revolving Fund	125,000	Reed, Whitehouse
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Residential Construction Small Business Supports	Residential Construction Workforce Partnership (RCWP)	450,000	Reed
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	RIHub Startup Incubator	RIHub	495,000	Reed, Whitehouse
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Small Business AI Training	Bryant University	1,600,000	Reed
RI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Strategically Growing the Reach of the Chamber	The Rhode Island Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	200,000	Reed
VA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Roanoke Biotechnology Ecosystem Equipment Essential (Project RBE)	City of Roanoke	1,000,000	Kaine, Warner
VA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rural Prosperity Program @ Virginia Innovation Accelerator	The Advancement Foundation	943,000	Kaine, Warner
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Growing Vermont's Working Lands Economy for Small Businesses	Vermont Housing & Conservation Board	750,000	Welch
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Southern Vermont Outreach and Employee Ownership Governance Programming	Vermont Employee Ownership Center Inc.	445,000	Sanders
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Technical Assistance to Small Businesses for Navigating Changes to International Trade	Vermont Department of Economic Development	250,000	Welch
VT	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Vermont Small Business Legal Resilience Project at Vermont Law and Graduate School	Vermont Law and Graduate School	555,000	Sanders
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Shared Food Facility	Seattle Good Business Network DBA Good Business Network of Washington	2,000,000	Murray
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	SW Washington Child Care Partnership	Support for Early Learning & Families (SELF)	1,034,000	Murray
WA	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Technical Assistance for Small Business Startup and Entrepreneurship Growth in Washington	Northwest Native Chamber	2,000,000	Cantwell, Murray
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Hmong Chamber Innovation Hub	Hmong Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce	1,687,000	Baldwin
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Sherman Phoenix Foundation—Phoenix Rise MKE	Sherman Phoenix Foundation, Inc.	959,000	Baldwin
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	University of Wisconsin-Stout	UW-Stout Center for Innovation and Development (CID)	202,000	Baldwin

State	Account	Project Name	Recipient	Amount (\$)	Requestor(s)
WI	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Wisconsin Technology Council	Wisconsin Technology Council	40,000	Baldwin
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Charleston Area Alliance Small Business Incubator Modernization	Capital Area Development Corporation of West Virginia dba Charleston Area Alliance	800,000	Capito, Justice
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Façade Improvement Program	City of Fairmont	500,000	Justice
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	FASTER WV Support for Entrepreneurial Development	Advantage Valley Community Development Corporation	690,000	Justice
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Growing Small Businesses in Man and Logan	Hatfield McCoy Convention & Visitors Bureau	500,000	Capito, Justice
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Marshall University Aviation	Marshall University	2,502,000	Capito, Justice
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	PCDA Former Kanawha Manufacturing Building Rehabilitation	Putnam County Development Authority	500,000	Capito
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Public-Private Childcare Cohort Model—Raleigh County, WV	New River Gorge Regional Development Authority	750,000	Capito, Justice
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Rise Together: Building Businesses and Community Capacity	WV Hive Network, Inc.	750,000	Capito, Justice
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Strengthening Rural Economies Project	West Virginia Food and Farm Coalition, Inc.	748,000	Capito
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	Strengthening Small Businesses in WV	West Virginia Women Work	500,000	Capito, Justice
WV	Small Business Administration (SBA)	WVDA West Virginia Grown Expansion Through Marketing & Trainings	West Virginia Department of Agriculture	371,000	Capito, Justice
AK	General Services Administration (GSA)	Anchorage Federal Building Roof	General Services Administration	2,500,000	Murkowski
AK	General Services Administration (GSA)	Juneau Federal Building Repairs	General Services Administration	2,232,000	Murkowski
AL	General Services Administration (GSA)	Dothan Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse	United States Courts for the Middle District of Alabama	5,000,000	Britt
AL	General Services Administration (GSA)	Hugo L. Black U.S. Courthouse	U.S. District Court—Northern District of Alabama	4,000,000	Britt
DE	General Services Administration (GSA)	Capital Improvements and Safety Upgrades—J. Caleb Boggs Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse	General Services Administration	3,014,000	Coons
GA	General Services Administration (GSA)	Improvements to Richard B. Russell Building in Atlanta, Georgia	General Services Administration	1,580,000	Ossoff, Warnock
MS	General Services Administration (GSA)	Colmer Building—Exterior Tuckpoint and Caulking	William M. Colmer Federal Building & U.S. Courthouse	1,088,000	Hyde-Smith
MS	General Services Administration (GSA)	Lightning Protection System—Russell Courthouse	Dan M. Russell Jr. United States Courthouse	3,448,000	Hyde-Smith
SD	General Services Administration (GSA)	Sallyport at Pierre Federal Building	General Services Administration	750,000	Rounds

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY					
Departmental Offices					
Salaries and Expenses.....	287,576	292,476	287,576	---	-4,900
Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States Fund.....	21,000	21,000	21,000	---	---
CFIUS Offsetting user fees.....	-21,000	-21,000	-21,000	---	---
Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence.....	226,862	237,662	237,662	+10,800	---
Cybersecurity Enhancement Account.....	36,500	59,000	59,000	+22,500	---
Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Programs.....	11,007	11,007	11,007	---	---
Office of Inspector General.....	48,389	47,160	48,389	---	+1,229
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration.....	172,508	137,661	165,000	-7,508	+27,339
Total, Departmental Offices.....	782,842	784,966	808,634	+25,792	+23,668
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.....	190,193	190,192	185,193	-5,000	-4,999
Bureau of the Fiscal Service.....	391,109	391,109	391,109	---	---
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau.....	157,795	157,795	157,795	---	---
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account.....	324,000	133,146	324,000	---	+190,854
Total, Department of the Treasury, non-IRS.....	1,845,939	1,657,208	1,866,731	+20,792	+209,523

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Internal Revenue Service					
taxpayer Services.....	2,780,606	3,633,338	3,036,606	+256,000	-596,732
enforcement.....	5,437,622	3,600,006	4,999,000	-438,622	+1,398,994
technology and Operations Support.....	4,100,826	2,598,024	3,159,759	-941,067	+561,735
Total, Internal Revenue Service.....	12,319,054	9,831,368	11,195,365	-1,123,689	+1,363,997
Administrative Provisions - Department of the Treasury					
Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery (Sec. 126).....	11,880	---	---	-11,880	---
Treasury Forfeiture Fund (Sec. 125).....	---	-500,000	---	---	+500,000
IRS P.L.117-169 Cancellation (Sec. 126).....	---	-16,500,000	---	---	+16,500,000
Total, title I, Department of the Treasury.....	14,176,873	-5,511,424	13,062,096	-1,114,777	+18,573,520
Appropriations.....	(14,197,873)	(11,509,576)	(13,083,096)	(-1,114,777)	(+1,573,520)
Offsetting collections.....	(-21,000)	(-21,000)	(-21,000)	---	---

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
TITLE II - EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
The White House					
Salaries and Expenses.....	78,904	80,000	78,904	---	-1,096
Executive Residence at the White House:					
Operating Expenses.....	15,453	16,100	15,453	---	-647
White House Repair and Restoration.....	2,475	2,475	2,475	---	---
Subtotal.....	17,928	18,575	17,928	---	-647
Council of Economic Advisers.....					
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council.....	4,854	4,854	4,854	---	---
Office of Administration.....	19,000	16,800	19,000	---	+2,200
	114,308	124,308	124,308	+10,000	---
Total, The White House.....	234,994	244,537	244,994	+10,000	+457
Office of Management and Budget.....					
Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator.....	129,000	146,147	129,000	---	-17,147
Office of the National Cyber Director.....	1,883	---	---	-1,883	---
	21,707	20,000	20,000	-1,707	---

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Office of National Drug Control Policy					
Salaries and Expenses.....	21,785	21,785	21,785	---	---
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program.....	298,579	---	298,579	---	+298,579
Other Federal Drug Control Programs.....	136,150	---	136,150	---	+136,150
Total, Office of National Drug Control Policy.....	456,514	21,785	456,514	---	+434,729
Unanticipated Needs.....	990	990	990	---	---
Information Technology Oversight and Reform.....	8,000	19,629	8,000	---	-11,629
Special Assistance to the President and Official Residence of the Vice President:					
Salaries and Expenses.....	6,015	6,015	6,015	---	---
Official Residence of the Vice President:					
Operating Expenses.....	318	318	318	---	---
Subtotal.....	6,333	6,333	6,333	---	---
Administrative Provision					
Salaries and Expenses (Sec. 204).....	---	---	7,071	+7,071	+7,071
Total, title II, Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President.....	859,421	459,421	872,902	+13,481	+413,481

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
TITLE III - THE JUDICIARY					
Supreme Court of the United States					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of Justices.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	129,323	163,127	135,127	+5,804	-28,000
Subtotal.....	132,323	166,127	138,127	+5,804	-28,000
Care of the Building and Grounds.....	20,688	11,388	11,437	-9,251	+49
Total, Supreme Court of the United States.....	153,011	177,515	149,564	-3,447	-27,951
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of Judges.....	3,000	4,000	4,000	+1,000	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	36,735	38,622	36,735	---	-1,887
Total, United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.....	39,735	42,622	40,735	+1,000	-1,887
United States Court of International Trade					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of Judges.....	2,000	3,000	3,000	+1,000	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	21,260	22,375	22,437	+1,177	+62
Total, U.S. Court of International Trade.....	23,260	25,375	25,437	+2,177	+62

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services					
Salaries and Expenses:					
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges.....	462,000	475,000	475,000	+13,000	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	5,995,055	6,338,096	6,127,055	+132,000	-211,041
Subtotal.....	6,457,055	6,813,096	6,602,055	+145,000	-211,041
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.....	9,975	12,042	12,109	+2,134	+67
Defender Services.....	1,450,680	1,766,010	1,766,010	+315,330	---
Fees of Jurors and Commissioners.....	58,239	19,108	19,108	-39,131	---
Court Security.....	750,163	892,032	892,032	+141,869	---
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services.....	8,726,112	9,502,288	9,291,314	+565,202	-210,974

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
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Administrative Office of the United States Courts					
Salaries and Expenses.....	102,673	110,500	106,953	+4,280	-3,547
Federal Judicial Center					
Salaries and Expenses.....	34,261	34,929	35,121	+860	+192
United States Sentencing Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	21,641	22,513	22,677	+1,036	+164
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, title III, the Judiciary.....	9,100,693	9,915,742	9,671,801	+571,108	-243,941
(Mandatory).....	(470,000)	(485,000)	(485,000)	(+15,000)	---
(Discretionary).....	(8,630,693)	(9,430,742)	(9,186,801)	(+556,108)	(-243,941)
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FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
TITLE IV - DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support.....	40,000	---	40,000	---	+40,000
Federal Payment for Emergency Planning and Security Costs in the District of Columbia.....	90,000	30,000	90,000	---	+60,000
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts.....	292,068	273,977	292,068	---	+18,091
Federal Payment for Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts.....	46,005	46,005	46,005	---	---
Rescission.....	-12,000	-12,000	---	+12,000	+12,000
Federal Payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia.....	286,016	277,004	287,017	+1,001	+10,013
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Public Defender Service.....	53,629	53,382	53,629	---	+247
Federal Payment to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council.....	2,450	2,450	3,451	+1,001	+1,001
Federal Payment for Judicial Commissions.....	630	630	630	---	---
Federal Payment for School Improvement.....	52,500	52,500	52,500	---	---
Federal Payment for the D.C. National Guard.....	600	600	600	---	---
Federal Payment for Testing and Treatment of HIV/AIDS. Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---
	8,000	---	8,000	---	+8,000
=====					
Total, title IV, District of Columbia.....	863,898	728,548	877,900	+14,002	+149,352
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
TITLE V - OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Election Assistance Commission					
Administrative Conference of the United States.....	3,430	3,430	3,430	---	---
Commodity Futures Trading Commission.....	---	---	365,000	+365,000	+365,000
Consumer Product Safety Commission.....	150,975	---	150,975	---	+150,975
Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.....	---	1,850	5,450	+5,450	+3,600
Federal Communications Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	27,720	17,000	23,860	-3,860	+6,860
Election Security Grants.....	15,000	---	45,000	+30,000	+45,000
Election Security Grants Offsets.....	-15,000	---	-10,000	+5,000	-10,000
Subtotal, Election Security Grants.....	---	---	35,000	+35,000	+35,000
Total, Election Assistance Commission.....	27,720	17,000	58,860	+31,140	+41,860
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation					
Salaries and Expenses.....	390,192	416,112	416,112	+25,920	---
Offsetting fee collections.....	-390,192	-416,112	-416,112	-25,920	---
Office of Inspector General (by transfer).....	(47,500)	(47,000)	(48,500)	(+1,000)	(+1,500)
Deposit Insurance Fund (transfer).....	(-47,500)	(-47,000)	(-48,500)	(-1,000)	(-1,500)
Total, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation....	---	---	---	---	---

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request

Federal Election Commission.....	80,857	70,883	80,857	---	+9,974
Federal Labor Relations Authority.....	29,500	27,643	29,500	---	+1,857
Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council.....	---	10,000	---	---	-10,000
Federal Trade Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	425,700	383,600	383,600	-42,100	---
Offsetting fee collections (mergers).....	-304,000	-310,000	-310,000	-6,000	---
Offsetting fee collections (telephone).....	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	---	---

Direct appropriation.....	106,700	58,600	58,600	-48,100	---
General Services Administration					
Federal Buildings Fund					
Limitations on Availability of Revenue:		70,661	165,661	+165,661	+95,000
Construction and acquisition of facilities.....	---				
Repairs and alterations:					
Major repairs and alterations.....	---	874,347	239,000	+239,000	-635,347
Basic repairs and alterations.....	---	500,000	479,000	+479,000	-21,000
Special emphasis programs.....	---	364,707	215,553	+215,553	-149,154

Subtotal.....	---	1,739,054	933,553	+933,553	-805,501
Installment Acquisition Payments.....	---	67,000	---	---	-67,000
Rental of space.....	---	5,574,593	5,574,593	+5,574,593	---

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Building operations.....	3,272,000	3,012,954	3,012,954	-259,046	---
Federal Buildings Fund - Other.....	6,036,000	---	---	-6,036,000	---
Subtotal, Limitations on Availability of Revenue.....	9,308,000	10,484,262	9,686,761	+378,761	-777,501
Rental income to fund.....	-10,496,084	-10,716,000	-10,716,000	-219,916	---
Total, Federal Buildings Fund.....	-1,188,084	-251,738	-1,029,239	+158,845	-777,501
Government-wide Policy.....	70,474	64,000	64,000	-6,474	---
Operating Expenses.....	53,933	48,000	48,000	-5,933	---
Civilian Board of Contract Appeals.....	10,248	10,248	10,248	---	---
Office of Inspector General.....	73,837	73,837	73,837	---	---
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents.....	5,200	5,353	5,353	+153	---
Federal Citizen Services Fund.....	75,000	70,000	70,000	-5,000	---
Technology Modernization Fund.....	---	---	5,000	+5,000	+5,000
Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund.....	---	193,328	143,328	+143,328	-50,000
Working Capital Fund.....	4,000	---	---	-4,000	---

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request

Administrative Provision					
Federal Buildings Fund (Sec. 527).....	---	---	23,612	+23,612	+23,612
Total, General Services Administration.....	-895,392	213,028	-585,861	+309,531	-798,889
Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation.....	2,970	2,000	2,970	---	+970
Merit Systems Protection Board					
Salaries and Expenses.....	49,135	44,135	49,135	---	+5,000
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	2,345	2,345	2,345	---	---
Total, Merit Systems Protection Board.....	51,480	46,480	51,480	---	+5,000
Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation					
Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund.....	1,782	1,582	1,582	-200	---
Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund.....	3,904	3,862	3,862	-42	---
Total, Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation.....	5,686	5,444	5,444	-242	---
National Archives and Records Administration					
Operating Expenses.....	427,250	404,250	421,000	-6,250	+16,750
Office of Inspector General.....	5,920	5,920	5,920	---	---
Repairs and Restoration.....	8,000	4,500	8,000	---	+3,500

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill vs Request	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants Program.....	10,000	---	5,000	-5,000	+5,000
Administrative Provisions					
Salaries and Expenses (Sec. 530).....	---	---	---	---	---
Total, National Archives and Records Administration.....	451,170	414,670	454,264	+3,094	+39,594
NCUA Community Development Revolving Loan Fund.....	3,465	---	3,465	---	+3,465
Office of Government Ethics.....	23,037	23,037	23,037	---	---
Office of Personnel Management					
Salaries and Expenses.....	219,076	167,535	167,535	-51,541	---
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	192,975	214,605	214,605	+21,630	---
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses.....	412,051	382,140	382,140	-29,911	---
Office of Inspector General.....	6,839	6,217	6,839	---	+622
Limitation on administrative expenses.....	29,192	29,192	29,192	---	---
Subtotal, Office of Inspector General.....	36,031	35,409	36,031	---	+622
Total, Office of Personnel Management.....	448,082	417,549	418,171	-29,911	+622
Office of Special Counsel.....	31,585	30,010	31,585	---	+1,575

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board.....	13,700	14,436	13,700	---	-736
Public Buildings Reform Board.....	3,960	4,000	3,605	-355	-395
Securities and Exchange Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	2,149,000	2,149,000	2,149,000	---	---
SEC Office Facilities.....	39,658	---	---	-39,658	---
Subtotal, Securities and Exchange Commission..	2,188,658	2,149,000	2,149,000	-39,658	---
SEC fees.....	-2,188,658	-2,149,000	-2,149,000	+39,658	---
Total, Securities and Exchange Commission.....	---	---	---	---	---
Selective Service System.....	31,300	31,300	31,300	---	---
Small Business Administration					
Salaries and expenses.....	361,235	250,157	323,118	-38,117	+72,961
Entrepreneurial Development Programs.....	316,800	150,000	330,000	+13,200	+180,000
Office of Inspector General.....	37,020	46,000	37,020	---	-8,980
Office of Advocacy.....	10,109	14,109	10,109	---	-4,000
Business Loans Program Account:					
Direct loans subsidy.....	6,000	---	3,000	-3,000	+3,000
Administrative expenses.....	162,000	158,000	158,000	-4,000	---
Total, Business loans program account.....	168,000	158,000	161,000	-7,000	+3,000

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Disaster Loans Program Account:					
Administrative expenses.....	32,000	---	32,000	---	+32,000
Disaster relief category.....	374,000	143,000	250,000	-124,000	+107,000
Total, Disaster loans program account.....	406,000	143,000	282,000	-124,000	+139,000
Subtotal, Small Business Administration.....	1,299,164	761,266	1,143,247	-155,917	+381,981
Administrative Provisions					
Salaries and Expenses (Sec. 542).....	---	---	106,862	+106,862	+106,862
Total, Small Business Administration.....	1,299,164	761,266	1,250,109	-49,055	+488,843
Total, excluding Disaster Relief Category.....	925,164	618,266	1,000,109	+74,945	+381,843

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request

United States Postal Service					
Payment to the Postal Service Fund.....	49,750	38,360	38,360	-11,390	---
Office of Inspector General.....	268,290	263,500	274,000	+5,710	+10,500
Total, United States Postal Service.....	318,040	301,860	312,360	-5,680	+10,500

United States Tax Court.....	56,727	65,000	55,000	-1,727	-10,000
=====					
Total, title V, Independent Agencies.....	2,244,156	2,519,486	2,823,301	+579,145	+303,815
Appropriations.....	(15,264,090)	(15,982,598)	(16,179,413)	(+915,323)	(+196,815)
Disaster relief category.....	(374,000)	(143,000)	(250,000)	(-124,000)	(+107,000)
Offsetting Collections.....	(-13,393,934)	(-13,606,112)	(-13,606,112)	(-212,178)	---
(by transfer).....	(47,500)	(47,000)	(48,500)	(+1,000)	(+1,500)
(transfer out).....	(-47,500)	(-47,000)	(-48,500)	(-1,000)	(-1,500)
=====					

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
TITLE VI - GENERAL PROVISIONS THIS ACT					
Mandatory appropriations (Sec. 618).....	21,989,000	23,010,000	23,010,000	+1,021,000	---
PCA Oversight Board scholarships.....	2,000	12,000	7,000	+5,000	-5,000
Offsetting collections.....	-2,000	-12,000	-7,000	-5,000	+5,000
Oversight.gov Website Enhancements (Sec. 629).....	2,850	---	---	-2,850	---
Treasury Forfeiture Fund (rescission) (Sec. 634).....	-400,000	---	-300,000	+100,000	-300,000
Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery (rescission) (Sec. 635).....	---	---	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000
Inflation Reduction Act (IRS rescission) (Sec. 640)....	-10,200,000	---	---	+10,200,000	---
Total, title VI, General Provisions.....	11,391,850	23,010,000	22,707,000	+11,315,150	-303,000
TITLE VII - GENERAL PROVISIONS GOVERNMENT-WIDE					
Civil Service Retirement and Disability Funds (Sec. 734).....	-1,000	---	---	+1,000	---
Total, title VII, General Provisions.....	-1,000	---	---	+1,000	---

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS AND EXTENSIONS ACT, 2025 (P.L. 118-83)					
DIVISION A - APPROPRIATIONS					
Executive Office of the Presidential Office of Administration for Presidential Transition					
Administrative Support (Sec. 125).....	25,000	---	---	-25,000	---
General Services Administration for Expenses, Presidential Transition (Sec. 129 (a)).....	19,000	---	---	-19,000	---
National Archives and Records Administration Operating Expenses for Presidential Transition (Sec. 130).....	23,000	---	---	-23,000	---
Total, Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025.....	67,000	---	---	-67,000	---

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026 (Amounts in thousands)					
	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request

DIVISION A-FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025 (P.L. 118-158)					
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY					
Departmental Offices					
Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (emergency)	1,000	---	---	-1,000	---
Total, Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025	1,000	---	---	-1,000	---

DIVISION B-DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025 (P.L. 118-158)					
THE JUDICIARY					
Supreme Court of the United States					
Residential Security for Supreme Court Justices (emergency)	13,597	---	---	-13,597	---

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Small Business Administration					
Disaster Loans Program Account (emergency).....	2,249,000	---	---	-2,249,000	---
Total, Disaster Relief Supplemental					
Appropriations Act, 2025.....	2,262,597	---	---	-2,262,597	---
DIVISION A-CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, AGRICULTURE, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND EXTENSIONS ACT, 2026 (P.L. 119-37)					
THE JUDICIARY					
Supreme Court of the United States					
Personal Security for Supreme Court Justices.....	---	---	28,000	+28,000	+28,000
Total, Continuing Appropriations, Agriculture, Legislative Branch, Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Extensions Act, 2026.....	---	---	28,000	+28,000	+28,000
Total, Other Appropriations.....	2,330,597	---	28,000	-2,302,597	+28,000

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Grand total.....	40,966,488	31,121,773	50,043,000	+9,076,512	+18,921,227
Appropriations.....	(62,357,825)	(61,629,885)	(63,730,112)	(+1,372,287)	(+2,100,227)
Rescissions.....	(-10,612,000)	(-17,012,000)	(-303,000)	(+10,309,000)	(+16,709,000)
Emergency appropriations.....	(2,263,597)	---	---	(-2,263,597)	---
Offsetting collections.....	(-13,416,934)	(-13,639,112)	(-13,634,112)	(-217,178)	(+5,000)
Disaster relief category.....	(374,000)	(143,000)	(250,000)	(-124,000)	(+107,000)
(by transfer).....	(47,500)	(47,000)	(48,500)	(+1,000)	(+1,500)
(transfer out).....	(-47,500)	(-47,000)	(-48,500)	(-1,000)	(-1,500)
Grand total without Other Appropriations.....	38,635,891	31,121,773	50,015,000	+11,379,109	+18,893,227

DIVISION B—NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026

In implementing this agreement, Federal agencies, commissions, and other entities are directed to comply with the directives, reporting requirements, and instructions contained in H. Rept. 119-217 (House report) accompanying H.R. 4779 (House bill) as though stated in this explanatory statement, unless specifically directed to the contrary.

This explanatory statement, while repeating some House report language for emphasis or clarification, does not negate language in such report unless expressly provided herein. Language expressing an opinion or making an observation in the House report represents the view of such Committee unless specifically endorsed in this explanatory statement.

Reports required to be submitted pursuant to the Act, including reports required by this explanatory statement and the House report, may not be consolidated to include responses to multiple requirements in a single report, except following consultation with, and approval by, the Committees on Appropriations.

For purposes of this explanatory statement, the term “the Act” means the National Security, Department of State, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2026, and the term “prior Acts” means prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs.

Federal agencies funded by the Act shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of any reprogramming, as required by section 7015 of the Act, at the most detailed level of the Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ), the Act, or this explanatory statement.

Congressional notifications submitted by the heads of the Federal agencies funded in the Act for funds that are being reallocated prior to initial obligation or reprogrammed shall, to the maximum extent practicable, contain detailed information about the sources of the funds and why such funds are no longer needed or intended to be used as previously justified.

The Secretary of State is directed to submit notifications for the obligation of funds made available by the Act and prior Acts not later than 60 days prior to the expiration of such funds.

Section 7019 of the Act requires that amounts designated in the respective tables included in this explanatory statement for funds appropriated in titles III through V, including tables in title VII, shall be made available at not less than the amounts designated, unless otherwise provided for in the Act, and shall be the basis of the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (FAA) (653(a) report), where applicable. In lieu of the funding tables and allocations of funding contained in the House report, the tables and allocations contained in this explanatory statement shall guide agencies, commissions, and other entities when allocating funds. The Act provides that the amounts designated in the tables shall be made available notwithstanding the date of the transmission of the 653(a) report.

Proposed deviations from tables in title I in this explanatory statement are subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations unless an exception or deviation authority is specifically provided in the Act or this explanatory statement.

The Secretary of State shall continue to provide the Committees on Appropriations electronic copies of all reports, notifications,

spend plans, and any other documents required by the Act, prior Acts, this and prior explanatory statements and statements of managers, the House report, and prior House and Senate reports.

Notwithstanding authority included in any provision of the Act shall not be construed to exclude the requirements of such provision.

Pursuant to section 7016(b) of the Act, any Federal agency receiving funds made available by the Act shall post on its publicly available website, in a central location and in a readily accessible manner, any report required by the Act not later than 45 days following the receipt of such report by Congress. Such requirement shall also apply to prior fiscal year reports. This requirement does not apply if the head of the applicable agency determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations in a transmittal letter accompanying such report that the public posting of the report would compromise national security, including the conduct of diplomacy, or the report contains proprietary or other privileged information, or if the public posting of the report is specifically exempted in the House report or this explanatory statement.

For purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), with respect to appropriations contained in the Act, the term “program, project, and activity” (PPA) means any item for which a dollar amount is specified in the Act or this explanatory statement. In addition, the definition of PPA in section 7023 of the Act shall apply to the accounts listed in that section. In carrying out any Presidential sequestration, Federal agencies funded by the Act shall conform to the definition of PPA described in this paragraph.

In submitting annual CBJs, each Federal agency funded by the Act shall include detailed information on all available resources, including estimated prior fiscal year unobligated balances and recoveries, reimbursable agreements, funds transferred pursuant to section 632(a) and (b) of the FAA and significant uses of the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 1535). Agencies that use a Working Capital Fund (WCF) shall include in CBJs the total budgetary resources for each office that receives funds from a WCF, and include a table on WCF resources that will serve as a baseline for reprogramming and transfer purposes. CBJs shall also include estimated costs and savings from any proposed office or mission closure or reorganization, addition or elimination of special envoys and other senior-level special representatives, and actual prior fiscal year representation and entertainment expenses for each agency where such expenses are authorized.

Spend plans submitted pursuant to section 7062(b) of the Act shall: (1) include all intended sources of funds made available by the Act and any other resources, as applicable, for such program; and (2) conform to the definition of such plan under section 7034(1)(7) of the Act.

Consistent with prior fiscal years, none of the funds made available by the Act may be used to send or otherwise pay for the attendance of more than 50 employees of Federal agencies who are stationed in the United States at any single international conference occurring outside the United States, unless the Secretary of State reports to the appropriate congressional committees at least 5 days in advance that such attendance is important to the national interest. For purposes of this restriction, the term “international conference” means a conference attended by representatives of the United States Government and of foreign governments, international organizations, or other stakeholders.

The heads of Federal agencies funded by the Act shall not provide bonuses to government contractors who fail to complete their contract in a satisfactory manner, including as a result of scheduling delays or cost overruns.

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The agreement includes \$12,772,212,000 for Administration of Foreign Affairs. Of the total, \$5,771,528,000 is for embassy security, which are allocated according to the following table:

EMBASSY SECURITY

(Budget authority in thousands of dollars)

Account/Program	Budget Authority
Worldwide Security Protection	3,758,836
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	2,012,692
Total	5,771,528

DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS

The agreement includes \$9,358,236,000 for Diplomatic Programs. Funds appropriated by the Act for activities, bureaus, and offices under this heading are allocated according to the following table and subject to sections 7015 and 7062 of the Act:

DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS

(Budget authority in thousands of dollars)

Category	Budget Authority
Human Resources	3,987,233
Worldwide Security Protection	724,204
Overseas Programs	1,437,707
Diplomatic Policy and Support	871,645
Security Programs	3,061,651
Worldwide Security Protection	3,034,632
Total	9,358,236

Bureau/Office (Includes salary and bureau-managed funds)	Budget Authority
Ambassador-at-Large for Arctic Affairs	2,000
Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	
Atrocities prevention training	500
Democracy fellowship program	800
Human rights vetting	20,000
Division for Counter Threat Finance and Sanctions	10,691
Office of China Coordination	14,475
Office of International Religious Freedom	10,900
Office of the Chief Economist	1,200
Office of the Special Envoy for Holocaust Issues	1,500
Office to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism	2,600
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons ..	23,107
Office of Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues	1,000

Anomalous Health Incidents.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees on the implementation of section 5604 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 116-90) regarding exceptions for individuals to receive HAVANA Act payments for qualifying injuries that took place since September 11, 2001.

Arctic Issues.—The agreement includes not less than \$100,000 to promote cooperation between Arctic nations at the municipal and community levels. The Secretary of State shall work with the relevant agency heads to ensure the appropriate level of funding for the Arctic Youth Ambassadors program.

The agreement includes not less than \$100,000 to support the next Conference of Parliamentarians of the Arctic Region hosted by the United States, including the participation of individuals from the United States, as appropriate.

Bureau of Intelligence and Research.—The agreement includes funds for the Bureau of

Intelligence and Research at levels consistent with, and for the purposes described in, the classified annex accompanying the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (division F of Public Law 119-60), subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

Columbia River Treaty.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Act and quarterly thereafter until September 30, 2027, the Secretary of State shall brief the Committees on Appropriations on negotiations between the United States and Canada and the execution plan for a modernized agreement, including matters related to flood control operations, power, and ecological functions.

Department of State Training Programs.—The agreement includes funding for the Thomas R. Pickering Foreign Affairs Fellowship and Charles B. Rangel International Affairs programs as authorized by sections 5134 and 5135 of the National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2026 (Public Law 116-90). The Secretary of State shall include planned amounts for such programs in the operating plan required by section 7062(a) of the Act.

Enhanced Video Analytics.—Not later than 30 days after the completion of the pilot project described under this heading in the House report, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees detailing the cost, status, timeline, successes, and any challenges associated with the implementation of the embassy security and video analytics pilot program.

Intercountry Adoption.—The Secretary of State shall include in the next annual report on Intercountry Adoptions, as required by the Intercountry Adoption Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-279): (1) details on the efforts of the Department of State to increase the accessibility of intercountry adoptions in fiscal year 2026; (2) steps taken by the Bureau of Consular Affairs to address impediments to intercountry adoption, especially in countries where American families are in the process of adoption but such adoptions have been slowed or blocked; and (3) an assessment of the country-specific technical assistance required to strengthen intercountry adoption programs in partner countries.

International Child Abduction.—The agreement includes \$1,000,000, as authorized, to carry out the study required by section 202 of the Sean and David Goldman International Child Abduction Prevention and Return Act of 2014 (22 U.S.C. 9122). Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the status and timeline of such study.

International Research Security Engagement.—As open science and technology ecosystems are being exploited by countries of concern to the detriment of United States interests, the Secretary of State is directed to continue to support engagements with research institutions, in coordination with other Federal agencies undertaking similar initiatives, to improve the security of United States science and technology research.

Modernizing Diplomatic Security Platforms.—The Bureau of Diplomatic Security shall modernize its diplomatic security platform to enhance post security programs, contracting, procurement, and information reporting, including the enhancement of the security of the Department of State's operational networks and buildings.

Plan to Combat Online Holocaust Denial, Distortion, and Antisemitism.—The Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Antisemitism and the Special Envoy on Holocaust Issues, in consultation with the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, are directed to prioritize efforts with international partners

to address Holocaust denial, distortion, and antisemitism on social media and artificial intelligence platforms. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Special Envoys shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on a plan of action detailing the ways in which the Department is addressing such issues.

Previously-Obligated Foreign Assistance.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, and quarterly thereafter until September 30, 2027, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing all funds appropriated under titles III and IV of prior Acts that were obligated during their initial period of availability, have not expired or been canceled, but for which the associated contract, grant, or cooperative agreement has been terminated. Such report shall be disaggregated by fiscal year, account, and operating unit, and include details on the amounts and purposes of such funds.

Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-taking Accountability Act.—The agreement includes funds for implementation of the Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-taking Accountability Act (subtitle A of title III of Public Law 116-260).

Training.—Consistent with section 7060(g) of the Act, the agreement includes not less than \$1,000,000 under this heading for training for personnel under Chief of Mission authority on recognizing signs of human trafficking and on the protocols for reporting such cases.

Vetting.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State is directed to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the personnel and process changes to vetting related to implementing section 620M of the FAA under the July 2025 reorganization, including details on the allocation of such funds.

CONSULAR AND BORDER SECURITY PROGRAMS

The agreement includes \$513,000,000 for Consular and Border Security Programs.

Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the information technology modernization strategy for consular systems, timelines, and costs associated with modernizing such vital systems.

Visa Wait Times.—The agreement endorses the report directed under this heading in the House report and such report should include the impact of new vetting procedures on visa wait times, preventing fraud, safeguarding security interests, the cost of visa operations, and how the Department is prioritizing the allocation of resources to posts with high visa wait times, including providing surge capacity for additional daily shifts, and the costs associated with such actions.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

The agreement includes \$399,700,000 for Capital Investment Fund.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The agreement includes \$135,550,000 for Office of Inspector General of the Department of State, of which \$6,000,000 is for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.

Realignment of Functions.—The Inspector General of the Department of State and the Office of Inspector General in title II shall coordinate regularly on oversight activities related to the realignment of functions previously administered under title II of prior Acts, with the goal of ensuring continuity and effective implementation on an ongoing basis.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

The agreement includes \$667,000,000 for Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs.

Funds under this heading are allocated according to the following table:

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES	
(Budget authority in thousands of dollars)	
Program/Activity	Budget Authority
Academic Programs	
Fulbright Program	
Madeleine K. Albright Young Women Leaders Program	1,500
McCain Fellowships	900
Special Academic Exchanges	
Benjamin Gilman International Scholarship Program	
of which, McCain Scholars	700
of which, South Pacific Scholarships	1,000
Professional and Cultural Exchanges	
Special Professional and Cultural Exchanges	
J. Christopher Stevens Virtual Exchange	5,000
Arctic Exchange Program	750
Special Initiatives	
Pawel Adamowicz Exchange Program	1,000

Consultations.—Not less than 30 days prior to the submission of the operating plan required by section 7062(a) of the Act for funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading, the Assistant Secretary of State for the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the allocation of funding, program and country prioritization, and use of independent and external evaluations.

The operating plan shall include a table with funding by program consistent with prior fiscal year operating plans, including the allocation of any unobligated balances and recoveries, as well as any planned transfers to this account during fiscal year 2026. The operating plan shall also include amounts allocated for each of the programs and activities detailed in the House report.

The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the establishment of the Senator Paul Simon Study Abroad Program, if authorized.

Muskie Fellowships.—The agreement recognizes that the Muskie Fellowship Program has helped individuals from Eurasia and Central Asia to foster mutual understanding, build democracy, and encourage the transition to market economies.

REPRESENTATION EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$10,000,000 for Representation Expenses, subject to section 7010(e) of the Act.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

The agreement includes \$30,890,000 for Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

The agreement includes \$2,012,692,000 for Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance. Funds appropriated under this heading are allocated according to the following table:

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE	
(Budget authority in thousands of dollars)	
Account/Program	Budget Authority
Repair, Construction, and Operations	812,836
Worldwide Security Upgrades	1,199,856
Capital Security Cost Sharing and Maintenance	
Cost Sharing Programs	1,118,856
Compound Security Program	81,000
Total, Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	2,012,692

Accessibility.—The Secretary of State shall increase funding above fiscal year 2024 levels

for global accessibility projects in fiscal year 2026.

Capital Security Cost Sharing and Maintenance Cost Sharing Programs.—The agreement includes \$1,118,856,000 under this heading, as well as an additional \$186,569,000 in consular fees, for the Department of State contribution to the Capital Security Cost Sharing and Maintenance Cost Sharing programs. An additional \$900,937,000 is available from other agency contributions.

Compound Security Program.—The agreement endorses the directive in the House report concerning the deployment of lightweight thermal/visual surveillance systems for embassy protection.

Historic Consulate Compound in Chiang Mai, Thailand.—The agreement includes funds and supports efforts to preserve the historic value of the current Consulate compound in Chiang Mai after its decommissioning. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the status of such initiative.

Mail Screening.—The agreement includes not less than \$5,000,000 for mail screening facilities that protect United States interests at overseas embassies, consulates, and other diplomatic locations worldwide as directed in the House report.

Secure Facilities.—The Secretary of State shall increase the number of secure facilities, including secure communications capabilities, around the world to ensure that United States foreign policy priorities can be fully coordinated across all Federal agencies.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND
CONSULAR SERVICE

The agreement includes \$8,885,000 for Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service.

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The agreement includes \$2,550,000 for Repatriation Loans Program Account and \$1,000,000 transfer authority under Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service to support the subsidy cost and a total loan level of \$5,520,137.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN
TAIWAN

The agreement includes \$35,964,000 for Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan.

INTERNATIONAL CENTER, WASHINGTON,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The agreement includes \$745,000 for International Center, Washington, District of Columbia.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE
RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

The agreement includes \$60,000,000 for Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS

The agreement includes \$1,389,152,000 for Contributions to International Organizations, of which \$96,240,000 may remain available until September 30, 2027.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

The agreement includes \$1,230,667,000 for Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities, of which \$615,334,000 may remain available until September 30, 2027.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER
COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$67,300,000 for Salaries and Expenses, of which \$10,095,000 may remain available until September 30, 2027.

In addition, for expenses to carry out paragraph (3) of section 5602(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31), \$12,500,000, to remain available until expended for urgent operations and maintenance needs of the International Outfall Interceptor in Nogales, Arizona.

CONSTRUCTION

The agreement includes \$78,000,000 for Construction.

Funds appropriated by the Act and prior Acts are made available to address urgent water management and water quality improvement programs of the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC), including the rehabilitation and expansion of the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant. Not less than 30 days prior to the submission of the operating plan required by section 7062(a) of the Act for the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading, the Commissioner of the USIBWC shall brief the Committees on Appropriations on the scope, timeline, and cost of such programs and projects.

1944 Water Treaty Assessment.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Commissioner of the USIBWC shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations with recommendations for improving existing system storage, water movement, and deliveries in the regions affected by the 1944 Water Treaty. Such report shall include the feasibility of constructing the third international reservoir, including a timeline and any cost considerations, and whether the construction of such reservoir will capture and store water sufficient to meet the needs of agricultural and municipal users in the United States.

Sediment Removal.—The agreement includes funds appropriated under this heading to prioritize the reduction of sediment, including in areas of the Rio Grande where there are available lands for disposal. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Commissioner of the USIBWC shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on funds to be allocated for this purpose from the Act and prior Acts.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSIONS

The agreement includes \$18,204,000 for American Sections, International Commissions, of which \$10,881,000 is for the International Joint Commission (IJC), \$2,323,000 is for the International Boundary Commission, and \$5,000,000 is for the North American Development Bank, including to support the recently established Water Resilience Fund.

Transboundary Watershed Management.—The agreement includes funds at not less than the prior fiscal year level for the IJC, in collaboration with the United States interagency working group led by the Office of Canadian Affairs, to address gaps and limitations in transboundary governance between British Columbia and Alaska, Washington, Idaho, and Montana.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

The agreement includes \$68,570,000 for International Fisheries Commissions. Funds appropriated under this heading are allocated according to the following table:

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

(Budget authority in thousands of dollars)

Commission/Activity	Budget Authority
Great Lakes Fishery Commission	52,403
Lake Champlain and Lake Memphremagog Basins	10,000
Grass Carp	1,000
Lake Memphremagog Fishery	500

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS—Continued

(Budget authority in thousands of dollars)

Commission/Activity	Budget Authority
Pacific Salmon Commission	5,868
International Pacific Halibut Commission	5,300
Other Marine Conservation Organizations	4,999
Total	68,570

Funds provided for the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission are included in the table under Other Marine Conservation Organizations.

Fisheries Sanctions Evasion.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of the other relevant Federal agencies, shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the implementation of Executive Order (EO) 14068, as it relates to Russian Federation-origin seafood and fish. The report should include: (1) a description of measures that the relevant agencies have developed to ensure compliance with the EO; (2) ways to improve enforcement capabilities; and (3) information on the Russian Federation's efforts, if any, to circumvent any seafood and fish-related sanctions imposed by the United States.

International Fisheries Management Coordination.—The agreement notes that unresolved territorial disputes and recent modifications to the Atlantic Large Whale Take Reduction Plan have resulted in conflicting American and Canadian fisheries management measures in the Gulf of Maine, including regulations and conservation practices that undermine American protections for the sustainability of stocks. The Secretary of State shall work with Canadian officials to develop an agreement that provides for cooperative fisheries management of this unique area. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on progress toward, and the details of, any such agreement.

RELATED AGENCY

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR GLOBAL MEDIA
INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

The agreement includes \$643,000,000 for International Broadcasting Operations. Funds appropriated under this heading are allocated according to the following table:

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

(Budget authority in thousands of dollars)

Entities/Grantees	Budget Authority
USAGM Operations	138,000
Voice of America	199,500
Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty	112,500
Radio Free Asia	53,500
Middle East Broadcasting Networks	69,000
Open Technology Fund	40,500

Briefings.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Act, and quarterly thereafter until September 30, 2027, the United States Agency for Global Media (USAGM) Chief Executive Officer (CEO) shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on the status of agency operations, including staffing, language services, facilities and real property, transmissions, and other related issues.

Consultations.—Not less than 30 days prior to the submission of the operating plan required by section 7062(a) of the Act for funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading, the USAGM CEO shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the allocation of funding by entity and prioritization of language services and audiences, and provide the level of detail consistent with the USAGM program plan submitted in fiscal year 2024.

Following consultation with the USAGM CEO, any entity receiving funds made available under this heading shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees prior to pausing, terminating, or otherwise materially altering operations, including the sale, auction, transfer, or liquidation of assets.

Networks.—The USAGM CEO is directed to use the expertise of the Office of Cuba Broadcasting to inform programming about Cuba by other USAGM networks.

BROADCASTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

The agreement includes \$9,700,000 for Broadcasting Capital Improvements.

RELATED PROGRAMS

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

The agreement includes \$20,000,000 for The Asia Foundation.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

The agreement includes \$20,000,000 for United States Institute of Peace.

CENTER FOR MIDDLE EASTERN WESTERN DIALOGUE TRUST FUND

The agreement provides \$203,000 from interest and earnings from the Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue Trust Fund.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM
The agreement includes \$180,000 from interest and earnings from the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund.

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

The agreement includes \$117,000 from interest and earnings from the Israeli Arab Scholarship Endowment Fund.

EAST-WEST CENTER

The agreement includes \$22,000,000 for East-West Center.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

The agreement includes \$315,000,000 for National Endowment for Democracy, of which \$210,316,000 shall be allocated in the traditional and customary manner, including for the core institutes, and \$104,684,000 for democracy programs.

OTHER COMMISSIONS

COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA'S HERITAGE ABROAD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$770,000 for the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, of which \$116,000 may remain available until September 30, 2027.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$4,000,000 for United States Commission on International Religious Freedom.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$3,059,000 for Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$2,300,000 for Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China.

UNITED STATES-CHINA ECONOMIC AND SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$4,000,000 for United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission.

HOUSE DEMOCRACY PARTNERSHIP

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$2,300,000 for House Democracy Partnership.

TITLE II

ADMINISTRATION OF ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
OPERATING EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$111,988,000 for Operating Expenses.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The agreement includes \$62,500,000 for Office of Inspector General.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Inspector General shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations an oversight plan for the independent agencies under its jurisdiction to be carried out over the next two fiscal years.

TITLE III

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

The agreement includes \$9,415,775,000 for Global Health Programs. Funds under this heading are allocated according to the following table and subject to section 7019 of the Act:

GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

(Budget authority in thousands of dollars)

Program/Activity	Budget Authority
Maternal and Child Health	915,000
Polio	85,000
The GAVI Alliance	300,000
Maternal and Neonatal Tetanus	2,000
Nutrition	165,000
Iodine Deficiency Disorder	3,000
Micronutrients	33,000
of which, Vitamin A	(22,500)
Vulnerable Children	29,925
Blind Children	4,275
HIV/AIDS	5,883,800
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria	1,250,000
Microbicides	45,000
Prevention, Treatment, and Response Initiative (Section 7058(e))	10,000
UNAIDS	45,000
Family Planning/Reproductive Health	523,950
Global Health Security	615,605
Malaria	795,000
Tuberculosis	378,720
Global TB Drug Facility	14,400
Neglected Tropical Diseases	108,775
Total	9,415,775

Drug Resistant Forms of Infectious Diseases.—The Secretary of State shall brief the Committees on Appropriations not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act on the scale and potential health security impacts of drug-resistant infectious diseases overseas.

GAVI Alliance.—The agreement includes \$300,000,000 for a contribution to The GAVI Alliance for the sixth strategic period and encourages other donors to increase their contributions.

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.—The agreement supports the Administration's pledge of \$4,600,000,000 for the eighth replenishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund) and includes \$1,250,000,000 for the first installment of such replenishment. Such funds shall be contributed to the Global Fund on a quarterly basis to the fullest extent practicable, while leveraging matching contributions received from other sources. Sufficient unobligated balances exist from prior Acts to fully fund the first installment of the eighth replenishment and to fulfill the United States pledge for the seventh replenishment, for which the Secretary of State is directed to contribute such funds to the Global Fund in a timely manner and which are in addition to funds provided in the Act for the eighth replenishment.

GHS Contributions.—The agreement includes funds for a United States contribution to the Pandemic Fund, pursuant to section

5563(i) of the Global Health Security and International Pandemic, Prevention, Preparedness, and Response Act of 2022 (subtitle D of title LV of division E of Public Law 117–263), and funds for a United States contribution to the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations, pursuant to section 6501 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 (Public Law 117–81), consistent with the fiscal year 2024 level. The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of the Act regarding the status of such contributions.

Health Service Delivery.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall update the report required under this heading in Senate Report 118–71 regarding telehealth and other digital solutions in health service delivery.

Innovation Fund.—The Secretary of State shall brief the Committees on Appropriations not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Act on planned efforts to support an Innovation Fund and related health investments, including efforts to ensure partnership with both private companies and non-profit organizations.

Market Access Strategy.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a strategy to the appropriate congressional committees for expanding market access for United States pharmaceuticals, medical devices, and medical equipment related to child survival, HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis (TB), and global health security in low and middle income countries, including through establishing programs to reduce regulatory, procurement, and distribution barriers, and ensure that global health supply chains comply with United States standards.

Non-communicable Diseases.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations summarizing how the Department of State's global health programs advance countries' capacity to prevent, diagnose, and treat non-communicable diseases (NCDs), including the diagnosis and treatment of severe childhood-onset chronic NCDs.

Nutrition.—The agreement supports effective nutrition interventions and expects not less than 50 percent of nutrition funding be devoted to the most cost-effective and evidence-based nutrition interventions, including American-made Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods (RUTF); breastfeeding support, prenatal vitamins, and vitamin A supplementation.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on the nutrition outcomes achieved over the previous fiscal year, which shall include: (1) the outcomes, disaggregated by regional bureau, including nutrition-specific treatment and prevention interventions on a country-by country basis; (2) the approximate number of additional children treated for severe acute malnutrition and receiving vitamin A supplementation as a result of United States assistance; (3) the approximate number of women receiving prenatal vitamins and breastfeeding education and support as a result of such assistance; and (4) a comprehensive accounting of funds expended on procurement and distribution of RUTF. The report should include a valid estimate of funds expended to achieve each reported result and a description of the method of estimation used.

Prevention.—The agreement includes funding to support HIV prevention activities, including to scale-up the use of long-acting

injectable antiretrovirals, to reduce HIV transmission in vulnerable populations. The Secretary of State shall rapidly rollout this intervention through the Global Fund and bilateral programs and prioritize these technologies in high-burden countries to stem new HIV infections, particularly among those most at risk, including young women, adolescent girls, and orphans, and enable a more rapid and effective transition toward country-led ownership of the HIV response.

RUTF.—The agreement endorses the directives under this heading in the House report, to include the procurement and delivery costs of such commodities. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the use of RUTF in the prior fiscal year, including the locations and number of beneficiaries reached.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the feasibility of funding a new public-private partnership intended to streamline and scale-up the procurement and delivery of American-made RUTF and prenatal vitamins.

Transfers.—To achieve the goals set forth in the September 2025 America First Global Health Strategy, the agreement supports continued transfer of funding and collaboration between the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Department of State, to support functions related to key areas of collaboration, including: surveillance; laboratory, data, and health information technology systems; clinical service delivery for programs; and outbreak prevention, detection, and response.

Tuberculosis Report.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall update the report required under this heading in Senate Report 118-71 regarding TB priority countries.

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The agreement includes \$5,400,000,000 for International Humanitarian Assistance. The agreement provides for life-saving humanitarian assistance under a new consolidated account which includes the funding and authorities previously made available under International Disaster Assistance and Migration and Refugee Assistance.

Coordination and Oversight Report.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report and brief the Committees on Appropriations on the Department of State's plans to effectively program, manage, and monitor humanitarian assistance funding. The report shall include: (1) the roles and responsibilities for each bureau responsible for implementing humanitarian assistance funding, including the proposed staff and mechanisms to monitor and oversee specific awards; (2) the guidance and criteria each bureau has been given to assess country and regional requirements for humanitarian assistance, including specific types of programs and activities that the Secretary has determined are not eligible for funding; and (3) the internal process for reporting instances of diversion or loss to the Office of Inspector General (OIG) and the Committees on Appropriations, consistent with section 7015(j) of the Act.

Efficacy of Humanitarian Assistance Delivery Means.—The Secretary of State shall implement a pilot program in three countries of strategic interest to the United States to assess the efficacy of humanitarian assistance delivery means, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations. Such countries shall possess local implementation capacity.

Global Food Security Transition Report.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes: (1) a description of the organizational structure, funding, staffing, and mechanisms to monitor and oversee United States international food assistance programs transferred to the Department of State on or after July 1, 2025; (2) an assessment of current global food insecurity; and (3) actions undertaken by the Department of State to address each emerging food crisis identified during calendar year 2025, including projected needs, United States assistance provided, and assistance provided by other donors.

Spend Plan.—The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the initial planned allocation of funds prior to the submission of the initial spend plan required under this heading. The spend plan shall include planned obligations by region, country, program, and type of support, including but not limited to food, health, nutrition, shelter, protection, water and sanitation, third-party monitoring, general contributions, program support, and other administrative expenses. Subsequent quarterly spend plans shall include actual obligations and disbursements from the preceding reporting periods.

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

The agreement includes \$100,000,000 for United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund.

NATIONAL SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAMS

The agreement includes \$6,766,874,000 for National Security Investment Programs. The National Security Investment Programs account consolidates bilateral economic assistance accounts funded in prior Acts, as described under this heading in the House report. Funds included under this heading to meet the directive for Africa should be focused on sub-Saharan Africa.

Funds under this heading are allocated according to the following table and subject to section 7019 of the Act:

NATIONAL SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAMS	
(Budget authority in thousands of dollars)	
Country/Program	Budget Authority
Africa:	
Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI)	16,000
East Asia and the Pacific:	
Cambodia countering PRC programs	5,000
Vietnam	84,000
Europe/Eurasia:	
Abducted Children	015,000
BOLD Balkan Young Leaders	2,000
Moldova	36,500
Middle East and North Africa:	
Iraq Scholarship Program	10,000
Lebanon Scholarship Programs	20,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative	20,000
Middle East Regional Cooperation	7,000
Near East Regional Democracy	50,000
Nita M. Lowey Middle East Partnership for Peace Act	37,500
United States-Israel Development Cooperation	3,000
Western Hemisphere:	
Caribbean Energy Initiative	7,000
Caribbean Economic Growth	9,000
Colombia Human Rights	15,000
Dominican Republic	19,000
Maya Biosphere	5,700
State Western Hemisphere Regional	65,000
Global Programs:	
Arctic Council	1,000
Assistive technology	8,000
Atrocities prevention	3,000
Combating child marriage	15,000
Family Planning/Reproductive Health	51,050
Implementation of Public Law 99-415	4,000
Information communications technology training	1,000
Leahy War Victims Fund	12,000
Peace process monitoring	3,500
Mobility program	3,000
Trade capacity building	15,000
Victims of torture	9,600

Cybersecurity Capacity Building.—The agreement directs that funds under this

heading be used to strengthen cybersecurity capabilities in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Paraguay, and Peru to counter cyber threats, particularly from the People's Republic of China (PRC).

Directives.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of the Act, and prior to the initial obligation of such funds, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the use of funds to implement directives in the table under this heading.

Emerging Challenges.—Funds under this heading shall be made available to respond to emerging challenges overseas and supporting countries transitioning from conflict.

Faith-based Organizations.—The Secretary of State shall continue to use the faith sector, in conjunction with the public and private sectors, for the delivery of assistance under this heading and under Global Health Programs.

Innovation Ventures.—Funds made available under this heading shall be made available for an innovation ventures program at the Department of State to support early-stage ideas and scale-up proven solutions that demonstrate cost-effectiveness and measurable impact on assistance outcomes. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on such program.

