

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7567, FARM, FOOD, AND NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 2026; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2616, PARENTAL RIGHTS OVER THE EDUCATION AND CARE OF THEIR KIDS ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. CON. RES. 33, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. 1318, FALLEN SERVICE MEMBERS RELIGIOUS HERITAGE RESTORATION ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1346, NATIONWIDE CONSUMER AND FUEL RETAILER CHOICE ACT OF 2025; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1224 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1224

*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. 7567) to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2031, 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 Agriculture or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Agriculture now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 119-22, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived.

SEC. 2. (a) No further amendment to H.R. 7567, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution and amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution.

(b) Each further amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules shall be considered 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.

(c) All points of order against further amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules or against amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 3. It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Agriculture or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture or their respective designees, 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.

SEC. 4. At the conclusion of consideration of H.R. 7567 for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommend.

SEC. 5. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 2616) to require public elementary and middle schools that receive funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to obtain parental consent before changing a minor's gender markers, pronouns, or preferred name on any school form or sex-based accommodations, including locker rooms or bathrooms. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Education and Workforce now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 119-26 shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Workforce or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommend.

SEC. 6. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 33) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2026 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2027 through 2035. All points of order against consideration of the concurrent resolution are waived. The concurrent resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the concurrent resolution are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the concurrent resolution to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget or their respective designees.

SEC. 7. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (S. 1318) to direct the American Battle Monuments Commission to establish a program to identify American-Jewish servicemembers buried in United States military cemeteries overseas under markers that incorrectly represent their religion and heritage, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 119-27, modified by the

amendment printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided among and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees and the chair and ranking minority member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to commit.

SEC. 8. In the engrossment of the House amendment to S. 1318, the Clerk shall—

(a) add the text of H.R. 1919, as passed by the House, as new matter at the end of the text proposed to be inserted by the House amendment;

(b) assign appropriate designations to provisions within the engrossment of the text proposed to be inserted by the House;

(c) conform cross-references and provisions for short titles within the engrossment of the text proposed to be inserted by the House; and

(d) be authorized to make technical corrections, to include corrections in spelling, punctuation, page and line numbering, section numbering, and insertion of appropriate headings within the engrossment of the text proposed to be inserted by the House.

SEC. 9. It shall be in order at any time through the legislative day of May 1, 2026, for the Speaker to entertain motions that the House suspend the rules as though under clause 1 of rule XV. The Speaker or his designee shall consult with the Minority Leader or his designee on the designation of any matter for consideration pursuant to this section.

SEC. 10. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 1346) to amend the Clean Air Act with respect to the ethanol waiver for Reid Vapor Pressure under that Act, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 119-28 shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommend.

SEC. 11. In the engrossment of H.R. 7567, the Clerk shall—

(a) await the disposition of H.R. 1346;

(b) add the text of H.R. 1346, as passed by the House, as new matter at the end of H.R. 7567;

(c) assign appropriate designations to provisions within the engrossment;

(d) conform cross-references and provisions for short titles within the engrossment; and

(e) be authorized to make technical corrections, to include corrections in spelling, punctuation, page and line numbering, section numbering, and insertion of appropriate headings within the engrossment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate

only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. McGOVERN), 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.

□ 0920

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, last night the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 1224, providing for consideration of H.R. 7567, the Farm, Food, and National Security Act of 2026, to be considered under a structured rule.

The rule provides for 1 hour of debate, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on Agriculture or their respective designees, provides for one motion to recommit, and makes 57 amendments in order.

The rule provides for consideration of S. 1318, the Foreign Intelligence Accountability Act, to be considered under a closed rule. The rule provides for 1 hour of debate, equally divided among and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees and the chair and ranking member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence or their respective designees, and provides one motion to commit.

The rule provides for consideration of H.R. 2616, the Stopping Indoctrination and Protecting Kids Act, to be considered under a closed rule. The rule provides for 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on Education and Workforce or their respective designees and provides one motion to recommit.

The rule provides for consideration of S. Con. Res. 33, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2026 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2027 through 2035 to be considered under a closed rule. The rule provides for 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on the Budget or their respective designees.

Finally, the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 1346, the Nationwide Consumer and Fuel Retailer Choice Act of 2025, to be considered under a closed rule. The rule provides for 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce

or their respective designees and provides one motion to recommit.

Additionally, the rule provides that in the engrossment of H.R. 7567, the clerk shall add the text of H.R. 1346, should it pass the House, as new matter at the end of H.R. 7567.

The rule also provides that in the engrossment of S. 1318, the clerk shall add the text of H.R. 1919, as passed by the House, as new matter at the end of the House amendment to S. 1318.

Finally, the rule allows the Speaker to entertain motions to suspend the rules at any time through the legislative day on May 1, 2026.

Mr. Speaker, we are here today to debate the rule on five pieces of legislation, beginning with H.R. 7567, the Farm, Food, and National Security Act of 2026.

Mr. Speaker, our country's farmers and ranchers are currently experiencing years of high input costs, shrinking margins, and uncertainty heading into the growing season. Misguided policy decisions from the previous administration have led to overregulation and consolidation, leaving the American producer to pay the price.

However, Mr. Speaker, through the body's work on H.R. 1, we achieved the first meaningful investments in the farm safety net since 2002, we brought integrity back to our nutrition programs, and we provided relief to our farming families through tax cuts.

H.R. 7567 builds on the accomplishments of H.R. 1 and completes the long-delayed farm bill process, addressing the remaining farm country needs. H.R. 7567 reinforces the farm safety net, allowing our producers the certainty they need to endure unpredictable markets, volatile weather, and rising input costs.

Strengthening ARC and PLC, expanding disaster assistance tools, and improving support for specialty crops gives producers the stability needed to keep producing the safest, most abundant food supply in the world.

The bill reaffirms our Nation's commitment to locally led, science-based conservation practices through improvements to programs like EQIP, CSP, and CRP. Promoting precision agriculture and science-based practices helps protect our natural resources while keeping working lands productive for generations to come.

Additionally, H.R. 7567 modernizes trade and global food assistance, codifying the move of the Food for Peace program to the USDA. Streamlining Food for Peace authorities and reinvesting in proven export promotion programs strengthens U.S. competitiveness abroad, while ensuring American commodities remain central to feeding vulnerable populations worldwide.

□ 0930

H.R. 7567 bolsters the future of American agriculture by improving access to farm credit, especially for those begin-

ning, young, and small farmers. This farm bill ensures they have the capital they need to build and sustain their operations.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is centered on affordability and is a win for rural America. Investments in broadband, childcare, healthcare, workforce needs, and critical water and infrastructure projects strengthen our rural communities and give them the support to thrive in the years to come.

The Farm, Food, and National Security Act of 2026 delivers for our producers, strengthens our rural communities, and protects the security of America's food supply.

This is thoughtful legislation that has culminated from years of listening to farmers, ranchers, and families across our country in response to current realities with real solutions.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues and all the staff for the work that went into the Farm, Food, and National Security Act of 2026, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

Moving on to S. 1318, the Foreign Intelligence Accountability Act, Mr. Speaker, this would authorize section 702 for 3 years. I will be clear: We cannot allow section 702 to expire at a moment when our adversaries are expanding their capabilities, accelerating their operations, and exploiting every gap in our intelligence posture.

Allowing this authority to expire would leave the United States blind to threats that move at the speed of the modern conflict. Section 702 allows the United States Government to collect intelligence on foreign nationals located overseas—I repeat, foreign nationals located overseas—who are reasonably believed to possess foreign intelligence information.

The FBI can only access FISA 702 data if the foreign section 702 target is relevant to an existing, open, predicated, full national security investigation. Section 702 cannot be used to target any U.S. person at home or abroad. That prohibition is explicit and reinforced by multiple layers of oversight.

While section 702 was first authorized in 2008 and has been reauthorized since with bipartisan support, it certainly has not been perfect. To account for needed reforms, Congress passed the Reforming Intelligence and Securing America Act in 2024, the largest FBI and FISA reform in decades.

This law mandated 56 different reforms, including strict limitations on FBI queries involving U.S. persons and a severe reduction in the number of FBI personnel with access to 702 data.