Marla Fund.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the status of the Marla Ruzicka Fund for Innocent Victims of Conflict (Marla Fund) and provide a description of plans to support the Marla Fund with funds appropriated in the Act.

Peace Accord Implementation and Conflict Resolution.—The agreement includes funds for evidence-based programs that assess the implementation of peace agreements and peace accords, in support of the Department of State's efforts to support peace processes and conflict resolution globally.

Requirement.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on efforts to provide technical assistance and other support to communities around the world to preserve indigenous cultural heritage, including the preservation and revitalization of endangered languages.

Stoves.—The agreement includes funding for programs that address health and safety issues arising from the use of cookstoves.

DEMOCRACY FUND

The agreement includes \$205,200,000 for Democracy Fund.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

PEACE CORPS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The agreement includes \$410,500,000 for Peace Corps, of which \$7,800,000 is for the Office of Inspector General.

Report.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Act, and every 180 days thereafter until September 30, 2027, the Director of the Peace Corps shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on the personnel levels of the domestic and overseas workforce of the Peace Corps, including United States direct hires, experts and consultants, and personal services contractors, on an organizational unit-by-organizational-unit basis.

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

The agreement includes \$830,000,000 for Millennium Challenge Corporation.

Notifications.—Pursuant to section 7015(a) of the Act and consistent with the criteria

included in section 610(a) of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 (22 U.S.C. 7709), the MCC CEO shall notify the appropriate congressional committees before terminating assistance made available under a compact or threshold program. Such notifications shall include: (1) the justification for the proposed termination, based on the requirements in section 611(a) of 22 U.S.C. 7710; (2) actions required by MCC, including the Board of Directors, to effectuate the termination of assistance, and the anticipated timeline for each; (3) details on the status of the compact or program, including individual activities, and the impact the termination will have on fulfilling the intended development objectives; (4) a breakdown of funding that will be deobligated as a result of the termination, including any proposed reprogramming of funds; (5) a summary of the financial and legal obligations of the partner country at the time of termination, including the recipient government's co-investment and remaining obligations under the compact or threshold program; and (6) risks of litigation arising from early contract, employment, and other terminations.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

The agreement includes \$29,000,000 for Inter-American Foundation.

UNITED STATES AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

The agreement includes \$12,000,000 for United States African Development Foundation.

Oversight and Accountability.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the President of the United States African Development Foundation (USADF) shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the status the Foundation's overseas funds and assets. Such report shall also include a detailed description of mechanisms in place to retain oversight over these funds and assets.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the USADF President shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees detailing a comprehensive plan to address the recommendations of Government Accountability Office Report GAO-25-107574, titled "U.S. African Development Foundation: Strategic Approach Needed to Mitigate Fraud Risks" (September 15, 2025) and Inspector General Report E-ADF-25-004-M, titled "U.S. African Development Foundation: Gaps in Policy and Guidance Hindered Strategic Partnerships and Grants Administration" (August 28, 2025).

UNITED STATES FOUNDATION FOR NATURAL SECURITY AND COUNTERTERRORISM

The agreement includes \$100,000,000 for United States Foundation for Natural Security and Counterterrorism.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The agreement includes \$30,000,000 for International Affairs Technical Assistance.

DEBT RESTRUCTURING

The agreement includes \$52,000,000 for Debt Restructuring.

TITLE IV

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

The agreement includes \$1,400,000,000 for International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement. Funds for certain countries, programs, and activities under this heading are allocated according to the following table and subject to section 7019 of the Act:

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

[Budget authority in thousands of dollars]

Country/Program/Activity	Budget Authority
Atrocities prevention	3,000
Central America Regional Security Initiative	170,000
Costa Rica	40,000
Combating Scam Centers in Southeast Asia	10,000
Combating wildlife trafficking	47,500
Demand reduction	20,000
Ecuador	30,000
Europe/Eurasia	80,000
Fighting corruption	25,000
Inter-Regional Aviation Support	60,000
Programs to combat illegal mining	35,000
Colombia, Ecuador, Peru	20,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	56,000
Caribbean Basin Security Initiative	45,000
Southern Cone	11,000
Thailand	3,500
Trafficking in persons	89,500
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	76,000
of which, child protection compacts	(12,500)
of which, modern slavery	(25,000)
Tunisia	4,000
Vietnam	6,500

Combating Human Trafficking in Latin America and the Caribbean.—The agreement includes \$2,500,000 under this heading for partnerships to combat human trafficking in Latin America and the Caribbean, as described under section 7060 in the House report.

Combating Ritualized Murder.—The agreement includes \$2,500,000 under this heading to combat ritualized murder of children in West Africa.

Cyber Crime and Intellectual Property Rights.—The agreement includes funds under this heading to support capacity building efforts to counter cybercrime, including technical assistance to support partner nation efforts to develop, revise, and implement national laws, policies, and procedures that address cybercrime and strengthen law enforcement and judicial capacity to hold malign actors accountable.

The Secretary of State is encouraged to coordinate with the United States Attorney General to increase the local capacity of criminal justice sectors in partner countries to investigate and litigate criminal cases, including through the United States Transnational and High-Tech Crime Global Law Enforcement Network (GLEN), to ensure the GLEN and other related partnerships result in adequate global coverage, particularly to combat intellectual property crime and cybercrime activities.

Fentanyl.—Pursuant to section 7036 of the Act, the agreement includes not less than \$150,000,000 to counter the flow of fentanyl and other synthetic drugs, including not less than the prior fiscal year level from funds made available under this heading.

Maritime Security.—Consistent with the Department of State's assessment of additional funding needs, in addition to funds otherwise made available for maritime security funded under this heading, the agreement includes not less than \$20,000,000 for East Asia and Pacific Maritime Law Enforcement programs and not less than \$10,000,000 for South Asia Maritime Law Enforcement programs. The agreement also includes \$3,000,000 to provide enhanced maritime domain awareness in Oceania, to include the provision of data, advanced analytics, and training, to combat and deter illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.

Office of Security Coordinator.—Funds appropriated under this heading that are made available for programs of the Office of the Security Coordinator, Department of State, shall be the responsibility of such Security Coordinator. Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the use of such funds.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

The agreement includes \$870,000,000 for Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs. Funds for certain programs and activities under this heading are allocated according to the following table and subject to section 7019 of the Act:

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

[Budget authority in thousands of dollars]

Program/Activity	Budget Authority
International Atomic Energy Agency	95,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	265,000
Humanitarian demining	222,000
of which, Southeast Asia	(77,000)

Artificial Intelligence Safety and Security Initiative.—The agreement provides \$13,000,000 for the Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation's Artificial Intelligence Safety and Security Initiative.

Conventional Weapons Destruction.—The agreement includes funds for humanitarian demining and unexploded ordnance (UXO) clearance activities in Angola, Cambodia, Laos, Pacific Islands countries (PICs), Sri Lanka, Vietnam, and Zimbabwe. The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the proposed allocation of funds for humanitarian demining in fiscal year 2026 prior to submitting the 653(a) report.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

The agreement includes \$335,458,000 for Peacekeeping Operations.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The agreement includes \$119,152,000 for International Military Education and Training.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

The agreement includes \$6,158,397,000 for Foreign Military Financing Program. Funds under this heading for certain countries and programs are allocated according to the following table and subject to section 7019 of the Act:

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

[Budget authority in thousands of dollars]

Country/Program	Budget Authority
Colombia	37,025
Costa Rica	10,000
Ecuador	10,000
Estonia	10,000
Europe/Eurasia	100,000
Latvia	10,000
Lithuania	10,000
Mongolia	3,000
Morocco	20,000
Panama	2,000
Thailand	10,000
Vietnam	12,000
Western Hemisphere Regional	20,250

Additional Regional Maritime Security Needs.—Consistent with the Department of State's recent assessment of resource levels necessary to adequately support maritime security and enhance maritime awareness, and in addition to funds otherwise made available for maritime security, of the funds appropriated under this heading in the Act and prior Acts not less than \$50,000,000 shall be made available for East Asia and Pacific regional and bilateral maritime security and not less than \$41,200,000 shall be made available for South Asia regional and bilateral maritime security.

Burden Sharing.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to

the Committees on Appropriations detailing opportunities to use funds appropriated under this heading for the advancement of co-production and other burden sharing initiatives with allies and partners that contribute to strategic deterrence and interoperability, including by: (1) expanding production capacity of high-demand munitions and weapon systems; and (2) incentivizing procurement of novel and non-program of record capabilities. Such report shall include lessons learned from prior such efforts.

Unallocated Funds.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing all funds appropriated in prior Acts under this heading, or a predecessor account, that have been obligated into the Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund and are unallocated to a case as of the date of enactment of the Act.

TITLE V

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

The agreement includes \$339,000,000 for International Organizations and Programs. Funds under this heading should be programmed consistent with the practice of prior years.

Spend Plan.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a spend plan detailing the proposed allocation of funds under this heading and the entities to be funded. Such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations. Not less than 30 days prior to submission of the spend plan, the Secretary shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the proposed allocation of funds appropriated under this heading for international organizations and programs, including identification of funding intended to support core contributions.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

The agreement includes \$150,200,000 for Global Environment Facility.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

The agreement includes \$1,066,184,000 for Contribution to the International Development Association.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

The agreement includes \$43,610,000 for Contribution to the Asian Development Fund.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The agreement includes \$54,649,000 for Contribution to the African Development Bank.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The agreement includes \$8,656,174,624 for Limitation on Callable Capital Subscriptions.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

The agreement includes \$87,500,000 for Contribution to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The agreement includes \$54,000,000 for Contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

TREASURY INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The agreement includes \$75,000,000 for Treasury International Assistance Programs.

TITLE VI

EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES INSPECTOR GENERAL

The agreement includes \$8,860,000 for Inspector General for the Export-Import Bank of the United States, of which \$1,329,000 may remain available until September 30, 2027.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The agreement includes \$125,000,000 for Administrative Expenses for the Export-Import Bank of the United States, of which up to \$18,750,000 may remain available until September 30, 2027.

PROGRAM BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS

The agreement includes \$20,000,000 for Program Budget Appropriations.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION

INSPECTOR GENERAL

The agreement includes \$7,200,000 for Inspector General for the United States International Development Finance Corporation.

Report.—The United States International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) CEO shall prioritize and expeditiously work with the OIG to fill all current OIG vacancies. Concurrent with the fiscal year 2027 President's Budget Request, the OIG shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing: (1) a list of current vacancies, duration of each vacancy, and impact to OIG's work resulting from such vacancies; (2) any obstacles to filling these vacancies, including capacity or support issues on the part of DFC human resources personnel; and (3) a proposed organizational chart expanding the OIG footprint to conduct appropriate oversight of DFC resources in light of DFC's expanded mandate in the DFC Modernization and Reauthorization Act of 2025 (title LXXXVII of Public Law 119–60).

CORPORATE CAPITAL ACCOUNT

The agreement includes \$983,250,000 for Corporate Capital Account, including \$243,000,000 for administrative expenses, which may be paid to the United States International Development Finance Corporation Program Account.

Account.—The agreement notes that DFC has sufficient flexibility under this heading to make equity investments and understands that DFC is working to operationalize the Development Finance Corporate Equity Investment Account authorized under section 1421(c) of the BUILD Act of 2018 (division F of Public Law 115–254), as amended by the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026 (title LXXXVII of Public Law 119–60). The DFC CEO is directed to expeditiously operationalize all components of the BUILD Act reauthorization and submit, as part of its fiscal year 2027 Congressional Budget Justification, any technical language changes needed in future appropriations bills. Any transfers from the Corporate Capital Account into the Equity Investment Account shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

Accountability.—The agreement includes not less than \$540,000 to support the work of the DFC's Office of Accountability (OA), including funds to support no less than three full-time equivalent (FTE) staff. Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the OA Director shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees detailing: (1) the staffing posture of the OA, including the timeline for, and any challenges to, onboarding three FTEs; (2) adherence by the OA, DFC, and DFC's Board of Directors to the Terms of Reference and other operational guidelines and procedures

of the OA; (3) how the OA is ensuring project-affected communities and stakeholders are adequately informed of the OA's existence, services, and methods of contact; and (4) any DFC internal challenges to, and plans to ensure, the OA's independence, including with regards to staffing, budgetary needs, and direct reporting to DFC's Board of Directors. The OA Director shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to the submission of such report.

Cancellations.—Concurrent with the submission of the quarterly unobligated balances report required by section 7002 of the Act, the DFC CEO shall brief the Committees on Appropriations on such report, including details on any cancellations during the relevant reporting period.

Quarterly Report.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of the Act, and quarterly thereafter until September 30, 2027, the DFC CEO shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing current investments by country and sector, disaggregated by fiscal year.

Strategic Priorities.—The DFC CEO shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations concurrent with any meeting held as part of the Congressional Strategic Advisory Group established pursuant to section 1413(k) of the BUILD Act of 2018. Not later than 15 days after completion of the development of a Strategic Priorities Plan, required by section 1413(1) of such Act, or of any revisions to such Plan, the DFC CEO shall submit such Plan or revisions to the appropriate congressional committees.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The agreement includes up to \$740,250,000 for Program Account transferred from Corporate Capital Account.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The agreement includes \$87,000,000 for Trade and Development Agency.

TITLE VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 7001. Allowances and Differentials (unchanged)

Section 7002. Unobligated Balances Report (unchanged)

Additional Report.—Not later than November 1, 2026, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report detailing, by account and program, project, and activity, balances appropriated by the Act and prior Acts that were: (1) unobligated and expired at the end of the prior fiscal year; or (2) obligated within the initial period of availability but canceled.

Section 7003. Consulting Services (unchanged)

Section 7004. Diplomatic Facilities (modified)

Section 7005. Personnel Actions (unchanged)

Section 7006. Prohibition on Publicity or Propaganda (unchanged)

Section 7007. Prohibition Against Direct Funding for Certain Countries (modified)

Consultation.—The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to providing humanitarian assistance to a country listed under this section.

Section 7008. Coups d'État (unchanged)

Report.—Beginning after the date of enactment of the Act, not later than 30 days after a duly elected head of government is deposed by military coup d'état or decree, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall jointly submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees detailing: (1) all United States assistance currently allocated or planned for the applicable country by account and amount; (2) any such assistance not subject to the restriction in this section on a program, project, or activity basis; (3) any notwithstanding authorities

available to continue obligating and expending assistance that is otherwise restricted by such section, and whether such authorities will be relied on to provide assistance; and (4) whether any such restricted assistance will continue pursuant to the first or second provisos in subsection (a) or the waiver in subsection (b). Such report shall be updated in a timely manner for any policy changes.

Section 7009. Transfer of Funds Authority (modified)

Pre-obligation Report Requirement.—Not later than 15 days prior to the obligation of funds for any agreement entered into by the Department of State with any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government to transfer or allocate funds appropriated by the Act or prior Acts, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the recipient agency for, purpose for, and amount of such transfer. Such requirements shall not apply to: (1) agreements entered into between any department, agency, or instrumentality funded by the Act or prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs; (2) funds notified pursuant to subsection (b)(3); and (3) funds appropriated by the Act under International Humanitarian Assistance and United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund and under International Disaster Assistance, Migration and Refugee Assistance, and United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund in prior Acts.

Section 7010. Prohibition and Limitation on Certain Expenses (modified)

Section 7011. Assistance Effectiveness and Transparency (new)

Independent Accountability Mechanism.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees detailing a plan to establish an independent accountability mechanism to which external stakeholders can communicate concerns about adverse impacts resulting from Department of State-funded programs, projects, and activities, and through which the Department of State can respond. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall brief such committees on the status of the Department's effort to develop such plan.

Localization.—Pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(D), the Secretary of State shall include in the strategy required by subsection (a)(1) plans to provide grants, cooperative agreements, and other awards of not more than \$2,000,000 to local, international, and United States-based implementers that have received less than \$5,000,000 from the United States Government to implement foreign assistance programs over the previous five fiscal years. Departments or centers of educational institutions may be considered individually in determining such eligibility.

Transparency.—Pursuant to subsection (e) and the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-191), the DFC CEO shall ensure timely, accurate, and complete reporting of DFC investments on the “ForeignAssistance.gov” website. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the CEO shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on any challenges to such reporting and a timeline for addressing such challenges.

Section 7012. Limitation on Assistance to Countries in Default (unchanged)

Section 7013. Prohibition on Taxation of United States Assistance (modified)

Section 7014. Availability and Designated Funding Levels (modified)

Section 7015. Notification Requirements (modified)

Congressional Notifications.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Act, and every 30 days thereafter until September 30, 2027, the Secretary of State and the heads of other Federal agencies funded by the Act shall each submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of all congressional notifications that are pending beyond the required time period for notification as a result of congressional action. Such report shall identify the relevant congressional notification, the impacted amount and intended uses of funds, and the relevant congressional entity or entities.

Guantanamo Bay.—The agreement endorses the notification requirement concerning individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba included under this section in the House report.

Notification Requirements.—Notifications submitted pursuant to the requirement in this section shall, to the maximum extent practicable, include the source year of funds and the initial purpose of the funding proposed for re-obligation.

Notifications.—Any notification submitted pursuant to this section with respect to assistance for Burma or South Sudan shall indicate whether the proposed obligation of funds includes any new program, project, or activity.

Requirement to Inform.—Pursuant to the provision in subsection (j), the Secretary of State shall inform the Committees on Appropriations not later than 10 days prior to the planned destruction of commodities that are in the possession of the Department of State or an implementing partner that have been purchased with funds made available by the Act and prior Acts, including a description and the cost of the commodities to be destroyed, a justification for the destruction, and a description of efforts made by the agency or implementing partner to find alternative uses for such commodities.

For the purposes of implementing subsection (j), the term “promptly inform” shall mean the Secretary of State informs the appropriate congressional committees within 5 days of receiving such information. Additionally, the subsection shall not apply to instances of a de minimis nature.

Trust Funds.—Notifications submitted pursuant to subsection (g) shall include the information described under this section in the House report, including the requirement for administrative agreements to the extent practicable.

Section 7016. Documents, Report Posting, Records Management, and Related Cybersecurity Protections (modified)

Section 7017. Use of Funds in Contravention of this Act (unchanged)

Section 7018. Prohibition on Funding for Abortions and Involuntary Sterilization (unchanged)

Section 7019. Allocations and Reports (modified)

Report on Directives.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations listing all funding directives included in the Act and the tables in this explanatory statement that fall under Department of State jurisdiction and the bureau or office responsible for leading on implementation of such directive. Such list shall be updated and resubmitted semi-annually until September 30, 2027, to reflect any changes.

Updates to Reports.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations updates to the following reports: Department Report Number 006137; Department Report Number 006693; Department Report Number 006713; Department Report Number 006714; Department Report Number 006732; Department Report Number 006768; Department Report Number 006774; Department Report Number 006825; Department Report Number 006837; and Department Report Number 006851.

Section 7020. Multi-Year Pledges (modified)

Section 7021. Prohibition on Assistance to Governments Supporting International Terrorism (unchanged)

Section 7022. Authorization Requirements (unchanged)

Section 7023. Definition of Program, Project, and Activity (unchanged)

Section 7024. Clarification (modified)

Section 7025. Commerce, Trade and Surplus Commodities (unchanged)

Section 7026. Separate Accounts (modified)

Section 7027. Eligibility for Assistance (modified)

Section 7028. Promotion of United States Economic Interests (modified)

Commercial Disputes.—The agreement endorses language in the House report regarding commercial disputes between United States entities and foreign governments. Of particular concern are withheld payments by Kuwait's state-owned entities to United States firms for completed projects, and expropriation of real property and other illegal takings by foreign governments. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on actions to be taken by the Department of State to facilitate the timely resolution of such disputes.

Commercial Initiatives.—The agreement endorses the directives in the House report under this section.

Section 7029. International Financial Institutions (modified)

Financial Intermediary Funds.—The Secretary of the Treasury should ensure that no United States contribution to a financial intermediary fund that Treasury oversees is used to provide any loan, extension of financial assistance, or technical assistance to the PRC or to any country or region subject to comprehensive sanctions by the United States.

Report.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing: (1) the fiscal year 2026 deadlines for payments to each of the international financial institutions, funds, or organizations funded in title V of the Act; (2) the date and amount of actual payments to each of the international financial institutions, funds, or organizations funded in title V of the Act for the last three fiscal years; and (3) whether any late payments occurred during the last three fiscal years and the impact of such delays, including the loss of early encashment credits or other penalties.

Section 7030. Economic Resilience Initiative (modified)

Geothermal Energy.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations assessing opportunities for the United States to support allies and partners, including in the Indo-Pacific, in the development and deployment of geothermal energy, including to counter the ability of United States adversaries to exploit partner energy vulnerabilities. Such report shall include an

assessment detailing: (1) countries and regions in which the development or expansion of geothermal energy is most beneficial to United States national security and economic interests; (2) where geothermal energy is most feasible, based on factors such as existing geothermal production or exploration, subsurface data, regulatory and economic conditions, energy demand, and workforce capacity; and (3) the funding and personnel resources necessary at the Department of State to maximize the effectiveness of such efforts.

Semiconductor Program.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees on the costs and feasibility of establishing a program to expand the capacity of the semiconductor workforce, including in Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Paraguay.

Section 7031. Financial Management, Budget Transparency, and Anti-Corruption (modified)

Report on Government-to-Government Assistance.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report detailing all government-to-government assistance made available during fiscal years 2025 and 2026 with funds appropriated by the Act and prior Acts. Such report shall include the recipient government, amount, and purpose for each such agreement. The report shall be updated quarterly until September 30, 2027, to include any new agreements below the threshold in the second proviso of subsection (a)(2).

Requirement.—Prior to the initial obligation of funds appropriated by the Act under title III and made available for technical assistance for the purposes of critical mineral extraction, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Interior, shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees regarding steps that have been taken or are intended to be taken to maximize available domestic mining resources for the purposes of extracting critical minerals and components necessary for United States national security. The Secretary of State shall prioritize partnerships with the United States private sector in the provision of such assistance overseas.

Section 7032. Democracy Programs (modified)

Assistance.—Pursuant to subsection (a), the agreement includes funding for programs that advance democracy in adversarial, anti-American countries, countries whose malign activities pose a national security threat to the United States, or countries seeking to strengthen democratic institutions and processes.

Human Rights.—The Department of State shall include in its human rights reporting an assessment of forced organ harvesting and trafficking in persons for purposes of the removal of organs. In making such assessments, the term “forced organ harvesting” means the removal of one or more organs from a person by means of coercion, abduction, deception, fraud, or abuse of power or a position of vulnerability. Reports should also include, as appropriate, an assessment of the misuse of artificial intelligence to monitor and survey the actions of religious minorities in each foreign country.

Press and Digital Freedom.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on how funds appropriated by the Act will be used to advance press freedom and digital freedom, consistent with the prohibition on censorship in section 7068 of the Act.

Prioritization.—Funds made available pursuant to subsection (a) to strengthen min-

istries and agencies should be prioritized in countries that demonstrate a strong commitment to the separation of powers, checks and balances, the rule of law, and credible electoral processes.

Section 7033. International Religious Freedom (modified)

Countries of Particular Concern (CPC).—The Secretary of State shall update the CPC list annually, and if the situation in a given country calls for such country to be designated as a CPC for religious freedom prior to the annual review, the Secretary shall make the designation and promptly update the CPC list. If the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) recommends a country for CPC designation in its annual report, and such country is not designated as a CPC by the Department of State, the Secretary should provide the rationale for such action to the appropriate congressional committees within 30 days of such decision.

Expansion of Activities Report.—The Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act on efforts and opportunities to expand international religious freedom programs, including through roundtables that bring together individuals of diverse religions and beliefs.

Officials of CPC Designated Countries.—The Secretary of State shall apply the requirements of section 7031(c) of the Act to officials of foreign governments, and their immediate family members, about whom the Secretary has credible information have been involved, directly or indirectly, or tolerated particularly severe violations of religious freedom.

Section 7034. Special Provisions (modified)

Congressional Notifications.—Pursuant to subsection (1)(2), notifications shall include the following: (1) the funds proposed to be obligated, and whether such amounts differ from amounts previously justified to Congress or contained in a congressional directive; (2) whether such funds are being reprogrammed, and if so, an explanation of why funds are no longer being used for their original purposes; and (3) whether the obligation of funds relies on notwithstanding or other extraordinary authorities, with accompanying details regarding the authority and purpose.

Program Coordination.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on implementation of subsection (c)(4).

Section 7035. Law Enforcement and Security (modified)

Combat Casualty Care.—In addition to the report required in the House report regarding combat casualty care and not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the strategy of the Department of State to include such care as a component of security assistance programs funded by the Act.

Conventional Arms Transfer Policy Oversight.—Funds made available pursuant to subsection (a)(5) shall be used to increase staffing and resources to enable the efficient management, modernization, and robust oversight of United States security assistance programs, including implementation of United States Conventional Arms Transfer Policy and related statutory requirements.

Foreign Military Sales.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations that lists a summary of outstanding factors de-

laying or prohibiting the acceptance of each case listed under Tab A of the report required by section 36(a) of the Arms Export Control Act. Such report shall also include a detailed description of the steps taken during the previous calendar year to streamline and expedite the foreign military sales process. The Secretary shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the scope of such report.

Loans.—Subsection (b)(7) provides \$8,000,000,000 in FMF direct loan authority and \$8,000,000,000 in FMF loan guarantee authority through fiscal year 2027.

Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) and Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing: (1) all ongoing MDA and IUU programs undertaken with funds appropriated by prior Acts during fiscal years 2024 and 2025, disaggregated by fiscal year, account, and bureau; and (2) a plan to increase funding for MDA and IUU programs in fiscal year 2026, including identification of highest priority strategic gaps in partner capacity. Such report shall be drafted in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees detailing any engagements the Department of State has conducted with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) officials and government officials from NATO member countries that explicitly addressed Hawaii's exclusion from Article 6 of the North Atlantic Treaty. Such report shall include detailed information on: (1) whether the Department of State has made any efforts to amend the North Atlantic Treaty to explicitly include Hawaii, including the specific proposals and nature of the opposition to such proposals, or an explanation of why no such effort has been made, including any assurances received from NATO member countries by the United States in lieu of such an effort; (2) challenges impeding such an amendment; and (3) any options considered by NATO member countries or proposed by the United States short of formal amendment of the North Atlantic Treaty to bolster deterrence against an attack on Hawaii.

Restricted List.—The Secretary of State should ensure that no funding provided in the Act is made available to a foreign institution engaging in problematic activity as described in section 1286, as amended, of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232). The Secretary of State shall coordinate with the Secretary of Defense, as appropriate, on the list of foreign talent programs that pose a threat to national security.

Vehicles.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall brief the Committees on Appropriations on demonstrated security assistance needs of partners and allies relating to armored vehicles, including mine-resistant ambush protected vehicles and armored personnel carriers, and opportunities to strategically meet such needs through domestic production of such vehicles.

Section 7036. Countering the Flow of Fentanyl and Other Synthetic Drugs (modified)

Comprehensive Programming.—In addition to funds made available pursuant to subsection (a), the agreement provides additional funding to support broader counternarcotics, law enforcement, justice sector, and other programming that advances a comprehensive

approach to combating synthetic drugs, including with respect to disrupting the fentanyl supply chain and related illicit financial flows and online marketplaces.

PRC-linked Criminal Drug Syndicates.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees regarding PRC-linked criminal syndicates or nationals who may be directly or indirectly involved in illegal drug and money laundering operations in the United States, including in Maine, California, and Oregon. The information should include, as relevant, information on the involvement of officials of the Government of the PRC and PRC-linked syndicates operating in Southeast Asia.

Section 7037. Palestinian Statehood (unchanged)

Section 7038. Prohibition on Assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation (unchanged)

Section 7039. Assistance for the West Bank and Gaza (modified)

Section 7040. Limitation on Assistance for the Palestinian Authority (unchanged)

Section 7041. Middle East and North Africa (modified)

Abraham Accords Signatories.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a strategy to expand the historic Abraham Accords, including providing conventional arms transfers and transfer of certain defense items to signatories.

Combating Antisemitism and Promoting Tolerance.—The agreement endorses language in the House report regarding combating antisemitism and promoting tolerance. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on Department of State programs to be funded by the Act to promote tolerance, combat antisemitism, and foster cross-cultural understanding.

Diplomatic Travel and Support Operations Facility in Libya.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on plans and a proposed timeline for the transition of the Diplomatic Travel and Support Operations Facility in Libya to an embassy.

Egypt.—In addition to amounts made available pursuant to subsection (a) for assistance for Egypt, the agreement includes not less than \$2,000,000 under Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs and not less than \$2,000,000 under International Military Education and Training for such assistance.

Pursuant to subsection (a)(4), the Secretary of State shall certify and report to the appropriate congressional committees on whether the Government of Egypt is taking sustained and effective steps to: (1) strengthen the rule of law, democratic institutions, and human rights in Egypt, including to protect religious minorities and the rights of women, which are in addition to steps taken during the previous calendar year for such purposes; (2) implement reforms that protect freedoms of expression, association, and peaceful assembly, including the ability of civil society organizations, human rights defenders, and the media to function without interference; (3) hold Egyptian security forces accountable, including officers credibly alleged to have violated human rights; (4) investigate and prosecute cases of extrajudicial killings and forced disappearances; and (5) reduce the number of political

prisoners, provide detainees with due process of law, and prevent the intimidation or harassment of American citizens.

Iraq.—The agreement includes funds to support American-style higher education student scholarships and institutions in Iraq, including in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), on an open and competitive basis, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall brief the Committees on Appropriations on specific efforts the Department of State will undertake to encourage the Government of Iraq to meet its KRI budget obligations for 2026.

Israel.—The agreement includes \$5,000,000 for historical, archaeological, and cultural initiatives that strengthen and deepen the United States-Israel special relationship.

Jordan.—Within the total amounts designated in the Act for assistance for Jordan, the agreement includes not less than \$10,400,000 under Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs and \$3,800,000 under International Military Education and Training.

Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees on humanitarian assistance for Jordan.

Lebanon.—The agreement provides \$112,500,000 under title III of the Act for assistance for Lebanon.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations regarding diplomatic facilities in Lebanon, including the CMR.

Oversight.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Inspectors General with authority to conduct oversight of programs carried out in the Middle East shall coordinate and submit their respective plans to the Committees on Appropriations for conducting risk-based investigations and related oversight of United States-funded implementing partners, including subawards, in the West Bank and Gaza that receive funds appropriated by the Act or prior Acts. Such plans should focus on, but not be limited to, reports of material support or the employment of staff or contractors that are members of, or are affiliated with, a United States designated terrorist organization or have participated in any terrorist act. Such plans should also focus on, but not be limited to, ensuring compliance with existing, and making recommendations to improve, risk mitigation measures necessary to protect taxpayer funds, complying with applicable statutory and award-based provisions, and ensuring that intended beneficiaries receive aid in accordance with core humanitarian principles. If determined to be credible, the OIGs shall refer any investigative findings, as appropriate, for potential criminal, civil, or administrative enforcement remedies.

Syria.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees assessing the treatment of religious and ethnic minorities in Syria, including Christians, Druze, Alawites, and Kurds, during the prior year, and whether the Government of Syria has taken all sufficient actions to ensure protections for religious and ethnic minorities in Syria.

Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of the Act and prior Acts shall be made available to address the humanitarian and security challenges posed by al-Hol and other camps in Northeast Syria.

Tunisia.—Funds appropriated under titles III and IV of the Act shall be made available

for assistance for Tunisia for programs to support democratic governance and civil society, protect due process of law, and maintain regional stability and security.

Section 7042. Africa (modified)

Coastal West Africa.—The agreement includes funding under National Security Investment Programs and not less than \$10,000,000 under title IV of the Act for assistance to promote regional security and stability in Coastal West Africa. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on regional approaches to related challenges and opportunities. Assistance should prioritize efforts to counter evolving hybrid threats and violent extremism, enhance civil-military relations, improve partner capacity to export training and security regionally, strengthen partner country governance capacity, and drive stability through economic growth and development.

Democratic Republic of the Congo.—The Secretary of State shall address continuing atrocities committed against certain ethnic groups in the DRC, including the Banyamulenge, including by sanctioning responsible individuals and engaging with regional officials.

Nigeria.—The agreement includes conditions on assistance and program prioritization for funds made available for Nigeria to ensure the Government of Nigeria is taking action to reduce violence in all areas where it exists and to provide technical support to further such efforts. Funds should address security, justice, and stabilization programming that protects vulnerable communities and strengthens Nigerian institutional capacity to prevent and respond to such violence, particularly in the Middle Belt and northern regions.

For the purposes of the requirements in subsection (e)(1), the Secretary of State shall include geographic analysis of the response to violence, including in the Middle Belt. If the certification is made, the Secretary of State is directed to utilize all appropriate security assistance authorities to effectively partner with the Government of Nigeria to address counterterrorism threats and other ongoing challenges there to United States national security, including through Foreign Military Sales process enhancements to expedite the delivery of defense articles and services to Nigeria.

The DFC CEO is directed to assess the feasibility of partnering with the private sector in Nigeria to support economic development in the Middle Belt, to sustainably develop its critical minerals sector, and for other shared developmental priorities.

The agreement includes sufficient funds to support Department of the Treasury's programs and activities that partner with Nigeria to strengthen the integrity of its financial system, safeguard United States national security, and enhance the favorable balance of trade enjoyed by the United States.

Pursuant to subsection (e)(3), such audit shall assess whether such assistance has resulted in measurable and sustained reductions in violence and instability, including intercommunal conflict, insurgent activity, and other forms of political, criminal, or religious violence. The audit shall include: (1) an inventory of funds obligated and expended by account and implementing agency; (2) an assessment of monitoring and evaluation systems used to track impact and outcomes;

(3) an evaluation of coordination with Nigerian authorities and other international donors; (4) a review of any unintended consequences of such assistance; and (5) recommendations for improving the effectiveness and oversight of United States assistance in Nigeria with respect to reducing violence and instability.

Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of the Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report containing the findings and recommendations of the audit.

Peace Agreement.—Pursuant to subsection (b)(1), the agreement includes \$60,000,000 for the implementation of the June 27, 2025 Peace Agreement Between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Rwanda and implementation of: (1) the Regional Economic Integration Framework; (2) the Agreement on the Operating Procedures of the Joint Security Coordination Mechanism; and (3) the Concept of Operations for the Harmonized Plan for Neutralization of the FDLR and Disengagement of Forces/Lifting of Defensive Measures of Rwanda.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the DFC CEO shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on opportunities for the DFC to support the Agreement.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on assistance provided in support of the Agreement, which shall be updated on a quarterly basis until all funds made available by the Act for such purposes are obligated and expended.

Power Africa.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing a strategy for the fiscal year to ensure Department activities are aligned with the Electrify Africa Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-121), with a focus on expanding access to electricity through support for energy systems that strengthen utility performance and enable reliable power generation and provision. The strategy shall be designed to support the level of power generation necessary to enable entrepreneurial development, market growth, and the widespread use of essential modern technologies, including refrigeration, air conditioning, high-speed internet, and computing, each of which is foundational for advancing health, productivity, and economic development in any sector.

Republic of Rwanda.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees on opportunities for trilateral programming with the Government of Rwanda on shared priorities in the region, including in Burundi and the Central African Republic.

Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on assistance necessary to continue support for the Government of Rwanda's education reform efforts.

The agreement includes assistance under Peacekeeping Operations for support for Rwanda's peacekeeping operations in Mozambique.

Sahel.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on United States assistance for Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger, which shall include: (1) United States policy objectives, and the resourcing of such objectives; (2) resources required to further engage with re-

gional partners in North and West Africa to address instability in the Sahel; and (3) the scope and scale of actions by extra-regional malign actors that increase instability and violence in the region.

Trade and Investment.—The agreement includes funding for targeted initiatives to strengthen commercial ties and advance strategic partnerships between the United States and countries in Africa, including to promote economic growth, job creation, and development in countries in Africa. Funding should support efforts to enhance access and commercial engagement between the private sectors in the United States and countries in Africa in sectors including energy, critical minerals, agriculture, information and communications technology, health care, financial services, arts and entertainment, and infrastructure.

Uganda.—The agreement includes not less than \$500,000 for programs to support victims of acid violence in Uganda, including for legal and health services and to raise awareness, to be awarded on an open and competitive basis.

United States Embassy in the Republic of the Congo.—The operating plan required by section 7062(a) of the Act shall prioritize the resource and personnel requirements for operations of Embassy Brazzaville, including amounts needed for emergency support during crises and evacuations in the Central Africa region, strengthen the bilateral relationship, and address strategic competition and economic cooperation.

Section 7043. East Asia and the Pacific (modified)

Burma.—For purposes of subsection (a)(1), “non-lethal assistance” shall include equipment and associated training to support: (1) atrocities prevention; (2) the protection of civilians from military attack; (3) the delivery of humanitarian assistance; (4) investigations into genocide and human rights violations committed by the Burmese military; (5) local governance and the provision of services in areas outside the control of the Burmese military; and (6) medical trauma care, supplies, and training.

Countering PRC Influence Fund.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a comprehensive list to the appropriate congressional committees of programs supported by the Countering PRC Influence Fund (CPIF) in fiscal years 2024 and 2025, by country, activity, and amount.

The Secretary of State shall manage CPIF in a manner consistent with the prior fiscal year. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on program evaluation processes for the Fund, including the feasibility of developing a strategic impact measurement system to help prioritize the uses of the Fund. Funds are allocated according to the following table and subject to section 7019 of the Act:

COUNTERING PRC INFLUENCE FUND	
(Budget authority in thousands of dollars)	
Account	Budget Authority
National Security Investment Programs	245,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	80,000
Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs	25,000
Foreign Military Financing Program (Section 7043(b)(5))	50,000

The Secretary of State shall prioritize the procurement or purchase of computers, printers, or interoperable videoconferencing services needed for an office environment in which the manufacturer, bidder, or any subsidiary or parent company of the manufacturer or bidder of the equipment is not an

entity, or parent company of an entity, in which the PRC has any ownership stake, including in third-party procurement.

Data Analytics Tools.—The Secretary of State shall increase the Department of State's utilization of advanced data analytics tools to collect and analyze data on PRC activities, including through the increased use of modern cloud infrastructure for unclassified and classified systems, the procurement of commercially available data, and data science services.

Freely Associated States.—The agreement endorses language in the House report regarding assistance in the Act for the Freely Associated States, including to counter PRC influence in such States, which should be made available from CPIF.

Indo-Pacific Strategy.—The agreement includes sufficient funds to support the operations of the Department of State in implementing the Indo-Pacific Strategy.

Pacific Islands Countries.—Pursuant to subsection (f), the operating plan submitted by the Secretary of State pursuant to section 7062 shall include details on the requirements and plans to open, expand, and sustain United States diplomatic presence and foreign assistance programs in PICs during fiscal year 2026. Such plan shall include: (1) planned and on-board staffing levels, an organizational chart, and a timeline for recruitment of personnel; (2) the operating costs and regional support for each post; (3) an assessment of gaps at post, including staffing, logistics, facilities, housing, secure communications capacity, or other requirements needed to support a United States presence; and (4) options and cost for operating and maintaining dedicated transportation assets for personnel and cargo movement and emergency medical evacuation services.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees, detailing: (1) levels of UXO contamination in PICs, on a country-by-country basis; (2) past and current United States efforts to address such UXO; and (3) recommendations for future Conventional Weapons Destruction program support to address UXO in the region.

People's Republic of China.—None of the funds made available by the Act shall be used to implement, administer, carry out, modify, revise, or enforce any action that directly supports or facilitates forced labor and other violations of human rights, crimes against humanity, and genocide in the PRC.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations assessing how the influence and impact of PRC global development assistance has evolved during the last calendar year including funding, public messaging, participation, and representation in donor coordination mechanisms, and other activities. Such assessment shall be informed by input and reporting from United States diplomatic missions.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on the extent of debt owed to the PRC in key regions of the world. The content of the report should include a survey of United States embassies in Asia, Africa, Eurasia, Latin America, and the Middle East on PRC equity and assets within their respective countries, and should include the following: (1) an assessment of the country's overall debt obligations to the PRC; (2) a listing of known significant infrastructure projects that are financed by capital provided by the Chinese banking system, State-owned commercial banks, and Chinese

sovereign wealth funds; and (3) an assessment of which infrastructure projects listed in the report are projects under the Belt and Road Initiative. The Secretary shall consult with the committees prior to initiating the report.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, and quarterly thereafter until September 30, 2026, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations, detailing efforts to eliminate Iran's illicit oil and petrochemical exports to the PRC, including the dates on which the Department of State communicated with the PRC or the Chinese Communist Party about such imports during the reporting period.

Taiwan.—The agreement endorses language under this heading in the House report concerning Taiwan guidelines and with respect to the admission of officials from Taiwan seeking discussions in the United States with Federal or state government officials in accordance with section 221 of Public Law 103-416.

Tibet.—Funds made available by the Act shall not be used to produce or disseminate documents, reports, maps, or other materials that recognize, identify, or otherwise refer to Tibet, including the Tibet Autonomous Region and other Tibetan autonomous counties and prefectures, as part of the PRC, until the Secretary of State reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the Government of the PRC has reached a final negotiated agreement on Tibet with the Dalai Lama or his representatives or with democratically-elected leaders of the Tibetan people.

The agreement includes assistance for Tibet, including Tibetan communities, in coordination with the Central Tibetan Administration (CTA), for: (1) education, shelter for refugees from PRC persecution, economic development, skills development for the next generation of Tibetan leaders, and health programs; (2) cultural preservation, digitalization of historical records, and research on Tibet; (3) democracy and human rights, including programs in the PRC to continue to document the repression of the Tibetan people; (4) programs to strengthen the capacity of the CTA to democratically govern, including leadership training, financial and human resource management, cybersecurity, information technology management, and outreach, engagement and collaboration with Tibetan communities; (5) direct budget support for the CTA, consistent with the requirements of section 7031(a) the Act; (6) activities to build and strengthen cooperative efforts of the Tibetan diaspora, including to strengthen advocacy, leadership, and political participation with youth; (7) outreach and advocacy programs to bring attention to the Tibetan cause in foreign capitals; and (8) programs to counter PRC malign influence, including for information resilience. For purposes of the Act, the CTA shall be considered the Tibetan government-in-exile.

Section 7044. South and Central Asia (modified)

Pursuant to subsection (a), none of the funds appropriated by the Act may be made available for assistance to the Taliban.

Consistent with the prohibition on assistance to the Taliban and United States policy, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the allocation of funds for programs to support education for Afghan students online and in third countries, including for the American University of Afghanistan, and to protect the rights of women and girls in Afghanistan.

Section 7045. Latin America and the Caribbean (modified)

Argentina.—The agreement endorses the directives on Argentina under this section in the House report.

Assistance Prioritization.—Pursuant to subsection (a), funds made available by the Act for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean shall be prioritized for programs that: (1) address the violence, poverty, corruption, and other factors that contribute to irregular migration to the United States, including for countries that demonstrate a commitment to offsetting large-scale migration and combating human trafficking; (2) counter fentanyl and other narcotics trafficking, including to dismantle illegal armed groups and drug trafficking organizations; (3) protect the rights of Indigenous people and support civil society and other independent institutions; and (4) advance democracy, constitutional order, and human rights, including for countries that demonstrate commitments to such norms, including by cooperating to counter regional and global authoritarian threats. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees on the use of funds made available by the Act and prior Acts to further such priorities. Such consultation shall include detail on baseline data and metrics used to measure progress on such efforts.

Capacity Building and Assistance.—The agreement includes funds to support the efforts of governments in Latin America and the Caribbean to resettle migrants in such countries, including through policy reforms, capacity building and technical assistance, and enhanced community integration and economic development. The agreement also includes funds for assistance to communities in countries supporting, or otherwise impacted by, migrants from other countries in the region, including from Venezuela.

Central America.—Pursuant to subsection (b)(1), the agreement includes: \$61,500,000 to combat impunity and corruption, including, as appropriate, with the offices of Attorneys General; \$70,000,000 for programs to reduce violence against women and girls; and funds to support locally-led development in Central America.

Colombia.—The agreement underscores the enduring and strategic relationship between the United States and the people of Colombia, including strong support for continued cooperation with the Colombian Armed Forces and the Colombian National Police, whose efforts remain central to advancing shared security, counternarcotics, and governance objectives.

Pursuant to subsection (c)(1), the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on the status of United States bilateral relations with the Government of Colombia, including analysis of how such Government's current policies align with United States national interests such as the commitment to rule of law and countering narcotics.

The agreement includes \$25,000,000 under National Security Investment Programs to support Afro-Colombian and Indigenous communities in Colombia, including support for organizations led by these communities.

Pursuant to subsection (c)(2)(B), the Secretary of State shall certify and report on whether, in Colombia: (1) the Special Jurisdiction for Peace and other judicial authorities, as appropriate, are sentencing perpetrators of gross violations of human rights, including those with command responsibility; (2) the Government of Colombia is making progress in reducing threats and attacks against human rights defenders and other

civil society activists, and judicial authorities are prosecuting those responsible for such attacks; (3) the Government of Colombia is making progress in protecting Afro-Colombian and Indigenous communities including respecting their rights and territories; (4) senior military officers credibly alleged, or whose units are credibly alleged, to be responsible for ordering, committing, or covering up extrajudicial killings, or of committing other gross violations of human rights, or of conducting illicit surveillance, are being held accountable; and (5) the Colombian Armed Forces are cooperating fully with the requirements described in (1) through (4). Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on: (1) the extent to which crop eradication and drug interdiction efforts in Colombia have reduced coca cultivation, production, and trafficking during the previous 12-month period; (2) the tonnage of seizures of illicit narcotics and precursors in Colombia during the previous 12-month period; (3) the extent to which the Government of Colombia has maintained extradition cooperation with the United States; and (4) efforts by the Government of Colombia to counter criminal activities near the Darien Gap.

Costa Rica.—The agreement supports enhanced security cooperation, including provision of non-lethal maritime domain awareness assets and expanded cybersecurity cooperation for critical infrastructure defense and ransomware training. The agreement includes funds to support Costa Rica's role in detecting fentanyl precursors and disrupting illicit financial networks and recommends prioritization under the Central America Regional Security Initiative.

Cuban Doctors Report Consultation.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the content and methodology for the report required in subsection (e).

Facilitating Irresponsible Migration.—For the purposes of subsection (f), humanitarian assistance for migrants shall not include: (1) cash cards that are usable in countries other than where they are provided; (2) legal counselling on the United States asylum process; or (3) referrals to legal representation in the United States.

Haiti.—Not later than 15 days prior to the obligation of funds made available under title IV of the Act for assistance for Haiti, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations.

The agreement includes \$7,500,000 under National Security Investment Programs for maternal and neonatal care as described in the House report. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the uses of such funds.

The agreement includes \$5,000,000 for non-lethal assistance and operational support for the Haitian Armed Forces, including equipment and professional training, to be made available following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

The agreement includes funds to continue reforestation efforts in Haiti to combat deforestation, support agricultural development, and create economic opportunities for local communities.

Pursuant to subsection (g)(1), the agreement includes funds under titles III and IV to improve the administration of justice in Haiti, including programs to promote judicial independence, security, and capacity as well as reduce pre-trial detention and eliminate inhumane prison conditions. Successful, sustainable restoration of security in Haiti

requires an effective strategy for ensuring justice, through appropriate legal channels that respect human rights, for captured and former gang members and, when feasible, their peaceful reintegration into Haitian society.

Illicit Mining.—The agreement includes \$20,000,000 for programs to strengthen cross-border intelligence sharing for joint operations and investigations targeting criminal networks involved in illegal mining in Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador. Such programs shall enhance efforts to disrupt money laundering; train and equip regional prosecutors and judges to prosecute organized crime for such crimes; combat the supply chain of illegal mining inputs; and bolster asset forfeiture mechanisms to seize proceeds and equipment tied to illicit mining. The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to the initial obligation of funds for such purposes.

Migration.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing opportunities to deter unlawful migration flows from reaching the United States by assisting partner governments in the Western Hemisphere with diplomatic efforts and assistance programs that enable successful resettlement in host and transit countries. The Secretary shall consult with such committees prior to the submission of such report regarding its contents.

Organization of American States.—The Secretary of State should consider voluntary contributions to the Organization of American States for human rights and democracy programs, consistent with the Organization's charter commitments to promote representative democracy and protect human rights.

Paraguay.—The agreement includes funds under International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement to support capacity building efforts to counter cybercrime, including technical assistance to support partner nation efforts to develop, revise, and implement national laws, policies, and procedures that address cybercrime and strengthen law enforcement and judicial capacity to hold malign actors accountable.

Western Hemisphere Economic Integration.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees detailing how efforts to increase regional economic integration in the Western Hemisphere will: (1) benefit United States national interests through opportunities for United States entities to pursue trade and investment; (2) increase trade and investment between target countries; and (3) counter efforts by United States adversaries, including the PRC, to expand influence in this region.

Section 7046. Europe and Eurasia (modified)

Abducted Children.—The agreement includes \$15,000,000 under National Security Investment Programs to support ongoing efforts to collect, analyze, and preserve evidence related to the forcible abduction and transfer of children to the Russian Federation. The Secretary of State shall update the report required under this heading in House Report 118-146, including amounts and status of funding programmed for the documentation of Russia's forcible abduction and deportation of children from neighboring countries.

Balkans.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on United States policy to promote regional stability and prosperity in the Western Balkans, including through efforts to improve govern-

ance; oppose malign foreign interference, promote vigorous United States commercial diplomacy, including through infrastructure and energy projects, and expand security cooperation activities, as appropriate. Such report shall include a strategy for the use of funds made available by the Act and prior Acts to further such objectives.

Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia.—Funds made available by the Act under National Security Investment Programs for countries in Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia shall be prioritized for countering threats from the Russian Federation and PRC, including economic coercion and other gray zone tactics.

Security and Cooperation in Europe.—The agreement includes funds for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) under titles III and IV of the Act to support United States-led efforts to ensure that the OSCE fulfills its mission of furthering security in Europe, in consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

South Caucasus.—Funds made available by the Act and prior Acts for assistance for countries in the South Caucasus shall be prioritized to promote the strategic interests of the United States by supporting engagement to enhance regional peace, stability, integration and connectivity, as well as to continue robust support for bilateral charters of strategic partnership active as of the date of enactment of the Act. Such funds shall be allocated based on the extent to which the Secretary of State determines the respective governments of such countries demonstrate political will to pursue such efforts, and counter the malign influence of the Russian Federation and other external actors.

The Secretary of State shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of the Act, and quarterly thereafter until September 30, 2027, on the use of such funds, and shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees not less than 30 days prior to the obligation of funds made available under title IV of the Act for countries in the South Caucasus region.

Funds appropriated by the Act shall be made available to support civil society and democracy programming in Georgia at not less than the fiscal year 2024 level, and funds appropriated by the Act should only be made available for the Government of Georgia if the Secretary determines that such assistance furthers such Government's realignment toward the United States and European allies and partners.

Section 7047. Countering Russian Influence and Aggression (modified)

Countering Russian Influence Fund Obligation and Expenditure Report.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, and every 90 days thereafter until September 30, 2027, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on obligations and expenditures of the Countering Russian Influence Fund on a country and project basis.

Section 7048. United Nations and Other International Organizations (modified)

Accountability Report.—In carrying out the requirement of subsection (b), the Secretary of State shall also consider and report on efforts to combat antisemitism.

Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Office of Inspector General for the Department of State, the Office of Inspector General funded under title II, and the Comptroller General of the United States shall jointly consult with the Committees on Appropriations on their collaboration with the investigative bodies at international organizations and any challenges with information-sharing that has im-

pacted OIG or Government Accountability Office oversight of United States contributions pursuant to the requirements of this section.

Briefing.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall brief the Committees on Appropriations on the strategy regarding United States contributions to, and participation in, international organizations and multilateral peacekeeping missions. The briefing shall include: (1) a detailed spend plan for all assessed United States contributions under Contributions to International Organizations and Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities; (2) an updated list of arrears and deferred payments for all such entities and activities; (3) the process, costs and benefits of a withdrawal from any such entity or activities, on a case-by-case basis; (4) any penalties associated with arrears, to include accumulation of arrears and the loss of voting rights; (5) the impact of arrears on mission performance, peacekeeping mandates, and United States national security interests; and (6) a classified intelligence assessment detailing the impact of arrears as it relates to strategic competitors.

Oversight Access.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations justifying any obligation of funds to an international organization that has not entered into written agreements pursuant to section 7048(h) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024 (division F of Public Law 118-47) and the policies and procedures in place to provide enhanced oversight of such international organization in the absence of such agreement.

Procurement Reforms and Restrictions.—Funds appropriated by the Act may not be obligated by the UN for the procurement of goods or services from vendors with ties to the Russian Federation, except when required for health and safety-related activities. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall brief the Committees on Appropriations on the plan to advance procurement reforms at the UN, including to eliminate reliance on such vendors.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees identifying each unit of the security forces of a foreign country that has served in a United Nations peacekeeping operation and for which there is credible information of involvement in sexual exploitation or abuse. The report shall also describe any consideration of assistance provided by the Secretary to the relevant government in support of holding the responsible members of such unit accountable and preventing future incidents.

UN Children's Fund.—The agreement includes funds for the UN Children's Fund consistent with prior year levels.

Section 7049. War Crimes Tribunal (unchanged)

Section 7050. Internet Freedom (modified)

Section 7051. Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (unchanged)

Section 7052. Aircraft Transfer, Coordination, and Use (modified)

Section 7053. Parking Fines and Real Property Taxes Owed by Foreign Governments (unchanged)

Section 7054. International Monetary Fund (unchanged)

Section 7055. Extradition (modified)

Section 7056. Enterprise Funds (unchanged)

Enterprise Funds.—Pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall notify the

appropriate congressional committees not later than 15 days prior to the obligation of funds made available by the Act for Enterprise Funds. Such notification shall detail how any such Funds will be managed, prioritized, monitored and evaluated, and shall only be submitted following consultation with such committees on such parameters not later than 30 days prior to the submission of such notification. The Secretary is directed to ensure that any agreement entered into by the Department of State to support any such Fund shall require the leadership of such Fund to annually prepare, and make available to the public on a website administered by the Fund, a detailed report on the Fund's annual activities.

Section 7057. United Nations Population Fund (unchanged)

Section 7058. Global Health Activities (modified)

Coordination.—The Secretary of State shall ensure coordination with the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and other relevant Federal agencies on HIV/AIDS, global health security, maternal and child health, and other programs to strengthen health systems and combat infectious diseases, including to delineate roles and responsibilities and measure progress. All partners implementing United States global health programs shall ensure adequate monitoring and evaluation of all such programs, including by making funds available for technical advisors, as appropriate. Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the status of such coordination, including details on the specific offices and staff within the Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy responsible for facilitating such efforts in Washington and at embassies overseas.