Additionally, to address concerns about the FBI's compliance on U.S. person queries, RISAA required the Bureau to provide an annual report detailing any noncompliant queries and what accountability measures were imposed on each FBI person who was determined to have conducted a non-compliant query.

This has led to 100 percent of queries on U.S. persons being reviewed by the

National Security Division and the FBI's Office of Internal Auditing. These reforms were not symbolic. They were structural, enforceable, and designed to ensure that section 702 remains both effective and accountable.

A quick example of effectiveness can be seen when comparing 2021 FBI queries, which numbered 2.9 million, to 2025 queries, which numbered 7,413.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, this bill contains additional reforms that Congress has worked to include over the last few weeks. Failing to reauthorize this authority, which allows us to stop terrorist attacks on United States soil, would be a massive setback, one that our adversaries would exploit immediately.

The time is now to reauthorize section 702.

Next, Mr. Speaker, we have H.R. 2616, the Stopping Indoctrination and Protecting Kids Act. This legislation addressed an important issue facing our country today: protecting a parent's right to be informed and involved in conversations regarding their children's education and what is happening inside their classrooms.

The Stopping Indoctrination and Protecting Kids Act does that. It would prohibit any federally funded public elementary or middle school from changing a child's name, pronoun, or access to facilities such as bathrooms or locker rooms without parental consent.

Again, Mr. Speaker, we are talking about elementary and middle schools. This legislation emphasizes the fundamental role of parents in making sensitive decisions regarding their children's identity and accommodations in school. This legislation responds to recent developments across the country where parental rights are being trampled on in favor of a progressive agenda that is completely out of touch with the average American family.

This is an urgent moment for Congress to stand up for parents and children and to reinforce the critical need for parental engagement and awareness in their child's education. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Additionally, Mr. Speaker, we have S. Con. Res. 33, setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2026 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2027 through 2035.

This legislation would unlock the budget reconciliation process to fully fund both Immigration and Customs Enforcement and Customs and Border Protection through early 2029, continuing to deliver on the GOP-led Congress' promise to ensure our borders are secure and the brave men and women of ICE and CBP have the necessary resources to do so.

Over the last 18 months, President Trump has delivered on his promise to America to secure the southern border, deport violent illegal aliens, and support the law enforcement officers at Immigration and Customs Enforcement and Customs and Border Protection.

These officers work tirelessly to secure our borders and ensure Americans remain safe from foreign threats. It is time for Congress to do the same.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, we have H.R. 1346, the Nationwide Consumer and Fuel Retailer Choice Act of 2025. This legislation allows the option to sell gasoline that is blended with 10 percent to 15 percent ethanol year-round. Furthermore, it provides additional reforms to the renewable fuel standard.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to the consideration of these important points of legislation, and I urge passage of this rule.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Another week, Mr. Speaker, another chance for this Republican majority to show the American people what they actually care about. Once again, sadly, it is not affordability. It is not lowering prices. It is not the issues that my constituents raise with me at town-halls back home.

For 16 long, long months, Republicans have controlled the House, the Senate, and the White House. Republicans have been running the show for over a year now, and what have they done?

Have they lowered prices? Not grocery prices; those are up. Not gas prices; those are up, too. Not healthcare costs; those are up, too. Not utilities or childcare; those are more expensive than ever.

That is the problem with winning power, Mr. Speaker. At some point, the problems you complain about become your problems, and if you fail to fix them, then that failure is yours. That is where this Republican majority finds itself.

You guys have failed to deliver big time.

Donald Trump promised he would end the war in Ukraine. Not only did he fail to do that, he started a new one in Iran.

Republicans promised they would lower prices on day one. We are now in year 2, and where are prices? They are not down. They are up, way up. Ground beef, vegetables, fruit, sugar, it is all up, according to Trump's own USDA.

Whose fault is it? Democrats did not start the war with Iran that is driving up food and gas prices. Republicans did that. It wasn't Biden who put in place tariffs that are hurting American farmers and jacking up costs. Republicans did that. The left did not give massive tax breaks to billionaires paid for by stealing from the program working families use to buy groceries. Republicans did that.