Health Workforce and Frontline Healthcare.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations that details: (1) efforts to track funding for, and measure progress on, activities to support health care workers in a consistent and standardized way; (2) the total funding made available, from all sources including partner country funds, to support frontline primary healthcare activities, including training and protection measures for health workers; and (3) a measurable target for expanding funding for, and delivery of, such frontline healthcare services within global health program funding in the next two years.

HIV Positive Pregnant Women.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on efforts made to prioritize treatment for HIV-positive pregnant women to prevent mother-to-child transmission, including an estimated number of prevented transmissions supported by such efforts in recent fiscal years and a description of the method of estimation used.

Initiative.—Pursuant to subsection (e), the Prevention, Treatment, and Response Initiative shall support the research, development, and delivery of vaccines and other prevention technologies, including long-acting injectable medicines for the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other infectious diseases, in support of the September 2025 America First Global Health Strategy. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on such Initiative.

Innovation.—The agreement includes funds for programs and activities to utilize data and new and emerging technologies, includ-

ing innovations in prevention and treatment of malaria such as next-generation vaccines, monoclonal antibodies, improved diagnostics, and dual-ingredient bed nets, as well as data-driven early warning systems and AI-enabled tools to plan and tailor interventions for countries' unique epidemiological settings in a cost-effective manner.

Medicine Supply Chain Security.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees assessing United States dependency on foreign suppliers of pharmaceutical ingredients, materials, and finished products, including identification of vulnerabilities and potential points of disruption. Concurrent with the submission of the report, the Secretary shall submit specific recommendations to strengthen supply chain transparency, reduce strategic reliance on adversarial nations, and enhance the long-term security and resilience of the United States medicine supply.

Multilateral Health Engagement.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall brief the Committees on Appropriations on the Administration's plans, as part of the September 2025 America First Global Health Strategy, to maintain multilateral health engagement. The briefing should cover: (1) multilateral and bilateral frameworks for sharing data; (2) efforts to ensure the ability to detect, monitor, and respond to existing and emerging global health threats, including in non-United States health assistance countries; (3) efforts to maintain the role of the United States, including United States companies, in global supply chains; and (4) plans to provide technical assistance to governments and other partners responding to global health challenges.

Transition Strategy.—Pursuant to subsection (d), not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a comprehensive strategy to guide the structured transition of PEPFAR-supported programs to country-led ownership, while maintaining the integrity, quality, and outcomes of the global HIV/AIDS response. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary shall consult with such committees on the components of such strategy. The strategy shall be developed in consultation with: other relevant Federal agencies, including CDC; implementing partners; partner governments at the national and, where possible, the subnational level; faith- and community-based organizations; relevant multilateral partners; and the private sector.

In developing such strategy, the Secretary shall consider: (1) a phased approach for reducing reliance upon United States bilateral funding in countries deemed ready for transition, informed by clearly defined, transparent economic and programmatic criteria benchmarks; (2) the health system readiness in each country, to be assessed on an annual basis, including the degree to which partnered public health systems have the capacity to provide HIV services and based on jointly developed agreements that define clear roles and responsibilities, milestones, and projected annual funding reductions for PEPFAR-supported activities; (3) a plan to coordinate United States Government global health investments including grants and loans, the participation of United States development finance institutions, and engagement with multilateral development banks and international partners to leverage co-financing mechanisms; (4) a framework to sustain the role of faith-based and community-based service providers; (5) a plan to engage the private sector as key actors within the

transition strategy; (6) guidance for the maintenance, integration, and nationalization of data systems used for performance tracking, oversight, and accountability; (7) a plan to safeguard personally identifiable information of patients within electronic medical records, laboratory systems, and surveillance systems required by new country agreements; and (8) post-transition engagement plans outlining how the United States will continue to partner with countries to maintain HIV epidemic control, ensure uninterrupted service, safeguard populations at risk, and protect gains made across health areas.

In addition to the required strategy for PEPFAR transition, and to be submitted concurrent with the submission of such strategy, the Secretary of State is directed to submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees outlining the details of the global health compacts and bilateral agreements being developed in support of the September 2025 America First Global Health Strategy for all programs and activities funded under Global Health Programs. Such report shall include funding levels broken down by disease area and function; transition benchmarks and milestones; government co-investment responsibilities; contingency plans should partner countries struggle to make progress towards agreed upon health outcomes; and a description of how the components of the PEPFAR transition strategy will be applied to non-HIV health program areas. The Secretary is further directed to submit copies of any new bilateral global health agreement to the appropriate congressional committees, including copies of data sharing agreements and other accompanying documents, no later than 15 days after any such agreement is signed by United States and partner officials. Any agreements signed prior to the date of enactment of the Act shall be submitted to such committees not later than 15 days after the date of such enactment.

Section 7059. Women's Equality and Empowerment (modified)

Section 7060. Sector Allocations (modified)

Funds for certain programs and activities under this heading are allocated according to the following table and subject to section 7019 of the Act:

SECTOR ALLOCATIONS

[Budget authority in thousands of dollars]

Program	Budget Authority
Amazon Programs	38,000
CARPE	34,200
Disability Programs	15,000
Endangered species	34,314
Global Crop Diversity Trust	4,400
Lead Exposure	2,280

Conferences.—Funds appropriated by the Act that are made available to organize or host international conferences should not be made available for such conferences in Tier 3 countries, as defined by section 104 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-386), unless the purpose of such conference is to combat human trafficking or it is in the national interest of the United States, and any such use of funds shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

Data Collection.—The Department of State shall ensure that data on suspected human trafficking cases are disaggregated by sex, age, geographic location and connectivity to personnel under Chief of Mission authority or United States-funded grants, contracts and agreements, and are recorded to reasonable levels of detail to assist law enforcement, while being cognizant of the rights

and privacy of all individuals involved in suspected cases. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on implementation of this requirement.

Deviation Authority.—The deviation authority provided in subsection (i) should be exercised only to address unforeseen or exigent circumstances, including opportunities to advance United States foreign policy and development interests that are not aligned with allocated funding sources.

Early Warning.—The agreement continues funding to support early warning systems aimed at preventing and mitigating emerging and emergency food insecurity.

Endangered Species.—Funds designated for endangered species shall be allocated consistent with prior fiscal years.

Feed the Future Innovation Labs.—Consistent with subsection (e)(1), funds made available by the Act for Feed the Future Innovation Labs shall be used to establish partnerships focused on livestock innovation capacity, research and development of coffee and cacao crop productivity and their role in associated supply chains, and biosecurity in aquaculture, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

Feed the Future Target Countries.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees identifying Feed the Future target countries, consistent with the requirements of the Global Food Security Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-195). Such report shall include a strategy detailing: how funds appropriated by the Act will be prioritized and expended for such countries, including a description of planned programs in each country and staffing requirements for successful implementation and oversight of such programs; and possible implementing partners and private sector contributors in each country.

Such report shall also detail the ways in which each country partnership seeks to: (1) advance the strategic interests of the United States, including long-term economic interests and private sector investment; (2) address poverty, instability, and child malnutrition; (3) build on pre-existing partner government commitment to agricultural investment and related policy reforms; and (4) facilitate partner country ownership and graduation from United States assistance.

Food Security Review.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations that assesses: (1) the impact and effectiveness of coordination across United States Government-funded emergency and non-emergency food assistance; (2) gaps in coordination at the headquarters and field level; and (3) proposed efforts to sequence such programs to enhance lasting food security.

Higher Education in Countries Impacted by Economic Crises.—The Secretary of State shall implement the directive in the second proviso under subsection (a)(2) in a manner consistent with prior years.

Higher Education Partnerships.—Funds shall be made available for new and ongoing partnerships between higher education institutions in the United States and developing countries focused on building the capacity of higher education institutions and systems in such countries at levels consistent with prior years.

Illegal Logging and Deforestation.—Pursuant to subsection (b)(2)(C), not less than \$25,000,000 is made available for programs to address illegal logging and to halt and re-

verse deforestation. Such funds shall be prioritized for the disruption of illicit financing mechanisms that are utilized by transnational criminal organizations, terrorist organizations, and other malign actors to support illegal deforestation and timber trade.

In addition to amounts provided in this subsection, the agreement includes funds under National Security Investment Programs for the improvement of traceability in commodity supply chains and data collection pertaining to illegal logging and deforestation.

The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of the Act on plans to address current gaps in resources and data collection that hinder traceable and deforestation-free commodity supply chains and how the Department plans to utilize funds made available by the Act to enhance United States Government capacity to disrupt illicit financing mechanisms pertaining to illegal logging and deforestation, including the use of funds made available by this subsection.

Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing.—The agreement includes continued funding for programs to address IUU fishing, consistent with fiscal year 2024 levels, including to build the capacity of countries to comply with seafood import monitoring programs, promote the adoption of sustainable fisheries management regimes, and continue coordination with partner countries to expand maritime domain awareness and enforcement of legal fishing practices.

Interagency Partners.—The agreement includes funding for conservation and related programs supported by interagency implementing partners, including the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and United States Forest Service, which shall be transferred to such partners consistent with prior fiscal years.

Land Use, Management, and Protection.—Funds made available pursuant to subsection (b)(3) shall be made available for terrestrial and marine resources, including to conserve critical forests, prevent deforestation, and counter illicit logging and associated economic impacts to global supply chains.

Lead.—The agreement includes funds for programs to reduce lead poisoning in low- and middle-income countries. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations on such programs.

Marine Partnerships.—The agreement supports efforts by United States research institutions to partner with marine science researchers in developing countries that are highly dependent on ocean health and biodiversity.

Multilateral Education Programs.—Pursuant to subsection (a)(1)(B), the agreement includes funding for the Global Partnership for Education and Education Cannot Wait, recognizing that these organizations leverage additional funding from other donors and complement bilateral efforts to address international basic education needs.

National Parks.—The Secretary of State shall implement the directive regarding law enforcement in national parks and protected areas as described under this section in Senate Report 118-71.

Plastic Pollution.—Funds made available by the agreement for marine conservation programs may include technical assistance for waste management.

Report.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on access to high-quality university education in Latin

America and the Caribbean that includes an assessment of opportunities for partnerships to increase such access.

Research Institutions.—The agreement includes funding for programs conducted by land grant institutions of higher learning, and the Secretary of State shall continue to partner with such institutions with specialized capability in agriculture research to assist countries to improve food production. The Secretary shall establish a partnership focused on crop improvement research, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

Scholar Rescue Programs.—Funds appropriated under National Security Investment Programs shall be made available to support projects that protect scholars at risk overseas.

Section 7061. Debt-for-Development (modified)
Section 7062. Budget Documents (modified)

Spend Plans.—The spend plans required pursuant to subsection (b) shall apply to funds appropriated by the Act, and not subsequent Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for fiscal year 2026.

Section 7063. Reorganization (modified)
Section 7064. Department of State Matters (modified)

Application.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of relevant Federal agencies, shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that lists any countries for which assistance is impacted by sections 116 or 502B of the FAA. Such report shall include a description of the intended purpose, amount, and recipient of such assistance. Such report shall further detail any ongoing provision of such assistance, including a justification for continuing such assistance and the specific authority utilized to do so. Such report shall be updated semiannually until September 30, 2027.

Loan Guarantees.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a plan to the appropriate congressional committees identifying any gaps in capacity regarding administration of a loan guarantee authorized by the Act and by prior Acts, and a plan to remedy such gaps.

Personnel.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the Act and at the start of every quarter thereafter until September 30, 2027, the heads of Federal agencies funded under titles I and II of the Act are each directed to submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on the on-board personnel levels, hiring, and attrition of the Civil Service, Foreign Service, Limited Non-Career Appointments, Personal Services Contractors, eligible family members, and Locally Employed staff workforce, on an operating unit-by-operating-unit basis, by domestic and overseas locations, and fund source. The first report shall include the on-board personnel levels for the specified categories above as of the date of enactment of the Act.

Report on Terminated Awards.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a comprehensive report detailing all grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements terminated during the 2025 foreign assistance reviews that remained terminated on January 30, 2026. Such report shall be updated on a quarterly basis, until September 30, 2027, for any awards terminated during the prior reporting period. Additionally, each report shall include for each terminated award the amount and status of payment for any amounts owed to the awardee and, as applicable, any impact of such termination on

congressional funding directives. The Secretary shall also include in the report a detailed plan for the closeout of such terminated awards.

Special Envoys and Strategic Missions.—Pursuant to subsection (c)(5) funds appropriated by the Act shall be made available for operations, travel, and activities, as follows: \$20,000,000 for the Office of the Special Envoy for the Middle East, of which not less than \$2,000,000 shall be made available for activities in Lebanon, following consultation with the Committees on Appropriations; \$4,500,000 for the Office of the Special Envoy for South and Central Asian Affairs; and \$7,000,000 for the Office of the Special Envoy for Syria. The uses of such funds shall be the responsibility of each respective Envoy and such responsibility may not be delegated.

Pursuant to subsection (c)(5), not less than \$15,000,000 of the funds appropriated by the Act under National Security Investment Programs shall be made available for a strategic mission fund for support of programs and activities in targeted countries, including India, Lebanon, Panama, Pakistan, and Rwanda. Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall consult on the allocation of such funds, which shall include \$5,000,000 each for India and Pakistan. The uses of such funds shall be the responsibility of each respective Chief of Mission, and such responsibility may not be delegated.

Status of Funds Report.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report on the status of funds appropriated by the Act under Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs, The Asia Foundation, East-West Center, National Endowment for Democracy, Global Health Programs, International Humanitarian Assistance, National Security In-

vestment Programs, Democracy Fund, Millennium Challenge Corporation, and International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement. Such report shall include for each account the amount that has been: (1) apportioned, including conditions and requirements applicable to the apportionment of funds; (2) allocated to the applicable operating unit; (3) obligated; and (4) disbursed. Such report shall be updated on a quarterly basis until September 30, 2027.

Section 7065. Foreign Assistance Management (modified)

Section 7066. Stabilization and Development (modified)

Section 7067. Extension of Consular Fees and Related Authorities (modified)

Section 7068. Prohibition on Censorship (new)

Requirements.—The agreement includes requirements on efforts to combat misinformation of foreign adversaries and authoritarian regimes. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on how such programs may affect United States entities and consult with such committees on justifications for such programs.

Section 7069. Other Matters (modified)

Section 7070. Multilateral Development Banks (new)

The agreement provides funds and language in the Act to enable a United States contribution to the twenty-first replenishment of the International Development Association.

The agreement provides language in the Act to enable the United States to subscribe to the United States share of a capital increase for the Inter-American Investment Corporation.

The agreement provides funds and language in the Act to enable the United States

to participate in a general callable capital increase for the African Development Bank.

The agreement provides language in the Act to enable the United States to subscribe to the fourteenth replenishment of the Asian Development Fund.

Section 7071. America First Opportunity Fund (new)

The agreement includes \$850,000,000 for the America First Opportunity Fund. Funds under this section are allocated according to the following table and subject to section 7019 of the Act:

AMERICA FIRST OPPORTUNITY FUND

[Budget authority in thousands of dollars]

Account	Budget Authority
National Security Investment Programs	575,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement ...	100,000
Peacekeeping Operations	125,000
Foreign Military Financing Program	50,000

Section 7072. Rescissions (modified)

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing any programs, projects, and activities canceled as a result of the rescission of unobligated balances directed by this section.

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, neither the bill nor the explanatory statement contains any congressional earmarks or congressionally directed spending items, limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in the applicable House and Senate rules.

NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED PROGRAMS					
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
Administration of Foreign Affairs					
Diplomatic Programs.....	5,599,400	4,831,873	5,599,400	---	+767,527
Worldwide Security Protection.....	3,813,707	3,737,656	3,758,836	-54,871	+21,180
Total, Diplomatic Programs.....	9,413,107	8,569,529	9,358,236	-54,871	+788,707
Consular and Border Security Programs.....	50,000	517,000	513,000	+463,000	-4,000
Offsetting Collections, Passport Application and Execution Fees.....	-514,000	-517,000	-513,000	+1,000	+4,000
Subtotal.....	-464,000	---	---	+464,000	---
Capital Investment Fund.....	389,000	399,700	399,700	+10,700	---
Office of Inspector General.....	106,835	128,400	129,550	+22,715	+1,150
Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction.....	24,835	6,000	6,000	-18,835	---
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs.....	741,000	50,000	667,000	-74,000	+617,000
Representation Expenses.....	7,415	7,415	10,000	+2,585	+2,585
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials.....	30,890	30,890	30,890	---	---

NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance					
Ongoing Operations.....	902,615	812,836	812,836	-89,779	---
Worldwide Security Upgrades.....	1,055,206	1,193,856	1,199,856	+144,650	+6,000
Total, Embassy Security.....	1,957,821	2,006,692	2,012,692	+54,871	+6,000
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service....	8,885	8,885	8,885	---	---
Repatriation Loans Program Account:					
Direct Loans Subsidy.....	1,800	2,550	2,550	+750	---
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan.....	35,964	35,964	35,964	---	---
International Chancery Center, Washington, District of Columbia.....	744	745	745	+1	---
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	60,000	60,000	60,000	---	---
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs.....	12,314,296	11,306,770	12,722,212	+407,916	+1,415,442
International Organizations					
Contributions to International Organizations.....	1,543,452	263,803	1,389,152	-154,300	+1,125,349
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities.....	1,234,144	---	1,230,667	-3,477	+1,230,667
Total, International Organizations.....	2,777,596	263,803	2,619,819	-157,777	+2,356,016

NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request

International Commissions					

International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Operations and maintenance.....	64,800	64,800	67,300	+2,500	+2,500
International Outfall Interceptor.....	---	---	12,500	+12,500	+12,500

Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses.....	64,800	64,800	79,800	+15,000	+15,000
Construction.....	78,000	50,300	78,000	---	+27,700

Total, International Boundary and Water Commission.....	142,800	115,100	157,800	+15,000	+42,700
American Sections, International Commissions.....	16,204	13,204	18,204	+2,000	+5,000
International Fisheries Commissions.....	65,719	54,719	68,570	+2,851	+13,851

Total, International Commissions.....	224,723	183,023	244,574	+19,851	+61,551
RELATED AGENCY					

United States Agency for Global Media					
International Broadcasting Operations.....	857,214	153,000	643,000	-214,214	+490,000
Broadcasting Capital Improvements.....	9,700	---	9,700	---	+9,700

Total, United States Agency for Global Media....	866,914	153,000	652,700	-214,214	+499,700

NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
RELATED PROGRAMS					
International Broadcasting Operations and Capital Improvements.....	---	---	---	---	---
The Asia Foundation.....	22,000	---	20,000	-2,000	+20,000
United States Institute of Peace.....	55,000	18,500	20,000	-35,000	+1,500
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue.....	203	---	203	---	+203
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program.....	180	---	180	---	+180
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program.....	117	---	117	---	+117
East-West Center.....	22,000	---	22,000	---	+22,000
National Endowment for Democracy.....	315,000	---	315,000	---	+315,000
Total, Related Programs.....	414,500	18,500	377,500	-37,000	+359,000
OTHER COMMISSIONS					
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad					
Salaries and Expenses.....	770	770	770	---	---
Commission on International Religious Freedom					
Salaries and Expenses.....	4,000	4,850	4,000	---	-850
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe					
Salaries and Expenses.....	2,908	3,059	3,059	+151	---

NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China					
Salaries and Expenses.....	2,300	2,300	2,300	---	---
United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---
House Democracy Partnership					
Salaries and Expenses.....	---	---	2,300	+2,300	+2,300
Total, Other Commissions.....	13,978	14,979	16,429	+2,451	+1,450
Total, Title I, Department of State and Related Agency.....	16,612,007	11,940,075	16,633,234	+21,227	+4,693,159

NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
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TITLE II - ADMINISTRATION OF ASSISTANCE

Funds Appropriated to the President

Operating Expenses.....	1,695,000	---	111,988	-1,583,012	+111,988
Capital Investment Fund.....	259,100	---	---	-259,100	---
Office of Inspector General.....	85,500	---	62,500	-23,000	+62,500
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, Title II, Administration of Assistance....	2,039,600	---	174,488	-1,865,112	+174,488

TITLE III - BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Funds Appropriated to the President

Global Health Programs:					
Global Health.....	3,985,450	3,797,000	3,531,975	-453,475	-265,025
Global Health-HIV/AIDS.....	6,045,000	---	5,883,800	-161,200	+5,883,800
(Global Fund Contribution).....	(1,650,000)	---	(1,250,000)	(-400,000)	(+1,250,000)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Global Health Programs.....	10,030,450	3,797,000	9,415,775	-614,675	+5,618,775
Development Assistance.....	3,931,000	---	---	-3,931,000	---
International Disaster Assistance.....	4,029,000	---	---	-4,029,000	---
International Disaster Assistance, Emergency.....	750,000	---	---	-750,000	---
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal, International Disaster Assistance.....	(4,779,000)	---	---	(-4,779,000)	---

NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
International Humanitarian Assistance.....	---	2,500,000	5,400,000	+5,400,000	+2,900,000
Transition Initiatives.....	75,000	---	---	-75,000	---
Complex Crises Fund.....	55,000	---	---	-55,000	---
Economic Support Fund.....	3,590,400	---	---	-3,590,400	---
(Transfer out).....	(-50,000)	---	---	(+50,000)	---
Economic Support Fund, Emergency.....	300,000	---	---	-300,000	---
Total, Economic Support Fund.....	3,890,400	---	---	-3,890,400	---
National Security Investment Programs.....	---	---	6,766,874	+6,766,874	+6,766,874
America First Opportunity Fund.....	---	2,897,160	---	---	-2,897,160
Democracy Fund:					
Human Rights and Democracy Fund, Department of State.....	205,200	---	205,200	---	+205,200
Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance, USAID.....	140,000	---	---	-140,000	---
Total, Democracy Fund.....	345,200	---	205,200	-140,000	+205,200
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia.....	460,334	---	---	-460,334	---
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia, Emergency.....	310,000	---	---	-310,000	---
Subtotal, Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia.....	(770,334)	---	---	(-770,334)	---

NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance.....	3,178,000	---	---	-3,178,000	---
Migration and Refugee Assistance, Emergency.....	750,000	---	---	-750,000	---
Subtotal, Migration and Refugee Assistance.....	(3,928,000)	---	---	(-3,928,000)	---
United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund.....	100	1,500,100	100,000	+99,900	-1,400,100
Independent Agencies					
Peace Corps.....	430,500	430,500	410,500	-20,000	-20,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation.....	930,000	224,000	830,000	-100,000	+606,000
Inter-American Foundation.....	47,000	10,000	29,000	-18,000	+19,000
United States African Development Foundation.....	45,000	6,000	12,000	-33,000	+6,000
United States Foundation for Natural Security and Counterterrorism.....	---	---	100,000	+100,000	+100,000
Total, Independent Agencies.....	1,452,500	670,500	1,381,500	-71,000	+711,000
Department of the Treasury					
International Affairs Technical Assistance.....	38,000	30,000	30,000	-8,000	---
Debt Restructuring.....	10,000	---	52,000	+42,000	+52,000
Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation.....	15,000	---	---	-15,000	---
Total, Title III, Bilateral Economic Assistance. (Transfer out).....	29,319,984 (-50,000)	11,394,760 ---	23,351,349 ---	-5,968,635 (+50,000)	+11,956,589 ---

NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
TITLE IV - INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE					
Department of State					
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement....	1,285,000	125,000	1,400,000	+115,000	+1,275,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement, Emergency.....	115,000	---	---	-115,000	---
Total, International narcotics control.....	1,400,000	125,000	1,400,000	---	+1,275,000
Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs.....	870,000	745,000	870,000	---	+125,000
Peacekeeping Operations.....	410,458	---	335,458	-75,000	+335,458
National Security Engagement Account.....	---	30,000	---	---	-30,000
Funds Appropriated to the President					
International Military Education and Training.....	119,152	95,000	119,152	---	+24,152
Foreign Military Financing Program:					
Grants:					
Israel.....	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	---	---
Egypt.....	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,375,000	+75,000	+75,000
Other.....	1,258,397	550,000	1,483,397	+225,000	+933,397

NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Foreign Military Financing Program, Emergency.....	275,000	---	---	-275,000	---
Limitation on Administrative Expenses.....	(72,000)	(62,000)	(72,000)	---	(+10,000)
Total, Foreign Military Financing Program.	6,133,397	5,150,000	6,158,397	+25,000	+1,008,397
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, Title IV, International Security Assistance	8,933,007	6,145,000	8,883,007	-50,000	+2,738,007
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
TITLE V - MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE					
Multilateral Assistance					
Funds Appropriated to the President					
International Organizations and Programs.....	436,920	---	339,000	-97,920	+339,000
International Financial Institutions					
World Bank Group					
Global Environment Facility.....	150,200	---	150,200	---	+150,200
Contribution to the Clean Technology Fund.....	125,000	---	---	-125,000	---

NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD):					
IBRD Paid in Capital.....	206,500	---	---	-206,500	---
(Limitation on Callable Capital).....	(1,421,276)	---	---	(-1,421,276)	---
Contribution to the International Development Association.....	1,380,256	1,066,184	1,066,184	-314,072	---
Global Agriculture Food Security Program.....	10,000	---	---	-10,000	---
Treasury International Assistance Programs.....	50,000	50,000	75,000	+25,000	+25,000
Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank...	---	75,000	---	---	-75,000
Total, World Bank Group.....	1,921,956	1,191,184	1,291,384	-630,572	+100,200
Asian Development Bank Group					
Contribution to the Asian Development Fund.....	43,610	43,610	43,610	---	---
Total, Asian Development Bank Fund.....	43,610	43,610	43,610	---	---
African Development Bank Group					
Contribution to the African Development Bank Paid in Capital.....	54,649	54,649	54,649	---	---
(Limitation on Callable Capital).....	(866,175)	(866,175)	(8,656,175)	(+7,800,000)	(+7,790,000)
Contribution to the African Development Fund.....	197,000	---	---	-197,000	---
Total, African Development Bank.....	251,649	54,649	54,649	-197,000	---

NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Contribution to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.....	---	87,500	87,500	+87,500	---
Contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development.....	43,000	---	54,000	+11,000	+54,000
Total, International Financial Institutions.....	2,260,215	1,376,943	1,531,143	-729,072	+154,200
Total, Title V, Multilateral Assistance.....	2,697,135	1,376,943	1,870,143	-826,992	+493,200
(Limitation on Callable Capital).....	(2,277,451)	(866,175)	(8,656,175)	(+6,378,724)	(+7,790,000)
TITLE VI - EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE					
Export-Import Bank of the United States					
Inspector General.....	8,860	8,860	8,860	---	---
Administrative Expenses.....	125,000	125,000	125,000	---	---
Program Budget.....	15,000	15,000	20,000	+5,000	+5,000
Offsetting Collections.....	-70,000	-80,000	-80,000	-10,000	---
Total, Export-Import Bank of the United States..	78,860	68,860	73,860	-5,000	+5,000

NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
U.S. International Development Finance Corporation					
Inspector General.....	7,200	7,200	7,200	---	---
Corporate Capital Account: Administrative Expenses.....	243,000	230,000	243,000	---	+13,000
Corporate Capital Account: Program Budget.....	755,250	588,000	755,250	---	+167,250
Offsetting Collections.....	-438,000	-368,000	-443,000	-5,000	-75,000
(By transfer from ESF).....	(50,000)	---	---	(-50,000)	---
Total, U.S. International Development Finance Corporation.....	567,450	457,200	562,450	-5,000	+105,250
Funds Appropriated to the President					
Trade and Development Agency.....	87,000	87,000	87,000	---	---
Total, Title VI, Export and Investment Assistance.....	733,310	613,060	723,310	-10,000	+110,250
TITLE VII - GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Rescission, Millennium Challenge Corporation.....	---	-1,215,000	-661,250	-661,250	+553,750
Rescission, Embassy Security Construction and Maintenance.....	-224,000	---	---	+224,000	---
Rescission, Contributions to International Organizations.....	---	---	---	---	---

NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Rescission, Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	---	---	-25,000	-25,000	-25,000
Rescission, Development Assistance.....	---	---	---	---	---
Rescission, International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement.....	-65,000	---	-179,306	-114,306	-179,306
Rescission, Economic Support Fund.....	-152,496	---	---	+152,496	---
Rescission, Democracy Fund.....	---	---	-57,000	-57,000	-57,000
Rescission, Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia.....	---	---	---	---	---
Rescission, Consular and Border Security Programs.....	-375,000	-775,000	-900,000	-525,000	-125,000
Consular and Border Security Program Pop-up Score.....	---	375,000	375,000	+375,000	---
Rescission, Debt Restructuring.....	-111,000	-11,975	-63,975	+47,025	-52,000
Rescission, Peacekeeping Operations.....	---	---	-50,000	-50,000	-50,000
America First Opportunity Fund Reappropriation.....	---	100,000	---	---	-100,000
Sec. 7055 New Arrangements to Borrow.....	---	---	---	---	---
Sec. 7056 IMF Quota Increase.....	---	1,136,000	---	---	-1,136,000
Total, Title VII, General Provisions.....	-927,496	-390,975	-1,561,531	-634,035	-1,170,556

NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025					
(P.L. 118-158)					
STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS					
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico - Construction (emergency).....	250,000	---	---	-250,000	---
Total, Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2025.....	250,000	---	---	-250,000	---
RESCISSIONS ACT OF 2025					
DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY					
International Organizations					
Contributions to International Organizations 1 year funding (rescission).....	(-168,837)	---	---	(+168,837)	---
Contributions to International Organizations 1 year funding (rescission).....	(-33,009)	---	---	(+33,009)	---
Subtotal, Contributions to International Organizations.....	-201,846	---	---	+201,846	---

NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Contributions for International Peacekeeping					
Activities 1 year funding (rescission).....	(-157,906)	---	---	(+157,906)	---
Contributions for International Peacekeeping					
Activities 2 year funding (rescission).....	(-203,328)	---	---	(+203,328)	---
Subtotal, Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities.....	-361,234	---	---	+361,234	---
Total, International Organizations.....	-563,080	---	---	+563,080	---
Administration of Foreign Affairs					
United States Institute of Peace (rescission).....	(-15,000)	---	---	(+15,000)	---
Total, Department of State and Related Agency...	-563,080	---	---	+563,080	---
UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT					
Funds Appropriated to the President					
Operating Expenses, USAID (rescission).....	(-125,000)	---	---	(+125,000)	---
Total, Department of State and Related Agency...	-125,000	---	---	+125,000	---
BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE					
Funds Appropriated to the President					

NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Global Health Programs					
Department of State 2 year funding (rescission)...	(-500,000)	---	---	(+500,000)	---
Department of State 5 year funding (rescission)...	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal, Department of State.....	-500,000	---	---	+500,000	---
Development Assistance (rescission).....	(-2,500,000)	---	---	(+2,500,000)	---
International Disaster Assistance (rescission).....	(-496,000)	---	---	(+496,000)	---
Transition Initiatives (rescission).....	(-57,000)	---	---	(+57,000)	---
Complex Crises Fund (rescission).....	(-43,000)	---	---	(+43,000)	---
Economic Support Fund (rescission).....	(-1,650,000)	---	---	(+1,650,000)	---
Human Rights and Democracy Fund, Department of State (rescission).....	(-83,000)	---	---	(+83,000)	---
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (rescission).....	(-460,000)	---	---	(+460,000)	---
Total, Funds Appropriated to the President.....	-5,789,000	---	---	+5,789,000	---
Department of State					
Migration and Refugee Assistance (rescission).....	(-800,000)	---	---	(+800,000)	---
Independent Agencies					
United States African Development Foundation (rescission).....	(-22,000)	---	---	(+22,000)	---
Inter-American Foundation (rescission).....	(-27,000)	---	---	(+27,000)	---

NATIONAL SECURITY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Subtotal, Independent Agencies.....	-49,000	---	---	+49,000	---
MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE					
International Organizations and Programs (rescission).....	(-436,920)	---	---	(+436,920)	---
World Bank Group					
Contribution to the Clean Technology Fund (rescission).....	(-125,000)	---	---	(+125,000)	---
Total, Rescissions Act of 2025.....	-7,903,000	---	---	+7,903,000	---
Total, Other Appropriations.....	-7,653,000	---	---	+7,653,000	---
Grand total.....	59,657,547	31,078,863	50,074,000	-9,583,547	+18,995,137
Appropriations.....	(58,857,043)	(34,045,838)	(53,046,531)	(-5,810,512)	(+19,000,693)
Emergency Appropriations.....	(2,750,000)	---	---	(-2,750,000)	---
Rescissions.....	(-927,496)	(-2,001,975)	(-1,936,531)	(-1,009,035)	(+65,444)
Offsetting collections.....	(-1,022,000)	(-965,000)	(-1,036,000)	(-14,000)	(-71,000)
(By transfer).....	(50,000)	---	---	(-50,000)	---
(Transfer out).....	(-50,000)	---	---	(+50,000)	---
(Limitation on Callable Capital).....	(2,277,451)	(866,175)	(8,656,175)	(+6,378,724)	(+7,790,000)

DIVISION C—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 101. A funding limitation provision.

**BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
PRESIDENT**

Kevin F. McCumber, Clerk of the House, reported that on January 12, 2026, the following bills were presented to the President of the United States for approval:

H.R. 4446. To amend title 38, United States Code, to modify the conditions under which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs is required to redevelop the individualized vocational rehabilitation plan for a veteran, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4323. To provide for the vacating of certain convictions and expungement of certain arrests of victims of human trafficking.

H.R. 1823. To direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Comptroller General of the United States to report on certain funding shortfalls in the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Kevin F. McCumber, Clerk of the House, further reported that on January 13, 2026, the following bill was presented to the President of the United States for approval:

H.R. 224. To amend section 102(a)(20) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to require the exclusion of service-connected disability compensation when determining whether a person is a person of low and moderate income, a person of low income, or a person of moderate income, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, January 15, 2026, at 9 a.m.

**EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.**

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-2658. A letter from the Chief Regulatory Officer, USCIS, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Adjustment to Premium Processing Fees [CIS No.: 2830-25] received January 12, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-2659. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of VOR Federal Airway V-300; Northcentral United States [Docket No.: FAA-2025-1159; Airspace Docket No.: 25-AGL-5] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2660. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Routes Q-190 and T-497, and Amendment of Domestic Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Range

(VOR) Federal Airways V-1, V-70, and V-194; Eastern United States [Docket No. FAA-2025-0668; Airspace Docket No.: 24-ASO-34] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2661. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31641; Amdt. No.: 4198] received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2662. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31640; Amdt. No.: 4197] received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2663. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2025-5390; Project Identifier MCAI-2025-01470-T; Amendment 39-23220; AD 2025-25-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2664. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Leonardo S.p.A. Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2025-5392; Project Identifier MCAI-2025-01494-R; Amendment 39-23221; AD 2025-25-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2665. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Aerospace & Defense Oxygen Systems SaS (Part of Safran Aerosystems) (Formerly Known as Air Liquide) [Docket No.: FAA-2025-5400; Project Identifier MCAI-2025-01832-Q; Amendment 39-23228; AD 2025-26-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2666. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2025-2273; Project Identifier MCAI-2024-00689-R; Amendment 39-23216; AD 2025-25-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2667. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2025-0612; Project Identifier MCAI-2023-00935-R; Amendment 39-23214; AD 2025-25-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121,

Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2668. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters Deutschland GmbH Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2025-2274; Project Identifier MCAI-2023-01244-R; Amendment 39-23219; AD 2025-25-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2669. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2025-1721; Project Identifier MCAI-2025-00268-T; Amendment 39-23217; AD 2025-25-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2670. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2025-1364; Project Identifier AD-2024-00613-E; Amendment 39-23215; AD 2025-25-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2671. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2025-5395; Project Identifier MCAI-2025-01770-T; Amendment 39-23223; AD 2025-24-51] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2672. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; ATR-GIE Avions de Transport Régional Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2025-2269; Project Identifier MCAI-2025-00188-T; Amendment 39-23222; AD 2025-26-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2673. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; ATR-GIE Avions de Transport Régional Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2025-2270; Project Identifier MCAI-2025-00013-T; Amendment 39-23218; AD 2025-25-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 9, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

**REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WALBERG: Committee on Education and Workforce. H.R. 6359. A bill to require institutions of higher education to disseminate information on the rights of, and accommodations and resources for, pregnant

students, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 119-447). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WALBERG: Committee on Education and Workforce. H.R. 5169. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide a clear definition of adequate consideration for certain closely held stock, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 119-448). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WESTERMAN: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 681. A bill to amend the Act of August 9, 1955 (commonly known as the "Long-Term Leasing Act"), to authorize leases of up to 99 years for land held in trust for the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), and for other purposes (Rept. 119-449). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WESTERMAN: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 4386. A bill to amend the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act to clarify entrance privileges for vehicles with respect to the America the Beautiful interagency pass, with an amendment (Rept. 119-450 Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WESTERMAN: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 3903. A bill to exchange non-Federal land held by the Chugach Alaska Corporation for certain Federal Land in the Chugach Region, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 119-451). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WESTERMAN: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 4467. A bill to modify the boundary of the Vicksburg National Military Park in the State of Mississippi, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 119-452). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WESTERMAN: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 5910. A bill to authorize leases of up to 99 years for land held in trust for federally recognized Indian Tribes (Rept. 119-453). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WESTERMAN: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 4284. A bill to amend the Small Tract Act of 1983 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey, without consideration, certain cemeteries, and for other purposes (Rept. 119-454 Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WESTERMAN: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 5103. A bill to establish a program to Beautify the District of Columbia and establish the District of Columbia Safe and Beautiful Commission, with an amendment (Rept. 119-455 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. COMER: Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. H.R. 5103. A bill to establish a program to Beautify the District of Columbia and establish the District of Columbia Safe and Beautiful Commission, with an amendment (Rept. 119-455 Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

DISCHARGES OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Agriculture discharged from further consideration. H.R. 4284 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on Agriculture discharged from further consideration. H.R. 4386 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. SESSIONS (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY of Utah, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois):

H.R. 7050. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to homeopathic drug products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCGUIRE (for himself, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. SCHMIDT, Mr. MACKENZIE, Mr. HAMADEH of Arizona, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mrs. CAMMACK):

H.R. 7051. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income gains on the sale of real property to first-time homebuyers by individuals who have attained age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. JACOBS (for herself and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 7052. A bill to establish a Center for Conflict Analysis, Planning, and Prevention in the Department of State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas (for himself, Ms. CHU, and Ms. MENG):

H.R. 7053. A bill to preempt State prohibitions on real estate purchases by foreign citizens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 7054. A bill to require the Secretary of State to submit to Congress a notification of certain construction projects using non-standard designs; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself and Ms. SALAZAR):

H.R. 7055. A bill to reauthorize and amend the Nicaraguan Investment Conditionality Act of 2018 and the Reinforcing Nicaraguas Adherence to Conditions for Electoral Reform Act of 2021, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, the Judiciary, and Ways and Means, 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.

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 7056. A bill to index statutory thresholds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. BARRAGAN (for herself, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. RAMIREZ, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. SIMON, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Mr. ESPAILLAT):

H.R. 7057. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to establish the Reentry Rental Assistance and Housing Services Grant Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Financial 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.

By Mr. BAUMGARTNER (for himself, Mr. HAMADEH of Arizona, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. EZELL):

H.R. 7058. A bill to require the Secretary of State to conduct assessments of the risks posed to the United States by foreign adver-

saries who utilize generative artificial intelligence for malicious activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas (for himself, Ms. JACOBS, and Mr. STANTON):

H.R. 7059. A bill to prohibit the use of funds to use military force in or against Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on 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.

By Mr. CROW (for himself, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. FROST, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. CASAR, Mr. POCAN, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Ms. SIMON, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. THANEDAR):

H.R. 7060. A bill to stop the Government from attacking individuals and organizations for their political speech or participation; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, and Ways and Means, 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.

By Ms. ELFRETH (for herself, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 7061. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act to require that a certification issued by the Secretary of Energy be in effect in order to export natural gas to a covered nation; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. FRIEDMAN (for herself and Mr. LAWLER):

H.R. 7062. A bill to amend titles 23 and 49, United States Code, to modify the rules relating to eligible projects under the TIFIA program and the railroad rehabilitation and financing program, to establish a transit-oriented development financing program for projects of a certain size, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GILL of Texas (for himself, Mr. NEHLS, and Mr. COLLINS):

H.R. 7063. A bill to improve student and exchange visitor visa programs; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Workforce, 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.

By Mr. HERNÁNDEZ (for himself and Mr. LIEU):

H.R. 7064. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a study on strategies for the application of artificial intelligence technologies that can be used in the health care industry to improve administrative and clerical work and preserve the privacy and security of patient data, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LANGWORTHY:

H.R. 7065. A bill to nullify the applicability of the Act of July 2, 1948, with respect to the reservations of the Seneca Nation of Indians in New York; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. LANDSMAN, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mr. LATIMER, Mr. CASTEN, and Ms. PINGREE):

H.R. 7066. A bill to amend the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to add a standard relating to the consideration of large load facilities as a class of electric consumers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MACE (for herself and Mr. BURCHETT):

H.R. 7067. A bill to prohibit individuals convicted of crimes of violence from Federal employment and contracting with the Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. MACE (for herself and Mr. BURCHETT):

H.R. 7068. A bill to prohibit the District of Columbia government from appointing individuals convicted of crimes of violence or dangerous crimes as employees of the government or from entering into contracts with vendors who employ individuals convicted of crimes of violence or dangerous crimes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. McDONALD RIVET:

H.R. 7069. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to expand benefits to households eligible for Federal and State energy assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 7070. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the credit period for the production of refined coal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOULTON (for himself, Mr. CARSON, Mr. SOTO, and Ms. GARCIA of Texas):

H.R. 7071. A bill to repeal certain funding increases provided under the One Big Beautiful Bill Act to Immigrations and Custom Enforcement, and to reallocate those funds to extend certain healthcare tax credits; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Homeland Security, 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.

By Mr. MOULTON:

H.R. 7072. A bill to prohibit politically motivated prosecutions and investigations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOYLAN (for himself, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. HERNÁNDEZ, Ms. KING-HINDS, and Mrs. RADEWAGEN):

H.R. 7073. A bill to permit the territories and commonwealths of the United States to provide and furnish statues to the National Statuary Hall Collection; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE (for himself, Mr. HURD of Colorado, Mr. ROSE, Mrs. HINSON, and Mr. EZELL):

H.R. 7074. A bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to include the Secretary of the Interior on the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Foreign Affairs, 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.

By Mr. PERRY (for himself and Mr. TIFFANY):

H.R. 7075. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to include any entity identified as a Chinese military company on the Non-SDN Chinese Military-Industrial Complex Companies List; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Financial 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.

By Ms. SCHOLTEN:

H.R. 7076. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to report on certain contracts and awards to small business concerns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SCHOLTEN (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 7077. A bill to amend the Research and Development, Competition, and Innovation Act to require a plan for data collection and analytical capability relating to the skilled technical workforce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 7078. A bill to amend the Colorado River Basin Project Act to provide for the equitable distribution of Colorado River water for the lower basin States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. THANEDAR:

H.R. 7079. A bill to facilitate non-motorized border crossings across the Gordie Howe International Bridge, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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.

By Mr. VASQUEZ (for himself and Mr. BAIRD):

H.R. 7080. A bill to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to include waste energy recovery as a source of renewable energy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WESTERMAN (for himself, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. VALADAO, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. ROSS, and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 7081. A bill to authorize the court to depart from a statutory minimum in the case of a juvenile offender, youthful victim offender, and certain other minors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois (for herself, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. OMAR, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SORENSSEN, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. FROST, Mr. VASQUEZ, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. ANSARI, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. RANDALL, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. MIN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. MCBRIDE, Ms. TOKUDA, Mrs. MCCLAIN DELANEY, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. BELL, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mrs. MCIVER, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. DEXTER, Mr. COHEN, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. BALINT, Mr. THANEDAR, Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. PETTERSEN, Ms. MORRISON, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. FRIEDMAN, Mr. TONKO, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Ms. LEE of Pennsylvania, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Ms. ELFRETH, Ms. RIVAS, Ms. BROWN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. AMO, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. SIMON, Mr. KENNEDY of New York, Mr. KEATING, Ms. JACOBS, Mr. MCGARVEY, Ms. TITUS, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. MFUME, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Mr. CASAR):

H. Res. 996. A resolution impeaching Kristi Lynn Arnold Noem, Secretary of Homeland Security, for high crimes and misdemeanors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

H. Res. 997. A resolution enabling the House of Representatives to be responsive to its membership; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and Ethics, 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.

By Mr. GIMENEZ (for himself, Mr.

PFLUGER, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. FINE, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. RULLI, Mr. HARIDOPOLOS, Mr. CRAWFORD, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. ROSE, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. MCGUIRE, Mr. ONDER, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. CRANK, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. BOST, Mr. PALMER, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. HUNT, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. OWENS, Mr. ALFORD, and Mr. MOORE of North Carolina):

H. Res. 998. A resolution commending President Trump, his administration, and the brave men and women of the Armed Forces, Intelligence Community, and Justice Department for the remarkable success of "Operation Absolute Resolve"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, Intelligence (Permanent Select), and the Judiciary, 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.

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

H. Res. 999. A resolution providing for the consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 997) enabling the House of Representatives to be responsive to its membership; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. SYKES:

H. Res. 1000. A resolution commemorating the Akron Urban League's centennial; to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

By Ms. TITUS (for herself, Mr. DOG-

GETT, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. ANSARI, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. LATIMER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. AMO, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. KEATING, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. COSTA, and Mrs. TORRES of California):

H. Res. 1001. A resolution of inquiry requesting the President and directing the Secretary of State to transmit to the House of Representatives certain documents in their possession relating to the Administration's stance on Greenland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. SESSIONS:

H.R. 7050.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3

By Mr. MCGUIRE:

H.R. 7051.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. JACOBS:

H.R. 7052.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 7053.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18).

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 7054.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 7055.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 7056.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. BARRAGÁN:

H.R. 7057.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. BAUMGARTNER:

H.R. 7058.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 7059.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Constitutional Authority—Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 18)

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION ARTICLE I, SECTION 8: POWERS OF CONGRESS CLAUSE 18

The Congress shall have power . . . To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Mr. CROW:

H.R. 7060.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Ms. ELFRETH:

H.R. 7061.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Ms. FRIEDMAN:

H.R. 7062.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. GILL of Texas:

H.R. 7063.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. HERNÁNDEZ:

H.R. 7064.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. LANGWORTHY:

H.R. 7065.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. LEVIN:

H.R. 7066.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 7067.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 7068.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Ms. McDONALD RIVET:

H.R. 7069.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 7070.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. MOULTON:

H.R. 7071.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, 3, and 18

By Mr. MOULTON:

H.R. 7072.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. MOYIAN:

H.R. 7073.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 1 of article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. NEWHOUSE:

H.R. 7074.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 7075.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. SCHOLTEN:

H.R. 7076.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Ms. SCHOLTEN:

H.R. 7077.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 7078.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3—To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes: . . .

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2—The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Mr. THANEDAR:

H.R. 7079.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Clause 18 of Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. VASQUEZ:

H.R. 7080.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of the Congress.

By Mr. WESTERMAN:

H.R. 7081.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 210: Ms. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 404: Mr. MESSMER.

H.R. 588: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 1004: Mr. MANN and Mr. HAMADEH of Arizona.

H.R. 1046: Mr. KILEY of California.

H.R. 1061: Mr. OLSZEWSKI.

H.R. 1065: Ms. SIMON and Mr. NEWHOUSE.

H.R. 1086: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 1094: Mr. EZELL.

H.R. 1163: Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.

H.R. 1171: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.

H.R. 1232: Mr. DOWNING.

H.R. 1329: Ms. PETTERSEN.

H.R. 1330: Mr. CARBAJAL and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 1477: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1521: Ms. ROSS.

H.R. 1628: Mr. MFUME and Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 1970: Mrs. MCCLAIN.

H.R. 2079: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 2089: Mr. RULLI.

H.R. 2126: Mr. ROSE.

H.R. 2189: Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 2231: Mr. HARRIGAN and Mr. BEAN of Florida.

H.R. 2357: Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 2837: Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 2853: Ms. ELFRETH.

H.R. 2864: Mrs. LUNA.

H.R. 3045: Ms. PELOSI.

H.R. 3305: Ms. McDONALD RIVET.

H.R. 3350: Mr. VALADAO.

H.R. 3505: Ms. MCBRIDE.

H.R. 3649: Mr. BERA.

H.R. 3683: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 3696: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 3699: Mr. ADERHOLT.

H.R. 3757: Ms. OMAR and Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 3811: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 3876: Mr. KEATING and Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 4176: Mr. TORRES of New York.

H.R. 4253: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 4351: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 4487: Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. MOULTON, and

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.

H.R. 4640: Mrs. FOUSHEE.

H.R. 4696: Ms. RIVAS.

H.R. 4710: Mr. DUNN of Florida.

H.R. 4901: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Ms. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 4966: Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 4967: Ms. SIMON.

H.R. 5096: Mr. SUBRAMANYAM.

H.R. 5106: Mrs. MCCLAIN DELANEY.

H.R. 5168: Ms. MCBRIDE and Ms. McDONALD RIVET.

H.R. 5222: Ms. CROCKETT.

H.R. 5267: Mr. McCORMICK and Mr. DUNN of Florida.

H.R. 5325: Mr. SUBRAMANYAM.

H.R. 5332: Mr. TRAN and Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 5343: Mr. BENTZ and Ms. ROSS.

H.R. 5434: Ms. SANCHEZ.

H.R. 5438: Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. LANGWORTHY, and Mr. COLLINS.

H.R. 5451: Ms. RANDALL.
 H.R. 5461: Mr. LAWLER and Ms. SEWELL.
 H.R. 5509: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 5549: Mr. HARRIGAN.
 H.R. 5616: Mr. AMODEI of Nevada.
 H.R. 5645: Mr. FLOOD and Mr. MOSKOWITZ.
 H.R. 5653: Mr. DOGGETT and Mr. OLSZEWSKI.
 H.R. 5710: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. WEBER of Texas.
 H.R. 5944: Mr. STAUBER.
 H.R. 5973: Mr. BERA, Mr. TRAN, Ms. ELFRETH, and Ms. LOFGREN.
 H.R. 6121: Mr. BACON and Mr. MIN.
 H.R. 6137: Ms. MCBRIDE.
 H.R. 6138: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 6176: Ms. PINGREE.
 H.R. 6184: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
 H.R. 6214: Ms. TENNEY.
 H.R. 6257: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
 H.R. 6318: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
 H.R. 6357: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 6364: Mrs. CAMMACK.
 H.R. 6373: Mr. MOORE of Alabama and Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas.
 H.R. 6390: Ms. PLASKETT.
 H.R. 6469: Mrs. BICE.
 H.R. 6496: Ms. SCHRIER.
 H.R. 6566: Mr. FULCHER.
 H.R. 6574: Ms. CLARKE of New York.
 H.R. 6597: Mr. VINDMAN.
 H.R. 6660: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 6694: Mr. LAWLER, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Ms. TENNEY, and Mr. LATIMER.
 H.R. 6731: Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. DEXTER, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
 H.R. 6758: Mr. NORCROSS and Mr. FROST.
 H.R. 6766: Ms. MCBRIDE, Mr. HIMES, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mrs. HAYES.
 H.R. 6806: Mr. MAGAZINER and Mr. MOULTON.
 H.R. 6832: Mr. McDOWELL.

H.R. 6840: Ms. NORTON.
 H.R. 6844: Mr. RUIZ and Mrs. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 6845: Mrs. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 6945: Mrs. BIGGS of South Carolina.
 H.R. 6972: Mr. CLOUD and Mr. DONALDS.
 H.R. 6985: Ms. LEE of Nevada and Mr. SUOZZI.
 H.R. 7003: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 7004: Mr. VEASEY and Mr. MAGAZINER.
 H.R. 7016: Mr. MASSIE, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. SOTO, Ms. ELFRETH, Ms. ANSARI, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. MAGAZINER, Ms. GOODLANDER, Mr. NEAL, Mr. CARSON, and Mr. NORCROSS.
 H.R. 7024: Mr. LIEU, Ms. MACE, Mr. MASSIE, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. BOEBERT, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. LANGWORTHY, and Mr. FRY.
 H.R. 7038: Ms. DEXTER, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. QUIGLEY.
 H.R. 7046: Ms. TLAIB, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. GREEN of Texas.
 H.R. 7048: Mr. NEHLS.
 H.J. Res. 12: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
 H. Con. Res. 68: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. PELOSI, Mrs. MCIVER, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. FROST, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, and Mr. GOMEZ.
 H. Res. 94: Mr. BELL.
 H. Res. 116: Mr. FROST.
 H. Res. 159: Mr. BELL.
 H. Res. 973: Mr. GARAMENDI.
 H. Res. 987: Ms. TENNEY.
 H. Res. 993: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BALINT, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BERA, Mr. BISHOP, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. ELFRETH, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Mr. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Ms. FRIEDMAN, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GARCIA of

California, Ms. GILLEN, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. JACOBS, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. LATIMER, Ms. LEE of Nevada, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. MIN, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Ms. NORTON, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mr. OLSZEWSKI, Ms. RANDALL, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. SOTO, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. TENNEY, Ms. TOKUDA, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. VASQUEZ, Mr. WALKINSHAW, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. MANNION.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. WESTERMAN

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Natural Resources in H.J. Res. 140, do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H. Res. 932: Mr. JACKSON of Texas.



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No. 10

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Gracious God, You have blessed us beyond our deserving, enabling our Nation to continue to strive to be the land of the free and the home of the brave. Remind us once more that freedom isn't free.

Inspire our national leaders to be people of diligence, integrity, and prayer. May they claim Your promise in II Chronicles 7:14: that if they humble themselves, pray, repent, and seek You earnestly, You will hear their prayers, forgive their transgressions, and heal our land.

And, Lord, guide the fall 2025 page class in all of their tomorrows.

We pray in Your magnificent Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MULLIN). Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE; ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT; AND INTERIOR AND ENVIRONMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2026—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 6938, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 6938) making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Thune amendment No. 4208, to change the enactment date.

Thune amendment No. 4209 (to amendment No. 4208), of a perfecting nature.

Thune motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions, amendment No. 4210, to change the enactment date.

Thune amendment No. 4211 (to the instructions (amendment No. 4210)), of a perfecting nature.

Thune amendment No. 4212 (to amendment No. 4211), of a perfecting nature.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The good Senator from Iowa.

MEDICAID

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, Medicaid is intended to provide healthcare for the most vulnerable, including the disabled, the elderly, and low-income women and children.

Recently, the Department of Health and Human Services' inspector general published an audit that found millions of dollars were paid out from State Medicaid Programs to managed care organizations for deceased enrollees.

State Medicaid Programs hire insurance companies in the form of a managed care organization to manage the claims and care of patients. States pay the insurance company a per-member, per-month fee. However, it is the responsibility of each of the 50 States to have an accurate enrollment list,

which you can probably figure out. Otherwise, it will give the insurance company money for a patient who is no longer eligible for Medicaid or, in some cases, no longer alive.

The Health and Human Services' inspector general found that, since 2016, Medicaid agencies improperly paid \$289 million for deceased enrollees. In the inspector general's audit, the audit sampled 100 payments. Of those payments, 49 percent were improperly paid or the dollars were only clawed back after the inspector general raised concerns to the respective State.

The report found that Medicaid agencies continued to pay for deceased enrollees because they didn't have access to death data, failed to check or use the data, or didn't check the data often enough.

The Working Families Tax Cuts law, signed by President Trump on July 4, puts an end to this fraud, waste, and abuse in the Medicaid Program. It establishes solutions to stop sending payments out for deceased enrollees and providers.

I look forward to ensuring that HHS implements this part of the law quickly and effectively so that we don't read more inspector general reports about this issue.

WORKING FAMILIES TAX CUTS ACT

Mr. President, I will just mention the Working Families Tax Cuts law that the President signed on July 4. I think there is a lot of misunderstanding about that law. So I want to say something in addition to Medicaid's wasting of money.

The Working Families Tax Cuts Act prevented a \$4.7 trillion tax increase that would have automatically happened on December 31, when we would have gone back to the old tax laws prior to the 2017 tax bill.

For Iowans, I have seen two different figures. One study showed that that would have meant a \$2,300 increase for families in Iowa if we had not stopped that tax increase. Another study

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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showed that it saved Iowans \$3,100. Either way, \$2,000 or \$3,000 is money that Iowans could not afford to pay in additional taxes.

But this bill does not include just taxes. It is a very comprehensive piece of legislation that increases support for family farmers. It has energy policy that has brought down gas prices tremendously since President Trump signed the bill. It has improvement in education programs. It has health issues in it. And it has law enforcement issues in it.

I am not sure I have named all of the parts of the bill, but I hope people who are filling out their tax forms in 2026, and who don't have to pay additional taxes, will understand that that tax bill has done a lot for many segments of the economy that the President ought to be complimented for. Those of us in the Senate who voted for it could, likewise, let them know that we were worried about the tax increase.

I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 3627

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk that is due for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The leader is correct.

The clerk will read the bill by title for the second time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3627) to require institutions of higher education to disseminate information on the rights of, and accommodations and resources for, pregnant students, and for other purposes.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceedings.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will be placed on the calendar under rule XIV.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE;
ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOP-
MENT; AND INTERIOR AND ENVI-
RONMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT,
2026

VENEZUELA

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today, we expect a vote on a resolution to direct the removal of U.S. forces from hostilities in or against Venezuela, even though—even though—the United States is not currently engaged in hostilities in or against Venezuela. That is right. We have no troops on the ground in Venezuela. We are not currently conducting military operations there. But Democrats are taking up this bill because their anti-Trump hysteria knows no bounds.

Here are the facts. Nicolas Maduro is a narcoterrorist who helped lead the

so-called Cartel of the Suns. He advanced large-scale drug trafficking, armed an illegitimate militia, solicited arms for a terrorist organization, presided over unfree and unfair elections, targeted political opponents, and oversaw the killing of thousands, as a U.N. report outlined, to name just a few—just some of—his crimes. The United States did not recognize him as the legitimate leader of Venezuela. Neither did the European Union. And he was a fugitive of the U.S. justice system.

Back during the first Trump administration, Democrats were calling for the ouster of Maduro and for U.S. assistance in Venezuela and were criticizing the President for not going far enough in opposing the Maduro regime. President Biden raised the reward for information leading to the arrest or conviction of Maduro to \$25 million. But then President Trump directs an isolated Special Forces raid in support of a valid warrant to capture Maduro so that he can be tried for drug crimes, and Democrats are falling all over themselves to criticize the seizure and arrest of this international criminal. Talk about Trump derangement syndrome.

It is funny; I don't remember Democrats trying to tie the President's hands when Democrat Presidents took far more extensive military action that involved thousands of troops or airstrikes over weeks and months in Libya, Bosnia, Serbia, and Haiti. Most recently, in 2024, they locked arms and voted to turn a blind eye toward a monthslong deployment of troops for President Biden's disastrous floating aid pier to Gaza, even while Biden's own Defense Department called it an active war zone and the pier was fired upon twice.

They said those troops were not engaged in hostilities and therefore not subject to the War Powers Resolution, and yet today they are claiming the opposite for a couple hundred troops who were in Venezuela for a matter of mere hours and who have already returned to their bases in the United States or on U.S. Navy ships in international waters. But with President Trump, Democrats are incapable of deciding on the merits. They reflexively oppose anything he does or says, even when it contradicts or is in tension with their own prior opinions.

Whatever the outcome of this process, I trust that the Trump administration will continue to work to combat the terrible scourge of illegal drugs and to keep our Nation and our communities safe.

SENATE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Mr. President, 2025 was a year of hard legislative work in the U.S. Senate. We passed once-in-a-generation legislation, the Working Families Tax Cut bill, which is currently putting more money in hard-working Americans' pockets. But we didn't just make the headlines legislatively. In addition to a packed legislative schedule, we consid-

ered and confirmed 417 civilian Presidential nominations—more than were confirmed in the first year of President Trump's first term or President Biden's. And while 417 would be an impressive number all on its own, it is particularly remarkable given the historic level of obstruction the President's nominees faced. I said "historic," and I mean historic.

When you look at this term, President Trump remains the only President on record—the only President on record—in American history not to have had a single nominee confirmed by unanimous consent or voice vote. Compare that to Presidents George H.W. Bush and Bill Clinton, who each had 98 percent of their civilian nominees confirmed by unanimous consent or voice vote in the first term of their Presidencies—98 percent. George W. Bush and Barack Obama each had 90 percent. And while Democrats substantially eroded this tradition of bipartisanship during President Trump's first term, both President Trump in his first term and President Biden each had more than half of their nominees confirmed by voice vote. So the Presiding Officer can see what I mean by historic obstruction.

Democrats, of course, attempted to justify themselves by claiming, in the words of the Democratic leader, that "historically bad nominees deserve a historic level of scrutiny." The only problem with that argument, of course, is that a lot of these supposedly historically bad nominees received Democrat votes. So either Democrats were supporting historically bad nominees or this wasn't about historically bad nominees at all, which, of course, it wasn't. The real reason Democrats were dragging out nominations for Assistant Administrator for the Office of Solid Waste and Director of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement was nothing more than petty politics—because as we see with Venezuela and as we have seen with Presidential nominations, Democrats are incapable of fairness or nuance when it comes to President Trump. They can't deal with the fact that he was elected President, and so they reflexively oppose anything he does or says, even when it is something they might otherwise support.

The virulent partisanship Democrats have injected into our politics is deeply regrettable, but Republicans, of course, have not let it stop us from achieving things for the American people, whether that is passing the Working Families Tax Cut bill or confirming 417 Presidential nominees in the face of historic Democrat obstruction. And we are right back at it this year, confirming four nominees the first week of 2026.

The American people elected President Trump, and Republicans remain committed to ensuring that he has his team in place so that he can do the work the American people elected him to do.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Democratic leader is recognized.

FEDERAL RESERVE INVESTIGATION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, launching a criminal investigation to coerce the Federal Reserve is a dangerous crossing of the Rubicon—even for Donald Trump, who has crossed many Rubicons already, to his detriment and to the country's detriment.

America's economic stability depends on impartial, stable monetary policy. Our central bank must always operate free of coercion, free of intimidation, and free from short-term political calculation. But what Donald Trump is doing is the MAGA-fication of monetary policy—one of the last places we should have any kind of MAGA influence.

Anyone with two eyes and half a brain can see what this probe is—a brazen attempt to cannibalize the Fed's influence. It is monetary mob-boss thuggery.

If you are an American worried about costs—housing costs, car loan costs, any interest rate costs—what Donald Trump is doing should alarm you. If you are worried about bringing your mortgage rate down if you have a variable-rate mortgage, if you want to keep the mortgage down, if you are a new home buyer and want a lower mortgage, Donald Trump's assault on the Fed should alarm you because when there is chaos in the Fed, interest rates go up.

The banks and financial institutions, when they say "chaos," they grab on tightly and say "We better not lower anything. We better keep things high because we are not exactly sure what is going to happen" because when there is chaos in the Fed, there is chaos across the economy, and rates go up.

That is what financial institutions do in times of uncertainty. They ratchet rates up to avoid a pitfall of some kind of downward decline that chaos often brings. It becomes more expensive for people to borrow. It makes it harder to own a home. It makes it harder to build more homes. It raises car payments and credit card payments. It raises the price of almost anything.

So if Donald Trump is serious about bringing costs down, about fighting inflation, about showing the American people he cares about them, the last thing he needs to be doing is launching criminal investigations against members of the Federal Reserve Board. Congress should not—cannot—be silent in the face of such naked political attacks.

Now Republicans are whispering in the hallways to one another that they

are troubled about what the DOJ is doing against the Federal Reserve, but actions speak louder than words. It is not enough for Republicans to whisper their worry; Senate Republicans should act like they are in the majority and use their oversight powers to bring the DOJ to heel.

We must bring Department of Justice officials here to the Senate to testify in committee under oath and answer for their reckless conduct. We must hold the line against any Federal Reserve nominee from Donald Trump so long as this dark cloud hangs over the Fed.

If Senate Republicans are truly worried about the Fed's independence, if they are worried about what chaos at the Fed means for rising housing costs, rising borrowing costs, rising inflation, then they ought to conduct some oversight. Otherwise, their concerns are little more than hot air.

POPULISM

Mr. President, now on Donald Trump's fake populism, yesterday, in Michigan, Donald Trump once again tried to gaslight the American people about the affordability crisis in another rambling speech meant to prove he cares about the struggles of ordinary Americans. He mocked the word "affordability" once again. He called it a fake.

Maybe to Donald Trump, affordability is a fake because he is a billionaire. He doesn't have to go out and buy the groceries, by a car, sign up for a healthcare proposal that doesn't meet your family's needs. Donald Trump doesn't need to do those things; he doesn't have to worry. But tell that to a teacher, to a truckdriver, to a bartender, to a nurse, that affordability is fake. Tell it to anyone who actually has to work for a living. Affordability isn't fake; it is a very real nightmare. I am sure that last night, probably tens of millions of families gathered to decide which bills they could afford to pay and which bills they couldn't for necessities they need.

Like many Presidents before him, Donald Trump is falling into a classic trap. When times are tough, he ignores reality and tries to convince people that everything is actually going great. This has never worked, and it is not going to work now.

A year ago, Donald Trump stormed into office on the promise to lower costs, to fight for ordinary Americans, to unrig a rigged system. He ran, in other words, as a populist who promised to drain the swamp and end inflation.

But Donald Trump is not a populist; he is a posturer. He throws out these populist ideas to try to persuade people he is on their side, but he never does anything to get them done. He never lifts a finger or a phone. And the American people see that he talks a good game but never does anything to accomplish what he wants to do when it comes to lowering their costs. And the situation of the American people only gets worse.

To Donald Trump: Your posturing, your throwing out these ideas that people like and then doing nothing to actually make them happen, ain't gonna work, Donald Trump. Your posturing ain't gonna work when it comes to costs, when it comes to populism. You have to solve the problem.

What is Donald Trump doing now? He is throwing spaghetti at the wall. He throws a slew of half-baked proposals that are thin on substance—throws those out—in a desperate attempt to show Americans he cares about rising costs.

In the last week, he has talked about housing, credit cards, the price of beef, trade, and done nothing on any of them, and costs keep rising. The American people don't want a bunch of words that have nothing of substance behind them. They don't want pandering. They don't want posturing. They want Donald Trump to take action.

This is exactly Donald Trump's Achilles heel when it comes to costs and so much else. He talks about a lot of things that may sound nice, but he never follows through or delivers on any of his promises. Whether it is costs or Epstein or ending forever wars, the pattern is the same. Donald Trump talks about credit cards one day, food prices the next, housing the day after, but never actually follows through on getting his Republican colleagues to act.

So here is the reality for you, Donald Trump: It is not enough for you, Donald Trump, to just talk about a bunch of ideas to lower costs. You need to get your Republican colleagues to actually pass legislation, much of which we Democrats have stood for, for a long time.

Otherwise, what Trump is doing is not populism; it is simply posturing.

Actions speak louder than words. If Donald Trump is serious about costs, he needs to put in the work to get Republicans to pass legislation that actually will lower costs for America.

HEALTHCARE

Mr. President, finally, on ACA legislation, when it comes to lowering costs, Americans don't want nice-sounding statements; they want action.

Today, the Senate has a chance to take action to lower the cost of healthcare. In a few hours, I will come to the floor to seek unanimous passage of legislation passed by the House last week to extend ACA premium tax credits for 3 years.

Senate Democrats unanimously supported extending these credits last year. Some Republicans even joined us. But Leader Thune led the way to block this legislation, and it ensured that people's premiums are now skyrocketing.

Well, we have another chance to deliver relief for the American people, Republicans, by passing the same bill the House approved last week with bipartisan support. Time is of the essence.

The New York Times reported that nearly 1.5 million Americans already have lost coverage. Americans are in the middle of a healthcare emergency, all because the tax credits are not being extended.

The best, quickest, simplest thing Congress can do to lower premiums is to pass a clean restoration of the credits that expired last year.

So to my Republican colleagues: Do not block this legislation. Do not get in the way. The American people demand relief, and today, you have a chance to deliver it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican whip.

THE ECONOMY

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, you know, Republicans have a simple message for the American people, and that is, what we are doing here as Republicans is putting more money in your pockets, creating more opportunities for the American people, for American families, and families all across America are feeling it today.

Americans are no longer seeing these sky-high increases in prices like we experienced over the 4 years of the Biden administration—not at all.

Five years ago, inflation began to soar because of the Democrats' reckless tax-and-spending plan. As a result, we saw inflation hit 40-year highs, and people suffered all across this country as a result.

Well, over the last year, Republicans—now with President Trump and a Republican House and Republican Senate—have eliminated billions of dollars of wasteful Washington spending, and we are seeing that the pressure on prices is easing.

Families in more than 40 States are paying less than \$3 a gallon for gasoline. In the Presiding Officer's State of Oklahoma and in my home State of Wyoming, it is at \$2 for gasoline right now.

Lower gas prices, as the Presiding Officer knows, impact everything that a family does. It impacts everything in the country: the cost of groceries, the cost of commuting to work, or keeping going a ranch or family business. Energy prices affect all of it.

And lower prices are happening because Republicans are successfully changing the direction of the country. We promised to cut burdensome Biden regulations—regulations that have been punishing, penalizing—and we are getting it done. We promised to unleash American energy and we have done it. We have delivered on our promises.

You know, under the Trump administration, permits to explore for energy right here in America have gone way up. It has been successful. The United States has never produced more energy than we are producing today. Energy dominance is fueling our opportunity economy. It is making a difference in families and in their lives.

America is standing by our manufacturers and helping them. And, look,

our Working Families Tax Cuts law and the incentives in that are making a real difference for our economy. It is helping businesses build things, building them right here at home in America.

It allows for full expensing for factory improvements, new machinery, and farm equipment. We are seeing that in farms and ranches across Wyoming.

I heard it at the Farm Bureau. I heard it from our stock growers. It is encouraging businesses to innovate.

We have restored full and immediate expensing for research, for development, done right here in America. And we have made those savings permanent.

For businesses, that means it is more affordable to build at home in America, not 5 years from now but today, not overseas but in places like Wyoming.

And people are responding. These pro-growth policies are already driving a surge of business investment. More investment means more manufacturing at home and more American jobs—jobs that have been shipped overseas by the Democrats in the past. More manufacturing leads to high-paying jobs at home.

Construction sites are booming. You are seeing it there in the construction sites. You are also seeing it in the assembly line. More innovation, more production means prices go down.

And small businesses are the engine of Americans' prosperity. The Working Families Tax Cuts law helps small businesses all across America.

The law makes permanent the 20 percent small business tax deduction. Every Democrat voted against that. Republicans are focused on helping small businesses grow.

So American workers are the clear winners in what we have done with the Working Families Tax Cuts law.

You know, what we put in that law—no tax on overtime—that means a lot for the miners and the linemen in Wyoming. They are going to be able to keep \$1,400 more this year in their paychecks.

Now, the Democrat leader, Senator SCHUMER, was just on the floor, and he talked about firefighters. Well, firefighters work a lot of overtime. They need to stay on the job. They do that. No tax on overtime now—that means more money in their pockets to take home. Firefighters, the nurses in Wyoming—they are happy with what we have done.

CHUCK SCHUMER, who was just talking about it, voted against it. The Democrats wanted to raise taxes by \$4 trillion. How is that going to help our country? It is not.

And then I heard Senator SCHUMER talk about bartenders. Well, we say no tax on tips. Bartenders get tips as part of their pay, so do waiters, waitresses. Lots of people work with tips. No tax on tips—every Democrat voted against that. That was taking money—they would rather just take that money for

themselves. They like the tips. They want it to go to the tax so they can spend more. We said: no tax on tips.

Look, this is money that our workers in America have earned. They ought to be able to benefit from it. It is not going to be wasted away anymore by these unaccountable, unelected, heavy-handed bureaucrats who think they know better than the American people. And it is certainly not going to continue to be stolen like it has been by these fraudsters in Minnesota, while the Democrats look the other way.

In all, American workers are going to see higher take-home pay, more money in their pockets, thanks to what we passed with the Working Families Tax Cuts law.

Republicans are creating an economy that works for working Americans. We are creating a prosperous America, an America where citizens are free to use their money. If they want to save it, if they want to spend it, if they want to invest it, they get to decide.

They want to use it to build a small business, good. They want it to control their family's future, perfect.

It is no wonder that the University of Michigan found that consumer sentiment continues to go up. That confidence rose the most among blue-collar workers—the workers who were hit the hardest by the Democrats' unaffordable economy.

Republicans were successful in stopping the Democrats' \$4 trillion tax increase. We eliminated burdensome regulations. We unleashed American energy. We are getting America back on track. So that is why, today, Americans are seeing more money in their pockets. They are going to see bigger tax refunds. They are going to see more opportunities in their future.

That is what Americans voted for last November, and that is what Republicans have delivered. And this economic progress is just the start of the prosperity to come.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic whip.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, my friend and colleague from Wyoming mentioned many things about the Republican tax bill, but he failed to mention the most important part of it: It ended up giving tax breaks to the wealthiest people in America. It ended up cutting \$1 trillion from the Medicaid Program. Wait until that cut works its way through the economy to your local hospital and clinic, and watch what happens.

They have already warned us: Unless something is done, there is going to be a lot of closures and a lot of reductions of services in these hospitals in rural areas, in small towns, and the inner city. That is a fact.

If you want to give tax breaks to the wealthiest people and you don't care about the impact on the regular families of America, that is exactly what happened with the Republican tax bill, and that is the reason why Democrats

did not support it. We believe that tax cuts should be geared toward working families who are struggling with affordability.

President Trump gave a speech yesterday in Michigan and choked on the word “affordability.” He hates it. It is a Democratic word. It is a hoax. It is a fake.

It is reality. It is reality.

I don’t know how often the President of the United States—and I am sure he never has a chance—gets to go shopping at the local grocery store. I do so almost every weekend I am home. I see what has happened to prices. My wife reminds me; other families remind me. The cost of living has gone up, and you give tax breaks here and there and the other place and primarily to wealthy people. It is not going to provide the kind of relief that working families desperately need. That is one of the issues that will be decided by the voters in the next election.

IMMIGRATION

Mr. President, the year was 1939, and there was a ship that sailed from Germany destined for Cuba. It was bringing Jewish refugees from Europe, which was falling into Nazi control, to a free place to live in Cuba.

Unfortunately, as that ship, the *St. Louis*, approached Havana, Cuba, it was turned away. They wouldn’t allow those Jewish passengers to find freedom in Cuba at the time. They then appealed to the United States, to President Roosevelt and his administration, and they too turned them away. The ship got so close, according to press reports, that they could actually hear the bands playing in the nightclubs in Miami. But they couldn’t land the ship.

And so they took the *St. Louis* back to Europe with a thousand Jewish refugees. Many of them became victims of the Holocaust. It was a bitter lesson learned, particularly in time of war and strife, that there is a need for countries, where there is peaceful situation, to step up and do their part to try to help refugees, those seeking asylum.

After World War II, the United States decided that the *St. Louis* was a valuable lesson. We started leading the nations of the world in accepting refugees. It was an act of mercy, a humanitarian response to the reality that these people were facing. And we were proudly leading that effort for decades, until very recently.

Under this President, the whole situation and policy have changed. This administration, unfortunately, is highlighting a policy that turns away refugees. The Trump administration has diverted resources from law enforcement and national security efforts to focus on arresting immigrants who pose no threat to public safety. We have seen it in Chicago. We have seen it in Minneapolis and in other cities. This administration is targeting legal immigrants who followed every rule and regulation.

Over the past few months, the Trump administration has issued a flurry of

new policies effectively ending lawful—lawful—immigration for individuals from 39 countries. It harkens back to the bitter experience of the *St. Louis*.

In November last year, President Trump used the tragic shooting of two National Guard members to justify a freeze on all new visas of Afghan nationals. Many of these visa applicants fought against the Taliban, alongside American forces, and now must flee Afghanistan to avoid punishment or death for the crime of working for us. President Trump has abandoned them—so much for loyalty.

These men and women in Afghanistan decided they would risk their lives to stand by our soldiers during that conflict. They survived, and now they are asking us to protect them from the Taliban’s excesses. The President has decided: No, thanks.

He slammed the door on Afghan nationals who risked their lives to save the lives of American soldiers, and he didn’t stop there. In addition to suspending these applications for Afghan nationals, the Trump administration paused all asylum refugee decisions.

The Trump administration has extended broad immigration bans to anyone from 39 different countries, including individuals from those countries who are already in the United States. Going through an asylee claim, a refugee claim, playing by the book, takes months and sometimes years in refugee camps. People go through extensive background checks before they are even considered to come to the United States.

In this situation, those who have successfully made that journey are once again in jeopardy with the new Trump policy.

The administration is reviewing again all legal immigration cases already approved for individuals from the banned nations. To be clear, this expansion is not limited to nationals of countries on the list. It also includes anyone who has been born in any one of those countries, even if they lived the majority of their life somewhere else.

My office has received reports that Canadians—Canadians—born in Iran have been impacted by this new Trump ban. There have even been reports of the ban to stop parents who have completed every step of the adoption process from bringing their new babies to the United States.

The administration has claimed this is about vetting immigrants to protect public safety. But tell me: Does it make sense to deny entry for a baby for vetting reasons?

What the President has done to bring down the hammer on those who are legally immigrating from what he calls “s-hole countries”—remember that phrase, when the President, in his first term, referred to those from Africa and Haiti in profane and racist terms in the Oval Office? At the time, the White House denied having said that. But I was there, physically present, when the President made those statements, not

once but twice. I was in that meeting, and I confirm that he used those vulgar terms referring to people from other countries.

Two Republican Senators publicly accused me of lying. Well, in a rally in Pennsylvania, last month, President Trump bragged that he had indeed used that slur that I referred to earlier.

And at a Cabinet meeting, last month, he publicly called Somali immigrants “garbage.” The President of the United States referred to people from Somalia as “garbage.”

Just yesterday, the administration announced the termination of Somalis’ designation for temporary protected status. TPS allows immigrants from a country that is unsafe to temporarily remain in the United States.

Does the President really think Somalia is a safe or stable place for these individuals to return? I think not. He just doesn’t care.

These racist comments and policies have confirmed what we have known all along. The President has deep-seated animus for immigrants who are not White. Throughout this past year, he has harnessed tragedies to justify his anti-immigrant crusade, first with the National Guard shootings and now with many of his fraud allegations we heard here on the floor of the Senate day after day.

Last Friday, in the midst of Federal immigration agents’ assault on Minneapolis, Department of Homeland Security began arresting recently arrived refugees in Minnesota. These refugees have already gone through intense vetting, sometimes for years, before they have been allowed to come to the United States. They followed our laws, came here in the “right way.” Now their lives will be turned upside down again to serve the President’s political agenda.

The fraud in Minnesota is serious and warrants continued investigation, but punishing thousands of refugees because of crimes they had nothing to do with is just plain wrong and inhumane.

The Trump administration has tried to politicize this fraud investigation, but the first prosecutions for this fraud began in 2022 during the previous Biden administration.

The administration says their immigration policies are intended to protect America. I am calling their bluff. What they have done instead is to effectively halt legal immigration for a long list of countries, all of which have majority non-White populations. This was their real intention all along.

Already, the lives of people in our immigration system, particularly people of color, have been unfairly upended. Immigrants are seeing their long-scheduled green card interview canceled. Naturalization candidates have been pulled from their scheduled citizenship ceremonies.

I know this to be true because it happened to my constituents who reached out to our office. They are rightfully upset that the administration has

stopped them, these individuals, after already approving them for citizenship. They can't take the oath of allegiance to our country, and they don't know where this process is going to end.

My mother was a naturalized citizen to the United States. I keep her certificate framed in my office in the U.S. Capitol. Those who are willing to take the oath of allegiance to our country become some of our most loyal citizens. My mom was one of them. We cannot abandon them.

We must not allow America to turn its back on immigrants who followed every rule and make America stronger. It would be an affront to the Constitution and a retreat from our values and heritage as a nation of immigrants.

This is an awful situation where helpless people are being exploited for political reasons. It is time for both political parties to step aside from the campaign for a moment and speak to the values that make America a better country than most. I am proud to be part of this country, but we are a nation of immigrants and should never forget it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SHEEHY). The Senator from Michigan.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—H.R. 6019

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, I am once again asking my colleagues to do the right thing and to unanimously agree to repeal a provision that was included in the government funding legislation in November.

You will recall that the funding bill included a provision that many Senators were simply not made aware of. It came in at the last minute. It set up a special payday of \$500,000, paid for by the taxpayers, for a select—a select—group of eight Senators. That policy is simply wrong. It goes against everything that we are supposed to be doing as elected representatives to make life better for the people who live in our States and in the country.

We have all heard a lot of excuses trying to justify why a handful of Senators deserves a big financial windfall. Let me remind you why they are wrong.

This all began when President Trump and his political allies cooked up a scheme to try to overturn the result of the 2020 Presidential election, all so he could stay in power. You will remember that he lost the election, but instead of respecting our Nation's nearly 250-year history of peaceful transfers of power, President Trump and his allies launched a pressure campaign to try to install slates of fake electors to overturn the election results in several key States.

While Senators were here in this Chamber pushing back on those false efforts, President Trump instigated a riot, urged his supporters to come here and try to stop Congress from carrying out our sworn democratic responsibilities.

We just observed the fifth anniversary of that attack last week, where so

many Members came to the floor—I was here—and shared their memories of the horror and violence of that day.

Those actions, led by President Trump and his allies, were criminal—simply criminal. Those crimes were exactly what the Department of Justice was investigating when subpoenas were issued for certain phone call logs. These logs weren't being targeted for political reasons; they were part of a legitimate and serious investigation into criminal activity. The Justice Department followed standard legal practice in seeking those phone logs. This should be just common sense.

But, unfortunately, there are those who believe a select group of Senators have the right to profit from being caught up in a legitimate criminal investigation, and they are OK with American taxpayers footing the bill.

They have claimed that this provision was never meant to enrich Senators, but the reality is, there is nothing in the law to prevent that from actually happening.

They have claimed that the special counsel and the judge overseeing this matter acted in bad faith, but in reality, there was no departure—absolutely no departure—from established Department of Justice and judicial practice.

I am not opposed to debating the merits of this matter and determining whether there needs to be forward-looking changes. In fact, I would support some of those forward-looking changes. But that is not what is happening right here. Instead, without any thoughtful consideration, this body approved a provision to retroactively rewrite the law and set up the opportunity for special financial payments to a select group of Senators.

When our House colleagues learned of this, they were as surprised as most all of us that were here in this Chamber. Our House colleagues did the right thing. They quickly and unanimously—that is right, the House unanimously—that doesn't happen a lot—the House unanimously, 426 to 0, passed a bipartisan bill to repeal this provision because they knew it was wrong.

We should be here working to lower costs for our constituents and not using taxpayer dollars irresponsibly. I hope my colleagues will join me in righting this wrong today.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 6019, which was received from the House and is at the desk. Further, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. GRAHAM. Reserving the right to object, as a matter of fact, I have been here a while. I can't think of a time that I felt the need to object.

You are entitled to your opinion of me.

How do you get in this group of eight people? Jack Smith went after my phone records. I am the chairman of the Judiciary Committee. We found out later that this politically motivated hit job against President Trump by Jack Smith got eight of us, and there are probably more.

What did I do to deserve this, Senator? I will just tell you. I don't know where you were at January 6. I was here. I was probably the leading voice on this side of the aisle to say the election is over; Biden won; Trump lost. But you keep talking about Trump because—if there is a case of Trump derangement syndrome, I think it has spread throughout the building.

I didn't riot. I didn't give cover to the idea that the election was stolen—quite the opposite. What was my big offense? Being a friend of Trump's.

What are you trying to do here? Do the right thing? The right thing is to continue to investigate Jack Smith for turning the law upside down, for creating a precedent that should scare every Senator in this body.

The law is pretty clear—there is a statute on point—that the Senate, even with a nondisclosure order, is supposed to notify the Members when somebody wants our phone records. We are a separate branch of the government.

You don't seem to be upset at all because they are coming after Trump and a friend of Trump's.

Now, when we do something, you know, we are out to destroy Trump. And anytime we look at what you all did, you know, we are, I guess, a bunch of crooks.

Now let's talk about me and enrichment. The Democratic majority leader, Senator SCHUMER, signed off on this. I want the world to know—and the world is paying no attention because it is blowing up right now—that this provision was coordinated between Senators THUNE and SCHUMER because a lot of people worried that if they can do it to Republicans, maybe they can do it to Democrats.

So the idea that eight of us cooked something up is ridiculous. We talked to your Democratic leadership. The fact that they didn't talk to you is your problem with them.

What happened? We sent to the Ethics Committee what we are doing, and they didn't send anything back. Now they have.

So the bottom line is, Mr. President, this provision was a result of "We are not going to take it anymore." The law was flagrantly violated, I believe, but he has already made a decision—Senator PETERS has—that Jack Smith was lawfully in the right here. Have a hearing. He has already decided that Jack Smith was right—right—to find my phone records. Based on what? Being a friend of Trump's?

I will take this to the court. If your goal is to intimidate me, boy, you don't know anything about me. If your goal is to try to cover up a valid inquiry and stop Jack Smith from being

looked at, it ain't happening. I am more determined than ever to find out how Arctic Frost got so off the rails.

Within 3 days of Trump's announcing "I am going to run again," the process started, and within 6 months, he had 91 felony charges in Manhattan; in Atlanta, GA; in Washington, DC; and in Florida. I had to spend \$1.2 million to go down to Georgia for the Fani Willis debacle. So this will be looked at.

Was there a coordinated effort between Jack Smith—the special counsel—and the most liberal jurisdictions in the country to knock Trump out of the race by throwing everything you could at him, whether it made sense or not, and his friends? See, I don't know, but we are going to find this out, Senator PETERS. We are moving forward.

You have made up your mind. If it were up to you, we would not be looking at Jack Smith. You made a mistake there by defending somebody when you had no idea, actually, what he did.

I think I pretty well know where you are coming from, so I object. I object because we did it in coordination with the Democrats. I object because we let the Ethics Committee know.

The House? The House did it quickly. There are provisions in this bill from the House that his amendment would strip out—the notification requirement. Every Member should want to be notified if anybody in the government, in the executive branch, is looking at your phone records. This provision would strip that out. A private cause of action would strip it out.

I live in America. We all live in America. If you cannot hold your government accountable for violating your rights or potentially violating your rights, you have a very dangerous government. I am no better than anybody else, but I am certainly—hell—no worse than anybody else. So I want to know why the government made a subpoena request that if you tell me about what is going on here, that I am likely to taint the witnesses and act irresponsibly. What have I ever done as a Senator to make you think that is me? There was no factual foundation that I would do anything illegal if you told me. I did nothing illegal except to be Trump's friend, apparently. I inquired as to whether or not I should vote to certify the election on January 6, and I did. I did not know this had happened, but if it can happen to me, then, to my colleagues over there, it can happen to you.

So this unanimous consent request would strip the notification out, and it would strip the private cause of action out. I think that is the wrong signal to send to a government out of control. With the private cause of action, the \$500,000 is to try to deter people from doing this again. The bottom line is the private cause of action needs to stay if anybody else in the future gets hurt like this or a private citizen.

There are a bunch of groups out there—all conservative—that have had

their phone records looked at, too, but we are not going to give up. No matter what Senator PETERS says, we are going to look at it. There is Turning Point USA. There are a lot of shenanigans going on out there with Jack Smith, and we are going to look at it, whether you want us to or not. So I hope they can sue.

As to me, I am a Senator. If this provision—the private cause of action—is seen out of line with what the Senate rules now, I will gladly fix that. But you are off base if you think I am doing this for \$1 million. I am going to sue for much more than that, not just to try to make my life whole but to make people pay for trying to—you know, forget my phone records, for God's sake. That will be in court. I will have to prove that. I will make sure—and I will have that in just a minute. There is a provision to change the law so that there is no doubt that I and the eight others won't get a benefit from the \$500,000. It won't be personal. But we do want to proceed with our case, and I want other people to proceed with their cases. If we do this right now, Turning Point USA and a bunch of other groups will not have a private cause of action. I want to preserve that private cause of action for a lot of other people who are not Senators.

As to me, I don't know. You are implying that I did something to benefit me in the dark of night. You know, I will remember that, but life goes on. So I object. I object to what you are doing. I object to the fact that you think Jack Smith was legal when you have no idea what he did.

I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. GRAHAM. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the unanimous consent request be modified to include the adoption of my substitute amendment, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection to the modification?

The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I want to say that I greatly appreciate Senator GRAHAM's proposal that he has put forward just now. We received this last night, but I think it is against the most critical issue here, which is the retroactive rewarding or awarding of \$500,000 per violation of damages to a handful of Senators. I very much appreciate Senator GRAHAM for doing that, but I don't believe that it gets to the full bipartisan-bicameral solution that we need.

Senator GRAHAM, I am sympathetic to the arguments you have made here. I can rebut some of them, but I don't want to get into that debate right now—back and forth—to do it. But I understand where you are coming from on a lot of those issues.

I think there are other concerns in this statute that were enacted in November that need to be addressed, including some potential for abuse for

the target of a criminal investigation provision that is in the statute that remains retroactive. That could create a lot of problems for Senators here on the floor, to Senator GRAHAM's point. Certainly, dealing with the damages provision, as my colleague proposes in this proposal that he put forward just now, is a significant part of the solution, but it is not the whole solution.

Senator GRAHAM, I just hope that this can be a very positive starting point. Thank you for making this offer here today. I would ask if we could get together and try to find some common ground here to make sure that some of the concerns that you have are addressed because I think those are reasonable. As to the part that you are pulling out, which I think is unreasonable, I appreciate that you now agree that that, too, is unreasonable. But let's have an honest, frank discussion about the rest because, certainly, the points you have raised are ones that I want to have the opportunity to talk about. I understand where you are coming from, and I think we can find a solution that will work for this body and for the American people.

With that, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

Senators are reminded to address each other through the Chair.

The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. GRAHAM. OK. Sorry about that.

So, Mr. President, the objection is heard.

Here is what the Ethics Committee said about my proposal, about my modification: that the amendment cures the Senate 37.4 issue previously identified in a letter sent to you.

So I asked the Ethics Committee: Will this amendment cure any concerns that people have about this provision regarding me or any other Senator? It does.

So, if that is what you want to do, I think we have fixed it.

However, with all due respect to my colleague, I am never going to agree to drop the notification requirement. I have had a ton of House Members say: Please, don't do that. All of us here should want to be notified if someone in the executive branch is looking at our phone records. That would be terrible.

The private cause of action goes away. I am never going to agree to drop that. Why? There are a bunch of people caught up in Jack Smith who are not Senators, who may have a cause of action, and they deserve their day in court. As to my cause of action under the statute, I am going to pursue it but in a way that is compliant with Senate rules.

I just want to put everybody on notice: The statute is just one avenue to finding out what happened. There will be others. I will go to the phone company. I will sue Jack Smith's and Biden's DOJ—that is where I am headed—but I will do it in a fashion that is consistent with the rules of the Senate.

But I am not going to drop the private right of action because there are a bunch of people out there other than me.

As to the notification requirement, given the environment in which we are all living, whether you are a Republican or a Democrat, I think we need to be notified if the executive branch is maybe doing something it shouldn't do.

So I look forward to working with you, and I appreciate ending this thing the way we have ended it. I will be pursuing my legal rights consistent with the ethics of the Senate, and maybe we could work something out. But, Senator PETERS, we live in pretty dangerous times now, and I can see it going bad on our side or on your side. We need to protect these institutions the best we can from things that may come our way. It is me today, but it could be you all tomorrow. And I love the institution. People want to change the rules, you know, to make it like the House. I don't.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, just in response to Senator GRAHAM, I appreciate the offer.

As for the notification requirement that you bring up, I believe in that. I think it is absolutely critical that we have that for the reasons that you cite. There are some problems in the provision in that we think there are some glaring exceptions to that that would allow folks to say: No, we are not going to notify you. That is unacceptable. We should make sure that that notification requirement applies without the abuse of the administration, regardless of who is there, on what side, because you are right.

Ultimately, our job is to protect this institution as a coequal branch of government, and you and I share that sincere belief. I think these are just some technical aspects we could work out, and I look forward to that opportunity.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I do, too, and we will start it here soon.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

H.R. 6938

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, today, I have the opportunity to rise here on the Senate floor and speak in support of the appropriations package that is currently before the U.S. Senate, which happens to include funding for Commerce, Justice, Science.

I chair the Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and I am pleased that this legislation provides significant and important resources to support our Nation's Federal, State, and local law enforce-

ment in their shared mission to keep America safe.

The package that we will debate and discuss and vote on this week makes targeted investments in the Federal Agencies and Departments that conduct critical scientific research, bolster economic growth, promote U.S. energy independence, and strengthen our Nation's national security. These priorities are achieved while also making thoughtful reductions in spending to ensure that taxpayer dollars are being wisely spent.

Many rural and local law enforcement agencies continue to face resource and equipment gaps that limit their ability to respond effectively and keep their communities safe, and the fiscal year 2026 CJS appropriations bill addresses these needs by investing in crime-fighting technology and equipment for sheriff's offices and police departments in Kansas and across the country. The legislation also equips the Drug Enforcement Agency and the FBI with resources necessary to dismantle drug trafficking networks that have gained, unfortunately, a stronghold and a foothold in the United States and to combat the fentanyl crisis that continues to claim way too many American lives.

This bill contains funding for the national security and counterintelligence missions that counter foreign threats and protect U.S. interests. By investing in the Office of the United States Trade Representative, this bill strengthens its capacity to enforce trade agreements and expand markets so that American producers like my farmers back home in Kansas and manufacturers in my State can compete and sell their goods around the world.

Finally, this bill invests in our Nation's science Agencies—NASA, NOAA, and the National Science Foundation—to advance U.S. leadership in scientific discovery and space exploration. At NASA, it bolsters American leadership in human spaceflight, space science, and aeronautics at a very critical moment. This week, in fact, NASA is rolling out Artemis II, the next consequential step toward sending astronauts around the Moon for the first time in more than 50 years. That mission and future missions depend upon a strong U.S. aerospace industrial base made up of engineers, machinists, suppliers, and researchers. This bill makes certain that America remains on course to lead in space and does not cede ground to our competitors.

Through NSF, the bill prioritizes critical research and advanced manufacturing that bolster private sector innovation, strengthen university-industry partnerships, and train the next generation of scientists and engineers right here at home—investments that are essential to our long-term economic growth, to our national competitiveness, and to our national security.

At NOAA, this legislation bolsters critical weather monitoring services, increases resources for lifesaving func-

tions of the National Weather Service, and makes certain that the National Weather Service offices are staffed 24/7 to provide reliable forecasts to help keep America safe.

As a senior appropriator, I have long advocated for Congress to return to regular order in the appropriations process: debating, amending, and passing 12 separate appropriations bills that fund the Federal Government. I continue to be an advocate for that. This package reflects that work, and I commend Chairwoman COLLINS, Vice Chairman MURRAY, and my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee for their efforts. I also thank my colleagues in the Senate more broadly who have been so willing to allow us to proceed to get to this point today.

I want to thank the CJS Subcommittee staff for their hard work, dedication, and long hours. A lot of work has gone on throughout the year but with especially challenging time constraints within the last few weeks. This package would not be possible without those staff members.

I thank my staff: Kevin Wheeler, Brian Daner, and Rachel Taylor. I also thank as well the minority staff: Jessica Berry, Blaise Sheridan, Lindsay Erickson, and T.J. Lowdermilk.

This legislation that is Commerce, Justice, Science Appropriations Subcommittee work product strikes a careful balance, funding critical resources while also protecting limited taxpayer dollars. The spending that we always worry about being too much is addressed in this legislation to make sure that we are on a different path than continued borrowing and spending.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this package to provide these Agencies with the resources they need to keep our Nation safe, promote U.S. leadership, and make certain that America remains a leader in space.

This bill funds the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, and a number of science Agencies, such as NASA and NSF. It is important to the country that this bill occur. It is also important to the country that we avoid a shutdown at the end of the month, and the bills that we pass this week go a long way in making that shutdown much less likely.

I thank the Presiding Officer for the opportunity to speak to you and my colleagues.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AFGHAN PAROLE PROGRAM

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, we all remember the tragic murder of SPC Sarah Beckstrom on the eve of Thanksgiving. She was, as we all will recall,

one of the National Guard servicemembers working here in the District of Columbia. We are continuing to pray for the recovery of Staff Sgt. Andrew Wolfe, who was injured in the shooting. But, of course, Specialist Beckstrom lost her life.

The news cycle moves very quickly, and it seems like while something happens today, tomorrow, it is something new. But it is important that we not allow the mistakes that were made by the Biden administration when it came to vetting Afghan nationals to be forgotten. We cannot ignore the reality that Sarah Beckstrom was another victim—an unnecessary victim—of President Biden's careless immigration policies.

The man who committed this heinous act was an Afghan national whom President Biden allowed to enter the country after our disastrous withdrawal from Afghanistan. Unfortunately, it is too late to bring Sarah's life back, but her death should not be meaningless, relegated to headlines with no action. It is not too late to look back on the flawed decisions that allowed her killer to enter the United States in order to correct these mistakes and to prevent future harm.

Furthermore, this crime at the hands of an Afghan national parolee was not a one-off occurrence. The following week, another parolee—and I will define that further, but this is not pursuant to any law actually passed by Congress, like the Special Immigrant Visa Program. This was done outside of that program, with even fewer protections and less vetting.

But the following week after Thanksgiving, another parolee nearly committed a terrorist attack in Fort Worth, TX. Thanks to the Federal and local law enforcement, they were able to apprehend him and prevent him from carrying out that attack.

I am grateful to the Department of Justice, including the FBI, and our State and local law enforcement officials who prevented this attack from happening. But the fact that the perpetrator is here in the United States in the first place underscores yet again the failure to vet the individuals who came into this country via the Biden administration's parole.

The repeated incidents—and there are many more—committed or attempted by Afghan nationals demonstrate that something has gone terribly wrong with the way government has been vetting or failing to vet aliens who have entered the country, and I believe that these questions deserve answers.

For that reason, I am chairing a Judiciary Committee subcommittee this afternoon, alongside our colleague Senator HAWLEY from Missouri, entitled "Biden's Afghan Parole Program—A Trojan Horse with Flawed Vetting and Deadly Consequences."

At this hearing, we will carefully examine the policies implemented or those failed to be implemented by the

Biden administration that led to these tragic events, particularly the flaws in President Biden's mass immigration and parole programs that were not just limited to Afghan nationals. As I have said, "parole" is a unique term under immigration law. But it is worth revisiting exactly how this happened, because, again, this happened not because of any program passed by the Congress but unilaterally by President Biden.

Under U.S. immigration law, "parole" in laymen's terms is kind of like an E-ZPass, like speeding through a toll booth. U.S. immigration service defines "parole" as "the discretionary decision that allows inadmissible aliens . . . [who] are not admitted to the United States . . . to be physically present in the United States." It is sort of like a permission slip.

Parole is an authority that allows the Department of Homeland Security Secretary to waive people into the country who otherwise would not be allowed in.

Under Operation Allies Welcome, President Biden extended this immigration E-ZPass to hundreds of thousands of aliens who weren't eligible to come to the United States. This discretionary authority was only supposed to be used on a case-by-case basis. It is an authority that President Biden repeatedly abused not only in this program but at the southern border as well to admit hundreds of thousands, even millions of individuals into the country during the Biden years and their open border policies.

But even though this authority is supposed to be used only on a case-by-case basis, the Biden administration turned this exception into the rule. Now we also know that when it came to the Afghan parole program, Operation Allies Welcome, the Biden administration allowed in many aliens who had not been fully vetted, including the man who drove across the country to murder this young National Guardsman and the man who threatened to carry out the suicide bombing in Fort Worth, TX, who were not eligible to enter the United States but for this discretionary E-ZPass issued by the Biden administration without adequate protections for the American people.

As we will learn at the hearing, in most, if not all, cases, the Biden administration did not know exactly who these people were. Many of them could not say when they were born or even their own last name.

I think we sort of fail to recognize that the population we are dealing with, the individuals in Afghanistan—many of them are functionally illiterate. And, of course, many of them are coming from this country that was war-torn and literally run by the Taliban, which is an international terrorist organization. Consequently, many of these aliens have likely committed acts of terror or have ties to terror groups.

In some cases, the U.S. Government was asking the Taliban to verify infor-

mation on these individuals. Now, that strikes me as rather bizarre. The Taliban, a terrorist organization that would kill many of the Afghans who cooperated with the U.S. military—we are actually asking them to verify the identity and eligibility of these individuals to enter the United States. In any event, the Taliban is hardly a reliable source of information.

The lack of information on these parolees also raises the possibility of a preliminary background check coming back clean because there simply wasn't enough information available to determine whether this person was safe or not.

Essentially, the policy of the Biden administration was—the default was, come on into the country, in the absence of derogatory information. But the fact of the matter is, in war-torn Afghanistan, now run by a terrorist organization, where you have literally functionally illiterate individuals, the absence of derogatory information is not any proof that these individuals could safely be allowed into the United States. So the default was, let them in, even in the absence of any information whatsoever.

At today's hearing, we will learn more about this and other problems with the Biden administration's mass parole of Afghan nationals into the United States.

Once again, let me just reiterate that tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, even millions of individuals were admitted into the United States due to President Biden's open border policies, using this same claimed discretionary authority, which should be used only on a case-by-case basis. But the Biden administration opened its arms and allowed hundreds of thousands of individuals—indeed, more likely, a million or more individuals—to come in on the parole program.

So the Afghan parole program was simply a subset of the larger policy of the Biden administration to welcome foreign nationals with open arms into our country without our knowing enough about them to know whether they would be a threat to public safety.

We will hear from two panels of experts who will help shine a light on the missteps of the Biden administration. Our first panel will include Mr. Craig Adelman, deputy inspector general at the Department of Homeland Security; Michael Roark, deputy inspector general with the Department of Defense, and Mr. Arne Baker from the Office of Inspector General at the Department of State. We have a second panel where we will hear from researchers and policy experts who will speak to the nuances of the vetting—or the lack of vetting—that the Afghan parolees underwent.

While it is important to treat our friends and allies with proper consideration, assuming that they are not a threat to the American people, if we want the cooperation of other foreign nationals in the future in some of our

conflicts, the bottom line is the non-negotiable demand has to be the American people being able to sleep safe at night knowing they are safe from criminal aliens and terrorist sympathizers. That is the nonnegotiable bottom line.

They deserve to know—we all deserve to know what actions the Biden administration took or did not take that risked their safety. At this afternoon's hearing, we will give the American people the answers or at least begin to give them the answers that they and we deserve.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING HORACE "JIM" SHARP

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, today, I rise to honor the passing of a 101-year-old Kansan, World War II veteran, and American hero, Horace "Jim" Sharp.

Mr. Sharp was born in Morris County, KS, and he spent his early years tending to the family farm—not an unusual thing in Kansas, certainly not in his generation.

At age 19, Jim surrendered his farm deferment, courageously volunteering to serve his nation in the U.S. Army during World War II.

Through his service, Jim fought in the Battle of the Bulge as part of Company B, 18th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division. It was during that battle that Jim earned three Battle Stars and a Bronze Star. Although injured by shrapnel during battle, Jim never received treatment, thus never receiving the Purple Heart.

Following Jim's combat service, he served as a guard during the Nuremberg trials.

Shortly after returning home to Kansas following the war's end, Jim would marry his wife Marilyn, with whom he would raise their three children and enjoy 69 years of marriage.

Following the passage of the GI Bill, Jim attended Kansas State University, where he graduated with a bachelor's degree in business administration. Jim then applied his degree by building a career in data processing, eventually retiring as the information systems manager for the Kansas Farm Bureau while also teaching information systems classes at Kansas State University and at Fort Riley.

Jim's life of service continued well after his time in the military. His dedication to his faith and his community showed itself in so many ways. Jim was an active member at his local Methodist church. His accolades also include being a founding member and the first president of the Northeast Kansas Battle of the Bulge Organization where he raised funds to support the preserva-

tion of the Manhattan, KS, Peace Memorial Auditorium and the K-State World War II Memorial.

Jim's World War II service is also featured at Fort Riley's 1st Infantry Division Museum, honoring his story and his service in the Nuremberg exhibit there.

Jim was an active member of the Kiwanis, his local VFW and American Legion, and many other local organizations focused on improving his community and aiding those in need.

Living to be 101 is remarkable in and of itself, but Jim used that long life that he was given to accomplish so much more. His life of courage, sacrifice, and compassion served as an inspiration to all who knew him, and he is dearly, dearly missed.

My prayers and concerns and care are with his children Janet, Doug, and Brian, his many grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren—the entire Sharp family. It was my honor to see them as we celebrated Jim's 100 birthday at the American Legion in Manhattan, KS, now just about a year ago.

Jim was an authentic American hero. Sometimes, I think we look for heroes, and we can't seem to find them. You do not have to look past Jim Sharp. He was a hero to his Nation, to his community, to his family, and to his friends.

May Jim's legacy not be forgotten, his service honored. And we say to him in these days: Thank you for your service. We respect you, and we are grateful.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. RICKETTS). The clerk will call the roll. The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MORAN. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—H.R. 1834

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, Americans across the country—they could be Democrats; they could be Independents; they could be Republicans; they could live in the north, the south, the east, or the west—agree on one thing: The cost of healthcare is at crisis levels, and families are struggling to pay for healthcare, such a necessity for their families and themselves.

Now, on January 1, as just about everybody knows, the ACA premium tax credits that lowered premiums for millions of Americans expired because Republicans chose to let them die. Republicans knew the crisis was coming; they knew the consequences, and they deliberately blocked relief from the American people.

Already because of the callous actions of our Republican colleagues, ACA enrollment has already dropped

by nearly a million and a half people. The average American with an ACA plan has seen their premiums double, and many have seen them much worse than that. It is outrageous; it is wrong, and Republicans know it.

There is a demand from one end of the country to the other to undo the crisis by very simple—there is a very simple way to do it. All Republicans have to do is join Democrats in voting for legislation that expands the credits by 3 years. It will be done. It passed the House. But mark my words, if Republicans don't do it, America will know, and the political price they pay will be severe.

And so to rectify this injustice, to rectify the fact that families are deciding whether to even have healthcare or not or to cut back on something else very important to pay for the increased costs of healthcare, families are deciding that right now.

Every night, millions of American families are talking about what to do with these new healthcare bills that have come through, which have doubled or tripled what they have to pay each month, which will cut back in so many instances on the kind of healthcare they get—make them switch hospitals, switch doctors, not afford the prescription drug that is desperately needed by their child who has cancer.

Every night, Americans are grappling with this horrible problem because there is nothing more important to a family than the health of its members; yet Republicans blocked it. But my fellow Americans, the fight to lower healthcare costs is not over. Today I bring to the floor a very simple request, that when this Chamber receives the bipartisan legislation that passed the House last week, providing a simple 3-year reinstatement of the ACA premium tax credits, that it be immediately agreed to in the Senate.

The Republican leader of the Senate could put this on the floor, and it would pass in the blink of an eye. Most Republicans would vote for it because they know how much the public wants to renew these credits. So there is no reason under Heaven for us to delay. The House passed this bill last week by 230 to 196, and 17 Republicans joined Democrats. That is not a fluke. That is a glaring signal to Republicans that Americans are demanding relief.

Fifty percent—55 percent of Trump voters want the tax credits extended, but the Republican Senate is blind, is in a bubble, is not even understanding the anguish of America about these increased healthcare costs. And they sit there and come up with one excuse after the other why they shouldn't do this. The House, fortunately, listened to the American people and acted, and the Senate should now do the same.

Leader THUNE knows that people back home are suffering. He knows that he can fix the problem by just putting the bill on the floor because it will pass. There is a lot to discuss and debate when it comes to fixing our

healthcare system, but right now, there is an immediate concern. Premiums are spiking across the country, so the most immediate thing we can do to lower healthcare costs for the American people is pass a clean restoration of these credits.

We offered the Republicans the chance during the so-called Big Beautiful Bill; they rejected it three times unanimously. But they went home over the summer and the fall and now into the winter and they hear their constituents clamoring for relief. Open your ears, open your minds, Republicans, listen to the American people. There is no doubt, you know it, that the majority of Americans, the overwhelming majority of Americans, even the majority of Republicans and Trump voters, want us to do this.

And frankly, to Americans back home, it is not a Democratic or a Republican issue. The only thing they care about is getting those costs lower. And they want to know who is going to step up and bring premiums down. Who is going to lower costs?

Senate Democrats say in one voice to Americans: We hear you. We have a plan to bring your premiums down. We can pass it through the Senate today, right now, if only the Republicans get out of the way.

We are going to keep at this. This issue isn't going away. We are going to fight and fight and fight until we achieve this for the American people because it is so important. There are other issues Republicans have out there. Some want to block it because they want to extend provisions that hurt women on the issue of abortion. Some want to block it because they want to privatize the system, which would only make it worse. But it doesn't matter; we can debate all those things down the road. The opportunity is now, right now, to allow this body to unanimously pass this much-needed proposal to extend the credits by 3 years.

I urge my Republican colleagues, let this bill pass. Let's give the American people what they so fiercely and rightfully demand. Most of all, let's give millions of Americans relief from the sky-high price of these premiums now that the 3-year extension has expired.

Americans need it. Americans want it. Americans demand it. It is the only humane and right thing to do. This is another chance for my colleagues across the aisle to rectify their mistake and help the American people with an issue that is at the top of the list for them.

And so I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate receives H.R. 1834 as passed by the House on January 8, 2026, that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration; that the bill be considered read three times and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, reserving the right to object.

My colleague's proposal offers nothing new. The Senate has already rejected a so-called clean 3-year extension of the enhanced COVID credits in December. None of the reasons we rejected this measure then have changed. Perpetuating a fraudulent, failed system without reforms is not a solution. Declining to offer consumers more choice and control over their healthcare is not a solution. Handing insurers an additional \$80 billion of taxpayer money is not a solution.

Both sides agree that the costs of healthcare are too high. We knew that years ago when these credits were created and again when they were extended, but rather than fix that problem, the credits only exacerbated the underlying issues that are driving up the costs. We cannot continue to rely on the same broken policies to fix those systemic problems.

In December, Senator CASSIDY and I proposed to begin the process of true healthcare reform. Directing funds to HSAs controlled by patients instead of insurers would spur competition, prevent fraud, and reduce costs. Unfortunately, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle rejected this proposal. Each side knows what the other side cannot accept. A real solution must respect those boundaries and chart a new path forward.

Unfortunately, today's repetitive proposal fails to do so, and for those reasons, I object to the request.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from New Hampshire.

HEALTHCARE

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to join Leader SCHUMER and others in requesting that this body address the healthcare disaster that is facing millions of American families. It is a disaster, sadly, that we have seen coming for more than a year. And if we are serious about protecting both the physical and financial health of Americans, we must restore the enhanced premium tax credits that expired on December 31.

Congress has not fulfilled its duty to protect Americans from rising healthcare costs. And at a time when so many Americans are worried about the cost of living, inaction is causing health insurance premiums to skyrocket for millions of Americans. More than 22 million Americans have already been affected by the expiration of the enhanced premium tax credits.

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services reported earlier this week that more than 1.4 million people, including tens of thousands in New Hampshire, have already lost their healthcare coverage because of the unaffordable cost increases of healthcare premiums without the enhanced premium tax credits. And unfortunately, that is just the beginning.

Insurers have told us higher prices and more losses are coming, as families realize they can't continue to pay their monthly premiums. The Urban Institute predicted almost 5 million people could lose their healthcare coverage. Families are being forced to reduce the quality of their coverage, and they are facing higher out-of-pocket costs.

Back in October, one of my constituents from New Boston, NH, Darla, contacted me with serious concerns about whether she and her husband would be able to afford healthcare coverage without the enhanced premium tax credits. This is what is so disturbing.

Last month, she reported that her family's monthly premium would go from \$100 a month to \$1,200 a month, so more than \$15,000 a year. She and her husband can't afford that kind of an increase. They are in their fifties; so they can't afford to go without healthcare coverage.

If we fail to act, we have failed Darla's family and millions of other Americans.

The crisis was avoidable. We knew that this would happen if the enhanced premium tax credits expired.

One year ago, on January 9, I introduced the Health Care Affordability Act, which would have made the enhanced premium tax credits permanent. There are 44 Democratic cosponsors on my bill.

Last week, we saw the House pass an extension with strong bipartisan support, and I applaud all those Members of the House who supported that 3-year extension and who worked hard to make it bipartisan.

I know many of our Republican colleagues agree that we need to restore the enhanced premium tax credits so people like Darla and her family can afford healthcare coverage. They know that Americans want Congress to act to bring down costs. And what Leader SCHUMER asked for today is straightforward: that the Senate allow an immediate extension of the enhanced premium tax credits to move forward without delay.

I am not surprised at the objection because we saw what the vote was back in December on extending the premium tax credits in this body.

I am hopeful that the bipartisan efforts that have been ongoing to try and find a compromise to address some of the reforms that Senator CRAPO referenced, but also to ensure that we can, both, lower the cost of healthcare and make sure we don't have millions of families who lose their health insurance—I am hopeful that bipartisan effort can continue, that we can reach a compromise, and that we can do what is in the best interest of the people of this country and the millions of Americans who are faced with losing their health insurance coverage.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Tomorrow is the final day for Americans to sign up for health

insurance through the Affordable Care Act Marketplace. After that, the doors slam shut, high premiums are locked in, and millions of families all across the land will be unable to afford essential care.

On this side of the aisle, we have been working for more than a year to develop bipartisan support to prevent this from happening. We told our Republican colleagues we wanted to work with them, long before Donald Trump was sworn in. Democrats spent the summer warning about the dangers of higher premiums, while Republicans were forcing through the largest cut in history.

We pressed for action before the signup period began. At every turn, Donald Trump and congressional Republicans slammed the door in the face of millions of Americans seeking premium relief.

This morning, it is clear why. Yesterday, the Republican Study Committee, which constitutes a majority of the House Republican conference, released yet another new plan to unleash another set of harmful partisan changes to Americans' healthcare. This is being done when millions are already reeling from the cuts that we saw to Medicaid and the Affordable Care Act in the last bill.

The new draft plan contains yet another trillion dollars in cuts to healthcare which, if passed, would represent a knockout blow to the American healthcare system. It is, once again, another hacksaw to Medicaid, targeting blue States and cities in yet another attempt to weaponize the Federal Government against the Republicans' political opponents. This new Republican plan would unleash insurance companies and shady brokers to push more junk plans that I can tell you aren't worth the paper they are written on.

Americans are fed up with high healthcare costs, and yet Republicans now want to double down on misery and, once again, allow these Swiss cheese health plans that don't cover healthcare like chemotherapy or prescription drugs.

This morning, the mask is off. It is clear Republicans haven't been serious about holding premiums down from the start. All the hemming and hawing about healthcare premiums and taking on big insurance has been for show, and the American people are fed up with excuses.

Today is an opportunity, finally, to do the right thing. Senator SCHUMER has made it clear that extending the tax credits for middle-class healthcare is a key first step—a first step—toward moving America toward a healthcare system that puts our families first. That is the priority, not helping giant corporations looking to do another stock buyback.

Unfortunately, it seems like Republicans, on healthcare, are focused on doubling down in the wrong direction. That is what this morning's developments say.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, for years, the most pressing concern about the future of NATO was whether and when European allies would take the obligations of collective defense more seriously.

But today, the biggest questions about the most successful military alliance in the history of the world would have to do with us, the United States: whether America still recognizes our country as an anchor of transatlantic security, an arsenal of democracy, and a global leader, not just a regional power.

I need to make a number of points here, and it would be useful to talk a little bit about its history.

The Second World War claimed tens of millions of lives, displaced tens of millions more, and left the old world crippled by food shortages and hyperinflation.

After defeating Hitler's genocidal bid for world domination, American leaders understood that our interests and those of our European allies were linked, whether we liked it or not. As George Marshall put it, back in 1947, "the United States should do whatever it is able to do to assist in the return of normal economic health in the world, without which there can be no political stability and no assured peace."

American security and stability depended on European security and stability, not least because conflict with Nazi Germany was succeeded immediately by the threat of conflict with the Soviet Union. Millions in Eastern Europe had gone from living under Nazi tyranny to living under Soviet tyranny.

The American people understood the stakes. Back in 1947, more than three-quarters of Americans rejected the idea that the Soviet Union was merely building its defenses against future attack. Instead, they thought that Russia was bent on conquest.

In 1948, two-thirds of Americans said America and Western European friends should join together for a mutual defense pact. By 1949, with the North Atlantic Treaty in the works, the question actually got more specific: Would the American people support "a promise of mutual aid from all the members of the alliance if any single member nation is attacked"—"if any single member is attacked"?

That was a higher bar—the commitment that would become article 5—and yet an even bigger majority of recipients again said yes.

Of course, there was some controversy and opposition. There were still isolationists ignoring lessons of the decade. But after years of neglect for the national defense, after the folly of appeasement and the failure of deterrence, after pouring the equivalent of 37 percent of America's GDP into the

"Arsenal of Democracy" and burying 400,000 Americans, the American people still knew the costs of war, and they knew they would rather preserve the peace.

Of course, they didn't intend to do it alone. Americans told pollsters that their early skepticism toward post-war alliance commitments stemmed from a fear that allies would rely too heavily on American leadership.

This would be a recurring theme. But, importantly, for much of NATO's history, the U.S. leaders most concerned about burden-sharing were also fierce defenders of the alliance. They criticized allies because they wanted NATO to work, not because they wanted to score political points here at home.

Let's just take, for example, our former colleague Sam Nunn. On multiple occasions, including the 1974 and 1985 NDAA's, he pushed to force allies to carry more of the costs of U.S. forward deployment.

And yet, when a majority leader of his own party tried to force a phaseout of U.S. troops from Europe, our former colleague from Georgia fought back because he understood the value of American leadership and the importance of European security to our own.

The strength of the transatlantic alliance is contingent on its leaders taking collective defense seriously—taking collective defense seriously. That is why I have always called out laggards and urged European allies to share more of the burden.

But I have also given credit where it is due, and the simple truth is that our allies have undertaken a profound—profound—transformation. This year, Poland will spend 4.8 percent of its GDP on defense. Estonia and Lithuania will spend 5 percent, and Latvia will hit that goal in 2027.

Alongside Nordic neighbors like Norway and Denmark, which have deployed to harm's way alongside their American comrades, NATO's newest members, Sweden and Finland, are each on track to meet the alliance's new spending target years ahead of schedule.

Germany has dramatically increased defense spending, and the Germans have even amended their Constitution—amended their Constitution—to allow for deficit spending on defense. Whether Europe's largest economy is serious about its defense transformation is really no longer up for debate. That debate is over.

Not every ally is making such impressive progress, but no one can claim ignorance of what is at stake. As Poland's Prime Minister put it bluntly, the choice facing Europe is this: "money today or blood tomorrow"—"money today or blood tomorrow."

Perhaps that is why, in addition to investing heavily in their own defenses, European allies are continuing to dwarf America's assistance to Ukraine by a factor of 10 to 1. Let me repeat that. European allies are continuing to

dwarf—dwarf—America's assistance to Ukraine by a factor of 10 to 1.

Our allies' long holiday from history is over. That is good news, and it must continue.

Well, what about us—the Americans?

European allies continue to grow their defense budgets, but ours have stayed flat across successive administrations. We are the ones leaving capacity unused and political will untapped. We are talking, but we are not doing—talking but not doing.

The President was right to call for a major increase in defense spending, but the annual defense budget request from OMB this year doesn't even keep up with inflation. The fiscal year 2026 top line won't come close—close—to covering growing costs and requirements, like the multiyear munitions contracts the Department of Defense rightly wants to actually sign.

We should keep the cost and value of America's own commitment to the transatlantic alliance actually in perspective. Take the year 1982—right in the thick of the Reagan buildup that won the Cold War. In fiscal 1982, sustaining U.S. military operations in Europe accounted for less than 6.5 percent of defense outlays.

Now, remember: Winning World War II meant surging defense spending to 37 percent of our GDP. But at the climax of the Cold War, when we were spending only 6 percent, sustaining a deterrent military presence in Russia's backyard took up less than 6.5 percent of our annual defense budget. Now, that sounds a lot less like an entangling alliance than a smart investment in preventing catastrophic war.

Well, what did the American people say? How did they feel about that?

In 1989, with the Soviets on the ropes, 75 percent said that NATO ought to be maintained beyond victory—maintained beyond victory. Thirty years later, in 2019, an even greater majority gave the very same response, even before Putin's escalation in Ukraine.

What about now? With Russia waging a war of conquest and with China, Iran, and North Korea pitching in to help them, has NATO outlived its useful life?

Is the notion of U.S. interests in Europe just a relic from the Cold War?

Or, to paraphrase some of Moscow's most useful idiots, has NATO's existence and growth provoked Putin's aggression?

Let's get a few things straight.

For decades, America and our allies bent over backward to welcome Russian participation at NATO, including through the Partnership for Peace program, and to integrate Russia into the global economy. America sent billions of dollars in economic assistance and encouraged massive investment of private capital in the hopes that Russia would choose to live in peace with the nations it formerly enslaved and with the West.

In other words, the invitation was open to join us and be a part in what

we were doing. Putin has repeatedly rejected such peaceful coexistence. Instead, what he has done is he has chosen bloody, neo-Soviet empire-building instead.

To the extent that NATO has grown, it has been in response to Russian aggression. If Putin is looking for someone to blame for Sweden's and Finland's accessions to the alliance, he can simply look in the mirror. His own brutality has validated the decisions of sovereign nations to join NATO and align with the West.

As for the utility of the alliance for our interests, America's adversaries are choosing to work together. Responding by going it alone would be strategic malpractice.

We are courting Russia and its GDP of \$2.5 trillion at the expense of longstanding bonds with Europe and its GDP of—listen to this—\$27 trillion? Europe collectively has a GDP of \$27 trillion. Russia's is only \$2.5 trillion. That doesn't even align with U.S. economic interests, let alone our values.

Last year, Europe invested \$3.5 trillion directly in the United States—here. In recent years, two-thirds of our European allies' growing investments in foreign military technologies have been in American-made systems. Together, we make up nearly half of the global economy. Europe plus America make up about half of the global economy.

If we are serious about global competition with China, these are relationships worth tending. These are allies we ought to be working with, not against, which brings me to the matter of Greenland.

The President is right that Arctic security is a central concern in our strategic competition with major adversaries, and he will find similar interest in Arctic security among allies like Denmark, which is investing billions of dollars in its own capabilities in the region.

America's recognition of Denmark's political and economic interests in Greenland dates all the way back to World War I. The Danes have been close partners in the Arctic since World War II, and brave Danish soldiers fought and died in America's wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. There is no ambiguity here—no ambiguity. Close ties with our northernmost allies are what make America's extensive reach in the Arctic actually possible. And I have yet to hear from this administration a single thing we need from Greenland that this sovereign people is not already willing to grant us.

Unless and until the President can demonstrate otherwise, then the proposition at hand today is very straightforward: incinerating the hard-won trust of loyal allies in exchange for no meaningful change in U.S. access to the Arctic.

That is the definition of “allies”—plural—because this is about more than Greenland. It is about more than America's relationship with its highly

capable Nordic allies. It is about whether the United States intends to face a constellation of strategic adversaries with capable friends or to commit an unprecedented act of strategic self-harm if we choose to go it alone.

So let's make no mistake. All of the good progress the President has made in pushing allies to spend more on defense, the increased burden-sharing, the demand for American-made capabilities—all of it would be for nothing if his administration's ill-advised threats about Greenland were to shatter the trust of our allies. Following through on this provocation would be more disastrous for the President's legacy than withdrawing from Afghanistan was for his predecessor.

The American people know this. Just 17 percent think trying to take control of Greenland is a good idea. Seventeen percent think our taking Greenland is a good idea. Instead, they understand intuitively that strong alliances make America more secure—more secure.

The Reagan National Defense Survey, conducted late last year, found that 68 percent of Americans hold a favorable view of the transatlantic alliance—68 percent—and 76 percent support article 5 and a U.S. military response in the event of an attack on a NATO ally. In just 6 months, that measure grew by 5 percent.

Here is the most interesting finding. Among Americans who initially said they would support a U.S. withdrawal from NATO, nearly one in five changed their mind when they learned how our European allies are stepping up their commitments to collective defense.

I am happy to provide these findings to anyone in Washington who still bets against the future of the transatlantic alliance, but the American people, who already understand the stakes, may not be so patient. They are telling anyone who will listen that when they say “peace through strength”—when the American people say “peace through strength,” they mean what President Reagan meant: leading with moral clarity, distinguishing clearly between aggressors and victims, investing in the arsenal of democracy, equipping friends—friends—who fight for themselves, preparing to win wars, and upholding the alliances that deter them.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

UKRAINE

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, we live in a dangerous time. There are a number of flash points all around the globe—in this hemisphere, in Europe, in the Indo-Pacific—but I want to remind my colleagues today that, still, the most dangerous thing going on around the world today is Vladimir Putin's war against freedom and the West in Ukraine.

I would point out that for the past year, Vladimir Putin has mocked the Ukraine peace process by steadily escalating his attacks on his neighboring country. He has recently launched the

biggest air attack the conflict has ever seen and shown repeatedly that he is not interested in peace talks. He gives lip service to peace talks, but his acts show that he is not interested.

Now, by contrast, in the last few weeks, the United States, Ukraine, and our European friends have come together on a common negotiating position centered on several key principles. Here are the key points: Ukraine should not be forced to give up the sovereign territory it deserves and it currently controls. Also, Putin should not achieve through negotiation what he has not managed to achieve on the battlefield, and there have been great disappointments to Putin on the battlefield. In addition, the United States should play a role in Ukraine's security guarantees on a permanent basis. The Senate should ratify these guarantees if they are ever agreed to.

In the meantime, the Ukrainian people should be assisted in continuing to fight for their freedom.

I commend President Trump, President Zelenskyy, and European leaders for continuing to come together to reach a consensus. As we seek a just end to this brutal, unprovoked war, I urge everyone in Washington, in Kyiv, and in the great capitals of Europe to remain united and to remember who we are dealing with in the form and person of Vladimir Putin.

Vladimir Putin is unrepentant. He is ever and will always be the KGB agent. He is a dictator with decades of bloodshed on his hands. He is the biggest thief in the history of the world, a war criminal who should be behind bars at this moment. And, of course, Putin is a liar.

When Vladimir Putin smiles to American negotiators, he acts as our friend and he acts as if we believe he is our friend. We have no reason to smile back at Vladimir Putin or trust him with anything but caution and contempt.

After 4 years, Putin knows a Russian victory is not inevitable. More and more, the American people see and know this. A November poll found that 70 percent of Americans do not trust Putin to honor any peace agreement with Ukraine.

He is cut from the same cloth as terrorists all over the world and terrorists down through history. In Putin's attack on civilians, for example, we see parallels with the Hamas terrorists who rampaged through Israeli neighborhoods on October 7. The terrorists are Putin's friends. And don't forget this, and sometimes it is not publicized as it ought to be: Putin has abducted 20,000 Ukrainian children and subjected many to brainwashing schemes. In these horrors, we see the likes of Xi Jinping and his Uighur reeducation camps. Putin routinely locks dissidents in jail, just like his kindred spirits in other censorship regimes.

This tyrant who wants to be treated as a peer in the world's great halls of democracy should be known by the company he keeps.

When the brutal Syrian dictator Bashar al-Assad was toppled, thankfully, where did Bashar al-Assad run? He ran for safe haven to Moscow—that is where he went—to be under the protection of Vladimir Putin, who seeks to make us believe that he is an honest negotiator. Nicolas Maduro was wisely counseled to flee Venezuela. If he had run, where would he have run? He would have run straight to Moscow. For decades, Russia has been a friend to the murderous Cuban regime. And now, as the Supreme Leader in Iran considers his options, where might he go for refuge? The only place he could go is Moscow. So that is the company Vladimir Putin keeps in current day.

But Putin even echoes the likes of Adolf Hitler. Putin routinely talks about “liberating” the Russian-speaking Ukrainians living in the Donbas and other areas of Ukraine. This is the same vile, absurd pretext that Adolf Hitler used when he invaded the German-speaking regions of neighboring countries in Europe, including Poland. That is who Vladimir Putin is.

Regrettably, the people of Russia are led brutally by Putin, this world-historical villain.

Ukrainians will continue fighting against his unprovoked attacks but not because they hate peace. The Ukrainians will continue to fight because their alternative is the extinction of their country.

The West needs to stand with them. We need to stand with Ukraine, and we must keep assisting our friends. We need to send a clear message that Putin cannot wait us out.

In December, I am grateful to say to my colleagues that Congress overwhelmingly passed and President Donald Trump enthusiastically signed the National Defense Authorization Act. That law extends Ukraine's Security Assistance Initiative and our commitment to sharing intelligence with Ukraine. Good for the President, and good for our friends in the House and Senate.

Our allies across the Atlantic are taking the lead now, as my colleague from Kentucky just pointed out, in financing security assistance for Ukraine. NATO allies are buying equipment from us in the United States and giving it to Ukraine. I certainly applaud that, as all Americans should.

The United States should increase the air defenses and long-range strike capabilities that we are sending to Kyiv. More than any other capabilities, these will help show Putin his military aims are not achievable.

For nearly 4 years, Ukrainians have demonstrated their resolve, as they will continue to do. The West must continue to stand resolved with them.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SHEEHY). Without objection, it is so ordered.

IMMIGRATION

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, many times, under both Republicans and Democrats, I have come to the Senate floor to raise concerns and warnings about how immigrant children called unaccompanied children are handled by Republican and Democrat Departments of Health and Human Services. When immigration people don't have the capabilities or probably the legal right to determine where unaccompanied children should be handled, they are turned over to a division in the Department of Health and Human Services to do it.

In the recent 4 or 5 years, we have had lots of cases where the lives of these children aren't protected because the Department of Health and Human Services isn't properly vetting the adults these children are placed with.

So once again, I am here to give you some updates on my concern about that and an update today on investigations that I have followed up on.

As we start a new congressional session, I am here to discuss, as I have just said, an oversight topic of significant importance.

For over a decade, I have investigated the government's mismanagement of migrant children and related matters. My work covers both Republican and Democrat administrations.

During the Biden administration, the vetting process to safeguard these children barely existed, putting them in harm's way. Today, I am making public records obtained from the Trump Department of Health and Human Services which illustrate the dire consequences of weak Biden administration vetting policies. These records show terrible cases of fraud and exploitation involving vulnerable children, and the public needs to know that this is probably just the tip of the iceberg.

I will give you three examples.

One sponsor allegedly applied to take in two migrant children as their father—and as I will show you today, I have two other examples of a person pretending to be a father who was not a father.

Later, this first father I am telling you about allegedly assaulted these brothers on a regular basis. He reportedly didn't allow the brothers to contact their mother, and he didn't enroll them in school. Instead, the brothers lived in a trailer without heating or cooling. The brothers worked 7 days a week until 10 p.m. and lived on one meal a day. The brothers' sponsor also reportedly withheld the wages that the brothers earned so that smuggling fees to get into this country could be paid.

The brothers' sponsor reportedly had a violent criminal history, which could have been revealed through fingerprinting background checks, and these background checks are now required by the Trump administration. They were assumed to be followed by

the Biden administration and obviously were not.

The Trump Health and Human Services told my office that they sent this evidence to law enforcement for, hopefully, prosecution.

My second case describes the mistreatment of two other migrant children placed into the care of another sponsor who applied to take them in as their father. One of the children was reportedly forced to sell drugs.

The records show this sponsor was later known to have used multiple aliases as far back as 2015. In addition, records show this sponsor has past convictions for fraud, which should have been caught by fingerprinting checks. This sponsor reportedly later kidnapped his wife for 24 hours and threatened to kill her.

Thankfully, the Health and Human Services Department told my office the children have been removed, and HHS has transmitted this evidence to law enforcement.

The final case I am going to bring to you today concerns a 4-year-old boy who was released to someone who claimed, as you could expect, to be his father. According to Health and Human Services' records, nearly 6 months later, the boy's sponsor called to say that he had taken another job and that his mother would take care of the 4-year-old.

Approximately 1 month later, the sponsor's mother allegedly confessed that her son was not actually the boy's real father. Instead, it was later revealed that the sponsor allegedly colluded with the boy's biological mother to obtain a fraudulent birth certificate to get the boy into the United States.

Health and Human Services told my office they have sent evidence of this fraud to law enforcement.

As these records indicate, the Trump administration has created new DNA testing policies to verify sponsor parents. Now any sponsor of a migrant child claiming to be a biological parent should undergo DNA testing to confirm they are actually related.

Sadly, these stories were all but inevitable because the Biden HHS prioritized speed—getting these people out of the immigration system, getting them out of the authority and the responsibility of HHS. That speed was all prioritized over the safety of the children. Thankfully, the Trump administration put new policies in place.

I greatly appreciate the cooperation with my oversight from Health and Human Services. Specifically, I appreciate the cooperation of Secretary Kennedy, Assistant Secretary Adams, and Director Salazar of the Office of Refugee Resettlement.

As the record states, this administration has made efforts to expand DNA testing to help ensure sponsors are, in fact, who they claim to be. In addition, fingerprinting checks should reveal if new sponsors have a criminal or a violent past.

It is pretty simple: Get the background work done to protect these kids.

Together, these new policies represent important steps needed to correct the mistakes of the Biden administration.

More can always be done to safeguard the welfare of vulnerable children. For these reasons, my oversight will continue.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

MARCH FOR LIFE

Mr. HUSTED. Mr. President, as we approach the March for Life, an annual celebration of life held in cities across America, I want to share what choosing life means to me and, for the many others who share my similar story, what it means to them.

When my birth mother became pregnant with me, she faced an incredibly difficult choice—a choice that I know thousands of women across our Nation are facing even as I speak today. Her husband had passed away, and she was already raising two young boys. After starting a new relationship, she found herself pregnant with me. Money was tight. She had little support. And she soon found herself being pressured to have an abortion.

Over the years, I have reflected on just how tough and courageous that decision must have been for her. I always try to think about what it would have been like to have been in her shoes and how difficult that must have been. Fortunately, she chose life and the path of adoption for me, which was just an amazing blessing.

After a brief stay in foster care, I received the greatest blessing of my life. I was adopted by my loving parents, Jim and Judy Husted.

I spoke with my mom and dad last night. My dad is amazing, and he is about to turn 88 years old. He and my mom have always given me the gift of unconditional love—the greatest gift any parent could give to their child.

I share my story because I want women to know this: You are not alone. Others have walked the road that you are on, if you find yourself pregnant and without the support you need—you think you need—to make it, and there is a grateful child, one day, who will, hopefully, tell you that.

You don't have to walk that road by yourself. There is support out there for you. In Ohio alone, women have access to nearly 200 pregnancy help centers and maternity homes that serve expectant mothers. I have visited many of them. They want you to go see them, if you are in need, if you are scared, if you need someone to talk to. They are there to help, not to pressure, not to judge but to provide love, care, and support. Many of the women who staff these pregnancy resource centers have faced the very same challenges that you are facing right now.

I know that my birth mother somehow found her way to Catholic Social

Services and had that support. I hope, if you are struggling and you feel that aloneness out there, that you know there are people out there who want to help and that you won't feel alone. I know being alone in a tough situation is the worst thing that you could possibly feel, but there are people out there who want to help you.

So, as we prepare for another March for Life this year, I hope we can remember a few simple truths.

First, the March for Life reminds the country that this cause is ever-present; that laws may change but that culture only changes when people are willing to stand up publicly and peacefully for the cause of life.

Second, unborn children cannot march. They cannot vote. They cannot advocate for themselves. They rely on you to do that. So thank you for continuing to be a voice for them.

And, third, the pro-life movement is not just about opposing abortion. It is about supporting mothers, families, and children with real help and real hope. The March for Life shines the national spotlight on that lifesaving work that people at pregnancy resource centers and places like that are doing across our country every single day.

So, as I reflect on my own good fortune and the courageous strength of my birth mother and the gratitude I have for my mom and dad, who adopted me and gave me a great life—full of love, full of support—and as we prepare for the March for Life, I hope that we will remember those sacrifices, will remember the challenges, and do all we can to support those expectant mothers and the children of our Nation.

Thank you for the opportunity to share my story, and may God bless America.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BANKS). The Senator from Oklahoma.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HYDE AMENDMENT

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, this year, 2026, is the 50th anniversary of the Hyde amendment. Now, that may not mean a lot to a lot of people, but 50 years ago, the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House and the President of the United States came to a compromise agreement over the issue of abortion. It was a long, drawn-out process. At the end of that long, drawn-out debate, they came to a compromise agreement that Americans would not have to pay for elective abortions. It didn't outlaw abortion in America, but it said: We have disagreements on abortion as Americans, but at a minimum, we should agree American tax dollars should not pay for the taking of human life; that healthcare is about protecting life, not taking life; that in a controversial issue like abortion, at least we should all agree we don't use tax dollars to pay for abortion. That was 50 years ago this year.

It is amazing to think about how many things have changed in American attitudes in 50 years. But what hasn't changed is we still haven't come to an

agreement about abortion. We still haven't been able to resolve that issue.

Now, science has resolved that issue, but we in American values and culture have not. Science would say that a child's life begins at conception, that that is the moment the DNA is different than the mom's DNA. Every single cell in the mom's body has the same DNA except for those cells. Those cells are different. They have a unique DNA in the world because that is a different person that is there. The cells are dividing and growing. There is no difference between a child in the womb and a child outside the womb other than time. That is a separate child.

Science has settled that issue, but, culturally, we haven't been able to settle this issue: Are some children valuable and are some children disposable? Our culture still believes there are some children that are disposable. I don't. I think every child is valuable. Whether you are a child born in a wealthy household or in poverty, that child has opportunity in America if they are allowed to live.

It is this ongoing dialogue that we have as a country: Do we value the most vulnerable in our society? It is a conversation that has been going on now five decades, and next week, there will be tens of thousands—probably, actually, hundreds of thousands—of students and adults that will all come to Washington, DC. I am sure, as it always is on that January day, it will be cold outside. And they will walk down the Mall and gather for a rally that is simply called the March for Life. They will talk about the beauty of life. They will talk about the value of every child. There will be testimonies of people that their family has personally experienced abortion. There will be testimonies of folks that they directly have experienced the pain of abortion. There will be folks who will stand up as physicians and talk about the medical issues. But, ultimately, there will be conversations about every single child being valuable and beautiful.

There will be people in the crowd that were born in poverty, people in the crowd that were born in wealth—just like every other child in America that is in the womb—except those folks that will be at the rally will be celebrating the fact that they were born, No. 1, and that they had an opportunity to be able to speak out for the next generation of people that so much desires to be born and to have the same opportunities all of us in this room have: to grow, to learn, to love. That is all that child wants, and they had the opportunity to be able to have that.

As I mentioned, 50 years ago, the Hyde amendment was put in place. Every single part of our healthcare operation with Federal dollars is all covered by the Hyde amendment. Whether it be Department of Defense healthcare, whether it be Veterans' Administration, whether it be Indian healthcare services, whether it be CHIPS services for children, all of

those are covered by Hyde protections with this basic compromise agreement that we will not fund abortions with American taxpayer dollars—well, except for one area, and that is actually ObamaCare.

When the Affordable Care Act was passed, there was an attempt to be able to have the Hyde amendment actually included in that. That was actually put in in the House of Representatives when they sent it over to the Senate to say: No, let's include the Hyde amendment in this like we do every other part of our healthcare agreement.

When it came to this body, though, my Democratic colleagues stripped that out, and they included in a different section saying: No, we are actually going to create a workaround around the Hyde amendment so that we can quietly fund elective abortion, for the first time, with Federal tax dollars. That workaround still exists today.

The original agreement and the conversation was that every State would allow some options that would have elective abortions for your healthcare coverage and some options that you could choose without that—except now that there are 12, maybe 13 States working that don't allow any option of the Affordable Care Act, of ObamaCare, to be in their State that doesn't also require abortion coverage. So even people that are morally opposed to abortion and the taking of human life don't have an option to buy coverage in their State for healthcare without having abortion coverage built into it.

Now, the issue became, well, there will be some kind of set-aside dollars that will be separate, that you will have a separate premium that you will have to pay, and that separate premium will pay for the abortion coverage—except the insurance companies can't actually show where that separate premium is. In fact, after the law passed that required a separate payment for abortion coverage there so there would be a type of Hyde, is what they called it, the Obama administration immediately came out and said: Actually, the word "separate" actually means "together"—I am not making this up—and so you now have your premiums together, but it is defined as being separate.

Only in government can you define "separate" as meaning "together."

So we still have this one form of healthcare in America that violates this 50-year-old compromise: We don't use taxpayer dollars and compel Americans who actually value children to pay for the taking of the life of a child.

We are still working on that. Ironically enough, there is still an ongoing debate on the Affordable Care Act—on ObamaCare—still raging in this body, even this week, and much of it circles around "Is this going to be about healthcare or is this going to be about the taking of human life?"

I have no issue if we are working on a healthcare policy. I have a big issue

if we are working on taking the life of an innocent child.

There is also an ongoing debate that is happening right now over chemical abortions—"mifepristone" if you want to use the medical term, and there are several generics that are out there as well. This is an abortion drug that is literally now mailed to you without seeing a physician. Now, that didn't used to be so. It is a prescription drug; it is not an over-the-counter drug. It is a prescription drug for a reason—because it has very, very serious side effects.

But this prescription drug—during the COVID time period, the Biden administration said: You know, there is a COVID crisis. People can't get in to see their doctor right now, so we will allow them to call in, and there will be this medicine mailed to them.

So for the first time, suddenly mifepristone, which actually causes an abortion for a woman—that drug is now being mailed without ever seeing a doctor.

Now, some folks have alleged "Oh, that is no big deal. It is used all the time, so it must be completely safe." In fact, my favorite term that I hear—I hear it even from some folks in this body—is that mifepristone is as safe as Tylenol. I have heard that so many times: It is as safe as Tylenol. It is as safe as Tylenol. It is as safe as Tylenol.

Let me start with some basics. When you take Tylenol, it doesn't take a child's life. Mifepristone, by design on the label, takes the life of a child. So let's just start there.

The second issue, though, is also interesting. If you follow the label instructions for mifepristone and take it exactly as it is labeled and if you take a Tylenol and take that exactly as it is labeled—if you take mifepristone, though, you are 8,000 times more likely to end up in the hospital than taking a Tylenol.

Let me run that past you again. For all the folks that say it is as safe as Tylenol, mifepristone, according to the stats that we have that are public—you are 8,000 times more likely to end up in the hospital taking mifepristone than you are taking a Tylenol.

Stop saying it is as safe as Tylenol. The facts do not bear that out. It is not.

Mifepristone also has a strong likelihood of and a side effect of causing infertility among women. If the baby has a different blood type than the mom and if the combination is not correct, the mom then suffers from infertility the rest of her life. Now, if you go see a doctor, they can tell you that, but if you just get it in the mail, you have no idea.

How about this issue: If you have an ectopic pregnancy, which you don't know unless you have an ultrasound, taking mifepristone can not only kill the baby but could also kill the mom.

This is a big issue. The Biden administration became flippant about this chemical abortion drug because the

Biden administration was focused on having more abortions in America. They weren't just pro-choice; they were pro-abortion, trying to increase the number of abortions in America, but to do that, they did not take into account the health and life of the mom because they were so eager to increase the number of abortions.

Even in my State—in my State, we made a decision based on the Dobbs decision from the Supreme Court that now each State can make their own decisions about what they are going to do about this issue of life. After decades under *Roe v. Wade*, the Court has now said that this is up to every State.

So in my State, we would say this is a settled issue, except for doctors out of State now were mailing abortion pills to women my State, intentionally going around our State laws—intentionally.

This morning, the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, chaired by my friend Dr. BILL CASSIDY, held a hearing talking about mifepristone.

One of the witnesses that was there was the attorney general from Louisiana talking about the number of women who have experienced coercive abortions, where a parent or a boyfriend or some other loved one compelled them to be able to take these chemical abortion drugs against their will—compelled them to do that—or slipped it into their food or into a drink to be able to sneak it into their system, literally taking the life of that child.

Do you know how they could do that? Because you don't have to see a doctor to get access to these drugs. They can just be mailed to you as if they are a Tylenol when they are not.

We have to have an ongoing conversation here. Decades into this dialogue about the value of children, we are still talking about this issue. Are children valuable? Let's keep talking about it because at some point, as a country, we have to resolve this most simple, scientific, ethical decision: Are some children valuable and some children disposable or is each child valuable?

I am going to stand with the marchers that are coming in next week to joyfully celebrate the beauty of every child.

Yesterday, I was emailed the photo of a longtime friend of mine who just had her first child. It has been a long process for her and her husband. I got a beautiful picture of baby Benjamin yesterday, and he is adorable. I know you are not supposed to say that about a boy, but he is adorable, and we are excited to see him.

Last year, there were a million abortions that were done in America—a million. We will never see their faces. Those children either were thrown away in the trash or ended up in a toilet after a chemical abortion. What is the difference between those two children? Not a thing. Not a thing.

All children are valuable, all of them, and I pray for the day when all of them have an opportunity to live, to experience this glorious Nation that we get to experience the freedom of every day.

Thanks to the marchers who will speak out next week for life and for all those around the country that continue to look at the science and continue to look at the face of a child and say: You are beautiful.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I rise as the ranking member of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee—known around here as CJS—to discuss the funding for critical national programs provided to those Agencies for fiscal year 2026.

This is one of the appropriations bills that is before the Senate right now.

I want to thank Senator MORAN, the chairman and my partner on the CJS Subcommittee, and his staff Brian Daner, Kevin Wheeler, and Rachel Taylor, for working closely with me and my team to produce this important final bill for consideration of the Senate. I want to thank House CJS chairman HAL ROGERS and ranking member GRACE MENG and their staffs as well.

This bill is the result of many long days and nights of tough negotiations over the holidays, including a very productive call among the four of us on New Year's Eve to broker a final deal on the bill's remaining and outstanding items.

This bill has already overwhelmingly passed the House of Representatives. The CJS appropriations agreement meets the allocation that was given to our subcommittee of \$78 billion in discretionary spending. It rejects the very deep and reckless cuts proposed in the President's budget. At the same time, it is not much higher than the 2025 continuing resolution—so basically flat funding even as needs have grown in these important programs.

We had to make tough decisions when it came to what programs to cut and what to protect. Senator MORAN and I were able to work together with our House colleagues in a bipartisan way to do our best to make those decisions.

I must say this is not the bill I would have written if I were doing it on my own, but it is the result of negotiations. Republicans currently control every branch of government—majorities in the House and Senate and, of course, control of the White House. But this bill, while not what I would have written alone, will ensure that Congress—and not Donald Trump or Russ Vought—decides how taxpayer dollars get spent for the Agencies covered in this bill.

So I am happy to report to my colleagues that the CJS conference bill before us is a strong bipartisan one that rejects the very devastating, mis-

guided funding cuts and program eliminations that had been advanced and suggested by President Trump, and it rejects dozens and dozens of extreme poison pill riders that had been proposed by our House Republican colleagues.

It makes smart and targeted investments in a wide range of critical initiatives that affect the lives of all of our fellow Americans. It prioritizes keeping our communities safe. It advances American leadership in science and innovation. It boosts economic opportunities around the country, including through the Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program. It funds vital initiatives at Federal Agencies in my home State of Maryland, from scientific research at NASA Goddard, to operations at NOAA and NIST, to preparations for the next census.

Through the Department of Commerce, we maintain the current generation of NOAA weather and climate satellites, and we invest in next-generation satellites that will track severe weather. We also promote American businesses and exports through Department of Commerce efforts. We also help Agencies like NIST that are creating cybersecurity and AI standards for the future. Through NOAA, we are also enabling sustainable management of ocean resources that are so vital to our fisheries and to commerce throughout our country.

To promote American innovation and scientific discovery, the bill provides \$8.75 billion for the National Science Foundation, sparing it from the 57-percent cut sought by President Trump.

Colleagues, we cannot expect to maintain our cutting edge in science and discovery and stay ahead of our competitors if we are not making the vital investments in research through the National Science Foundation.

The bill funds NASA at \$24.4 billion to explore the solar system, to advance our understanding of climate change, to promote innovation and sustainability in aeronautics, and to protect our planet. This is another area where we rejected very deep cuts proposed by the Trump administration, including the 47-percent cut they had proposed to NASA's Science budget.

Colleagues, we won't have a space program if we don't understand what is happening in space and get to the fundamentals of science in space. You cannot have one without the other. So we reject those cuts.

The President's budget would have wrecked the exciting work being done right now at Maryland's Goddard Space Flight Center, where they are completing what is known as the Nancy Grace Roman Space Telescope. It is on time—in fact, ahead of schedule—and, right now, under budget, and is expected to launch later this year to investigate dark energy and the formation of galaxies and stars—all things that will add to the body of human knowledge and help the United States remain a leader when it comes to space discovery exploration.

The next step will be the development of the Habitable Worlds Observatory that can answer the fundamental question of whether we are alone in the universe.

That is another exciting project where America will take the lead, but only if we provide the resources to get it done, and that is another important program led by NASA Goddard.

I also included language directing NASA to preserve all the technical and scientific world-class capabilities at Goddard during any consolidation of the campus and calling for a National Academy of Sciences study to make sure that NASA Goddard is set up for long-term success. It is a national treasure, and we need to preserve it.

Reform, yes, but let's make sure we reform it in a way that can allow it to continue to be a leader when it comes to space science, Earth science, and the American enterprise.

Funding in this bill will also help better protect American communities. It invests in lifesaving grant programs from State, local, and Tribal law enforcement, to advancing criminal justice initiatives, to providing the highest level of funding ever for the Office on Violence Against Women.

In addition to these funding priorities, the bill also includes language I worked on to address the Trump administration's ongoing efforts to set aside and ignore the decades-long site selection process for a new FBI headquarters. The language in this bill requires that prior to spending any reprogrammed construction funds on a new headquarters, the FBI must submit the contracted and completed architectural and engineering plan for any new building, including the security plan, for review by the Appropriations Committee.

I think we would all agree that it is essential that the men and women who work at the FBI have a headquarters that meets the security requirements that have been set out for it over the last 15 years to two decades, which is Level 5 Security. It is the highest level of security and needed given the very sensitive work that the FBI does on behalf of our country.

This language is important to reasserting Congress' oversight role in a large and expensive project and ensuring that the new headquarters meets the mission and security needs of the men and women of the FBI. And I want to thank Senator MORAN for working with me on this provision.

As I said earlier, this bill is not perfect. It does, however, include guardrails to safeguard the Congress' powers when it comes to spending the taxpayer dollars, at least within the domain of the Agencies in this particular appropriations bill. And that is one of the very important features of this legislation compared to what we would otherwise see in a straight continuing resolution. In this bill, we make sure that congressional prerogatives are protected, not just in report language, but in the statute itself.

As I said, the bill is not perfect. There are many things that I would have chosen to do differently if I was doing this on my own. I will say one problem with the bill before us is that a provision that had been unanimously adopted in the Senate Appropriations Committee regarding the Epstein files was taken out of this bill. That provision would have required the Department of Justice to retain those records.

It also required them to submit not just the files, but a report that provided information and analysis on various aspects of the Epstein files, from financial questions to links regarding foreign intelligence, anything that the documents reflected. And I will say, at a time when we have seen just a small percentage of those files actually released to the public and to the Congress, we need to do much better, which is why I have filed an amendment to this conference bill to restore the identical language that the Senate Appropriations Committee unanimously adopted.

Despite those shortcomings, I do think if you look at its full scope, that this bill is something that is worthy of bipartisan support. I think it will advance very important national interests, both when it comes to science and discovery, when it comes to law enforcement, and when it comes to other major national priorities.

The funding in this bill and the resources it has provided will, in my view, strengthen our country, especially at a time when we are facing so many challenges around the world from competitors and adversaries, including China and others. We need to make sure that the United States invests in the future of our people and the future of our country. This bill is a positive step in that direction, and I urge my colleagues to adopt it.

If I could, I did want to thank some of the folks on my team. And I want to thank them for all of the work that they did, including Jessica Berry, who is the lead Democratic clerk on the committee, as well as other members of our committee, Lindsay Erickson, TJ Lowdermilk, and Blaise Sheridan. I thanked the Republican staff members, Senator MORAN's staff, who worked with us, and I want to thank my own team as well.

And in closing, I also do want to thank the chair and vice chair of the Appropriations Committee—Senator SUSAN COLLINS and Senator PATTY MURRAY—for their work in getting us to this point, and, again, I urge adoption of this legislation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina.

TRUMP ADMINISTRATION

Mr. TILLIS. Mr. President, I will get to the primary reason that I asked for time on the floor today. I did want to say that, if it was within the rules and I would be able to acknowledge people in the Gallery who happen to be my great staff who have done extraor-

dinary casework for years and years, and they are visiting here—if it was within the rules for me to recognize them—I would. I understand the rules, and I will not. But I do welcome them, nevertheless.

I am here because yesterday, the President had a tour up in Michigan, I believe, and a reporter asked him a question about me in particular. He said: How do you feel about Senator TILLIS saying that the potential indictment of the Fed Chair seems a bit excessive?

I didn't use those words, but that was how the question was postured.

The response to that was the President said: That is why THOM is not running for office anymore.

He went on to say very nice things, that he likes me and we work together. I like the President. As a matter of fact, I know many people would be shocked to hear this, but I never had a cross word with the President. We never had an elevated discussion in either direction. I suppose if it came from one direction, it would have ended up that way, but it never has.

As a matter of fact, the President has a quality to him that I find really endearing. When I called him out of the blue because my mom was talking about him—she is a big fan of the President. So I called him out of the blue on a Saturday afternoon, and he picked up the phone, and I said: Mr. President, would you speak to my mom? She loves you.

He got on the phone and graciously spoke to her for about 5 minutes.

A few months later, I was down in Florida. I had an aunt and uncle—the same thing. I called him up—the same thing. He can be a gracious person.

The President, though, got it wrong. He was right in saying that I am not running anymore. But the reason that I made the decision not to run again—and I decided it was just easier to do it here versus answer the callous questions out in the hallway—is because in the moment where he and I had a disagreement, I had to make a decision about how I could be most helpful to him.

If I ran for reelection, I would necessarily always have to think about what boundaries I should have in expressing my concern, and that created complications for my campaign. There are redlines. There are just certain things I would disagree with and would have to take the heat in a campaign.

But I thought, in the moment, I would be far better equipped to give the President my advice on policy matters. So I removed any doubt, whatsoever, that my decisions would be based upon the consequences of either getting his support or not having his support in a campaign.

When I did my announcement and said I was wanting to put myself in a position where I could call balls and strikes, it was so that I could do something that I believe some people in the White House are not particularly concerned about.

The night that I told the President he should find a replacement—the press has gotten this wrong. The President did not ask for people to replace me, and then I decided to retire. The President and I were having a dialogue that night. I told the President that I thought it was time for him to look for a replacement; that I had decided not to run for reelection.

My last communication that night with the President—this is not verbatim, but pretty close—I said: Mr. President, if I prove anything else to you in the next year and a half, I hope that I can prove to you that I care about your legacy, and you have people around you who don't.

There are people who are surfing his wave until they go to the next one. They are young people who have never served in office and don't understand the consequences of looking around corners and protecting this President. There are people that are more concerned with their next job and the next Presidential campaign they may be able to get on than making sure this President is as successful as possible.

So I decided, by just making the decision not to run for reelection, I can speak truth to a President that, I hope, goes down in history as the most successful Republican President in the history of this country. He has that potential, if he starts to recognize advice that he is getting that I think is bad advice and won't age well.

I will get to a few. I am going to keep my temperature down. I told everybody, this isn't cranky THOM; this is THOM trying to explain a very serious subject.

Ladies and gentlemen, the thought of the United States taking the position that we would take Greenland, an independent territory within the Kingdom of Denmark, is absurd. Somebody needs to tell the President that the people of Greenland, up until these current times, were actually very, very pro-American and very, very pro-American presence. We had as many as 17 military installations in Greenland at our height.

Frankly, I bet that once we get through this tension we have today, they would be willing to accept us. We have the power to project some capability in Greenland, and we haven't necessarily put a 75-year alliance in NATO and dissolving it in the mix. That is the smart, sustainable way to achieve the President's goal of securing the Arctic.

The not smart, unachievable way is whoever told the President that this was a viable path. It doesn't make sense.

I will give you another example. Over the weekend, the President—the question yesterday had to do with Chair Powell. I made the statement that I felt like now that the Fed Chair is potentially under indictment, I will not support any vote for any Fed Board member until this matter is decided. Why? Well, because the whole argu-

ment about Fed independence comes into question, right? If all of a sudden, the Justice Department, apparently—according to the President, unknown to him—he reported it was a surprise to him. Since then, he has been briefed. He is standing by the Justice Department on this indictment.

Ladies and gentlemen, unless there is a really compelling reason, unless the prosecution succeeds—and I think it is unlikely, virtually impossible, that Chair Powell will be found guilty of anything. This is all about the testimony in a Banking Committee hearing. That is all it is. If they succeed, then they have created a device that really will put the Fed's independence in question and can cause serious problems for us in the future.

I think one of the reasons why the financial markets did not react precipitously in a negative way with the revelation of Chair Powell is because many people stood up in Congress and said this seems to be crossing a line.

I believe, if the financial markets thought it was almost certain that Jay Powell was going to resign or be prosecuted, I believe we would have a very different reaction.

This is another example of where—Jay Powell, I think, has made decisions that I disagreed with, similar to decisions that have been made by conservative Justices that I disagreed with, but I think they did it for the right reasons. It is just another example of where—in this case, according to the President's public comments, he was surprised about the indictment. It is another example of who in there thought this was a good idea?

Now, because it is a current investigation, we will just have to wait and figure it out after they either proceed with an indictment or they decide to dismiss it.

Then the final thing is, I am in a position now, without question, to say that anyone who thinks that President Trump adopting ELIZABETH WARREN's idea on capping credit card interest rates—it is literally what the President said over the past week. They are not the conservatives that I thought they were. Anybody that thinks this is a good idea will not speak truth to this President to say: You can't do that. If you want to unbank or underbank people, then not allow interest rates to be set based on the risk, and you will see what will happen.

I told Senator WARREN on the floor yesterday: Good on you.

Senator WARREN and I have a good relationship. We don't hardly ever vote on the same stuff, but I said: Good on you. You convinced the President of the United States to actually embrace something you have been pitching for as long as I have been here.

She said: Are you going to set the policy?

I said: No, I will work hard to kill it. I like good execution, even when it is not policy I like. And that was good execution. You convinced the President to embrace your policy.

Then, finally, there is the Credit Card Competition Act, which is another example, ladies and gentlemen, that other countries have tried, and it has failed. The industry is trying to come up with a compromise that works, but once again, somebody in the President's orbit thought capping interest rates was a good idea and told him. I don't expect him to be an expert in the consequences of that. Somebody thought to do the Credit Card Competition Act after it was unsuccessful here because Republicans thought it was a good idea, but it is still a bad idea.

So, to the President: Mr. President, I am going to live up to my promise. I am going to do everything I can to point out advice that you are being given by people who are not thinking about your legacy, who are not thinking about good policy, and from time to time, they are fading far out of the realm of what I consider to be good, conservative, free-market ideology.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

FRAUD ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, with all of this upheaval in Minnesota and certainly with some other States, Tennesseans are learning a whole lot more about what is happening in this country with fraud and how people are defrauding not only the Federal Government but many State and local governments as well.

The calls that are coming into our office and the emails that we are getting show that this is an issue that has really grabbed the attention of Tennesseans. I think that one of the reasons is that people have seen fraud play out in their local communities. They have seen title theft, where forgers go in and steal properties. Then someone finds out their property is going to be sold on the courthouse steps. They all know of contractors who take deposits. They are fly-by-night, and they never show up to do the work. They know senior citizens who are being defrauded out of life savings. They have seen kickback schemes in their local counties and cities, where local officials go hire a friend and make a contract there at these enormous rates.

I do think that what has happened in Minnesota has caused the American people to look more closely at what is happening with their hard-earned taxpayer dollars and how these are being stolen through fraud.

We know that this issue goes far from Minnesota and into every corner of the country. The Government Accountability Office—and this report, I think, is significant—estimates that each year, each and every year, our government is losing between \$233 billion and \$521 billion to fraud—fraudulent programs, fraudulent claims.

So think about that. You have individuals and entities which willfully misrepresent themselves so that they can get taxpayer benefits—taxpayer dollars. They are stealing up to \$521 billion a year of your money, and that

\$521 billion could be an underestimation. We have a former Assistant Director for the Government Accountability Office who believes the number is actually closer to \$750 billion a year. For context, that \$750 billion is more than the entire amount of money we spent on Medicaid in fiscal year 2024.

That is \$750 billion—estimate—that is going to fraud that would have more than funded everything we spend on Medicaid, and it is just shy of the \$850 billion that we spend on defense. Those are some of the biggest components of our Nation's budget—Medicaid and defense—yet the estimate is that money is being spent via fraud.

Now, these figures don't include the taxpayer dollars that are lost through improper payments. These are payments that go to the wrong person or that maybe exceed the correct amount. Since fiscal year 2003, the GAO estimates that the Federal Government has lost \$2.8 trillion to improper payments.

So you have to say "Where is the money going?" when you look at these numbers. According to the GAO, in fiscal year 2024, more than half—\$85 billion—were improper payments under Medicare and Medicaid. That is called sloppy bookkeeping. And this should come as no surprise: In Minnesota, this is where much of the fraud has been occurring, including through the Medicaid housing program. This fraud could help explain why Minnesota saw the second highest in per-enrollee Medicaid spending under the ObamaCare expansion, where Federal dollars are underwriting nonexistent services and treatments. So Minnesota, with all of the fraud going on there, has the second highest cost per enrollee, and it shot up during the ObamaCare expansion.

We learned even more about the fraud occurring in blue State Medicaid Programs and in ObamaCare during the Schumer shutdown. Last month, the GAO released findings that showed just how easy it was to commit fraud with the Biden bonus credits under ObamaCare. It is the same program that the Democrats fought to bankroll with another 450 billion taxpayer dollars.

To test the program's safeguards against fraud, the GAO said: We are going to conduct an experiment. So they decided to make up 24 fictitious applications, and they did these quite sloppily. They made up names, addresses, information. They left out some required information on these 24 applications. So they are all false, and they are all missing information.

How many of those applications do you think were approved for ObamaCare? There were 23 of the 24 that were approved. They were fake, but they got approved anyway. So the Federal Government was paying more than \$10,000 a month each and every month to insurance companies to provide coverage for enrollees who did not exist. That is a lot of money being wasted.

It gets worse. A preliminary analysis by the GAO found that there were at least 190,000 applications between 2023 and 2024—that is that fiscal year—that had unauthorized changes by agents or brokers. That means the individual—of course, we now know that many of these are fake—they didn't approve this or submit it or ask for it; it was the agent or the broker, without permission, who made that change.

Over the same period, there were close to 100,000 duplicate Social Security numbers enrolled in the program. In 1 case, there was 1 Social Security number that was used to apply for more than 125 policies. And guess what. They got approved. And guess what. All fake.

It is the insurance companies making the money every month, and it is your tax dollars at work for what is a fraud scheme.

Despite all of this fraud, the Democrats this week demanded a vote to overturn the Trump administration's Marketplace integrity rule, which protects consumers from the fraud that plagued the system under President Biden and his administration. I can't believe they wanted to overturn Marketplace integrity, but, oh, they did.

This is just one part of the puzzle. Every year, we spend more than \$4 trillion on more than 2,400 aid and subsidy programs. Get that? More than 2,400 aid and subsidy programs. And almost all are vulnerable to fraud—housing subsidies, student loans, childcare programs, food stamps, unemployment insurance, and the list goes on.

We should be grateful that President Trump is working to root out this widespread fraud. The American people expect the government to work for law-abiding citizens, not criminals, and ensuring these scammers face justice is crucial to restoring trust and accountability.

To support his efforts, I recently introduced the Fraud Accountability Act. This legislation would amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to explicitly make clear that fraud is a deportable offense. This will provide another tool for the President to deport or denaturalize scammers who have come to our country to steal from the American people—to steal from the U.S. taxpayer; to steal from the Federal Government—and pad their pockets.

Hard-working taxpayers deserve to know their money goes to those who truly need it. It should not be going to criminals who are choosing to game the system. I know the Fraud Accountability Act will help and assist in holding these individuals to account.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

MINNESOTA ICE SHOOTING

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, the American people can be forgiven for wanting to turn off their computers or TVs and feeling a sense of abhorrence and repulsion at what they are seeing again and again and again as the

video of Renee Good's killing is replayed for them.

What it shows is a horrific tragedy—a mother who was 37 years old, an American citizen, subjected to alleged murder. I use the word "alleged" because I have spent most of my career in law enforcement, and the word "alleged" before a conviction is always mandatory. But what is on that tape is there for everyone to see—the absolutely needless, reckless use of excessive force with a firearm, without any apparent need for self-defense.

We are seeing a surge of violence in this country that is not only from private individuals but now from supposed law enforcement—ICE—which has a responsibility to uphold the law and respect norms that protect everyday citizens.

We are a country built on due process and the rule of law, and we were founded on the idea that we resist tyrannical monarchs; that we fought a war, in fact, against a tyranny that used totalitarian, Gestapo-type tactics. And now we see them on the streets of our own country.

Yes, Americans have a right to be repulsed by these videos and outraged, angry, but also saddened and grief-stricken because the killing of Renee Nicole Good last week at the hands of an ICE agent showed the tragic outcome of abuse of power. This death was preventable and predictable. It was preventable. It needn't have happened.

But it was also predictable because it is only an example of the rising tide of lawlessness and recklessness on the part of ICE that has been documented, in fact, by my report on the investigation we did, as ranking member of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, and the report that was the result of that investigation. We released it several weeks ago, and it can be found at <https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/8-ICE-Report-revised-FINAL.pdf>.

I released this report, which documents firsthand accounts of 22 U.S. citizens in 10 different States who were physically assaulted, pepper-sprayed, denied medical treatment, detained, sometimes for days, by Federal immigration agents. And we did a hearing with a number of those American citizens who were injured, denied medical care, prevented from contacting their families or lawyers, some of them for days on end, while detained under very harsh conditions. And it was graphic; it was gripping. But it was only 4 or 5 examples of 22 individuals we interviewed who themselves were only a subset of hundreds of American citizens who were physically assaulted, detained, and many of them injured.

This pattern and practice is not coincidental. It is the result of an apparent policy on the part of this government Agency that involves agents who are masked, unidentifiable, who turn violent without provocation, crashing their government vehicles into citizens' cars, dragging them from those

cars, slamming them to the ground, violently assaulting them, often leading to lasting injuries, including trauma.

One of the individuals who appeared at our hearing was a veteran who served and sacrificed for this country in the belief that he was helping to preserve the very liberties that he was denied when he was arrested.

Now, every one of these people sought to tell the agents that they were an American citizen. They offered their passports or their driver's license or other identification to show they were American citizens. There was no reason to assault them in this way.

In California, they beat a 79-year-old man so badly that they broke his ribs, and they slammed another man's head into the ground so hard that he was concussed. In Illinois, a woman was shot five times, while, in Indiana, a man was punched in the face and dragged outside his family home in the early morning hours. It didn't matter whether children were present; agents acted with reckless disregard for their safety and well-being. In Idaho, children were taken from a car at gunpoint and later zip-tied. In Massachusetts, an autistic child was deliberately taken from her parents and used as bait by law enforcement to try to lure their parents out of the house.

These detentions were not limited to one State or a few States. They spanned the Nation—from Idaho to Alabama, from California to Illinois. And we know there are so many stories that haven't been told because people fear retaliation and retribution—American citizens fearing their own government retaliating against them for speaking truth to power about physical assaults by their own government.

These ICE agents have been trained and they have been recruited by the Department of Homeland Security, which is complicit in this misconduct—complicit because it has failed to provide the right training and perhaps has recruited people who are wrongly in these roles, and it has failed to either provide protocols or to enforce them.

What became clear through our interviews and across the stories that keep emerging is that the Department of Homeland Security does not have just a few rogue agents. It has become a lawless force as an Agency of the government. It is engaged in a coordinated, nationwide effort using the same tactics, the same violence wherever they are deploying.

So after months of investigating these kinds of lawless abuses, I am really saddened to say that Renee Good's death came as no surprise. It was predictable, and it was preventable. And also preventable are the injuries and the deaths and the lawlessness that are happening every day, right now, in the streets of America, in the neighborhoods of our great country.

They are a betrayal of the rule of law that is the foundation of our Nation. It should shock America's conscience,

and I believe it has, as it has shocked mine. These kinds of brazen, abusive, lawless tactics do not represent our Nation. Americans will have a hard time—and they should—recognizing our great Nation in what they are seeing hour after hour, day after day—right now, in realtime—in those abuses and in so frequently used Gestapo-type tactics.

I initially thought: I don't want to go there. My father escaped Germany in 1935 and came to America after seeing what was to come in those same Gestapo-type tactics in Germany. He came here speaking no English, having not much more than the shirt on his back and knowing virtually no one. If he had stayed in Germany, he would have seen a paramilitary force going door to door, rounding up people just like him, exactly the kinds of tactics we now see unfolding: ICE as a paramilitary force going business to business, door to door, church to church, school to school, seizing people, dragging them out of their cars or homes without much more cause than the fact that they are people of color or they speak a different language or they are working in a place where undocumented immigrants are thought to be working.

In this country, now, decades after that time in the 1930s, in the pinnacle of democracy, what we are seeing is a paramilitary force stopping people in this same way, searching them and assaulting them. And the parallels are unmistakable and frightening. We cannot, in this body or anywhere in our great country, stand idly while our fellow citizens are rounded up and subjected to this treatment. We should not be standing idly as any human being, whatever their status, is subjected to this kind of abuse.

I will continue, on my subcommittee, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, the work that we have done, the investigation that is ongoing right now. We will press for accountability. We will press for the facts, the truth. And we have a lot of it already. We will not sit idly and watch as the Nation I love—all of us in this body do—demean and betrays our Constitution. We have all taken an oath to uphold it. So have those ICE agents that are betraying it. Our Constitution will crumble unless we fight for it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

IRAN

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, since December 28, Iranian civilians have taken to the streets to protest the bleak economic conditions and the daily hardships imposed on their families by the Iranian regime. Local protests have spread across the country to all 31 Provinces, drawing tens of thousands of citizens into the streets. These men and women are rightfully calling for accountability, freedom, and an end to authoritarian rule.

I stand in solidarity with the people of Iran. They have endured decades of

brutal oppression, corruption, and economic mismanagement. They want to live with dignity, to provide for their families, and to secure a better future for the next generation. These are universal aspirations, and they deserve the support of the international community. And the people of Iran deserve liberty.

The regime's response has been swift and ruthless. In an attempt to silence dissent and conceal its abuses, Iranian authorities have shut down the internet and the phone service. They have cut citizens off from one another and from the outside world. Peaceful protesters have been met with lethal force.

Although the regime has shut down nearly all communications, we are seeing reports estimating that over 12,000 innocent civilians have been killed. More than 18,000 individuals have been arrested. This level of violence against Iran's own people is indefensible.

I commend President Trump for imposing economic pressure on those who continue to support and sustain that regime. These measures send a clear message: The United States will not ignore the suffering of the Iranian people, and the exploitation of the Iranian people must end.

The newly imposed 25-percent tariffs on countries doing business with Iran are designed to strike at the economic lifelines that enable this repression. Some of Iran's largest trading partners unsurprisingly are our adversaries. It is both in the interest of our national security and in the interest of the Iranian people to hold these enablers accountable. The courage of the Iranian people deserves nothing less.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE

Mr. KELLY. Mr. President, 16 years after the Supreme Court's disastrous Citizens United decision, families across Arizona are paying more for groceries, rent, gas, and healthcare. And they are wondering why the people they elect to represent them always seem to have time for the priorities of billionaires and big corporations but not enough time for them.

That question did not come out of nowhere; it came from lived experience. Hard-working Americans are doing everything right. They are working longer hours. They are budgeting carefully. They are raising their families. And they are just trying to stay afloat, but they are still falling behind. That is why we are here today.

In 2010, the Supreme Court handed down a decision that put a "for sale" sign on our democracy. The Citizens United ruling opened the door for corporations and billionaires to spend unlimited amounts of money to influence our elections, often without the public ever knowing who is behind it.

The Court decided that spending money on elections is the same thing as political speech and that corporations should have the same political

rights as individual Americans. Does that make any sense?

The results of this were somewhat predictable, and it wasn't limited to a courtroom. It changed how this place, the U.S. Senate, works. The loudest voices in Washington became billionaires and not everyday Americans.

It led to the rise of super PACs and dark money groups. These groups come out of nowhere, and they spend millions and millions of dollars attacking one candidate or cause or supporting another. They organize around what benefits them financially, and they pour massive, massive amounts of money into securing a specific outcome that benefits them. They aren't subject to the same transparency or accountability of the campaign that a candidate runs.

It created a system where power shifts away from everyday Americans and towards the people who can write the big, giant checks. That shows up in the policies politicians fight for and the ones they block. It is no surprise.

Right now, under Donald Trump and Republicans in Washington, we are seeing this dynamic play out very clearly.

Last year, Republicans passed a bill to hand out massive tax breaks to billionaires and giant corporations, paid for by throwing 300,000 Arizonans off of their healthcare and slashing food assistance for families who need it.

He has stacked his Cabinet with billionaire friends who are completely out of touch with everyday, working Americans who are often living paycheck to paycheck.

Early in his term, he tapped an unqualified person, Elon Musk—the wealthiest man in the world—who spent more money than anybody else to get Donald Trump elected. He hired him to oversee an effort to recklessly fire thousands of hard-working Federal employees and shut down entire Agencies, undermining our national security.

Americans are living through a serious cost-of-living crisis right now. Families are struggling with rising expenses for healthcare, for housing, for utilities, for groceries, just about everything. What I hear from my constituents is that they want relief. They want their government to help bring down costs and help make their lives more affordable, but time and again, the policies that would do exactly that stall or they just die right here in this Chamber and down the road at the White House.

Sixteen years after Citizens United, this is not about relitigating a court case; it is about recognizing how deeply money and politics affect people's lives and about drawing a clear line between a political system that serves billionaires and one that serves people.

Americans see this clearly. They are demanding transparency. They are demanding accountability. They are demanding a government that answers to voters, not to the billionaires and not to the special interests.

That is why from day one I have approached this job differently. I have never taken a dime of corporate PAC money, and I never will, and I have introduced legislation to ban corporate PACs.

I publish my schedule online so that everybody can see what I am working on, who I am meeting with, and how I am spending my time in this job, and I have introduced legislation to require all Senators to do the same exact thing.

I have also led on legislation to ban Members of Congress from trading stocks. Let me be clear. Nobody should be able to use this job to profit personally. It is horrendous, and it is a huge problem. One of the first things I did after being elected was move all of my assets and those of my wife Gabby Giffords to a qualified blind trust—the best standard identified by Senate ethics—and I think all Members of Congress need to do that.

These are not radical ideas; they are about restoring trust and making sure that this place works for people who don't have lobbyists, who don't have super PACs, who can't write a seven-figure check.

These shouldn't be radical demands. They are basic expectations. And here is why this matters so much right now. As long as big money and billionaires dominate our politics, it will continue to block progress on the issues that people care about most: lowering skyrocketing healthcare costs, making housing more affordable, increasing competition so families aren't left paying more every single month. Those fights all run straight through the influence of corporate money. It is very clear.

So let me be clear. Money is not speech. I mean, who came up with that? And corporations are not people.

So this moment isn't just about looking backward at a Court decision. That is not what we are getting at. It is about deciding what kind of Congress we want to be moving forward. Do we accept a system where access is bought and outcomes are shaped by the wealthiest members in our society or do we set a higher bar and say that democracy should work for the people who vote, not the people who spend millions of dollars of their own money in elections? That is the choice right in front of us.

I am proud to be joined by my colleagues today, as we mark 16 years since the Citizens United ruling, to make clear that the damage from that decision is real, and it is ongoing, and it is standing in the way of progress on the issues that people care most about.

This conversation should not end here. It should continue with action, with accountability, and with a commitment to put people back at the center of our democracy.

Thank you, Mr. President.

With that, I want to welcome my good friend and colleague the Senator from Rhode Island, SHELDON WHITEHOUSE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHMITT). The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, let me first thank Senator KELLY for coordinating this unfortunate commemoration of a truly disgraceful decision by the Republican appointees of the Supreme Court 16 years ago.

This decision opened the floodgates of our politics to billions and billions of dollars in dark money, and those billions and billions in dark money have distorted our political process in ways that are obvious and evident to everybody who works in this building. Some are winners from that dark money spent, and some are losers from that dark money spending, but everybody sees it.

Billionaire spending in our elections is up 160 times. That is 160 times more billionaire spending in our elections now that billionaires can pump money in by the millions. Just 100 families poured a recordbreaking \$2.6 billion into Federal elections in 2024. I don't know how democracy survives in an environment in which 100 superwealthy families are dumping \$2.6 billion in special interest spending, influence spending, into our elections.

This is not a hypothetical problem.

I care a lot about climate change, and I see what is happening to our coasts, particularly in Rhode Island. I was here before the Citizens United decision, when robust, meaningful, bipartisan climate legislation was constant here in the Senate. I can think of four major bipartisan bills here in the Senate. And I remember my friend John McCain running for President, carrying the Republican banner into that Presidential election with a completely solid and respectable climate platform.

Well, right after Citizens United, all of that stopped. The barrage of fossil fuel dark money into our politics killed bipartisanship on climate change instantly.

It is still a problem today. Just yesterday, I asked to move a resolution that declared that climate change is not a hoax, that climate science is sound science, and that research into the effects of climate change should continue, and Republicans objected to that simple resolution.

The fossil fuel industry bought that obstruction of climate legislation for 16 years now with money. They poured \$450 million into political influence spending during the 2024 cycle, and that is only the identifiable money. Then there is the dark money, and we don't know how big that number was.

We are already seeing the climate problem cascade into a homeowners insurance crisis, cascade into a crisis of mortgage unavailability and ultimately home value losses. It is already happening in Florida, for instance. So this is real, with real consequences for regular Americans.

There was a big flaw in the Citizens United decision. The Citizens United decision hung on two assertions of fact

by that slim Republican majority that warped our politics for the billionaires. Those two false facts were that all of this new spending was going to be independent of political campaigns—that was never tested, never vetted, never litigated. That was a fact that was invented behind the curtains of the Supreme Court by those five Justices. History shows since then that had a real factfinding effort been undertaken, it would have been clear that this spending is not at all independent of political campaigns.

But here is where it is indisputable. The Court also held—those five Judges—that all of this unlimited billions that they were letting loose into our politics would be transparent, that voters would know who was behind the money. Well, in 2024, \$1.9 billion in money was spent in elections that we don't know who is behind. That is a \$1.9 billion factual rebuke to the Supreme Court's Citizens United decision. It simply isn't true.

So that decision hangs on a false fact that was found by a Court that shouldn't even be doing factfinding and which for 16 years those five Justices have scrupulously refused to correct even as the falsity of the fact upon which their decision depended has been proven over and over and over again.

I will close by pointing to the DISCLOSE Act—a bill that can remedy this by requiring contributions over 10 grand into a political race to be disclosed by the actual donor. No more hiding behind a 501(c)(3) that converts to a 501(c)(4) that sends it to a super Pac that sends it to the election. No, you go all the way back to the actual, real donor.

We should pass that bill. Every time we brought it up, every Republican has voted to defend dark money, and every Democrat has voted to rid our politics of this corrupting scourge. Every time, every Republican, every Democrat. It is a clear divide, a clear difference between us. And the public is with us. The public is infuriated that big, secretive special interests can control our politics from behind the scenes with massive dark money contributions.

Last point. If you can make an enormous dark money contribution, you can threaten or promise to make an enormous dark money contribution, and those threats and promises will never be seen. It is the core of political corruption to make decisions based on secret threats and promises about massive political spending.

We have to get rid of this. The decision was ill-founded, factually wrong, and needs to be corrected.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MERKLEY. I thank my colleague Senator WHITEHOUSE, who has been pointing out that we have a money and politics system that is corrupting the vision of government by and for the people and is replacing it with government by and for the powerful. Who in

America wants a governmental system, designed and intended to be a reflection of ordinary citizens' desires and aspirations and opinions, to simply be a country run by oligarchs, by billionaires? Yet that is where we have arrived.

We absolutely need to change this campaign system—moneys in the campaign—in order to save any possibility of a republic by and for the people.

What we really have now are two campaign systems—one for ordinary citizens and one for the megarich that gives the megarich extraordinary power.

If you or I make a donation to a candidate, well, first of all, there is a cap on it of several thousand dollars. I know nobody in my blue-collar community donates several thousand dollars to a campaign, but there are upper middle-income families that do donate thousands of dollars, but it is thousands, not millions, not tens of millions, and it is completely disclosed. You can look up who gave to the candidate. It is disclosed. It is capped. That is the system for ordinary Americans.

But then there is the system for the powerful that every single Republican in this Chamber keeps voting to defend. It is called the dark money system. There is no cap on the amount that can be donated. There is no public disclosure to the American people.

The Supreme Court created this dual system, saying: You know, a cap on money to the candidate—well, that could produce a conflict of interest or appearance of corruption, so you can cap it. But if you give it to the friend of the candidate to run a parallel campaign, well, that is suddenly whitewashed or washed clean and no influence on the candidate. The candidate probably won't even know about it.

Well, everyone knows that is a complete fallacy, complete and totally. Somebody gives \$10 million to the friend of the candidate to run a parallel campaign, the candidate knows that is happening. They know the ads. They hear about the source. Even that parallel campaign—they can still share staff. I mean, there is no real division between them.

So that was a completely phony distinction created by the Court to create a system of corporate and billionaire power in America. As my colleague pointed out in the context of climate, we saw a radical change immediately.

Well, the growth in dark money has been stunning. Because there is so much money among the oligarchs and billionaires, they want to spend it to create laws that favor the oligarchs and billionaires, and they are spending at an extraordinary rate.

Six years ago, it was about \$300 million. That is a lot of money. But according to the Brennan Center article from May 7—Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have this Brennan Center article printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[May 7, 2025]

DARK MONEY HIT A RECORD HIGH OF \$1.9 BILLION IN 2024, FEDERAL RACES

(By Ian Vandewalker)

The 2024 federal election cycle was the most secretive since the Supreme Court's Citizens United decision in 2010. Dark money groups, nonprofits and shell companies that spend on elections without revealing their donors, plowed more than \$1.9 billion into last year's election cycle, a dramatic increase from the prior record of \$1 billion in 2020.

Citizens United, which allowed corporations and unions to raise and spend unlimited amounts on elections, was premised significantly on the Court's assumption that all of this newly permitted election spending would be transparent. In reality, many of the groups the Court allowed to spend money on elections were not required to disclose their donors. Since Citizens United, dark money groups have spent at least \$4.3 billion on federal elections.

As dark money has proliferated, it has also evolved. Immediately after Citizens United, many newly empowered groups purchased their own ads to influence elections. Some of these purchases were reported to the Federal Election Commission (FEC), which makes such information publicly available. However, since at least 2020, dark money groups have largely shifted toward making large transfers to allied super PACs—in amounts that far exceeded any previous direct ad spending. These totals can only be tabulated by reviewing each super PAC's campaign finance reports. Dark money groups also increasingly run ads, including many online ads, that are worded and timed such that they do not trigger FEC disclosure requirements.

This analysis offers the first comprehensive accounting of dark money in the most recent federal election cycle.

It combines publicly available FEC data with data on otherwise undisclosed television spending from the Wesleyan Media Project, a research institute that tracks political advertising, and data on digital political ad sales that certain online platforms voluntarily make public. Some other categories of undisclosed political spending cannot be reliably tracked. Therefore, the \$1.9 billion figure reported in this analysis necessarily—and perhaps substantially—underestimates the true scale of dark money spending in 2024.

TYPES OF DARK MONEY SPENDING

The term dark money as used in this analysis refers to election spending and contributions by nonprofits and shell companies that are not legally required to—and do not—disclose the identities of their donors. The lack of transparency does not make the spending analyzed here illegal, although the Brennan Center supports legislation to require full disclosure of more of it. Dark money flowed into the 2024 elections in four ways that can be tracked: contributions to super PACs, direct spending reported to the FEC, TV spending, and online spending.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SUPER PACS

During the 2024 election cycle, shell companies and 501(c) nonprofits that did not disclose their funding sources gave \$1.3 billion to super PACs—more than in the prior two election cycles combined.

Citizens United and later court cases led to the creation of super PACs, which can receive contributions of any amount, including from corporations and unions. Although

super PACs are supposed to operate independently from the candidates they support, many are established by candidates' close allies or run by former staff or party operatives. Many share consultants with campaigns and even enlist candidates to help them fundraise.

Recent FEC rulings have opened the door to even more direct cooperation between candidates and super PACs in certain critical areas—including canvassing and get-out-the-vote efforts.

Donald Trump's 2024 campaign outsourced many of these activities in swing states to a super PAC run by his largest supporter, tech billionaire Elon Musk, while Kamala Harris leaned heavily on a super PAC run by Democratic Party operatives.

Super PACs are required to report their donors, but they can easily hide the original sources of their funds by taking money from dark money groups. This practice has exploded in recent elections. Many of the top-spending super PACs in 2024—including Future Forward USA, which worked to elect Harris, and the Senate Leadership Fund, which is tied to Republican Party leaders—had affiliated dark money groups that provided eight- or nine-figure sums.

The chart below shows how dark money has evolved since 2010 according to FEC data. Direct ad spending by dark money groups used to be the main reported funding avenue, but its 2012 peak is now eclipsed by dark money contributions to super PACs in each of the previous three elections. (For the purposes of this analysis, the term super PACs includes groups called Carey committees or hybrid PACs that have both an independent expenditure arm and an arm that takes limited contributions.)

TELEVISION AD SPENDING

Dark money groups spent approximately \$242 million on TV ads targeting federal candidates during the 2024 election cycle, according to new Wesleyan Media Project research. The vast majority was not reported to the FEC. As explained in the methodology below, this study's dark money total of \$1.9 billion avoids double counting the small amount of spending that may be included in both data from the Wesleyan Media Project and FEC data.

Federal rules only require certain campaign ads to be reported to the FEC. Ads that do not expressly advocate for the election or defeat of a candidate using unambiguous phrases like "vote for" or "vote against" are generally not subject to reporting requirements, except for TV and radio ads run within 30 days of a primary or 60 days of Election Day.

By running ads that avoid explicit calls to vote for or against a particular candidate outside of the mandated reporting windows, dark money groups can bypass FEC disclosure rules. Some of this spending can still be tracked because it is available through TV ad tracking services, and those ads are reflected in this analysis. But additional TV spending on streaming applications like Hulu and local TV ad buys means the actual total exceeds the \$242 million discussed here.

ONLINE AD SPENDING

Digital ads are another form of dark money spending that is often missing from FEC data, and data from the largest online platforms shows that hidden sources spent \$315 million. Like TV ads, online ads can avoid disclosure requirements if they do not explicitly advocate for the election or defeat of a particular candidate. Unlike TV and radio ads, online ads that mention candidates are not subject to FEC reporting regardless of proximity to Election Day.

Nevertheless, some major online platforms voluntarily maintain databases of political

ad sales. These datasets indicate that about 320 groups that do not disclose their donors collectively spent more than \$281 million on online ads during the 2024 election cycle without disclosing any spending to the FEC. Another 38 nonprofits that do not disclose their donors but reported at least some spending to the FEC spent an additional \$34 million on online ads. (As with TV spending, this analysis does not double count spending that appears in both data from online platforms and FEC data.) Without standardized disclosure regulations for online political advertising, however, the full extent of digital election spending remains difficult to quantify.

The major platforms that reported political ad sales for 2024 are Facebook, Instagram, Google, YouTube, X, and Snapchat. Spending totals for Facebook, Instagram, Google, and YouTube were collected by OpenSecrets, and spending totals for X and Snapchat were obtained directly from those platforms.

Social media platforms owned by Meta, the parent company of Facebook and Instagram, attracted the majority of documented online spending by dark money groups for the 2024 cycle—about \$238 million.

Google and YouTube, which are owned by Alphabet Inc., attracted about \$66.2 million in dark money over the same period. Snapchat documented about \$7 million. X reported around \$3.9 million in dark money ad spending, though analysts have raised questions about the completeness of its data.

Importantly, each online platform makes its own decisions about how to define reportable political advertising, and these definitions can shift over time. Other practices, including what information is provided for ads and the format in which it is presented, also differ considerably. Researchers have documented significant gaps in multiple political ad archives. And even the most comprehensive archives generally exclude certain categories of spending, such as payments to influencers for content or political endorsements, further obscuring the whole picture.

DIRECT SPENDING REPORTED TO THE FEC

Nonprofits that do not disclose their donors reported about \$43 million in direct spending to the FEC during the entire 2024 cycle. That amounts to less than 2.5 percent of all dark money in last year's election. A small portion of this FEC-disclosed spending went to ads that are also included in TV and online ad data discussed above, but this analysis avoids double counting those expenditures.

The \$43 million in direct spending is an increase over the prior cycle. During the 2022 midterms, dark money groups reported less than \$25 million in spending to the FEC, the lowest total since the Citizens United decision. Spending reported to the FEC peaked at around \$309 million in 2012. However, as groups switched to a strategy of largely funding allied super PACs, direct spending reported to the FEC gradually dropped.

SPENDING THAT CANNOT BE TRACKED

Several other types of election spending by dark money groups have not been included in this analysis because they are difficult or impossible to track. As noted, not all online platforms release spending data, and none publishes data on certain forms of expenditures, like paid influencers.

This analysis also does not include data for radio ads that are not reported to the FEC, and, as mentioned above, streaming video applications and some TV spending. Other forms of communication, like billboards and flyers, are also generally left out of FEC data unless they expressly advocate for or against a candidate.

DARK MONEY BY PARTY

Both Democrats and Republicans benefited from hundreds of millions of dollars in dark money in 2024. More spending backed Democrats, as has been the case since the 2018 midterm elections (before which more dark money typically favored Republicans). The presidential race was the source of much of this disparity in last year's cycle.

Overall, dark money groups boosting Democrats put up about \$1.2 billion to influence 2024 elections, while groups boosting Republicans accounted for about \$664 million.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

The presidential election attracted more super PAC spending—totaling around \$2 billion—than any other race in the 2024 cycle. Political committees supporting Trump or Harris collectively received more than \$500 million from dark money groups.

Future Forward USA Action, the main dark money group supporting Joe Biden and then Harris, gave the most. The 501(c)(4) nonprofit poured more than \$304 million into spending on ads and contributions to its closely tied super PAC, Future Forward USA. That means that \$1 out of every \$6 from undisclosed sources in the 2024 election cycle came through a single dark money group.

At the same time, multiple dark money groups also worked to elect Trump, and the flow of money increased substantially in the final months of the election cycle. Securing American Greatness, after its incorporation in March 2024, spent more than \$81 million, about \$67 million of which went to super PACs.

Another major supporter of Trump's presidential bid was Building America's Future, a 501(c)(4) nonprofit that reportedly received funding from Musk. It contributed more than \$35 million to super PACs that spent heavily on seemingly pro-Harris ads falsely suggesting that her campaign supported divisive policies.

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP

The presidential election was not the only race to attract large sums of money from secret donors in 2024. The main dark money groups aligned with the Democratic and Republican Parties in Congress spent more than \$432 million, up from about \$346 million during the 2022 midterms and \$320 million during the 2020 cycle. These groups are 501(c)(4) nonprofits that each have ties with party leadership and share staff and resources with an affiliated super PAC.

Majority Forward, a dark money nonprofit affiliated with Senate Democratic leadership, poured more than \$136 million into key Senate races. More than \$81.7 million of that money went to Senate Majority PAC, the main super PAC aligned with Senate Democrats in recent cycles. But unlike prior cycles, Senate Majority PAC did not spend the funds directly. Instead, it seeded a new super PAC named WinSenate that spent the money on ads to influence Senate races.

One Nation, the main dark money group with ties to Senate Republicans, spent about \$123 million in 2024. Of that, \$59.3 million went toward advertising, mainly to TV ads. More than \$53 million worth of airtime made One Nation the top dark money spender on TV ads during the 2024 election cycle, according to research by the Wesleyan Media Project. One Nation also steered more than \$63 million to an allied super PAC, the Senate Leadership Fund.

House Republicans' dark money group, the American Action Network, poured \$69 million into the 2024 elections. The main dark money group affiliated with House Democrats, House Majority Forward, gave about \$61 million to influence congressional races.

CONCLUSION

Dark money spending in federal elections broke records in 2024, even as it became harder to track. Fueled by Citizens United, secretive political spending has eroded accountability and Americans' trust in the political process. The trend toward secrecy in U.S. campaigns is likely to continue until Congress takes action to require disclosure of large political contributions and expenditures.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology for this analysis yielded a conservative estimate of dark money in 2024 federal elections by building on a system created by OpenSecrets to measure dark money in 2020. This approach included an examination of spending reported to the FEC by groups without disclosed donors, TV ad data from research conducted in partnership with the Wesleyan Media Project using Vivvix CMAG data, and online ad data from major platforms. Spending totals were obtained directly from Snap and X, then analyzed by the Brennan Center; spending totals for social media platforms affiliated with Meta and Google were provided by OpenSecrets, then analyzed by the Brennan Center. OpenSecrets' viewpoint coding system was used for any groups that reported independent expenditures or electioneering communications to the FEC. Some dark money groups report ad spending to the FEC. To avoid double counting the amounts reported to the FEC, this analysis followed a methodology similar to the one applied by OpenSecrets in 2020: Both online and TV ad spending were combined into a total figure for each group, which was then compared against the FEC-reported spending. Only the larger of the two amounts was used.

Mr. MERKLEY. Dark money hit a record-high \$1.9 billion in the 2024 races. That is a sixfold increase in 6 years. That is the rich and powerful buying their government. It is an absolute travesty.

No one in the founding community of our Nation who wrote the Declaration of Independence, who wrote the Constitution, wanted to design a system where the megarich ran the place as a cabal of elites, but that is what we have, and that is what we have to change.

We saw this with President Trump. On April 11 in 2024, he met with the fossil fuel executives. He had dinner at Mar-a-Lago. His pitch was simple: In exchange for \$1 billion, he told them, he promised to prioritize their preferences in the next election.

Well, those fossil fuel leaders delivered hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars in election spending and lobbying. And what did Trump do? He delivered for them. He gave them \$18 billion in new and expanded tax breaks. A pretty good deal, huh? With hundreds of millions of dollars invested, you get \$18 billion in tax breaks.

He penalized their competition. The renewable energy that is cheaper and cleaner? He put up all kinds of obstacles to favor dirty, more expensive fossil fuels. He green-lighted LNG terminals. He blocked new solar and wind. He took the United States out of the Paris climate accords. That is the example of how this money corrupts.

So everything we are fighting for, for the ordinary person, is being torched

by these megadonations. You saw what Trump calls this Big Beautiful bill. It was really a big, ugly betrayal of American families. It proceeded to cut nutrition. It proceeded to cut healthcare to deliver, well, trillions of dollars of tax breaks for the richest Americans, and it even will run up the debt by \$30 trillion in the next 30 years for those richest Americans. If we are going to change this, we have to change this dynamic. If we fail, we have really failed in our oath to the Constitution.

I invite my Republican colleagues to start fighting for a vision of government by and for the people, not by and for the elite—oligarchs and the billionaires. Let's save our Republic.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I am here today to mark 16 years since the Supreme Court's decision in Citizens United, which opened the floodgates to unlimited special interest money in our elections.

We had a campaign finance system. It wasn't perfect. There was a bipartisan effort to put some limits on things. The problem with the way it is now is that it opens it up, and it is impossible to even trace what money is coming in and from where.

I want to thank Senator KELLY for bringing us to the floor today to discuss such an important issue for our democracy and thank my colleagues who are here today.

In the 2024 Federal election, secret money groups spent \$1.9 billion, nearly double the amount spent just one cycle before. This undermines our democracy and shakes the public's trust because unlimited, anonymous Federal spending in our elections doesn't encourage free speech. It drowns out the voices of the American people who are seeking to participate.

I have long supported a constitutional amendment to overturn Citizens United and restore the authority of Congress and the States to establish reasonable limits on campaign spending, and I will keep making the case to build support for that effort. In the meantime, there are things that we can do to make our campaign finance system stronger and more transparent.

That is why I have led the effort, alongside Ranking Member PADILLA, to advance commonsense bills, including the Freedom to Vote Act, to shine light on secret money and make sure Americans know who is trying to influence their votes. We came very close to passing my bill in the last Congress. The Freedom to Vote Act would provide important new tools to rid our politics of Big Money and root out foreign interference.

It includes the DISCLOSE Act, which I have cosponsored—Senator WHITEHOUSE's bill—in every Congress since 2012, to end secret money in our politics. The DISCLOSE Act also makes it harder for billionaires and others to hide their contributions by ending the

use of transfers between organizations in order to cloak the identity of donors. It requires organizations that spend money on political activities to disclose the true owner.

The Freedom to Vote Act also includes my Honest Ads Act, bipartisan legislation that I first introduced with Senator John McCain, whom we miss very much and his leadership when it comes to campaign finance. This bill would require online platforms to take steps to prevent foreign nationals from buying ads. It would ensure that all online platforms disclose their buyers of digital political ads if the platforms reach 50 million or more unique U.S. visitors per month, meaning online platforms would finally have to follow the same rules that TV and radio stations already follow for political ads.

It is simply insane that, in one medium, there are some rules and, in another, there are not. These changes will increase transparency while including commonsense exemptions to protect the First Amendment rights of websites that are simply part of traditional media.

Third, the Freedom to Vote Act would strengthen rules banning the coordination between candidates and super PACs to make sure candidates cannot evade contribution limits by working with their super PACs.

Finally, the Freedom to Vote Act includes important reforms to the Federal Election Commission to improve the enforcement of our campaign finance laws. Since the Citizens United decision came down, 16 years ago, new technologies have emerged that only make the need for reform more pressing. AI videos are making their way into political ads, giving dark money groups a new and cheaper tool with which to influence politicians and mislead the public.

That is why I lead bipartisan bills to ban the use of AI to create deceptive campaign ads—that is a bill that Senator HAWLEY and I lead—and to require disclaimers on political ads that have content substantially generated by AI.

Think about it. If they are blatantly deceptive and are not satire or parody, which is allowed by our Constitution, then they are banned. Otherwise, at least there is a label that says "Created by AI." That will let the voters know something is up. Maybe this isn't really the politician I love or the politician I don't love.

Whether it is a question of who is funding an ad or whether or not the content of the ad is real, voters deserve transparency. We need to end secret money in our politics to make sure the American people know their elected officials work for them, not the wealthy and the powerful few, and to make sure we have a government that works for everyone.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. KIM. Mr. President, I rise today with such deep concern about the state

of our democracy. Why have we let the scourge of money in our politics get this bad? Why have we ignored the vast majority of Americans who want us to get it under control? Why have we ceded our democracy to the highest bidder? I am not alone in feeling exasperated and feeling frustrated and being angry.

As we look back at 16 years, in the wake of the Citizens United decision, we should be honest with ourselves: Our politics were never truly fair. Voters were marginalized or excluded because of the color of their skin. Machines and bosses took advantage of everyday people. The powerful thought they could decide for the rest of us.

But we made progress. We took steps forward. So much of it was reversed with one swoop of Citizens United. Now we are awash in money and influence, living through politics where the new bosses hide behind a Supreme Court decision that allows them to pump unlimited money into elections without the risk of exposure or accountability. It feels overwhelming. But to understand how bad the amount of money in politics has gotten, you just have to look at the numbers.

According to OpenSecrets, during the 2008 election cycle, outside spending totaled about \$574 million. Two years later, the Citizens United decision came down. Just 2 years after that, during the next Presidential election cycle, outside spending topped off at nearly \$1.3 billion. And just 2 years ago, in 2024, it came close to \$4.5 billion. Those numbers are disgusting. The American people are sick and tired of this, being bombarded with ads.

But it is not just about that. It is worse. The American people know that they are being purposely manipulated, fed lies. The amount of money—untraced, unaccountable, undemocratic money—is beyond comprehension.

To me, what is even more unbelievable is that it is insanely unpopular. Last year, the group Issue One conducted a poll on the 15th anniversary of the Citizens United decision. Nearly 80 percent said that unchecked spending gave rise to corruption. More than 75 percent said that the amount of money in politics was causing them to lose faith in democracy itself, while 77 percent said that, when we tackle Big Money in our politics, we make our democracy stronger. These numbers are across the political spectrum, and these numbers are borne out in survey after survey. Pew, in 2023, showed that nearly three-quarters of all Americans just want us to put limits on what can be spent.

We live in a time when there is the greatest amount of distrust in our government in modern American history. Now, I decided to run for office nearly a decade ago because I saw what Citizens United did and how the unchecked money in our politics was impacted. It was one of the first things I talked about on the campaign trail. It was one of the first things I pushed to introduce

and spoke out about on the House floor, and every year, we have carried the fight forward to reverse it.

It is important for us to remember not to feel helpless. I have often said that the opposite of democracy is apathy. And too often, we say of money in politics that this is a problem too big, that we can't solve; or that the challenges are too entrenched and that we are not going to be able to mobilize to fix it. I would just urge us, on this anniversary of Citizens United, to keep in mind that it doesn't have to be this way. We don't need to have a politics that is exasperating. We can have one that is empowering. We can have one wherein the voices of voters, not the endless bank accounts of the well-off and the well-connected, decide who represents us, and we can have a politics that restores and grows trust rather than actively degrades.

This year is the 250th anniversary of the independence of our Nation. We will be referencing that a lot in this Chamber because this is our moment to free Americans from the influence of Big Money and to give them back their voice in a democracy. Let us come together and get it done.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. BOOKER. Mr. President, I want to thank Senator MARK KELLY for bringing people to the floor to talk about that which is, unequivocally, the greatest threat to American democracy right now. It is the cancer that is metastasizing more and more and more.

Since the Citizens United decision, I have watched as to how this body has seen clearly corrupt forces beginning to overrun the common sense and the will of the people in policy. More and more are being bent to the whim and the will of the wealthiest of the wealthy in our country and the world, as well as to corporations—many of them, multinational corporations.

We are in crisis—our Nation is in crisis—as more and more Americans lose trust and lose faith in our country, in our democracy, in the people who serve—the 535 Members: the 100 Members of the Senate and the 435 Members of the House of Representatives. They feel more and more that they are in it for themselves and for the corporations and not to do the hard work of the people.

Trust is vital for a democracy to thrive, and there has been nothing more powerful in the undermining of that trust, in the years that I have been in the Senate, than what I have seen in the destructive force of money in our politics. We know that the decision that was made by a conservative majority of five Justices—three of whom are still on the Court—permitted those billionaires and corporations to pour unlimited, unchecked money into our elections, drowning out the collective voices of the people.

Let me give you an example, a sobering fact. In 2024, about 44 percent of all

of the money raised to support Donald Trump came from 10 individual donors.

Think about that for a second. Of the billions of dollars that were spent on this election for the President of the United States right now, 44 percent of that money was contributed by 10 people. This is not just a purview of any party, though; this is something that is infecting our entire system.

People ask the question rightfully: What does all that influence and money buy? Well, right now, we are seeing it. Individuals like Elon Musk and other billionaires are exercising an outsized influence on our party, threatening people in this body and other bodies to drop millions and millions of dollars against them. And to say that doesn't have an influence is wrong. Unlimited corporate cash literally buys policies that put even more money in the pockets of the wealthiest, allows them to rig the system to benefit them, while working-class Americans more and more get a raw deal.

We are seeing a virtual welfare state for the wealthiest of the wealthy in our policies that benefits and protects the wealthiest, that serves the largest corporations, that is designed to line the pockets further and further of the wealthy. It is a tax cut for corporations that we have seen in policies, while Americans and their most important issues—whether it is their healthcare, whether it is their ability to make a living—are further and further undermined.

Citizens United has created a system where Presidential pardons are pay-to-play, where environmental regulations that keep us safe and healthy are slashed, where corporate mergers are rubberstamped by Federal regulators.

For 16 years now, we have seen the slow, cancerous corruption of American democracy. We have seen how folks who pay the price get outsized influence, that a small group of billionaires and corporations wield enormous power over elections and, in turn, over the policies that all Americans have to live under. And this has fueled what is growing to be a growing discontent.

Ending Citizens United is wildly popular on both sides of the aisle. The majority of Americans want to see an end to this cancerous decision. Americans are sick and tired, and they are demanding that we act.

I believe this body should come together in a bipartisan way to end the nightmare that has been unleashed on America by Citizens United. I know from private conversations with people on both sides of the aisle that it would be a relief not to have this outsized influence of money and power on this body. It would allow us to focus in an undeterred way on the business of the people.

I am proud to cosponsor bills that would end this nightmare like Democracy for All, the amendment to overturn this misguided decision. I am proud to champion commonsense reforms like the Freedom to Vote Act

and—God—the DISCLOSE Act, which would ensure that the dark money pouring into our elections, the cancerous resources unleashed by the wealthiest of the wealthy—that at least they could not pour that money in and then hide their identity. It would shine light on what is a dark, dark process.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle but particularly my Republican colleagues to listen to the overwhelming majority of Americans who just not only want to avoid the dark, cancerous reality that Citizens United brought to us but are hoping and yearning for our democracy to get back to the ideals that we all share, that we pledge allegiance to, that could make this 250th anniversary of our country something truly to celebrate: that we are a nation free from this cancer, free from the dark money that is flooding our politics; that, indeed, we are free at last to see what can happen in America that focuses on the people and the power of the people and not just the power of the wealthiest.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic whip.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I want to thank Senator MARK KELLY for bringing us together on the floor to talk about Citizens United.

Senator KELLY has the honor of representing the State of Arizona. When I was a Member of the House of Representatives, I served with a Congressman from Arizona named Morris Udall. He was a great guy. He ran for President. He was, I guess, the source of more jokes and comedy than any politician of his day. He used to say: If you have politics in your bloodstream, only embalming fluid will replace it.

I am living proof that he was right. In 1982, I decided to run for the U.S. House of Representatives for the first time. This was after I lost three straight elections. My wife said this is my last chance. So I took on an incumbent in 1982 for the U.S. House of Representatives. He had been in that seat for 22 years. But because of the quirky law in Illinois, the Democrats got to draw the map, so I got a map against the Republican incumbent which was 40 percent new territory. I had a chance. And 1982 was a big year for Democrats. I remember it. I still remember my fear: Would I raise enough money to be a viable candidate? Nobody knew for sure.

The average cost of a congressional campaign in 1982 was \$215,000, for a campaign to run for the U.S. House. I raised and spent, as did my opponent, \$800,000. We set records—\$800,000.

If you say that today—"Would you start off and wage a campaign for the House with \$800,000?"—they would say "Well, that is just for the announcement, right? You are going to need a few more dollars if you are serious about a campaign." The number has grown dramatically and now is in the millions for candidates for the House and for the Senate.

You are looking at the last open, public sponsor of public financing of campaigns. Nobody else has tackled it since I stopped introducing it. At the time I introduced it, Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, a Republican, was my cosponsor. We had a bipartisan bill. I still believe it is the right way to go, but it doesn't have a chance.

Under the current system that has been described by my colleagues here on the floor, there is so much entrenched money that they virtually control the agenda and scare the living hell out of average individuals who don't have a fortune to spend. That is the reality of what we face.

Senator BOOKER is a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee. It is an interesting world we live in. There is a group—I won't name their names on the floor, but it would be easy to figure out who I am talking about—that admonishes me regularly, as the chairman and ranking member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, that I am just not progressive enough; I am not doing enough.

This influence group here in Washington is a dark money operation. We don't know where their money is coming from. They are the reformers, this dark money operation.

We now have, currently, a debate going on on the floor about cryptocurrency. Remember what happened in the last campaign on cryptocurrency? The industry decided that they would pick out one or two Democrats and make a point that they were in the wrong position when it came to cryptocurrency. So they spent \$40 million to defeat one of our colleagues here in the Senate, and they succeeded. That is the kind of thing that happens now: 40 million bucks. That is more than a good day raising money for most candidates, but that is the reality of what we face.

This decision that we face today—Citizens United—was mindless. To say that a business has the same rights as individuals under the Constitution is a mindless conclusion. And it is no surprise. If I am not mistaken—I will double-check—if I am not mistaken, not a single Supreme Court Justice who ruled in that case had ever stood for office, ever had a fundraiser, ever had to go through it and understand what it does to you.

I think ethical reform that is meaningful requires a scandal that is earth-shattering. I am not sure what is left by way of scandal. What is going on with corruption in this business has become almost routine. And I am sorry to say that because so many people on both sides of the aisle are good, honest people who are public servants trying to do their best. But this Citizens United decision and where we are in politics today have changed this business so much, I am not sure we can ever reclaim the kind of idealism that we all aspire to as public servants in this institution.

I thank the Senator for drawing us to the floor today. There is a lot of work

to be done, and I may not be around for some of it. But I will still remember that \$800,000 when I first ran was a record. Now it is rather routine.

Let's make sure that if you have politics in your bloodstream, it doesn't take embalming fluid to replace it. Let's replace it with the ideals that we all aspire to.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I thank Senator KELLY for bringing us down to the floor today.

It is hard to believe it has been 16 years since our politics were upended, since the floodgates were opened to corporate money in an unlimited way, in an anonymous way, coming into our elections.

Senator DURBIN, of course, has been a hero, as he mentioned spending much of his career trying to introduce legislation and pass legislation that would put citizens in charge of our elections rather than Big Money.

So let's just for a few minutes here, because I know there are others who want to speak—I just want to make maybe three points.

The first is to just give you the scope, if we haven't put this information on the record already, as to how things have changed. Senator DURBIN was doing some of this already in referencing how little elections used to cost compared to how much they cost today, but let's just talk about the full amount of money that is in politics today as compared to let's say 1976—a few years before Senator DURBIN was first running for Congress.

In 1976, total Federal election spending by candidates and committees was \$160 million. In the last election, in 2024, candidates and committees together spent \$15.9 billion. OK. Now, it is a long time between 1976 and 2024, so let's adjust that for inflation. Adjusted for inflation, it is still 100 times more money. That is stunning. That is stunning in and of itself, but here is what makes it corrupt. What makes it corrupt is that prior to the Citizens United decision, outside groups, non-candidate groups, were spending about \$144 million in elections annually. In 2024, outside groups spent \$4.2 billion.

When Senator DURBIN was first running, he was raising money from individuals, folks who were spending \$25, \$100, maybe a couple hundred dollars on campaign contributions. Individuals today make up just 16 percent of total spending in elections—16 percent. Eighty-four percent of all the spending in elections today is not done by citizens; 84 percent of spending is by corporations and organizations. Most of that money—maybe not most. Much of that money is anonymous; you have no idea where it comes from.

So let me tell you what the impact of that is. The impact of that is corruption. Let's just call it what it is. When a handful of billionaires and corporations have that much influence on our

elections, an unaccountable influence—you have no idea who is spending all of that money, who is throwing these ads on TV that are being produced by PACs with innocuous sounding names like Save Our Future, Build Our Future, This Is Our Future—the impact of that is just—it is corrupt. It is corrupt.

There is a group that is being formed right now called Leading the Future—another one of these innocuous sounding PACs. It is promising to spend \$100 million in the election this fall, and it is being funded by a group of AI companies—companies that are trying to get the Congress to pass legislation to essentially give these AI companies a free ride—no protection from deepfakes, no protection from the poison they are feeding our children. They want free rein, so they are putting up \$100 million in this next election.

I just did the math, sitting at my desk, quickly. The average individual contribution today is about \$25. That is a lot of money for some people, to give \$25 to an election. If every single resident of my State—every single resident—gave \$25, that wouldn't equal the \$100 million commitment that one super PAC has made to this next election. That is stunning. That shows you how much power a handful of these companies have.

The only way that this group Leading Our Future can put \$100 million into this next election to try to stop Congress from regulating artificial intelligence is because of the Citizens United decision, because that decision allows those companies that are swimming in money right now to be able to write an unlimited check into this next election.

So you can understand why people feel powerless today, why people feel like this whole system is rigged because even if they give \$25, it just doesn't make a difference when a handful of companies can, with the snap of their fingers, muster \$100 million to try to change the impact of an election on public policy.

The last point I want to make is this: This fight that we are having now in which only Democrats care about changing our campaign finance laws, in which Republicans almost to a person have no interest in trying to decrease the influence of corporations and billionaires in our elections, it is ahistorical. In fact, this has not historically been a particularly partisan issue except for the last 25 years.

There is a giant, cult-like poster of Donald Trump on the Department of Labor that I drive by every day in and out of the Capitol. It is super creepy, the idea that we have Mao- and Stalin-like banners of the President of the United States surrounding the U.S. Capitol. But next to the banner of Donald Trump on the Department of Labor building is a banner depicting the image of Teddy Roosevelt. I guess it is an attempt by the President to draw an equivalency between himself and Teddy Roosevelt. That is a pretty—that is a stretch.

But Teddy Roosevelt was a Republican, a Republican who in the wake of a pretty minor scandal, in 1904, when a couple of companies sent secret checks to his campaign and to other Republican campaigns, came to Congress and said: We have got to ban corporate money from elections.

He had trouble getting Republicans to do it at first. So he reached out across the aisle and worked with a particularly vile Democrat, a guy by the name of Benjamin "Pitchfork" Tillman—just a bad, bad guy. Actually, our rule XIX, which we use against each other occasionally to try to settle the tone of debate, it is in our rules because of Benjamin "Pitchfork" Tillman.

Anyway, Roosevelt—a Republican—and Tillman—a Democrat—got together and said: Let's ban corporations from being able to influence our elections. That is the Tillman Act that was the law of the land in practice until the Citizens United decision. For 100 years until that decision, Republicans and Democrats actually worked together pretty well to say: You know what, the people should be in charge, not corporations. That wasn't a partisan idea. It is now, unfortunately.

I am grateful to Senator KELLY for bringing us down to the floor to talk about the way our citizens feel like they don't have power, the way that the Citizens United decision has left our voters feeling like the game is rigged. But it is kind of sad that it is only Democrats down here talking about the impact that that decision has had on the influence of corporations and billionaires in our politics. For a long time, Republicans cared about trying to make sure that our democracy was fair. That is not the case any longer.

I thank Senator KELLY for allowing us to come down and have this discussion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

WAR POWERS RESOLUTION

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, we are here on the floor of the Senate today to discuss the War Powers Resolution, to discuss the recent war activities in Venezuela, and yet there still is a debate. Some say there is not a war; some say there is a war; some say we won't know for a while if there is a war or isn't a war.

Last year, we had this debate. The junior Senator from Texas came forward and presented a War Powers Resolution for Gaza. He said that President Biden's decision to send U.S. troops in to build a beachhead, to build a pier, was sending them into a war zone.

Interestingly, every Republican Senator at that time voted against a point of order, and the point of order said no hostilities existed. The point of order at the time said Gaza is not a war. And every Republican voted against that point of order because every Republican considered that Gaza was a war zone and that the War Powers Resolution applied.

Fast forward to today, the proposition that the majority of Republicans will put forward is a point of order saying there isn't a war in Venezuela. So they all believed that there was a war in Gaza, but they all now believe that there is not a war in Venezuela.

Now, there are arguments, I think, actually for both being war. In Gaza, the troops that were building the beachhead were fired on multiple times, so I think U.S. troops under fire sounds a bit like you are putting them into a war.

Now, we have a situation in Venezuela where hundreds of troops were sent in—dozens and dozens—and pilots and planes were sent in. You bombed a nation's capital. You had extraordinary rendition of the nation's President, and now, we have a blockade involving hundreds of ships and thousands of sailors, but that is not a war.

It is somewhat boggling to the mind that almost every Republican Senator believed there was a war when a few soldiers were shot at in Gaza trying to build a pier. I agreed with them. I think that was putting U.S. troops into war.

But now every Republican—not every Republican—virtually all Republican Senators who believed that it was a war in Gaza now believe it is not a war in Venezuela.

Now, some of them on the quiet will tell you: Well, it was a war, but it is all over. It is all done. Yeah. We are not going to quibble. We really weren't arresting somebody. It wasn't a drug arrest. It was a war. It is a mini-war. But it is all over, so the War Powers Resolution doesn't apply because the war is over.

And yet, we still have an entire military blockade of a country, and that is not a war. This is a real question.

So we have been given a legal opinion by the current administration, and we had one of their assistant attorneys general come and explain to us why this is not a war. You have to realize this is an important part of the debate because, if it is a drug bust, it is not a war. So they told us this is really just a drug bust. We had to bomb the entire capital. We had to remove all their air defenses. We have an armada of 20,000 ships and hundreds of airplanes flown from all over the world, but it really was just a drug arrest; it really isn't a war.

But this young man came in to us, and he explained to us that we probably don't know yet whether it is a war. The way we will know it is a war is by the scope, the extent, and the duration, including how many people die in the war.

So the problem we have, though, is the Constitution gives us the power to initiate war, to declare war. But if we don't know if it is a war until after all the people die and we add up how many people died and they call it a constitutional war because a lot of people died, wouldn't it then be a little bit late to vote on initiating a war?

See, this is an enormous debate. This is an important debate, and this should not be sluffed over as, Oh, no big deal. The war is already over.

Well, we actually don't even know if the war is already over. We are under a blockade. The current administration has said they will send troops back in if they need to. They said they will send troops into other countries if they need to. The blockade is said to be, Oh, we are going to control the ships, and we are going to sell the oil, and we are going to run. We are in charge. It is our oil. We are going to be in charge of Venezuela.

But that sounds to me like a military blockade, a long-term military blockade, and I don't know how we argue that that is not war. But the position of the administration and probably the position of other Presidential administrations—because this isn't really and shouldn't be Republican versus Democrat—this should be legislative prerogative versus Presidential prerogative, and it should be about the Constitution.

The Constitution specifically, thoughtfully, vested the power of initiating war and declaring war to Congress. They talked about it. They talked about it in the Constitutional Convention. They wrote about it in the Federalist Papers, and from Hamilton to Jefferson, the spectrum of our Founding Fathers concluded they didn't want the President to have this power. They said the initiation—the declaration of war shall be vested by Congress in the legislature.

So what we have is an elaborate song and dance. They know the declaration of war resides here. They know initiation of war—so they argue first that it is not war; it is a drug bust. But then they say: Well, internationally, people say it probably is a war, so in case you think it is a war, we are going to tell you that it is not really a war because we won't know if it is a war until it is over. We will tell you more about it. We will know when the war is over whether it actually was a war and whether we should have voted to initiate war when the war is over depending on how many people die.

And then they say: Well, we are going to look at the scope, extent, and duration of the war, but since we don't know what that is, we are going to guess based on what the policymakers say. And they say to us now we are not going back in, so we don't have to vote on whether or not we are going to war with Venezuela.

This, to me, is an absurdity; it is logic that runs in circles, and it doesn't get us any closer to where we need to be. The reason the Founding Fathers gave this power to the legislature is because they wanted to make war less frequent, they wanted to make war hard to initiate, they wanted to see war more as a defensive notion, not as an offensive enterprise.

During the debate over whether Gaza was a war, the resolution was intro-

duced by the junior Senator from Texas, and virtually every Republican voted for it. Interestingly, Marco Rubio voted for it. The Secretary of State actually voted to say that the war in Gaza where troops were being shot at that were building a pier was a war. But now, things seem to have reversed, and all those who thought Gaza was a war where there were some shots being fired at the people trying to build a pier—which by many people's interpretation would be a lot less than an entire invasion of a capital and removal of a President and a blockade of an entire country—every Republican in this body, including the current Secretary of State, voted that Gaza was a war.

In making the arguments that Gaza was a war, the junior Senator from Texas expressed the reality that the Senate had abdicated its constitutional responsibility. So at that time, the junior Senator from Texas argued that Gaza was a war. He said:

Over recent decades, we have seen the Senate hand away much of our responsibility on foreign policy and national security to the Executives. That is contrary to the design of our Constitution, and it is frankly harmful to the Senate and harmful to this country.

I couldn't agree more, but I don't understand how it was harmful when we were talking about Gaza and it is no longer harmful when we are talking about arguably a much greater military incursion into a country. It seems as if—and I know this would be shocking to people—that there is some partisanship here, that there is a different definition of war under Democrats than there is under Republicans.

My colleague from Texas went on to highlight the flagrant hypocrisy of both parties, saying on the Senate floor:

[Now], far too often, the Senate has stepped out of our historic role in foreign policy and [has] said: Whatever the President wants, we, the Senate, aren't going to say anything about it.

When there is a Republican President, Democrats suddenly discover their voice and say: Hey, the Senate ought to say something.

But when it is a Democrat President, it seems no matter how incoherent and disastrous the foreign policy from the Democrat President, [the] Democrat Senators don't want the Senate to exercise its authority.

I would argue today is evidence that both sides are guilty of this. I would argue that if Gaza was a war, that bombing of the Venezuelan capital and removal of the President and the blockade of an entire country might qualify as a war.

If a few soldiers shooting at our soldiers who are trying to build a temporary pier or a temporary port in Gaza is war—which every Republican in the body voted for—certainly they must think the invasion of a capital is a war, that removing a President is war, or that blockade of a country.

So even though the first incursion, the first invasion, may well be over, is the blockade of a country not a war? Are we not at war when we have a military blockade of a country?

The American people are sick and tired of their elected officials disregarding the Constitution when their party is in power and then becoming ardent defenders of the Constitution when the opposing party is in power. Each of us took an oath to the Constitution to defend it that applies at all times, not just when it is politically convenient.

Congress maintains a constitutional duty to debate matters of war. Playing politics when the lives of our brave servicemembers are on the line and our country is at risk of being entangled in yet another foreign conflict is an inexcusable dereliction of duty.

At this point, I think we need to have a fulsome debate—a debate in the country, a debate in the Senate—over what war is. But I think anyone who accepts the ludicrous notion that they will tell you what war is after the war is over should not be treated seriously.

How can we do our duty? How can we do our duty to initiate and declare war if we don't know what war is until it is over?

If after the war we can count the casualties, and there are a significant amount of casualties, or the incursion took a significant amount of time, then there is war. Or some will say: Well, we can just defund the war. You know what, it has never happened.

Find me the Senator or Congressman who wants to vote against money for our troops who are being shot at. It is very difficult to stop funding a war once we start because a nation's patriotism rises up naturally.

The time to start a war is before it gets started. But if they are telling you they define war by how many casualties there are, you have got to wait until the war is over to determine whether it was a war, to determine whether we should initiate the war. This is an absurdity.

Both parties, frankly, have been guilty of hypocrisy on this, but the order today that we will be voting on is whether or not the point of order says that this is not a war.

Well, invasion of another country, blockading of a country, and removing another country's leader, to my mind, clearly is war, and I will vote against this point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President and my colleagues, last week, the Senate agreed to discharge our bipartisan War Powers Resolution from the Foreign Relations Committee so that we could finally, after months, debate military action against Venezuela and Venezuelans, on the floor of the Senate, and not just allow the administration to wage combat on its own with no information shared except in classified settings.

I thank my colleagues, two of whom are here on the floor today, who voted for this resolution. They did not vote to rebuke a President, although, for some reason, he has chosen to see it

that way. Instead, they voted to uphold a basic constitutional principle that we should not be waging offensive hostilities without a debate and vote in Congress.

As I described last week, the reason for that principle is clear: Don't send our sons and daughters into military hostilities without the debate and vote in Congress that would put the thumbprint of the Nation's leadership on the validity of the mission.

I believed that today we were going to have a debate about the War Powers Resolution, possibly consider amendments to it, and then hold a vote on final passage. But I have now learned that some want to foreclose the possibility of a debate and allow the President to carry out this unauthorized campaign with no public debate and no vote. And they are apparently preparing a parliamentary move to deprive our resolution of the privileged status given it under the War Powers Resolution and, thus, shut debate down.

First, an effort to declare this resolution not privileged—apparently, by arguing that the campaign in and against Venezuelans is not hostilities—is something that the House has actually been doing, but the Senate should not emulate.

Some of you remember that the Senate has passed a number of resolutions against President Trump's unilateral tariff taxes that are privileged. They are also privileged—or they used to be—in the House, but the House was so afraid to even have a debate or vote about this matter that they used a procedural parliamentary trick to turn off the privilege. I don't think that is worthy of emulation by the “greatest deliberative body” in the world. We shouldn't be afraid to debate or discuss anything, especially matters of war and peace.

Second, an argument that the Venezuelan campaign is not “imminent hostilities” within the meaning of the War Powers Resolution is a violation of every reasonable meaning of that term.

Let's begin with the boat campaign against boats with Venezuelans on it, starting in mid-September, that has now killed more than a hundred designated combatants; the amassing of U.S. military assets, what the President calls an armada in and around Venezuela; the President's authorization of covert action in Venezuela; the U.S. military's use in the interdiction of oil from Venezuela; the attack, over two weekends ago, to seize the Venezuelan President, President Maduro, and his wife, where more than a hundred combatants were killed, where U.S. troops were injured; and now ongoing control facilitated by the U.S. military.

The United States is determining who can govern Venezuela. We have tapped the Vice President of Venezuela and determined that she is somebody who should be the leader, rather than the opposition who won an overwhelming election, just a year ago.

We have said we can determine when Venezuela will finally be entitled to have its own election, saying that they are not going to be ready for that for some long period of time.

We are seizing the nation's primary economic asset, its oil. We are deciding how the oil revenues—every penny of the oil revenues—of this nation should be spent, and President Trump is even saying that he gets to determine which U.S. companies can even invest in the Venezuelan oil economy.

And it is all being done with the active participation of the U.S. military. The U.S. military assets in place around Venezuela are, as President Trump said, an armada, 16,000 U.S. personnel. This is open source reporting as of 2 days ago, arrayed around Venezuela:

The USS *Gerald R. Ford* Carrier Strike Group; Carrier Air Wing 9, the USS *Winston Churchill*, the USS *Bainbridge*, and the USS *Mahan*.

The Iwo Jima Amphibious Readiness Group, which includes: the USS *Fort Lauderdale*, the USS *San Antonio*, and the 22nd Marine Expeditionary Unit.

The USS *Thomas Hudner* (DDG-116), the USS *Stockdale* (DDG-106), the USS *Lake Erie* (CG-70), the USS *Gettysburg* (CG-64), the USS *Wichita* (LCS-13), the USNS *Waters*, the USNS *Joshua Humphreys*, and the USNS *Kanawha*.

And that is in addition to air assets that are arrayed all around the region that have been used and are likely to be used in the future.

Everything that is being done to control Venezuela, its politics, and its economy are being facilitated by the U.S. military, but it is more than assets in place. Operation Southern Spear, the boat strikes of Venezuelan boats in international waters, is still being carried out by the U.S. military. The U.S. military is engaged in a naval blockade of Venezuela, transit out and transit in. Would we think that was an act of war if Russia was blockading the United States and not allowing commerce to come into or out of our ports?

The U.S. military is engaged in active interdiction of Venezuelan oil in the Pacific and the Caribbean and elsewhere in the world, and the United States is threatening future military action.

President Trump said about Vice President Rodriguez, if she didn't act well, she would have a fate worse than President Maduro. President Trump was going to do a second invasion, last Friday, that he called off after our vote Thursday afternoon—threats of future invasion.

If this is not “imminent hostilities” with the death now of more than 200 combatants, with U.S. troops injured, with an armada arrayed around, a naval interdiction of oil, and a blockade of this country's economy, it would violate every reasonable meaning of this term, and to pretend otherwise would weaken the respect that this institution should aspire to.

Finally, to my colleagues, there has been some recent correspondence be-

tween the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Risch of Idaho, and the Secretary of State, Marco Rubio, that basically underlines my points.

Some Senate colleagues wanted to use this procedural maneuver today, and they felt that it would help if they could have a clear definition or description from the administration that the military operation is over.

And so, I have the letter here that Senator Risch wrote to the President of the United States yesterday, and he asked two simple questions: First, “provide Congress with an official correspondence confirming that Operation Absolute Resolve has ended”—first request—and second, specify “that U.S. military personnel are no longer involved in hostilities in Venezuela.”

Two simple questions. I don't know that those questions would have been sufficient for me, but, apparently, Senator Risch thought if he could get “yes” answers to both of those questions, it would be sufficient for him.

Secretary Rubio sent a response today and would not answer yes to either of the questions. The letter from Senator Secretary, dated earlier today, January 14, very explicitly does not say that Operation Absolute Resolve is over. He was asked to say that it ended; he would not say that it has ended.

How could it be ended when the President is still threatening other sanctioned and indicted Venezuelan officials with a fate worse than Maduro's if they don't meet the U.S. standards?

So in this letter which my colleagues sought to justify this parliamentary maneuver that is coming up, Secretary Rubio would not specify that Operation Absolute Resolve has ended.

Well, how about the second question: Please specify “that U.S. military personnel are no longer involved in hostilities in Venezuela.”

Secretary Rubio would not say that either. “There are currently no U.S. Armed Forces in Venezuela.” He didn't say U.S. forces aren't involved in hostilities in or against Venezuelans because he couldn't say that with the interdiction, with the blockade, with the boat strikes.

And so even the effort of my colleagues to try to find a parliamentary escape hatch—oh, there is no hostilities—and softball set of two questions to the Secretary of State to justify their position produced a response where he would not agree that the operation is over—the military operation—and he would not agree that the United States is now not in hostilities in or against Venezuela.

This is the third vote we have had on Venezuela in the last 3 months. Only now—only now—does the administration and its supporters make the claim that there are no hostilities. They didn't make that claim in the first 2 months, as the armada was amassing, as we were killing people in open

waters, as we were committing to covert action, as we were preparing and practicing for an invasion.

They knew that it was hostilities, and that is why they didn't challenge it. But only now, on the third vote, are they challenging whether this is or is not hostilities, and they are doing so to avoid public debate. That is the reason they are doing this.

If this cause and if this legal basis were so righteous and so lawful, the administration and its supporters would not be so afraid to have this debate before the public and the U.S. Senate.

For that reason, I urge my colleagues to avoid a parliamentary gag rule on discussion of this military operation and support the bipartisan War Powers Resolution.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MORENO). The Senator from California. Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. President, this year our Nation will celebrate its 250th birthday—250 years in which our country has built on the foundation that is our Constitution.

The Framers could not conceive exactly what the future would bring, but they did anticipate a great deal, in significant part because they could count on some of the immutable characteristics of human nature, of institutions, of communities—like the attraction of the accumulation of power—and how, unless that gravitational force is counterbalanced, one institution or one man can come to dominate the life of a country.

One power in particular concerned our Founders, and that was the power to make war. They had seen and been the victims of a monarch who used the power of war against them. So they made the radical decision—so contrary to all the precedent at the time—not to invest such a vital attribute of state sovereignty in the Executive but to grant the power to declare war to Congress.

In April 1798, a future President, James Madison, wrote to another future President, Thomas Jefferson, underscoring the danger and the decision. He said:

The constitution supposes, what the History of all Governments demonstrates, is that the Executive is the branch of power most interested in war and most prone to it. . . . It has accordingly with studied care, vested the question of war in the Legislature.

“[M]ost prone to it”—words written more than 200 years ago and so fitting for today, when in but his first year in office, the President used military power in Iran, Nigeria, Syria, Yemen, and most significantly, in Venezuela.

After months of escalating military action against boats in the Southern Caribbean, after amassing a massive military armada on the doorstep of a foreign nation, the administration dispatched American servicemembers to invade and arrest the corrupt leader of Venezuela, Nicolas Maduro—military action that we were repeatedly told

would never come to pass, by a President who promised to avoid starting new foreign wars, engaging in nation building, or conducting regime change operations.

This operation was not about narcotics, nor was it about democracy, nor was it about oil. The military occupation in Venezuela captured the country's corrupt dictator but has left the corrupt drug-running regime in place instead of turning over the reins of governance to that country's legitimately elected leadership of Maria Corina Machado and Edmundo Gonzalez. And now our President has committed to running Venezuela for years in order to exploit its oil resources.

Today, we have the opportunity to exercise the power bestowed on us by our Framers to authorize the use of force—or decline to do so—but to reassert some constraint on an Executive grown too fond of the use of military power.

We took the first step last week when a bipartisan majority of this body voted to set before the Senate a War Powers Resolution on Venezuela. That was a strong bipartisan signal that this Chamber was unwilling to let the war powers of this body atrophy to the point where they are no more substantial than air.

Now we are on the precipice of that debate—whether we should again risk the lives of our servicemembers to procure access to another nation's oil—and the American people should see us weighing that cost.

The President has threatened the possibility of additional strikes in Venezuela if Venezuela does not “behave.” And by “behave,” I think we have to acknowledge that the behavior the President expects is for that country to share access to its oil wealth with American oil companies. Many of those companies are dubious about investing in Venezuela. Some believe it would take years or more than a decade to make that profitable.

Whether it makes good business sense to them is their decision, but whether we use the military might of the United States of America to safeguard their investment is our decision, and I say it is not worth risking the lives of our troops.

There are some deeply important questions as to the use of American military power that are implicated in this debate—questions that deserve answers.

Will we see years of American gunships parked off of Venezuela as part of some new, amorphous “Donroe Doctrine”? How do we expect to run another country of more than 20 million people? Will U.S. forces be used to protect oil infrastructure in Venezuela? Will our President continue to stand by the illegitimate regime that Maduro's capture has left in place or will we support the outcome of the last election in which Maduro's opposition was triumphant? Are we better off spending our Nation's time and taxes

on Venezuela or should we spend them at home to bring down costs and address the affordability crisis?

Our servicemembers and their families deserve answers to these questions before we ask any servicemember to put their life on the line. Let us make sure they get those answers. Let us have this debate. Let us move beyond a parliamentary point of order designed to hide from the American people the cost of our military involvement in Venezuela, the continuing cost of it. Let's have the fulsome debate that deserves because at the center of this debate is a question of whether we want to risk our servicemembers' lives in order to secure the oil resources of another country.

I do not believe it is worth doing so, but let those who believe that it is worth the risk and the danger to our servicemembers and their families—let them come to the Senate floor and make that argument. Let us have this debate. Let us not hide behind some parliamentary maneuver to even avoid a conversation here.

There hasn't been a single hearing in committee, an open hearing, on this subject, not a fulsome debate over the use of our military power. Let us do so now.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, the need for this resolution is simple. It is clear. The American people do not support another forever war with Venezuela. The American people don't want Donald Trump sending our troops into harm's way without so much as a debate in Congress.

Today, the Senate has a chance to move forward on asserting Congress's constitutional authority on matters of war and peace. We can tell Donald Trump: Enough with foreign adventures. It is time to focus on lowering costs here at home. That is what the American people want.

This resolution is necessary right now because Donald Trump has made clear that what happened in Venezuela is not a one-and-done operation—not at all.

Last week, the New York Times asked him: Are we going to be there a month? 6 months? a year?

Do you know what his answer was? Donald Trump said:

I would say much longer.

He said: We want to give money to Venezuela.

Here we are. People don't have enough money for healthcare, for housing, for so many other things, and we want to give money to Venezuela? How is that “America first?”

Trump threatened further military action if the current government doesn't cooperate with the United States. The administration is trying to concoct an argument that we are not engaged in hostilities, but that is absurd. You don't have to be a great expert on military affairs to know that

we are heavily engaged. Donald Trump says we are not engaged in hostilities? Tell that to the 16,000 U.S. servicemembers currently deployed in the Caribbean. Tell that to our servicemembers on the Ford Carrier Strike Group. Look at the Marine Expeditionary Unit operating in the region.

Donald Trump is turning the Caribbean into a dangerous powder keg, and Congress must rein him in before one mistake ignites a larger, more unstable conflict.

So the Senate needs to exert its constitutional role when it comes to the use of military force.

I know that there are Senate Republicans acting in good faith who are worried about Venezuela getting out of hand. I urge them to reject this point of order, to provide a necessary backstop, a necessary check, a necessary guardrail on Executive power. It is the right thing to do for the American people. That means no more forever wars, no more military escapades without congressional authorization, no more tens of billions to prop up foreign regimes while American families struggle right here at home.

I want to thank Senator KAINE, I want to thank Senator SCHIFF, and I want to thank Senator PAUL for joining with me in this very necessary resolution. Of course, I thank our great ranking member of the Armed Services Committee for his good work as well.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, last week, this body advanced a War Powers Resolution to rein in President Trump's unauthorized military actions in Venezuela. This week, we will vote on final passage. I urge my colleagues to support it.

It is important to recall how we arrived here. What happened on January 3—the military raid in Caracas, the capture of Nicolas Maduro, and the President's declaration that the United States will “run” Venezuela and seize its oil—was not an isolated incident; it was a culmination of a monthslong campaign built on dubious legal arguments, institutional failures, and Congress' willful abdication of our constitutional duties.

For months, my colleagues and I warned that President Trump's military campaign against the alleged drug boats was strategically incoherent and legally questionable. We warned that the massive military buildup was not about narcotics trafficking. We warned that this campaign was always directed at military action against Venezuela.

At every turn, this body had the opportunity to exercise oversight and demand accountability, and at every turn, we failed to do so. Now we must correct that failure.

President Trump began laying the foundation for this operation—all the operations in Venezuela—the moment he was sworn in. On his first day in office, he designated multiple drug car-

tels as terrorist organizations. Shortly thereafter, he ended temporary protected status for some 350,000 Venezuelan migrants and authorized holding some at the naval station at Guantanamo before deportation.

On March 15, the President invoked the Alien Enemies Act—a wartime authority that had not been used since World War II—and declared that Tren de Aragua, or TdA, was a cartel plotting to invade and actively invading the United States as an “invading force.” He did this despite a National Intelligence Council assessment in April of 2025 that concluded the Venezuelan Government was not directing an invasion of the United States by TdA.

It would not be the last time President Trump disregarded the law and the facts to achieve his policy goals.

Also, by last summer, it was clear that, in addition to Secretary Hegseth, Deputy Chief of Staff Stephen Miller and Secretary of State Marco Rubio were engaged in planning these various proposed operations, and their personal agendas converged. Their goal was ultimately to destabilize and depose Maduro and secure access to Venezuelan's oil reserves.

Over the summer and fall, the Department of Defense flowed massive military assets into the Caribbean: the Iwo Jima Amphibious Ready Group, the 22nd Marine Expeditionary Unit, attack submarines, P-8 Poseidon aircraft, Aegis destroyers, F-35 fighter jets, and eventually the USS *Gerald R. Ford* Carrier Strike Group. The administration never explained why this buildup was necessary other than vague references to drug interdiction. It was clear then and it is perfectly clear now that they were preparing for an attack on Venezuela.

By late summer, President Trump had signed a secret directive ordering the Pentagon to conduct maritime strikes on drug boats. Secretary Hegseth then signed an execute order, or EXORD, directing lethal military strikes against alleged drug boats. He has refused to submit that EXORD to Congress despite legal requirements for him to do so. By not following a statutory requirement to submit these EXORDs to Congress, Secretary Hegseth and the President are breaking the law.

On September 2, the U.S. military carried out its first strike, killing 11 individuals on an alleged drug boat. Additional strikes continued throughout the fall and winter, and to date, the U.S. military has conducted 35 known strikes, killing at least 120 people.

President Trump tries to justify these lethal attacks by creating a new term—“designated terrorist organization”—a term that does not exist in U.S. law or anywhere else, so far as we have been able to determine. What does exist in law—authorized by Congress—is the “foreign terrorist organization” designation, which authorizes legal and

economic sanctions. In other words, designating a cartel as a foreign terrorist organization limits that group's financial, property, and travel interests. It does not authorize lethal military action. We have searched high and low for a designation authorized by Congress of a group that would automatically allow lethal action, and we have not found it. Congress is still waiting for the President to publicly release the legal opinion underlying these legal actions preceding the recent operation in Venezuela, Operation Absolute Resolve. They have not done so yet, although they have released the latest legal opinion.

Even more troubling is that, in the process of conducting these strikes on the alleged drug boats, the JAGs—the judge advocates general—who had to opine on the legality, did not have access to this controlling legal opinion by the Department of Justice. They didn't get access to it until November, which was long after many of these strikes took place.

The legal foundation for this campaign and the operations that President Trump engaged in became extraordinarily tenuous during the September 2 strike. According to numerous public reports, after the initial attack, two survivors were left floating on the wreckage of their boat, miles from land. The United States had complete control of the skies and waters for miles around. Yet, after monitoring these survivors on video for the better part of an hour or at least 40-some-odd minutes, the order was given to fire lethal rounds at these survivors.

Even if one accepts the President's determination that we are in an armed conflict with cartels, the Geneva Conventions still apply. Article 12 of the second Geneva Convention defines “shipwrecked” persons as those “in peril at sea or in other waters from any cause.”

The U.S. Navy's “Commander's Handbook on the Law of Naval Operations” makes clear that “following each naval engagement at sea, belligerents are obligated to take all possible measures to search for and rescue the shipwrecked.”

The Department of Defense's “Law of War Manual” states that members of the Armed Forces must refuse to comply with clearly illegal orders, including law of war violations. It even provides a definition and an example to avoid confusion:

For example, orders to fire upon the shipwrecked would be clearly illegal.

That is our law. That is the manual of the Department of Defense.

The administration has released a video of all of these attacks except this one, and I think it would be helpful to the public—to all of us—to make that video available.

As we all know, on January 3, this campaign reached a climax. U.S. forces conducted airstrikes to neutralize anti-aircraft systems, carried out cyber operations to shut down power in Caracas, and executed a helicopter assault

on the Presidential compound to seize Maduro and his wife. The tactical success of this mission is a testament to their capabilities and also to the incredible courage and quality of the men and women of our Armed Forces.

However, military skill is not the same as strategic wisdom. Executing a successful raid does not constitute a plan for governing a nation. Indeed, alleviating the plight and misery of the Venezuelan people appears nowhere in the administration's stated plans for the future of Venezuela.

Instead, President Trump announced that the U.S. was "going to run the country" and seize control of Venezuelan oil production. He stated that "we are ready to stage a second and much larger attack if we need to." So the possibility of hostilities certainly still exists in the President's mind, and he expects to be involved in Venezuela for years to come. This is not really a plan; it is an aspiration. Even the experts in the oil industry suggest that it is not one that is feasible at this moment.

Under international law, the raid on January 3 violates article 2(4) of the United Nations Charter, which prohibits the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. The United States is bound by treaty to follow the U.N. Charter. The Constitution makes treaties part of the "supreme law of the land," and the President is bound by his oath to ensure the laws are faithfully executed.

The administration, however, seems to have determined that it can ignore the supreme law of the land because it claims it was simply enforcing the law. That is wrong and cynical, and we are in a situation where the President continues to assert that we can use hostilities at any time. In fact, on January 9, he said, "We are not afraid of boots on the ground."

Let me, for a moment, point out another great hypocrisy that has arisen in this situation. This all began as a way to prevent drugs from reaching this country and affecting families throughout this country. The President was standing up and down, spouting about how he has gotten rid of fentanyl. Of course, fentanyl does not come out of this area of the world.

But this is one of the interesting things that happened just last night: President Trump canceled \$2 billion in grants for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. These were grants intended to fund overdose prevention work in communities, to provide lifesaving reversal drugs, and to fund treatment for people with opioid addiction. These are the very programs that put people on a path toward long-term recovery to avoid deaths through drugs. The Trump administration is prepared to commit billions of dollars to attack Venezuela but will take it from those people who are suffering from drug addiction in the United States.

It is our duty to ensure that the United States engages in armed conflict only after having the approval of Congress. This body has had every opportunity up until now to demand accountability, and too many of us have refused. The President has flouted the law, and we have failed in our duty to correct it. So we must, I think, vote for this resolution. It is our responsibility. It is the oath we took, and it is the oath, tonight, that we must follow.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, I rise today to raise a point of order on the War Powers Resolution before the Senate, which I reserve the right to do at the close of my remarks and after Senator KAINE moves the matter forward.

I understand many of the sentiments people have about war powers and the balance between Congress and the President. There is truly clear tension between the branches and the Constitution on this matter, and, of course, that has reared its head many, many times during the existence of our country.

Putting U.S. troops in hostility is an incredibly serious matter. These are American lives on the line, and we should not expose them to danger unless there are vital national interests, and, of course, we should not ask them to engage in endless wars.

We are not debating those issues here today. What we are debating is trying to stop something that is not happening. Let me say that again. The objective of this resolution is to stop something that is not happening.

The resolution is relatively short—three pages long. It is full of the usual whereases, wherefores, et cetera, et cetera. But this is the operative language. It is very clear:

Congress hereby directs the President to terminate—

terminate—

the use of the U.S. Armed Forces for hostilities within or against Venezuela.

That is what we are voting on today. We are attempting to direct the President to terminate the use of the U.S. Armed Forces for hostilities within or against Venezuela. Only Congress can dream this up.

Now, I know there are a lot of people who think this is a very powerful institution, and it is, indeed, but even this institution cannot stop something that isn't happening, and that is exactly what the resolution directs the President to do.

Currently, there are no U.S. forces engaged in hostilities in Venezuela. The President did authorize actions that were limited in scope, short in duration, and done to protect U.S. interests and citizens. The operation only saw 200 troops, and they were inside Venezuela, on Venezuela's soil, for less than 2 hours. Those troops engaged with some unfortunate Cuban guards, who are no longer with us, for 27 minutes. That is what this was made up of.

It was incredibly brief, targeted, and very successful.

The War Powers Act requires a President to submit a report to Congress within 48 hours of "introducing U.S. forces into hostilities." The President did that. If U.S. troops stay in hostilities, the President is required to submit reports to Congress "periodically," is the word used. Sadly, the War Powers Act never required the President to submit a report to Congress when hostilities ended. It should have been in the bill; it wasn't.

For this reason, I sent a letter to the President asking him to confirm that there are no U.S. forces engaged in hostilities in Venezuela. Now, I knew that. You all knew that. You were all in the briefing when we got it. However, since this was raised and people were trying to stop something that isn't happening, I asked the President of the United States to confirm that it is not happening. Obviously, they responded—the administration responded and said clearly that there are no hostilities and no troops in Venezuela.

I sent a letter to the President, and the response confirmed that the operation has ended, that it is over, that there are no troops there, that there is nothing to terminate.

There are no U.S. forces in hostilities.

Now, I know some of my colleagues will argue that a vote for this resolution is a prospective statement about limiting future action in Venezuela. That is not what it says. They argue we still have ships in the Caribbean. Clearly, the President is ready to invade again, they say. But, again, that is not what the resolution says. It says cease the hostilities that are going on. No language in this resolution addresses future action, and, indeed, the War Powers Act doesn't allow that unless there are ongoing hostilities.

As we have seen in the days since the operation, the administration is enforcing U.S. sanctions and seizing vessels that are violating them. Many of those sanctions were created by the laws passed by Senators voting here today, and the War Powers Act has no binding authority to constrain the President's Commander in Chief powers before U.S. forces are put into hostilities. Nothing in the act does that, nor does the Constitution allow it.

If the President was to deploy U.S. forces again, the administration has committed they would require, as is required by law, to send a new report under the law, and Congress could then act. That is the law.

Let me be clear. No President, Republican or Democrat, will ever consider a prospective War Powers Resolution vote as binding on the President's constitutional article II powers as Commander in Chief, and they shouldn't. Having 535 "Commanders in Chief" is a really, really bad idea, and our Founders knew that.

President Trump is laser-focused on protecting American interests while

also avoiding costly and life-threatening conflicts. The recent actions in Venezuela were limited in scope, short in duration, and done to protect U.S. interests and citizens. What President Trump has done in Venezuela is the definition of the President's article II constitutional authorities as Commander in Chief.

Similarly, President George H.W. Bush authorized limited military operations to arrest and bring Panama's Manuel Noriega to the United States to stand trial for drug-related charges. Interestingly, that lasted 2 weeks, and there were thousands of troops involved—not done in a very short period of time with only a handful of troops—and the Democrats applauded President Bush for his action.

For years, my Democratic colleagues have called for Maduro's removal. You heard me the other day read statements that my Democratic colleagues have made. But when President Trump actually made that happen, now they say: How dare he do this. This is TDS, Trump derangement syndrome, at its obvious worst.

I firmly believe the operation in Venezuela was a good thing. I understand that some of my colleagues disagree with me, but that does not give this body the right to block the Commander in Chief's article II authority and defy every law of gravity and try to stop something that isn't happening.

I yield the floor to my friend from Virginia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, in a moment, I will make the motion that my colleague from Idaho mentioned, the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 298, but I do want to just address the points that he made very briefly.

My colleague from Idaho had said there is no current use of U.S. hostilities in Venezuela, and he has also said that the military operation Absolute Resolve is over. That is what he has just told this body. And he has said, because of those two facts, he is making the motion that we will hear in a moment, the inquiry.

I just want to refer my colleagues to the letter exchange between Senator Risch and Secretary Rubio because that is not what the letters say. The letters do not say what has been represented by my colleague.

Let me read what Senator Risch asked the President, and then let me read Senator Rubio's response.

Senator Risch said: I respectfully request that you provide Congress with an official correspondence confirming that Operation Absolute Resolve has ended and that U.S. military personnel are no longer involved in hostilities in Venezuela.

Those were the two questions posed to the President.

Let me read you Senator Rubio's answer. He did not confirm in his answer that Operation Absolute Resolve has ended. The letter does not mention Op-

eration Absolute Resolve because it hasn't ended. The President himself has said that he is holding out the possibility of doing the exact same thing that he did to President Maduro to other Venezuelan officials who have been indicted by the United States, and that is why Secretary Rubio, in the letter, could not give an affirmative answer to Senator Risch's question. Operation Absolute Resolve has not ended.

There was a second question Senator Risch asked: Confirm that U.S. military personnel are no longer involved in hostilities in Venezuela.

Secretary Rubio wouldn't confirm that either. All Secretary Rubio says is: There are currently no U.S. Armed Forces in Venezuela.

What about the boat strikes? What about the naval blockade? What about the naval seizure of Venezuelan oil? Those are all hostilities under domestic and international law. They are all hostilities. And that is why Secretary Rubio, I think, being intellectually honest, refused to give an affirmative answer to my colleague's question. He said there are no troops currently in Venezuela, but he would not say that the U.S. military is not involved in hostilities.

So even on this record, with my colleague posing two questions to the administration—tell us the operation is over; tell us the United States is not involved in hostilities—the administration would do neither. And for that reason, I ask that we proceed on the path we are on to have this debate finally before the American public.

DIRECTING THE REMOVAL OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES FROM HOSTILITIES WITHIN OR AGAINST VENEZUELA THAT HAVE NOT BEEN AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS—Motion to Proceed

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I therefore move to proceed to Calendar No. 298, S.J. Res. 98.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant executive clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 298, S.J. Res. 98, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities within or against Venezuela that have not been authorized by Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. RISCH. Mr. President, I make a point of order—raise a point of order—that this joint resolution is not entitled to privilege under 50 U.S.C. 1546a due to U.S. troops not being engaged in hostilities.

VOTE ON POINT OF ORDER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair submits the question to the Senate for its decision.

The question is, Is the point of order well taken?

Mr. RISCH. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 9 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Banks	Graham	Moran
Barrasso	Grassley	Moreno
Blackburn	Hagerty	Mullin
Boozman	Hawley	Ricketts
Britt	Hoeven	Risch
Budd	Husted	Rounds
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Schmitt
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Justice	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Kennedy	Sheehy
Cramer	Lankford	Sullivan
Crapo	Lee	Thune
Cruz	Lummis	Tillis
Curtis	Marshall	Tuberville
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Ernst	McCormick	Young
Fischer	Moody	

NAYS—50

Alsobrooks	Hickenlooper	Reed
Baldwin	Hirono	Rosen
Bennet	Kaine	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kelly	Schatz
Blunt Rochester	Kim	Schiff
Booker	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Collins	Lujan	Slotkin
Coons	Markey	Smith
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Fetterman	Murray	Warren
Gallego	Ossoff	Welch
Gillibrand	Padilla	Whitehouse
Hassan	Paul	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

(Mr. JUSTICE assumed the Chair.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 50.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President votes in the affirmative and the point of order is sustained.

MORNING BUSINESS

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

S. 3627. A bill to require institutions of higher education to disseminate information on the rights of, and accommodations and resources for, pregnant students, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-2459. A communication from the Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Rescission of Portions of Permanent Program Performance Standards Related to Siltation Structures" ((RIN1029-AC92) (Docket No. OSM-2025-0010)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2026; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2460. A communication from the Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation

and Enforcement, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Backfilling and Grading” ((RIN1029-AD03) (Docket No. OSM-2025-0025)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2026; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2461. A communication from the Director, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Prior Balance Replacement Funds” ((RIN1029-AC93) (Docket No. OSM-2025-0013)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2026; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-2462. A communication from the General Counsel of the Federal Housing Finance Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “2026-2028 Enterprise Housing Goals Final Rule” (RIN2590-AB59) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2026; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2463. A communication from the Director of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Regulatory Capital Rule: Modifications to the Enhanced Supplementary Leverage Ratio Standards for U.S. Global Systemically Important Bank Holding Companies and Their Subsidiary Depository Institutions; Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity and Long-Term Debt Requirements for U.S. Global Systemically Important Bank Holding Companies” (RIN3064-AG11) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2026; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2464. A communication from the Deputy General Counsel for Housing, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, six (6) reports relative to nominations, vacancies, designations of service in acting roles, discontinuations of service in acting roles and actions on nominations for positions covered by the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2026; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2465. A communication from the Director of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Adjusting and Indexing Certain Regulatory Thresholds” (RIN3064-AG15) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2026; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2466. A communication from the Senior Counsel, Legal Division, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Home Mortgage Disclosure (Regulation C) Adjustment to Asset-Size Exemption Threshold” (12 CFR Part 1003) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2026; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2467. A communication from the Senior Counsel, Legal Division, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Truth in Lending Act (Regulation Z) Adjustment to Asset-Size Exemption Threshold” (12 CFR Part 1026) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2026; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2468. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, transmitting the report of an officer authorized to wear the insignia of the grade of lieutenant general in accordance with

title 10, United States Code, section 777a; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2469. A communication from the Section Chief, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Extension of Transition Period to Calendar Year 2026 for Certain Requirements in Revenue Ruling 2025-4” (Notice 2026-6) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2026; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-2470. A communication from the Section Chief, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safe Harbor for the Credit for Carbon Oxide Sequestration under Section 45Q for Qualified Carbon Oxide Disposed of in Secure Geological Storage in Calendar Year 2025” (Notice 2026-1) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2026; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-2471. A communication from the Section Chief, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Exempt Organizations Rulings and Determination Letters Procedures” (Rev. Proc. 2026-5) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2026; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-2472. A communication from the Commissioner, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission’s Performance and Accountability Report for fiscal year 2025 received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2473. A communication from the Associate Director, Office of Legislative, Intergovernmental, and Public Affairs, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy and designation of an acting officer for a position covered by the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998 for the position of Director, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 8, 2026; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2474. A communication from the Chief of Staff, National Science Foundation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the Foundation’s fiscal year 2025 Agency Financial Report; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2475. A communication from the Chairman, Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission’s Performance and Accountability Report for fiscal year 2025 received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-2476. A communication from the Federal Register Liaison, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Section 1295 Retroactive QEF election PLR Revenue Procedure” (Rev. Proc. 2026-10) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 8, 2026; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-2477. A communication from the Secretary of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Withdrawal of Interpretive Guidance: Retail Commodity Transactions Involving Certain Digital Assets” (RIN3038-AF64) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2026; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-2478. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of

Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Progress Report on the C.W. Bill Young Cell Transplantation Program and National Cord Blood Inventory Program”; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-2479. A communication from the Biologist, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Takes of Marine Mammals Incidental to Specified Activities; Taking Marine Mammals Incidental to Military Readiness Activities in the Hawaii-California Training and Testing Study Area” (RIN0648-BN44) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2026; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2480. A communication from the Supervisory Program Analyst, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Numbering Policies for Modern Communications; Telephone Number Requirements for IP-Enabled Service Providers; Implementation of TRACED Act Section 6(a)-Knowledge of Customers by Entities with Access to Numbering Resources” (RIN3060-AK36) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2026; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2481. A communication from the Supervisory Program Analyst, Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Wireless Emergency Alerts; Amendments to Part 11 of the Commission’s Rules Regarding the Emergency Alert System” (DA 25-12) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2026; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2482. A communication from the Supervisory Program Analyst, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Auction of Advanced Wireless Services (AW-3) Licenses; Notice and Filing Requirements, Minimum Opening Bids, Upfront Payments, and Other Procedures for Auction 113; Bidding Scheduled to Begin June 2, 2026” (DA 25-1075) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2026; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2483. A communication from the Administrative Assistant, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Fireworks Display, Ohio River Mile Marker 73-74, Wellsburg, West Virginia” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2025-1099)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2026; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2484. A communication from the Administrative Assistant, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; West of Cyril E. King Airport, St. Thomas, Virginia” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2025-1110)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2026; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2485. A communication from the Acting Chief, Office of Engineering and Technology, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Delete, Delete, Delete” (FCC 25-85) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on January 7, 2026; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. KAINE):

S. 3630. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 46164 Westlake Drive in Sterling, Virginia, as the "Firefighter Trevor Brown Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. COONS, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. BENNET, and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. 3631. A bill to allocate funds for the local law enforcement grant programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. RICKETTS (for himself and Mr. COONS):

S. 3632. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide credits for the production of renewable chemicals and investments in renewable chemical production facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. HYDE-SMITH (for herself and Ms. SLOTKIN):

S. 3633. A bill to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to reauthorize the expansion of middle mile infrastructure into rural areas; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 3634. A bill to express the sense of Congress regarding the conduct by the Netanyahu administration in Gaza and to impose sanctions to discourage governments from obstructing humanitarian assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mr. SHEEHY):

S. 3635. A bill to reauthorize the Fort Peck Reservation Rural Water System Act of 2000; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER (for herself and Mr. CURTIS):

S. 3636. A bill to amend titles 23 and 49, United States Code, to modify the rules relating to eligible projects under the TIFIA program and the railroad rehabilitation and financing program, to establish a transit-oriented development financing program for projects of a certain size, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself and Mr. BENNET):

S. 3637. A bill to amend the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 to reauthorize the Agriculture Advanced Research and Development Authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 3638. A bill to permit voluntary economic activity; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. WELCH):

S. 3639. A bill to expedite processing of satellite and space licenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. BANKS, and Mrs. MOODY):

S. 3640. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to include any entity identified

as a Chinese military company on the Non-SDN Chinese Military-Industrial Complex Companies List; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 3641. A bill to revoke the visas of, and impose visa restrictions on, certain individuals located in the United States and abroad who are associated with regimes in Venezuela, Cuba, Nicaragua, and Bolivia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARSHALL:

S. 3642. A bill to direct the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services to investigate certain payment increases under State programs funded by the Department of Health and Human Services; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HAWLEY:

S. 3643. A bill to establish the Office of the Special Inspector General for Program Fraud, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. TUBERVILLE, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 3644. A bill to amend the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 to debar child care providers who commit fraud from receiving certain financial assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COTTON:

S. 3645. A bill to improve the efficiency of the removal process by enhancing cooperation between government entities and by expanding the grounds for deportation for any alien to include any felony or any 2 misdemeanors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SMITH, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 3646. A bill to stop the Government from attacking individuals and organizations for their political speech or participation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 199

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 199, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide special rules for the taxation of certain residents of Taiwan with income from sources within the United States.

S. 405

At the request of Mr. TUBERVILLE, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BANKS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 405, a bill to modify eligibility requirements for amateur sports governing organizations.

S. 593

At the request of Mrs. FISCHER, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BANKS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 593, a bill to amend the Clean Air Act to modify Reid Vapor Pressure requirements and to provide for the return of certain retired credits, and for other purposes.

S. 609

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Maine

(Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 609, a bill to improve mental health services of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 921

At the request of Mr. BANKS, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 921, a bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue guidance on whether hospital emergency departments should implement fentanyl testing as a routine procedure for patients experiencing an overdose, and for other purposes.

S. 944

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 944, a bill to amend title 23, United States Code, with respect to the highway safety improvement program, and for other purposes.

S. 1245

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1245, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand health care and benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs for military sexual trauma, and for other purposes.

S. 1320

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1320, a bill to direct the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to take certain steps regarding research related to menopause, perimenopause, or mid-life women's health, and for other purposes.

S. 1572

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 1572, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to improve the Federal carjacking statute.

S. 1773

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1773, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reinstate the deduction for personal casualty losses as in effect prior to the enactment of Public Law 115-97.

S. 2225

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2225, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to add physical therapists to the list of providers allowed to utilize locum tenens arrangements under Medicare.

S. 2423

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) were added as cosponsors of S. 2423, a bill to require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into a memorandum of understanding relating to housing projects, and for other purposes.

S. 2586

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2586, a bill to require the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to establish an assessment program for commercial-scale offshore aquaculture through demonstration projects, to establish Aquaculture Centers of Excellence, to support aquaculture workforce development and working waterfronts, and for other purposes.

S. 3214

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3214, a bill to require a background check for every firearm sale.

S. 3603

At the request of Mr. WELCH, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3603, a bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to improve the cost of living adjustment exclusion from income under the supplemental nutrition assistance program, and for other purposes.

S. 3622

At the request of Mr. SANDERS, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3622, a bill to prohibit the naming, renaming, designating, or redesignating of any Federal building, land, or other asset in the name of a sitting President, and for other purposes.

S. 3627

At the request of Mrs. MOODY, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3627, a bill to require institutions of higher education to disseminate information on the rights of, and accommodations and resources for, pregnant students, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 25

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN), the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) and the Senator from Delaware (Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER) were added as cosponsors of S. Con. Res. 25, a concurrent resolution recognizing the 15th anniversary of the January 8, 2011, Tucson, Arizona, shooting and honoring the survivors and victims, including former Congresswoman Gabby Giffords,

a gun violence survivor and one of the most influential voices of courage in the United States in the fight to end gun violence.

S. RES. 573

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. MCCORMICK), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARASSO), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT), the Senator from Alabama (Mrs. BRITT), the Senator from Utah (Mr. CURTIS), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER), the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. RICKETTS) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 573, a resolution expressing the need for the United States' continued leadership on matters of religious freedom.

S. RES. 582

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 582, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate in support of Operation Absolute Resolve.

AMENDMENT NO. 4056

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4056 intended to be proposed to H.R. 4016, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4155

At the request of Mr. PADILLA, the names of the Senator from California (Mr. SCHIFF), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. KIM), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) and the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 4155 intended to be proposed to H.R. 6938, a bill making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 4221

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 4221 intended to be proposed to H.R. 6938, a bill making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4222. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4223. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4224. Mr. VAN HOLLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him

to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4225. Ms. SMITH (for herself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4226. Mr. LUJÁN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4227. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 98, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities within or against Venezuela that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4228. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 98, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4229. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4230. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4231. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4232. Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. BOOKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4222. Mr. PADILLA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 162, lines 10 through 13, strike “\$1,465,630,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$23,899,000 shall be available for transfer to the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund and” and insert “\$1,768,036,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$23,899,000 shall be available for transfer to the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund, \$140,406,000 shall be available for the WaterSMART program, \$134,000,000 shall be available for section 4007 of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (43 U.S.C. 390b note; Public Law 114-322), \$28,000,000 shall be available for the conduct of Bureau of Reclamation environmental restoration and compliance activities, and”.

SA 4223. Ms. HIRONO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit to Congress a report describing—

(1) an assessment of staffing needs across the Forest Service required to maintain capacity in and ensure successful delivery of the programs for which amounts are made available by this Act; and

(2) the number of employees in the Forest Service as of—

(A) the date on which the report is submitted; and

(B) January 1 of the year in which the report is submitted and January 1 of each of the previous 9 calendar years.

SA 4224. Mr. VAN HOLLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II of division A, insert the following:

SEC. _____. The Attorney General shall retain, preserve, and compile any records or evidence related to any investigation, prosecution, services provided to victims, or incarceration of Jeffrey Epstein: *Provided*, That not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report that includes information on the history of the Jeffrey Epstein case (including the 2008 non-prosecution agreement), victims and testimony (including notifications under section 3771 of title 18, United States Code (commonly known as the “Crime Victims’ Rights Act”)), investigation of co-conspirators, internal reviews and misconduct findings by the Department of Justice, the current status of investigations into the financial and trafficking networks of Jeffrey Epstein, an intelligence assessment of Jeffrey Epstein’s financial ties, clients, and connections (if any) to the United States Government or foreign governments, and oversight failures at the Metropolitan Correctional Center in New York, New York: *Provided further*, That, as necessary to protect privacy, the Attorney General may redact the names and personally identifiable information of victims from the report submitted to Congress.

SA 4225. Ms. SMITH (for herself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to prevent a State law enforcement agency from participating in an investigation into a Federal law enforcement officer-involved shooting that occurred in Minnesota on January 7, 2026.

SA 4226. Mr. LUJÁN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II of division A, insert the following:

SEC. _____. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act—

(1) the amount made available under this Act for “Justice Operations, Management, and Accountability—Salaries and Expenses” shall be \$127,000,000;

(2) the amount made available under this Act for “Community Oriented Policing Serv-

ices—Community Oriented Policing Services Programs” shall be \$813,000,000; and

(3) the amount made available under this Act for grants under section 1701 of title I of the 1968 Act (34 U.S.C. 10381) shall be \$266,093,613.

SA 4227. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 98, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities within or against Venezuela that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 1, add the following:

(5) The use of military force by the armed forces of a foreign state within or against the United States to apprehend, arrest, and transfer the President of the United States to that foreign state would be considered an act of war against the United States.

SA 4228. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution S.J. Res. 98, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities within or against Venezuela that have not been authorized by Congress; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 1, add the following:

(5) Seven members of the United States Armed Forces were wounded during the warfighting in Venezuela and have the full support of Congress as they recover.

SA 4229. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DEFINITIZATION AND DISBURSEMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AWARDS.

Any grant allocation, discretionary grant award, discretionary contract award, or other transaction agreement made by the Department of Energy that, as of the date of enactment of this Act, was obligated with a unique award key and a Federal award identification number and remains capable of being definitized shall be definitized and disbursed before September 30, 2026, only for the purposes associated with the award or transaction agreement, as applicable, and for the entity with the same recipient identifier as such award was made, within the same period of availability as the award was originally provided.

SA 4230. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. DOJ GRANT ELIGIBILITY.

In awarding grants administered by the Department of Justice to any entity and in determining the eligibility of the entity to receive grant funds, the Attorney General may not require the entity to agree to comply with, certify compliance with, or comply with—

(1) section 642 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1373);

(2) any memorandum issued by the President; or

(3) any Executive Order issued by the President.

SA 4231. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division C, insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall be obligated or expended to open, improve, authorize, permit, construct, plan, or consider any easement, special use authorization, or other instrument allowing any utility corridor or year-round road to be located on winter wildlife habitat in the White River National Forest in the State of Colorado within sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of T. 4 S., R. 82 W., to the 680-acre parcel described on page 1 of the Record of Decision for the Berlaimont Estates Access Route Final Environmental Impact Statement, dated March 2023.

SA 4232. Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. BOOKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 444(a) of division C, strike “division J” in the matter preceding paragraph (1) and all that follows through “Infrastructure” in paragraph (3) and insert “section 100051 of Public Law 119-21 (commonly known as the “One Big Beautiful Bill Act”) (139 Stat. 385)”.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. MORAN. Mr. President, I have five requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 14, 2026, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 14, 2026, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 14, 2026, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

The Special Committee on Aging is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 14, 2026, at 3:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, January 14, 2026, at 3 p.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JUSTICE). The majority leader.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY,
JANUARY 15, 2026

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m. on Thursday, January 15; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, morning business be closed, and the Senate resume consideration of H.R. 6938.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order following the remarks of Senator WHITEHOUSE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Rhode Island.

U.S. SUPREME COURT

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I am here on the floor for the 36th speech in my "Scheme" series, calling attention to the rightwing scheme to capture our courts and justice system.

It has morphed from stacking the Court with billionaire-selected Justices to now putting pressure on sitting judges to try to get them to do what the Trump political operation wants. It turns out that the rightwing interests don't always like it when the courts they worked so hard to capture just don't deliver.

Last week, the Judiciary Committee's Federal Courts Subcommittee held a hearing on impeaching rogue judges, it was called. My Republican colleagues argue that Federal judges should be impeached and removed from office for ruling in ways that MAGA doesn't like.

Over the past year, there is a back-drop to this, which is that Federal judges and their families—and their families—have been the victims of a campaign to smear and attack judges who rule against the Trump administration. It is pretty clear that many of these calls for impeachment are just a tactic in that intimidation campaign.

There are some tells.

Tell No. 1: It is rare for a Senator to call for a judge's impeachment because

the Senator would be a juror, and it is hard to be an impartial juror later if you already called the defendant guilty.

Tell No. 2: Impeachment isn't a remedy for judges getting decisions wrong. Appeal is that remedy, as the Chief Justice has clearly stated. Impeachment is a remedy for actual misconduct. Virtually everyone has agreed on that for almost 200 years.

When Senators start saying the almost 200 years of law history is wrong, that is a pretty big hint they may have another agenda.

Tell No. 3: If Republicans were serious about rooting out judicial misconduct, we probably would have gotten answers about Clarence Thomas paying his taxes. There is evidence that Justice Thomas may have broken criminal statutes. We know he failed to report on his financial disclosures more than a quarter of a million dollars in income from a forgiven loan, not to mention the undisclosed boondoggles of private jet and yacht travel.

Well, that raises a very obvious question: If income wasn't declared on his judicial disclosure report, did he also not report it to tax authorities? I have asked that question. Thomas has refused to answer it. Whether, when, and by whom his taxes on that income were paid are all unanswered questions. None of my Republican colleagues seem interested in that misconduct even though ordinary people are regularly prosecuted for tax violations and false statements.

Tell No. 4: My Republican colleagues don't seem at all interested in how their impeachment threats egg on more nefarious and dangerous threats against judges and their families. The campaign of threats under the shadow of which the Federal judiciary is now operating is unlike any time in memory.

Also, there is significant evidence that this campaign is being orchestrated. Yet the Marshals Service and our MAGA DOJ have repeatedly refused to confirm that they would investigate for orchestration or conspiracy or enterprise. That is worth looking into. That might have been a good subject for the hearing, but that is not what it was about.

Tell No. 5: This is a big one. One of the judges my Republican colleagues want to impeach—the prime target, in my view—is Chief Judge James Boasberg of the DC District Court. Few judges have been singled out more for MAGA attacks than Chief Judge Boasberg.

What are his sins? Well, he sentenced January 6 rioters who President Trump unleashed on this building 5 years ago. MAGA world has since decided that no crimes were committed that day. That is new. At the time, Senator CRUZ, who called the hearing to impeach Judge Boasberg, described those crimes as a "violent terrorist attack on the Capitol." That was then.

The campaign against Chief Judge Boasberg very much involves the

MAGA DOJ. What are his sins there? Well, first, FBI Director Patel tried to scapegoat Chief Judge Boasberg as the person stopping Patel from being honest with the Judiciary Committee about his grand jury testimony in the Mar-a-Lago classified records case.

I asked him what he told the grand jury. It is black letter law that a witness is allowed to disclose his own testimony to a grand jury, and Patel had testified before that grand jury. He did so only after he had asserted his Fifth Amendment rights against self-incrimination and was given immunity from prosecution.

The obvious implication is that whatever Director Patel told that grand jury put him at risk of prosecution, and we wanted to know what crime Patel thinks he might have committed. It is kind of relevant when he is now the Director of the FBI.

Director Patel lied to us in the committee that he couldn't describe his testimony based on a supposed court order from what he called the DC district chief judge.

Guess who that is. Chief Judge Boasberg. Chief Judge Boasberg later exposed that lie in a related proceeding, saying that Patel could "divulge the contents" of his own testimony and "nothing was preventing him from doing so before the committee." So he blew up Kash Patel's lie. That meant, when Patel came back, he had to invent a new lie to avoid answering that question.

Second is another MAGA DOJ sin.

When the MAGA DOJ wanted to illegally jet people out of the country in the dark of night to an El Salvadoran prison, Chief Judge Boasberg was on duty, and he ordered that stopped. This infuriated the MAGA DOJ. Then-Principal Associate Deputy Attorney General Emil Bove told DOJ lawyers that if courts stopped these deportations, they would need to be ready to tell those judges "f you," using the full four-letter word. Chief Judge Boasberg became the target of that Bove "f you."

In that matter, considerable evidence of contempt of court by DOJ officials caused Chief Judge Boasberg to notice probable cause and schedule contempt proceedings. That, I think, is the heart of this whole messy situation.

One of the subjects of that contempt proceeding was now-Judge Bove. As that contempt proceeding went forward, two Trump judges on the DC Circuit stepped in, and they blocked that contempt hearing. They blocked it using something called an administrative stay, which is the procedure that usually lasts for hours, days, or at most a week or 10 days. They blocked that contempt hearing using an administrative stay for 4 months. Guess what happened during that 4 months. Republicans hustled none other than Emil Bove onto the Third Circuit Court of Appeals with no factual record from any contempt proceeding for the committee to see. Bove's judiciary hearing

was so important to MAGA that Bondi and Blanche, her Deputy, came over to the hearing to give the eyeball to Republicans on the committee.

Later, the administrative stay was lifted, and the full DC Circuit cleared Chief Judge Boasberg to resume his contempt proceedings. Well, that decision came down on a Friday. On Monday, a handful of Republican Senators sent a letter to the DC Circuit chief judge seeking District Court Chief Judge Boasberg's suspension while Republicans thought about impeaching him. Cleared to proceed Friday; the letter for suspension drops Monday.

The letter itself makes no sense. The judiciary just doesn't suspend judges because some random Members of Congress call for impeachment. But anything goes to stop the contempt proceeding into Trump's MAGA DOJ.

Adding to this, the MAGA Attorney General filed a misconduct complaint against Chief Judge Boasberg based on a private comment he allegedly made at a private meeting of the Judicial Conference. That is an administrative body. That has nothing to do with the cases judges hear. The AG and Members of Congress are invited—I often attend—and its proceedings are private. So the AG's complaint was a major breach.

The alleged offending comment was this: that Chief Judge Boasberg "raised his colleagues' concerns that the administration would disregard rulings of Federal courts, leading to a constitutional crisis."

If you don't see the ethics violation there, well, you are not alone. This so-called ethics complaint looks preposterous to this Senator. It looks like it is a strategic device to have something to complain about to block the contempt proceeding.

It gets worse.

In November, Trump's personal lawyer—now the MAGA Deputy Attorney General, Todd Blanche—went before the Federalist Society to urge what he called war—war—against Federal judges, particularly ones who are "repeat players" or "stop an entire operation or an entire administrative policy." He did not say Chief Judge Boasberg's name yet, but it was clear who was in the zone of his war threat.

But last week's Judiciary subcommittee hearing was not as subtle. The backdrop to last week's hearing was Republican Senators breaking norms and 200 years of history to call for impeaching judges because of those judges' judicial decisions. Those same Senators ignore proof of real judicial misconduct of not filing your disclosures correctly and perhaps not filing your taxes at all. They ignore completely the ongoing environment of attacks on the judiciary, which their comments obviously inflame. Then, of course, they are targeting a judge that the MAGA DOJ is hell-bent on putting out of business so that he can't investigate their contempt.

That brings me to the final tell, which is that this impeachment bluster

is really about propping up the MAGA DOJ campaign against Chief Judge Boasberg.

Here is tell No. 6: Virtually none of what my Republican colleagues accuse Chief Judge Boasberg of is true.

Take the letter that Senator CRUZ sent to Speaker JOHNSON last week. According to that letter, Chief Judge Boasberg "targeted" Republican Senators by "secretly authorizing and sealing" Jack Smith's grand jury subpoenas for those Senators' phone records. Well, you don't have to be much of a lawyer to spot the issues here.

First, judges don't authorize or seal grand jury subpoenas. Prosecutors issue those subpoenas on their own, and they file them under seal because that is the law.

Chief Judge Boasberg didn't target those Senators either. People under investigation for trying to overturn the 2020 election, in a case involving an investigation of that criminal conspiracy, called Senators as a part of that conspiracy. That is how the Senators' names came up—not because Jack Smith chose them.

Jack Smith said it best: He "did not choose those Members. President Trump did."

And it gets better.

Chief Judge Boasberg had no way of knowing that it was Senators on the other end of the toll records' request. A toll records' request only gives the phone number to the service provider so they can tag that phone number and then provide the requested toll records to the investigators. He would not have known whose records were in that subpoena because the DOJ's practice at the time was not to disclose that information.

Some Republican Senators went so far as to falsely describe the subpoenas and the toll records' requests as wiretaps. Chairman GRASSLEY himself has acknowledged this was not true. The requested data were toll records showing limited information like incoming and outgoing calls, not the contents of any calls or messages. People on the Judiciary Committee should know the difference between toll records and wiretaps. It is basic stuff.

Republicans also say that Chief Judge Boasberg shouldn't have issued nondisclosure orders temporarily preventing the phone companies from telling the Senators about these subpoenas. These orders were justified by a finding that if the existence of the subpoenas got out, it would probably lead to evidence-tampering, witness intimidation, and interference with Smith's investigations.

What Republican Senators say is that it is outrageous that Chief Judge Boasberg thinks Senators might interfere with an investigation. Well, that was not the problem. That is not what Chief Judge Boasberg said. What he and Jack Smith probably were worried about was not interference by Republican Senators. If you listen closely to

Jack Smith's House testimony, it sounds like what he was really worried about was interference by Trump and his coconspirators. That is what makes sense. And if it became public that the Senators were the subject of that subpoena, the Trump machine would go to work on them. It is that Trump conspiracy that Smith was investigating, and that conspiracy already had a pattern and practice of intimidating witnesses, tampering with evidence, and interfering in investigations.

Add to that the fact that the conspirators only called Republican Senators in the first place to try to pressure them to commit a crime. It is not a shocker that investigators were wary about even more pressure and interference.

By the way, we could settle this question. We don't have to speculate on what the motivation was behind those nondisclosure orders. We could ask Jack Smith himself, who has actually requested to testify before the Senate Judiciary Committee. I am sure we would learn a lot from that. Ranking Member DURBIN says they have offered to bring in Jack Smith multiple times, and the Republicans on the committee keep saying no. They don't want to hear the answer; they just want to propagate their supposition.

If you go back to Senator CRUZ's letter, he accuses Chief Judge Boasberg of violating a 2004 law protecting Senators' official phone records. Well, it is a little thing, but, you know, facts are important when you are lawyers and are talking about things like impeaching judges. We actually didn't pass the relevant language in 2004; we passed it in 2020 by amendment after, interestingly, the first Trump administration did the same thing to Members of Congress—took their records and didn't disclose.

Now, that is a small error. The real point here is that Chief Judge Boasberg had no clue that these were Senators' records. It is hard to find fault when he doesn't have the information and when that was the standard practice of the Department of Justice at the time and when the Trump Department of Justice had done the same thing to Members of Congress before.

So to make this whole thing look more nefarious, Republicans rewrote the law last year in that continuing resolution bill to make it look more like Chief Judge Boasberg did something wrong. In that bill, they retroactively made illegal his nondisclosure orders. They were perfectly legal at the time. They were standard operating practice both for the Department of Justice and the court at the time. He had no notice that these were Senators behind the phone numbers. And years later, here come Republican Senators in the CR bill they jammed through, and they throw in a provision that goes all the way back and makes that conduct now illegal.

Why would you do that? Well, now it enables the rhetorical battle—the narrative—to be "Oh, Judge Boasberg

issued these illegal orders” and then leave out the bit that they were perfectly legal and standard operating procedure at the time.

But if the purpose of this whole operation is to rev up the attack and threat machine, what I call the flying monkeys of the far right—“Fly, my pretties. Go harass that judge. Go harass that judge’s daughter”—then calling the orders illegal adds impetus.

By the way, it is not just me saying Republicans are being misleading about what took place here. The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts debunked these conspiracy theories about Chief Judge Boasberg, long before last week’s hearing, and Jack Smith effectively did the same thing through letters and his sworn testimony to the House.

At last week’s hearing, I entered into the record statements from respected impeachment experts from the American Bar Association and from a group of retired Federal judges, all saying the same thing: This is nonsense, and cut it out before someone gets hurt.

We even heard from one of Justice Scalia’s proteges, retired Fourth Circuit Judge Michael Luttig, who described one of the Republican witness’s testimony at a hearing as “contemptible.”

The fact that none of this deterred or discouraged my Republican colleagues should tell everyone listening that this is not going to stop. This is a pressure campaign, and they are desperate to stop the contempt investigation into the MAGA Department of Justice. You add all this together, and that is exactly what it starts to look like: a MAGA campaign, a coordinated strategy to bring pressure and threats to bear on a Federal judge—not arguments in court—outside pressure and threats, and to do so in an environment in which violent threats are prevalent,

perhaps the worst environment of violent threats the Federal judiciary has ever seen and one in which, just to add additional poison into the equation, the MAGA DOJ repeatedly refuses to assure us that proper investigative policies will be followed about threats to Federal judges.

If you have a scheme or a campaign to threaten Federal judges and you won’t look beyond the utterer of the threat and you won’t investigate orchestration, organization, coordination, conspiracy, enterprise—any of that—you are not doing your job. That is basic investigative procedure. And we are up to, I think, 20 times that we have asked the Marshals Service or the MAGA DOJ: Will you investigate behind the utterer for potential orchestration?

It is an easy answer. It is like: Yes, of course we will.

So when they won’t answer that question, that is a big warning. What this is all about is that the MAGA DOJ wants to stop the contempt hearing, period.

I hope that neither Chief Judge Boasberg nor any of the other judges who have been targeted by MAGA and its threatening internet flying monkeys are intimidated by this, but that doesn’t make it any less dangerous. And I would sure hope that this body, the U.S. Senate, would be better than to play along with a scheme to amplify pressure and threats against sitting Federal judges—pressure and threats against sitting Federal judges. But here we are with MAGA Republicans leading the charge, obedient to an increasingly dangerous Executive.

I have put this together. These are all the different vectors of pressure against the judge.

First, there is that MAGA Bondi complaint that I talked about that I think is fake, strategic, pretextual, de-

signed to give an excuse to criticize the judge who will be looking into the DOJ’s contempt.

The House has filed Articles of Impeachment to try to put pressure on him and to whip up the MAGA flying monkeys.

The Senate just held the hearing that I spoke about.

Two Trump judges blocked the contempt proceedings with a highly unusual administrative stay. It was only when that stay was lifted that, within days, Republicans sent the letter to the chief judge asking to have Judge Boasberg suspended.

The Deputy Attorney General of the United States declared war on certain Federal judges using descriptors that look exactly like this judge.

And we just found out that, in the appropriations bill, Republicans have tried to defund his office, the office of the chief judge of the DC District Court.

And then, of course, you have got that stunt in the continuing resolution of declaring his perfectly legal conduct years ago retroactively illegal.

That is eight separate vectors of pressure against one judge. That is not the way the Federal judicial system is supposed to operate, and it is particularly wrong in this environment of violent and dangerous threats.

To be continued.
I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M.
TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 7:06 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, January 15, 2026, at 10 a.m.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNIZING JOSEPH RAY
WILLIAMS

HON. BETH VAN DUYNÉ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 14, 2026

Ms. VAN DUYNÉ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of a grateful Nation and the citizens of the 24th Congressional District of Texas. The 2025 Congressional Veteran Commendation is hereby presented to Aviation Structural Mechanic First Class Joseph Ray Williams, United States Navy, of Roanoke, Texas, for his honorable service in the Armed Forces of the United States of America and for his continued service to his community.

Petty Officer First Class Williams served honorably in the United States Navy from 1996 to 2016, completing seven deployments and circumnavigating the globe three times in defense of the Nation. As a member of Helicopter Mine Countermeasures Squadron 15, he played a vital role in support of the Kosovo Campaign, Operation Enduring Freedom, and the Global War on Terror. His military service was marked by courage, professionalism, and devotion to duty earning him six Good Conduct Medals, three Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medals, three Humanitarian Service Medals, the Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary and Service Medals, and numerous unit and marksmanship awards recognizing his excellence and leadership across two decades of service.

Following his distinguished naval career, Petty Officer Williams continued his lifelong mission of service by founding Texas Veterans Outdoors (TVO) in 2017, a nonprofit organization dedicated to helping veterans transition successfully into civilian life. What began as a small grassroots effort in Denton County has grown into a global network of more than 9,000 members, providing mentorship, coaching, and fellowship to veterans and their families. Through outdoor experiences such as hunting, fishing, hiking, and retreats, TVO offers therapeutic and empowering opportunities that help veterans reconnect with themselves, their families, and their communities.

Under Petty Officer Williams' leadership, Texas Veterans Outdoors has become a model of veteran-led outreach and healing, fostering resilience and camaraderie among service members across Texas and beyond. His work has strengthened families, inspired community partnerships, and created a legacy of compassion and leadership that continues to uplift those who have served.

Petty Officer Williams' steadfast dedication to his fellow veterans, his community, and his country reflects the highest traditions of the United States Navy and brings great credit upon himself, the State of Texas, and the United States of America.

HONORING AVERY GREEN

HON. CRAIG A. GOLDMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 14, 2026

Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Avery Green in earning second place at the Health Occupation Students of America International Leadership Conference Competition. This accomplishment shows Ms. Green's dedication to her education and serving those within her community.

The Health Occupation Students of America organization encourages students to become leaders in one of the highest demand job markets in the Nation. The growing need for healthcare workers is becoming increasingly evident. Ms. Green's participation and excellence in the Clinical Nursing competition shows initiative and highlights a level of strength and compassion indicative of a true Texan spirit. As the first from Aledo High School to win the State HOSA competition and go on to compete at the International Leadership Conference, she is an inspiration to many within the district who will seek to follow in her footsteps.

On behalf of the 12th Congressional District of Texas, I am proud to offer my congratulations to Ms. Avery Green and wish her much luck and success in her years to come.

TRIBUTE TO JUSTIN MATURO

HON. DEREK TRAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 14, 2026

Mr. TRAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Justin Maturo, a member of my congressional staff who will soon be departing Capitol Hill after a combined fifteen years of public service. From intern to Deputy Chief of Staff, Justin has held several important roles in three congressional offices where he has directly contributed to the betterment of communities in the states of Texas and California.

Born in Westchester, New York, and raised in Tappan, New York, to an Italian father and Hawaiian mother, Justin first came to Washington, D.C. as a wide-eyed college student at American University with a mountain of motivation and aspirations to shape policy.

As an intern for the U.S. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, he showed promise by swiftly screening requests and manning the phones. He then served as a Staff Assistant to the late Congresswoman Eddie Bernice Johnson from Texas, where he quickly rose in the ranks to serve as her Senior Legislative Assistant and covered a robust portfolio of legislative issues such as defense, labor, housing, campaign finance reform, and more. After a brief stint in the private sector, Justin was called back to public service where

he served as Deputy Chief of Staff and Legislative Director to Congressman MARK TAKANO from California. After several years on the Hill, Justin earned a prestigious appointment at the Department of Defense where he served as Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs to coordinate legislative affairs across all military departments and components in service to our great Nation.

I was fortunate Justin agreed to come back to Capitol Hill to join my office as Deputy Chief of Staff and Legislative Director. In the short time he has been with my team, he has worked with me to protect veteran jobs, secure additional resources for military assets in my district, call for the release of Vietnamese prisoners of conscience, and so much more. He has always taken every challenge in stride—appreciating and knowing fully well the great responsibility we have to our constituents as public servants. His colleagues—both current and former—describe him as a trusted mentor. What sets Justin apart is his superpower ability to stay above the fray and to keep his eye on the prize. Despite always operating with a full load of projects on any given day, Justin always makes time to give advice and mentor younger staff with sincerity and genuine compassion.

I cannot thank Justin enough for having acted as a trusted advisor and guiding me through my first year in Congress. Together, we set a foundation that will have resounding impacts in my district for years to come.

I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge that Justin's jovial spirit and words of wisdom will be sorely missed by all those who were lucky to work with him. Alas, all good things must come to an end. I wish him, his wonderful partner Jackie, and their dog Truman all the best in this next chapter of their lives. I know Justin will continue to make a positive impact in his next quest and I honor his great contributions to the people of California's 45th Congressional District.

RECOGNIZING ERIC LEE NEWTON

HON. BETH VAN DUYNÉ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 14, 2026

Ms. VAN DUYNÉ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of a grateful Nation and the citizens of the 24th Congressional District of Texas. The 2025 Congressional Veteran Commendation is hereby presented to Sergeant Eric Lee Newton, United States Army, of Colleyville, Texas, for his honorable service in the Armed Forces of the United States of America and for his continued service to his community.

Sergeant Newton served honorably in the United States Army from 1968 to 1971 as a tank commander with K Troop, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, under the command of Colonel George Patton. While deployed to Vietnam from July 1968 to July 1969, he displayed extraordinary courage and devotion to

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

his fellow soldiers. During a mortar attack on his unit, Sergeant Newton was wounded by shrapnel while shielding his comrades and rescuing the company mascot, sustaining injuries that earned him the Purple Heart. His exemplary service also earned him the Army Commendation Medal, Vietnam Service Medal, Vietnam Campaign Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Combat Infantry Badge, and recognition for marksmanship on both the M-14 and M-16 rifles. His unit additionally received the Valorous Unit Award and the Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm for collective heroism in combat.

Following his military service, Sergeant Newton has remained a lifelong advocate for veterans and a pillar of his community. He has served as Senior Vice Commander of the Military Order of the Purple Heart Chapter 1513 in the Mid-Cities and as Junior Vice Commander for the Department of Texas, championing programs that support wounded veterans and their families. For more than thirty years, he has also served as the National Public Affairs Officer for the 11th Armored Cavalry Veterans of Vietnam and Cambodia, preserving the legacy of those who served and ensuring their sacrifices are remembered.

Beyond his dedication to veterans, Sergeant Newton has spent decades volunteering across Colleyville as a coach, civic volunteer, and youth mentor. He served on the design committee for Colleyville Heroes Park, volunteered with Kidsville Park, and coached youth baseball and soccer. In 2005, he returned to Iraq to document the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment's combat history, continuing his lifelong commitment to telling the story of American service and sacrifice.

Sergeant Newton's courage in battle, enduring service to veterans, and steadfast commitment to his community reflect the highest traditions of the United States Army and bring great credit upon himself, the State of Texas, and the United States of America.

HAITI ECONOMIC LIFT PROGRAM EXTENSION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. GREGORY F. MURPHY

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 12, 2026

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of my bill H.R. 6504, the HELP Extension Act. My legislation provides a three-year extension of the HOPE/HELP programs. These are trade preference programs which in the past has helped deliver meaningful economic opportunities to thousands of people in Haiti who desperately need stability, hope, and a path forward.

I first traveled to Haiti doing medical mission work following the devastating earthquake in 2010, and I have returned many times since. Through those visits, I have come to know the people of Haiti well. They are good, hardworking people who are resilient and strive for stability and dignity in the midst of chaos and profound suffering caused by political unrest.

Today, Haiti is facing an unprecedented convergence of crises. Rampant gang violence, political uncertainty, and the near-total collapse of basic institutions have devastated daily life and pushed an already fragile nation

to the brink of disaster. In this environment, economic stability is not a luxury. It is a necessity to give the people an opportunity to have some semblance of a normal life. Jobs mean food on the table, children in school, and communities that are less vulnerable to criminal influence, corruption and violence.

The HOPE/HELP programs remain among the few functioning lifelines that provide lawful employment and economic stability in Haiti, and it is imperative that the U.S. play a role in these endeavors. Extending these programs will not by any means solve all of Haiti's challenges, but it will preserve jobs, provide employers with certainty, and allow them to continue employing hardworking Haitians during an extraordinarily difficult time. Stability in Haiti matters deeply to the United States. Haiti is in our own backyard. What happens there affects the broader stability of our hemisphere. When nations in our hemisphere collapse, the consequences inevitably reach our shores. Malign influences such as Islamic radicals or dictatorial regimes such as Russia and China see an avenue to gain a foothold against the U.S. in our region.

Ensuring stability, opportunity, and lawful economic activity in Haiti as a defensive measure, if for not other reasons, is squarely in the national security interest of the United States. If these jobs were to disappear, it would fuel further instability and risk creating a vacuum that could be filled by gangs, transnational criminal organizations, or these hostile foreign actors. Without legitimate employment opportunities, many Haitians are left with impossible choices. Either submit to criminal networks, migrate to another country, or starve. So please understand that the HOPE/HELP program is a win-win for all parties involved. It is good for Haiti, good for America, and good for the security of the Western Hemisphere.

I would also like to mention a dear friend of mine, Father Rick Frechette, a Catholic priest from Connecticut who has served the poorest of the poor in Haiti for more than 40 years. He has regularly tended to their spiritual and medical needs. Yet at the same time, he has, at his own personal peril, rescued hundreds of kidnapped individuals held ransom by these murderous bandits that control much of Port au Prince. I converse with him regularly, and he provides firsthand insight into the worsening conditions on the ground. The picture he describes is heart breaking and appalling. Several hospital guards have been killed, many hospitals workers forced to leave the country, and the threat of criminal gangs continues to be an ever-present danger. These are the real human consequences of instability.

We have a moral and national responsibility to act where we can and to support policies that prevent further collapse. I urge all of my colleagues to support this critical life and nation saving legislation.

HONORING THE STANDARD MEAT COMPANY ON THEIR 90TH ANNI- VERSARY

HON. CRAIG A. GOLDMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 14, 2026

Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Standard Meat Company in

Fort Worth, Texas. For 90 years, the Standard Meat Company has been providing quality meat to Texans and the rest of the world.

After its founding in 1935, the Standard Meat Company built a reputation of high quality meat products. Quickly they were able to expand from local business to a coast to coast clientele and eventually to a global market. From innovations in packaging to protect the freshness and shelf life of their product to cutting edge production and sustainability technology, Standard Meat Company has remained at the top of the industry for nearly a century. Now, in its fourth generation of family ownership, the Rosenthal family continues to prioritize innovation and evolution within the company, honoring the Texan spirit of resilience and hard work.

On behalf of the 12th Congressional District of Texas, I am proud to offer my congratulations to Standard Meat Company on their 90th Anniversary and I am eager to see their continued growth into the future.

RECOGNIZING JAMES PALMERSHEIM

HON. BETH VAN DUYN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 14, 2026

Ms. VAN DUYN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of a grateful nation and the citizens of the 24th Congressional District of Texas. The 2025 Congressional Veteran Commendation is hereby presented to Captain James Palmersheim, United States Army, of Colleyville, Texas, for his honorable service in the Armed Forces of the United States of America and for his continued service to his community.

Captain Palmersheim was commissioned as an officer in the United States Army in 1984 as a Distinguished Military Graduate from Marquette University's ROTC program. He served on active duty as an Army aviator and intelligence officer, flying both fixed and rotary wing aircraft, including the OV-10 Mohawk and RU-21H. During his service with the 224th Military Intelligence Battalion, he demonstrated exceptional skill and leadership earning the Air Assault Badge, Senior Aviator Badge, Army Commendation Medal, Army Achievement Medal, and National Defense Service Ribbon.

Following his military career, Captain Palmersheim has continued to exemplify selfless service through a lifetime of work supporting veterans, military families, and youth across the Nation. In 2003, he led a national effort to restore and fly a Huey helicopter across the country culminating in its historic landing on the National Mall, where it now stands as a centerpiece of the Smithsonian's Price of Freedom exhibit. As founder and longtime director of American Airlines' Veterans and Military Initiatives program, he helped develop groundbreaking partnerships that provided resources, recognition, and support for wounded warriors, Gold Star families, and military personnel worldwide.

Captain Palmersheim has also served on the boards of numerous nonprofit organizations, including the Air Power Foundation, the Gary Sinise Foundation, and Snowball Express, which honors children of fallen service

members. He co-founded Independence Corps Foundation, which has donated millions of dollars in mobility equipment to veterans and first responders with disabilities. He currently sits on the board of the Tribute to Valor Foundation, an organization he helped establish to inspire students nationwide through the core values of the Medal of Honor and STEM education. His service has earned him multiple prestigious honors, including the Medal of Honor Society Patriot Award, the Order of Saint Michael from the Army Aviation Association of America, and honorary recognition from the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment and the 457th Fighter Squadron.

Captain Palmersheim's unwavering dedication to veterans, their families, and the next generation reflects the highest traditions of the United States Army and brings great credit upon himself, the State of Texas, and the United States of America.

**CELEBRATING THE RETIREMENT
OF LOS FRESNOS CHIEF OF POLICE,
HECTOR GONZALEZ**

HON. VICENTE GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 14, 2026

Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the City of Los Fresnos Chief of Police, Hector Gonzalez, whose retirement marks the conclusion of forty-five years of outstanding service in law enforcement.

Chief Gonzalez's leadership has kept our community safe, enabled our continued growth, and made the Rio Grande Valley a desirable place to live.

As a mentor to countless men and women in uniform, he instilled core values of accountability, transparency, and respect, which will leave a lasting and positive impact on the Los Fresnos Police Department.

Chief Gonzalez served Los Fresnos with honor, integrity and courage, while maintaining a steadfast commitment to the safety and well-being of everyone in our community.

I am honored to represent some of the best of South Texas, including those who put their lives on the line each day to keep our communities safe. Under Chief Gonzalez's leadership, Los Fresnos Police has gone above and beyond, fostering trust between law enforcement and the community they serve.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of a grateful South Texas, I thank Chief Hector Gonzalez for his service to the people of Los Fresnos and congratulate him on his much-deserved retirement.

**HONORING THE LIFE OF EDWARD
"EDDIE" COLE**

HON. MAXWELL FROST

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 14, 2026

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life and legacy of Edward "Eddie" Cole, a devoted public servant, community advocate, and beloved leader who passed away on Saturday, December 20, 2025, at the age of 67.

Eddie Cole proudly served as Mayor of Florida's oldest Black incorporated municipality, the Historic Town of Eatonville from 2016 to 2022.

A tireless champion for preserving Eatonville's history, including the legacy of the Hungerford School, Mayor Cole led with passion, integrity, and an unwavering commitment to his community.

Beyond public service, he spent more than 30 years as an assistant coach for the Rollins College women's basketball team, earning induction into the Rollins Sports Hall of Fame in 2023. He also served as chaplain for the Orlando Magic, offering guidance and faith to players and staff.

Perhaps his greatest pride was his two decades as executive director of Every Kid Outreach Inc., where he transformed countless young lives through mentorship, encouragement, and opportunity.

While his accomplishments were many, Eddie Cole's greatest impact was the love he poured into people.

Mayor Cole led with love, compassion, and a deep commitment to uplifting others, serving his community for decades as a public servant, coach, and trusted leader.

Sending much love and prayers to his family, loved ones, and all who were blessed to know him. His legacy of service will live on forever.

RECOGNIZING KEVIN POTTINGER

HON. BETH VAN DUYNE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 14, 2026

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of a grateful nation and the citizens of the 24th Congressional District of Texas. The 2025 Congressional Veteran Commendation is hereby presented to Major General Kevin Pottinger, United States Air Force, of Keller, Texas, for his honorable service in the Armed Forces of the United States of America and for his continued service to his community.

Major General Pottinger served with distinction in the United States Air Force for nearly four decades, from 1976 to 2015. A command pilot with more than 3,500 flight hours in the F-16 Fighting Falcon, he held leadership positions at every level, culminating in his role as Commander of the 301st Fighter Wing and later as Mobilization Assistant to the Commander, Pacific Air Forces, at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii. Following his initial retirement, he selflessly returned to active duty after the September 11th terrorist attacks to fly combat missions in the War on Terror, exemplifying the Air Force core values of integrity, service, and excellence. His military decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster, Meritorious Service Medal with silver oak leaf cluster, Air Medal, Air Force Commendation Medal with oak leaf cluster, Air Force Achievement Medal, and numerous campaign and service awards recognizing his combat readiness and humanitarian contributions.

Following his military career, Major General Pottinger has continued to serve his state and Nation through leadership, mentorship, and

advocacy for veterans. Appointed by Texas Governor Greg Abbott as Presiding Officer of the Texas Military Preparedness Commission, he works to strengthen Texas' military installations and ensure their continued role in national defense. As President of the Freedom Mobility Foundation, he leads efforts to provide adaptive vehicles and mobility equipment to severely injured veterans empowering them to regain independence and quality of life.

Major General Pottinger's exceptional record of military leadership, combined with his unwavering commitment to veterans and the community, reflects the highest traditions of the United States Air Force and brings great credit upon himself, the State of Texas, and the United States of America.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EMILIA STRONG SYKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 14, 2026

Mrs. SYKES. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 18; NAY on Roll Call No. 19; YEA on Roll Call No. 20; YEA on Roll Call No. 21; YEA on Roll Call No. 22; and NAY on Roll Call No. 23.

HONORING ABRAHAM ALEXANDER

HON. CRAIG A. GOLDMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 14, 2026

Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Abraham Alexander for receiving the Stephen Bruton Award.

Mr. Alexander grew up and began his career in Fort Worth. In remarkable fashion, his music career has soared, earning him national recognition and numerous accolades. The Stephen Bruton Award recognizes Mr. Alexander for his contribution to the film industry through his song "Like a Bird" in the film Sing Sing. As filmmaker and fellow Fort Worth native Taylor Sheridan described, Mr. Alexander is a "dreamer who is living that dream."

For eighteen years, the Lone Star Film Festival has brought together filmmakers, producers, and musicians from across the media and entertainment industry for its prestigious award show. With the reception of the Stephen Bruton Award, Mr. Alexander joins the ranks of celebrated musicians such as Willie Nelson, Clint Black, and Pat Green.

On behalf of Texas' 12th Congressional District, I am honored to recognize Mr. Alexander's outstanding achievement in music. His success is an inspiration to the City of Fort Worth and our community. I extend my heartfelt congratulations to Mr. Alexander and look forward to seeing what he creates next.

**RECOGNIZING JAMES LEONARD
WILLIAMS**

HON. BETH VAN DUYNE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 14, 2026

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of a grateful Nation and the citizens

of the 24th Congressional District of Texas. The 2025 Congressional Veteran Commendation is hereby presented to Major General James Leonard Williams, United States Marine Corps, of Dallas, Texas, for his honorable service in the Armed Forces of the United States of America and for his continued service to his community.

Major General Williams served with distinction in the United States Marine Corps for more than 38 years, including both active and reserve duty during multiple conflicts. Over the course of his career, he held numerous leadership and command positions within the 4th Marine Division, 1st Marine Expeditionary Force, Combined Joint Task Force 180, and 2nd Force Reconnaissance Company, Special Operations Capable. His operational service included deployments supporting the War on Drugs and combat tours in both Afghanistan and Iraq. His military decorations include the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Legion of Merit Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Achievement Medal, Afghanistan Campaign Medal, Iraq Campaign Medal, National Defense Service Medal, and the Secretary of Defense Service Badge, among numerous other honors.

Beyond his exemplary military career, Major General Williams has demonstrated a lifelong commitment to public service, education, and community leadership. He has served on numerous boards and advisory groups, including the FBI Citizens Academy Alumni Association, InfraGard North Texas Alliance, North Texas Crime Commission, and the Veterans Advisory Board for the VA North Texas Health Care System. He is President of the Board for International Leadership of Texas, a public charter school district, and serves as an advisor to both the Tarleton State University School of Criminal Justice and the Tower Center for Political Science at Southern Methodist University.

Major General Williams also dedicates extensive time to helping veterans navigate the VA system, offering mentorship, guidance, and financial coaching to help fellow servicemembers and their families succeed in civilian life. His leadership, compassion, and devotion to service continue to strengthen North Texas communities and inspire future generations.

Major General Williams' extraordinary record of military and civic service reflects the highest traditions of the United States Marine Corps and brings great credit upon himself, the State of Texas, and the United States of America.

THE LIGHT WILL WIN

HON. BRADLEY SCOTT SCHNEIDER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 14, 2026

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, last week, the bipartisan House Abraham Accords Caucus was privileged to host Rabbi Yehoram Ulman and Ahmed al-Ahmed, of Sydney, Australia, and survivors of the terrorist attack at Bondi Beach last month.

When a father-and-son pair of ISIS-inspired gunmen began massacring Jews during a Hanukkah celebration on the beach—murdering 15 people, including Rabbi Ulman's son-in-law—Ahmed, a Muslim who was at the event

by serendipity, rushed for cover. As one of the terrorists approached his position, Ahmed heroically rose to the moment, charged, and single-handedly disarmed the attacker, saving countless lives.

On behalf of the entire Abraham Accords Caucus, I thank Rabbi Ulman and Mr. al-Ahmed for traveling here and passionately sharing their stories. I also thank my many colleagues for joining us to honor these two great men.

The Abraham Accords Caucus was formed after the accords were signed five years ago on a simple belief: Jews and Arabs belong to the same land, and elevating the people will elevate the land and bring peace to everyone in the region.

Yesterday, Rabbi Ulman and Ahmed al-Ahmed showed that this spirit extends far beyond the Middle East. Their shared humanity and embrace of each other reflects our hope for the future, a future in which people see the dignity and grace in one another and have the strength to stand up and confront hatred and evil.

As I told Ahmed, he is a hero to us all. He teaches us that love of the stranger can lift us all and defeat hatred. Or, as Rabbi Ulman and Mr. al-Ahmed have titled their visit around the world, "The Light Will Win."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HERBERT C. CONAWAY, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 14, 2026

Mr. CONAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I was not present for part of votes on January 12, 2026. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 15.

RECOGNIZING KENNETH A. HARRISON

HON. BETH VAN DUYNE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 14, 2026

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of a grateful Nation and the citizens of the 24th Congressional District of Texas. The 2025 Congressional Veteran Commendation is hereby presented to Staff Sergeant Kenneth A. Harrison, United States Air Force, of Keller, Texas, for his honorable service in the Armed Forces of the United States of America and for his continued service to his community.

Staff Sergeant Harrison served honorably in the United States Air Force from 1966 to 1970 during the Vietnam War, where he was assigned to the 12th Reconnaissance Intelligence Technical Squadron. In that role, he provided critical intelligence and reconnaissance support, contributing to the success of U.S. operations in Southeast Asia. His professionalism, dedication, and skill earned him the National Defense Service Medal, Vietnam Service Medal, Air Force Good Conduct Medal, and Air Force Medal 900 in recognition of his exemplary performance and commitment to duty.

Following his military service, Staff Sergeant Harrison devoted himself to improving edu-

cation, civic engagement, and community development in Keller and Tarrant County, serving for twelve years on the Keller Independent School District Board of Trustees. Additionally, he is a founding member of the Keller ISD Education Foundation, which continues to provide grants and stipends to outstanding teachers and programs that enhance student learning opportunities.

In addition to his education leadership, he has held numerous community and civic roles, including Treasurer of the Keller Chamber of Commerce Board, Chair of the Boy Scouts' Friends of Scouting fundraising campaign, Foundation Chair and past President of the Golden Triangle Rotary Club, and member of the Fort Worth Symphony Board. Through these positions, Staff Sergeant Harrison has played an instrumental role in raising funds and building partnerships that strengthen schools, support youth development, and enrich the cultural life of North Texas.

Staff Sergeant Harrison's exemplary service to his Nation and his lifelong dedication to the Keller community reflect the highest traditions of the United States Air Force and bring great credit upon himself, the State of Texas, and the United States of America.

HONORING THE SANDERS TRAVEL CENTRE ON THEIR 30TH ANNIVERSARY AND FORBES TRAVEL GUIDE ENDORSEMENT

HON. CRAIG A. GOLDMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 14, 2026

Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sanders Travel Centre in Fort Worth, Texas. For 30 years, Sanders Travel Centre has been guiding people in luxury travel and has been recognized with an endorsement by Forbes Travel Guide.

Trust is a major factor in booking travel and for three decades Sanders Travel Centre has excelled in building and maintaining that much needed trust. Their diverse expertise in advising individual, group, and corporate travelers on both domestic and international destinations, along with their dedication to a luxury experience is what makes them stand out. Forbes Travel Guide, a prestigious luxury travel rating system, has also acknowledged and endorsed Sanders Travel Centre for their hard work in the hospitality industry. This endorsement marks them as one of the top 50 travel agencies in the world, quantifying what we, in Fort Worth, have long recognized.

On behalf of the 12th Congressional District of Texas, I am proud to offer my congratulations to Sanders Travel Centre on their 30th Anniversary and endorsement by Forbes Travel Guide.

RECOGNIZING TODD BOEDING

HON. BETH VAN DUYNE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 14, 2026

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of a grateful Nation and the citizens of the 24th Congressional District of Texas.

The 2025 Congressional Veteran Commendation is hereby presented to Captain Todd Boeding, United States Marine Corps, of Dallas, Texas, for his honorable service in the Armed Forces of the United States of America and for his continued service to his community.

Captain Boeding served with distinction in the United States Marine Corps from 1989 to 2001. Beginning his service as an enlisted Marine administrative clerk and later commissioning as an infantry officer, he embodied the Marine Corps' core values of honor and commitment throughout his career. He served with the 1st Marine Regiment and was later selected for the elite Marine Barracks in Washington, D.C., where he was a member of the famed Silent Drill Team representing the Marine Corps in ceremonies honoring presidents, foreign dignitaries, and fallen service members. His military decorations include the Navy Unit Commendation Medal, two Meritorious Unit Commendations, the National Defense Service Medal, Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, Sea Service Deployment Ribbon, Certificate of Commendation, and multiple letters and certificates of appreciation, along with Expert Rifle and Sharpshooter Pistol Badges.

After the September 11, 2001, attacks, Captain Boeding extended his service to continue supporting the Corps and his country. Since leaving active duty, he has remained deeply committed to service and leadership within his community. As a Board Member and Ambassador for Carry The Load, he has played a vital role in honoring and supporting veterans, first responders, and military families helping expand the organization's national impact and

its mission of restoring the true meaning of Memorial Day. His mentorship and friendship have guided countless veterans in their transition to civilian life, continuing his lifelong legacy of servant leadership.

Captain Boeding also co-founded Tribe and Trust Leadership Academy, a program dedicated to developing the next generation of leaders by instilling the principles of teamwork, integrity, and service that defined his Marine Corps career. His tireless dedication to veterans, young leaders, and the broader North Texas community exemplifies the very best of American service and citizenship.

Captain Boeding's honorable military service and his enduring commitment to country and community reflect the highest traditions of the United States Marine Corps and bring great credit upon himself, the State of Texas, and the United States of America.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, January 15, 2026 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JANUARY 28

10 a.m.

Committee on Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine improving the Federal environmental review and permitting process, part 2.

SD-562

2:30 p.m.

Committee on the Judiciary

Subcommittee on Federal Courts, Oversight, Agency Action, and Federal Rights

To hold hearings to examine scammers, focusing on fighting fraud in Minnesota and beyond.

SD-226

FEBRUARY 3

10:15 a.m.

Committee on the Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine hidden facts regarding Nazis and Swiss banks.

SH-216

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S185–225

Measures Introduced: Seventeen bills were introduced, as follows: S. 3630–3646 **Page S220**

Measures Considered: Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act—**Agreement:** Senate continued consideration of H.R. 6938, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, taking action on the following amendments and motions proposed thereto: **Pages S185–218**

Pending:

Thune Amendment No. 4208, to change the enactment date. **Page S185**

Thune Amendment No. 4209 (to Amendment No. 4208), of a perfecting nature. **Page S185**

Thune motion to commit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions, Amendment No. 4210, to change the enactment date. **Page S185**

Thune Amendment No. 4211 (to the instructions (Amendment No. 4210)), of a perfecting nature. **Page S185**

Thune Amendment No. 4212 (to Amendment No. 4211), of a perfecting nature. **Page S185**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the bill at approximately 10 a.m., on Thursday, January 15, 2026. **Page S223**

Hostilities Within or Against Venezuela: Senate began consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S.J. Res. 98, to direct the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities within or against Venezuela that have not been authorized by Congress. **Page S218**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 51 yeas to 50 nays, Vice President voting yea (Vote No. 9), Senate determined that the point of order against the joint resolution, as not being entitled to privilege under 50 U.S.C. 1546a due to U.S. troops not being engaged in hostilities, was sustained. **Page S218**

Measures Placed on the Calendar: **Pages S186, S218**

Executive Communications: **Pages S218–20**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S220–21**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S221–22**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Pages S222–23**

Record Votes: One record vote was taken today. (Total—9) **Page S218**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 7:06 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Thursday, January 15, 2026. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S223.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

CHEMICAL ABORTION DRUGS

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded a hearing to examine chemical abortion drugs, after receiving testimony from Louisiana Attorney General Liz Murrill, Baton Rouge; Monique Chireau Wubbenhorst, University of Notre Dame, Durham, North Carolina; and Nisha Verma, Physicians for Reproductive Health, Atlanta, Georgia.

AFGHAN PAROLEE PROGRAM

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Border Security and Immigration concluded a joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Crime and Counterterrorism to examine Biden's Afghan parolee program, after receiving testimony from Craig Adelman, Deputy Inspector General for Audits, Office of Inspector General, Department of Homeland Security; Arne Baker, Senior Official Performing the Duties of the Inspector General, Office of Inspector General, Department of State; Michael J. Roark, Deputy Inspector General for Evaluations, Office of Inspector General, Department of Defense; Simon R. Hankinson, The Heritage Foundation Center for Border Security and Immigration, and Nayla Rush, Center for Immigration Studies, both of Washington, D.C.; Perry

Blackburn, AFG Free, Tampa, Florida; Julie Marzouk, Marzouk Evolve Advocacy Consulting, Irvine, California; and Nadim Yousify, Romulus, Michigan.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: Committee concluded a hearing to examine growing the small business agricultural economy, including S. 1555, to increase loan limits for loans made to small manufacturers, S. 2100, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify certain rules applicable to qualified small issue manufacturing bonds, to expand certain exceptions to the private activity bond rules for first-time farmers, and S. 3471, to improve purchasing of food by the Department of Agriculture, after receiving testimony from Melissa Spurgin, First Iowa State Bank, Albia, Iowa; Jay Funke, Del Clay Farm Equipment, LLC, Edgewood, Iowa; Erbin Crowell, Neighboring Food Co-op Association, Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts; and Maria

Moreira, World Farmers and Rural Coalition, Lancaster, Massachusetts.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee met in closed session to receive a briefing on certain intelligence matters from officials of the intelligence community.

INTERNATIONAL SCAMS

Special Committee on Aging: Committee concluded a hearing to examine made in China and paid by seniors, focusing on stopping the surge of international scams, after receiving testimony from Seto J. Bagdoyan, Director, Forensic Audits and Investigative Service, Government Accountability Office; Nathan Picarsic, Foundation for Defense of Democracies, and Kathy Stokes, AARP Fraud Watch Network, both of Washington, D.C.; and Jacqueline Burns Koven, Chainalysis Inc., New York, New York.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 32 public bills, H.R. 7050–7081; and 6 resolutions, H. Res. 996–1001 were introduced. **Pages H892–93**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H894–95**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 6359, to require institutions of higher education to disseminate information on the rights of, and accommodations and resources for, pregnant students, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 119–447);

H.R. 5169, to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide a clear definition of adequate consideration for certain closely held stock, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 119–448);

H.R. 681, to amend the Act of August 9, 1955 (commonly known as the “Long-Term Leasing Act”), to authorize leases of up to 99 years for land held in trust for the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), and for other purposes (H. Rept. 119–449);

H.R. 4386, to amend the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act to clarify entrance privileges for vehicles with respect to the America the Beautiful interagency pass, with an amendment (H. Rept. 119–450, Part 1);

H.R. 3903, to exchange non-Federal land held by the Chugach Alaska Corporation for certain Federal Land in the Chugach Region, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 119–451);

H.R. 4467, to modify the boundary of the Vicksburg National Military Park in the State of Mississippi, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 119–452);

H.R. 5910, to authorize leases of up to 99 years for land held in trust for federally recognized Indian Tribes (H. Rept. 119–453);

H.R. 4284, to amend the Small Tract Act of 1983 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey, without consideration, certain cemeteries, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 119–454, Part 1);

H.R. 5103, to establish a program to Beautify the District of Columbia and establish the District of Columbia Safe and Beautiful Commission, with an amendment (H. Rept. 119–455, Part 1); and

H.R. 5103, to establish a program to Beautify the District of Columbia and establish the District of Columbia Safe and Beautiful Commission, with an amendment (H. Rept. 119–455, Part 2).

Pages H891–92

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Wittman to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H721**

Recess: The House recessed at 10:47 a.m. and reconvened at 12 p.m. **Page H726**

Recess: The House recessed at 12:54 p.m. and reconvened at 1:30 p.m. **Page H732**

Recess: The House recessed at 3:41 p.m. and reconvened at 4:45 p.m. **Page H798**

Financial Services and General Government and National Security, Department of State, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2026: The House passed H.R. 7006, making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, by a yea-and-nay vote of 341 yeas to 79 nays, Roll No. 28. **Pages H734–H801**

Rejected:

Roy amendment (No. 1 printed in H. Rept. 119–445) that sought to reduce the District of Columbia District and Appeals Court funding by 20% and strike the salary and expense funding for Judges Boasberg and Boardman’s staff (by a recorded vote of 163 yeas to 257 noes with one answering “present”, Roll No. 26); and **Pages H795–97, H799**

Crane amendment (No. 2 printed in H. Rept. 119–445) that sought to prohibit funding for the National Endowment for Democracy (by a recorded vote of 127 yeas to 191 noes, Roll No. 27).

Pages H797–98, H799–H800

H. Res. 992, the rule providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7006) was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 213 yeas to 210 nays, Roll No. 25, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 213 yeas to 209 nays, Roll No. 24.

Pages H728–32, H733–34

Meeting Hour: Agreed by unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow, January 14th. **Page H801**

Canada–United States Interparliamentary Group—Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker’s appointment of the following Members of the House to the Canada–United States Interparliamentary Group: Representatives Larsen (WA), Morelle, Omar, Thanedar and Kennedy (NY).

Page H801

Board of Trustees of the American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress—Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker’s appointment of the following individual to the Board of Trustees of the American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress: Mr. Robert Anacletus Underwood of Tamueng, Guam for a 6-year term. **Page H801**

Congressional–Executive Commission on the People’s Republic of China—Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker’s appointment of the following Member of the House to the

Congressional–Executive Commission on the People’s Republic of China: Representative Walkinshaw.

Page H801

United States Group of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly—Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker’s appointment of the following Members of the House to the United States Group of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly: Representatives Sánchez, Larsen (WA), Norcross and Kamlager-Dove. **Page H801**

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes and two recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H733, H733–34, H799, H799–800, H800–01.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 7:10 p.m.

Committee Meetings

BUILDING AN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE-READY AMERICA

Committee on Education and Workforce: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Building an AI-Ready America”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

OVERSIGHT OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Communications and Technology held a hearing entitled “Oversight of the Federal Communications Commission”. Testimony was heard from the following Federal Communications Commission officials: Brendan Carr, Chairman; Olivia Trusty, Commissioner; and Anna M. Gomez, Commissioner.

EVALUATING THE OPERATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES (CFIUS)

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on National Security, Illicit Finance, and International Financial Institutions held a hearing entitled “Evaluating the Operations of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS)”. Testimony was heard from Chris Pilkerton, Assistant Secretary for Investment Security, Department of the Treasury.

STRIKING THE RIGHT BALANCE SHEET

Committee on Financial Services: Task Force on Monetary Policy, Treasury Market Resilience, and Economic Prosperity held a hearing entitled “Striking the Right Balance Sheet”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

WINNING THE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ARMS RACE AGAINST THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Winning the AI Arms Race Against the Chinese Communist Party”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on House Administration: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 7008, the “Stop Insider Trading Act”. H.R. 7008 was ordered reported, as amended.

EXAMINING THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE AND REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE PIPE BOMBS

Committee on the Judiciary: Select Subcommittee to Investigate the Remaining Questions Surrounding January 6, 2021, held a hearing entitled “Examining the Investigation into the DNC and RNC Pipe Bombs”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

BETWEEN A ROCK AND A HARD PLACE: PROTECTING THE U.S. STONE SLAB INDUSTRY FROM LAWFARE

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, Artificial Intelligence, and the Internet held a hearing entitled “Between a Rock and a Hard Place: Protecting the U.S. Stone Slab Industry from Lawfare”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2024

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Indian and Insular Affairs held a hearing entitled “Implementation of the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2024”. Testimony was heard from Angel Demapan, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Office of Insular Affairs, Department of the Interior; Antone Greubel, Director, Office of Australia, New Zealand, and Pacific Affairs, Department of State; and public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Federal Lands held a hearing on H.R. 926, the “Fort Pillow National Battlefield Park Study Act”; H.R. 3922, the “Cross-Boundary Wildfire Solutions Act”; H.R. 4038, the “Wildfire Response and Preparedness Act of 2025”; H.R. 4684, the “Star-Spangled Summit Act of 2025”; H.R. 6300, the “Grasslands Grazing Act of 2025”. Testimony was heard from

Representatives Cohen, Neguse, Kim, Kennedy of Utah, and Hageman; John Crockett, Deputy Chief, U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; Tyler Clancy, Representative, District 60, Utah House of Representatives; Matthew M. McCombs, State Forester and Director, Colorado State Forest Service; Pat Russell, Fire Chief, Anaheim Fire and Rescue, California; and a public witness.

ADVANCING AMERICA’S ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ACTION PLAN

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Subcommittee on Research and Technology held a hearing entitled “Advancing America’s AI Action Plan”. Testimony was heard from Michael Kratsios, Director, White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President.

MEMBER DAY

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Member Day”. Testimony was heard from Chairman Moolenaar, and Representatives Salinas, Budzinski, Ramirez, Kiggans of Virginia, Costa, Moore of North Carolina, Tlaib, Moylan, Kaptur, Mannion, Davis of North Carolina, Jayapal, Garcia of Texas, Hageman, Mullin, Wittman, Ruiz, Vicente Gonzalez of Texas, Moskowitz, Case, Rose, Cline, Randall, Carter of Georgia, Raskin, Cohen, Perez, Biggs of Arizona, Flood, Sorensen, Simon, Tokuda, Sherman, Lois Frankel of Florida, Hayes, Newhouse, and Cloud.

REEVALUATING THE RATING SCHEDULE: EXAMINING VA’S EFFORTS TO MODERNIZE DISABILITY BENEFITS

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs held a hearing entitled “Reevaluating the Rating Schedule: Examining VA’s Efforts to Modernize Disability Benefits”. Testimony was heard from Nina Tann, Executive Director, Compensation Service, Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs; Elizabeth Curda, Director, Education, Workforce, and Income Security, Government Accountability Office; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 6956, the “Barcode Automation for Revenue Collection to Organize Disbursement and Enhance Efficiency Act”; H.R. 6903, the “Ensuring Children Receive Support Act”; H.R. 6431, the “New Opportunities for Business Ownership and Self-Sufficiency Act”; and H.R. 6945, the “Supporting Pregnant and Parenting Women and Families Act”. H.R. 6956, H.R. 6903, H.R. 6431, and H.R. 6945 were ordered reported, as amended.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 2026

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Armed Services: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Lieutenant General Francis L. Donovan, USMC, to be general and Commander, United States Southern Command, and Lieutenant General Joshua M. Rudd, USA, to be general and Director, National Security Agency/Chief, Central Security Service/Commander, United States Cyber Command, both of the Department of Defense, 9:30 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: business meeting to consider H.R. 3633, to provide for a system of regulation of the offer and sale of digital commodities by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: to hold hearings to examine the impact of technology on America's youth, 10 a.m., SR–253.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: business meeting to consider S. 1157, to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a review to evaluate the status of research on lung cancer in women and underserved populations, S. 921, to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue guidance on whether hospital emergency departments should implement fentanyl testing as a routine procedure for patients experiencing an overdose, S. 2169, to require the development of a comprehensive rural hospital cybersecurity workforce development strategy, and S. 272, to improve the safety of infant formula through testing of in-

fant formula for microorganisms and toxic elements, 10 a.m., SD–430.

Committee on the Judiciary: business meeting to consider S. 2132, to amend title 18, United States Code, to prevent and mitigate the potential for conflicts of interest following government service, and the nominations of Daniel E. Burrows, of Colorado, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Megan Blair Benton, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Missouri, David Clay Fowlkes, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Arkansas, Nicholas Jon Ganjei, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Texas, Brian Charles Lea, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Tennessee, Justin R. Olson, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Indiana, Aaron Christian Peterson, to be United States District Judge for the District of Alaska, Andrew Benson, to be United States Attorney for the District of Maine for the term of four years, William Boyle, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina for the term of four years, Kevin Holmes, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas for the term of four years, Brian David Miller, to be United States Attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania for the term of four years, Richard Price, of Missouri, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri for the term of four years, and Darin Smith, to be United States Attorney for the District of Wyoming for the term of four years, 9 a.m., SH–216.

House

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Communications and Technology, markup on H.R. 6505, the “Next Generation 9–1–1 Act”; H.R. 2076, the “LuLu’s Law”; H.R. 5200, the “Emergency Reporting Act”; H.R. 5201, the “Kari’s Law Reporting Act”; H.R. 7022, the “Mystic Alerts Act”; and H.R. 1519, the “Public Safety Communications Act”, 9 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Thursday, January 15

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Thursday, January 15

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate will continue consideration of H.R. 6938, Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act. At approximately 11 a.m., Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the bill.

House Chamber

Program for Thursday: Consideration of H.R. 2988—Protecting Prudent Investment of Retirement Savings Act.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Conaway, Herbert C., Jr., N.J., E42
Frost, Maxwell, Fla., E41

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