This administration and Republicans in Congress spent years claiming Democrats drove up prices and promising they would bring them down on day one. They failed. If you want to

know why, look no further than the bills on the floor this week.

It is a greatest hits album of MAGA extremism, corporate giveaways, and political theater: a culture war bill targeting trans kids; a budget resolution that moves Heaven and Earth to give even more money to ICE and CBP while FEMA, TSA, and the Coast Guard remain shut down because Speaker JOHNSON refuses to advance a bipartisan Senate agreement that would pass overwhelmingly if brought to the floor; a FISA bill that lets the government spy on Americans without proper warrant safeguards; and a farm bill that locks in long-term cuts to SNAP, formerly known as food stamps, after Trump's big, ugly bill stole nearly \$200 billion from the program in order to give tax breaks to billionaires.

□ 0940

We are talking about a food benefit that gives barely over \$6 a day to some of the poorest people in this country, many working multiple jobs and still unable to make ends meet and many others who are seniors, who are veterans, who are children, and Americans with disabilities.

That is the meager benefit you guys cut to give tax breaks to rich people. Give me a break.

Let's not forget the provision in this farm bill that helps chemical companies dump toxic chemicals into our food system, poisoning farmworkers and polluting our air and water. Who the hell asked for that? Was it drafted in the Monsanto boardroom?

Thankfully, a popular bipartisan amendment was made in order by the Committee on Agriculture to fix the provision. While I am glad that we will be able to take a vote on it and see where Members lie on this issue—my hope is that it passes—it still doesn't fix the rest of this awful, terrible bill.

Costs are up. Corruption is up. Chaos is up, and you guys are screwing over poor people. This is beyond outrageous. It is immoral. It is sick. It is wrong.

After huddling in back rooms and arguing among themselves, Republicans are now sending to the floor a year-round E15 bill—get this, Mr. Speaker—that adds billions of dollars to the deficit. They are doing it in a very clever way. Once the E15 bill passes, it gets combined with the farm bill before it gets sent to the Senate.

Where are my Freedom Caucus friends? Do you even know that this provision is in the bill? Do you even know what is going on here? I mean, billions and billions of dollars are being added to the deficit. I thought you cared about the deficit, but apparently you don't. It is a reason to vote against this rule. If you don't know about it, then the leadership of this House pulled a fast one on you.

Since the day Trump took office last year, the national debt has gone up \$2.8 trillion. Full Republican control—full Republican control has added nearly \$3 trillion to the debt, and now we are

adding billions more with another Republican backroom deal.

I mean, during our Agriculture Committee markup, Chairman THOMPSON said over and over and over again that we had an obligation to remain budget neutral. He said that that is why we couldn't do anything to address the horrible nutrition cuts, why we couldn't do anything to provide any more support for our farmers, and why we couldn't modernize our conservation programs.

We can't do any of those things, but if it is for war or if it is for tax cuts for the rich or for this E15 bill, Republicans are more than happy to add to the debt.

Gut it. Gut it.

Mr. Speaker, people are struggling. They are working hard, and they are falling behind. If Republicans spent half as much time lowering costs as they spend passing nonbinding resolutions congratulating themselves, maybe we could actually get something done around here, but they can't help themselves.

The billionaires say, jump, and the Speaker asks: How high?

Monsanto says: Bail us out. Republicans ask: How much?

Big Tech, Big Ag, and Big Oil, they all run wild. It is pathetic, Mr. Speaker—pathetic.

The American people were promised lower costs. They were promised a Congress that would fight for them. They were lied to. Instead, they got extremism. They got a majority that wakes up every morning and asks how to make life easier for the rich and powerful. They got an administration and a Congress that covers up for Epstein-elite pedophiles instead of fighting for everyday people. Enough already.

This is an awful rule. It blocks 7 of 10 Republican amendments. It blocks 7 of 10 bipartisan amendments, 8 out of 10 Democratic amendments, and 9 out of 10 Democratic amendments. No Member of this House has had an amendment debated on the floor in nearly 100 days. Now that we do, here is what we get.

In case it was not clear yet, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their comments to the Chair.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad that the gentleman brought up corruption. Certainly, we have seen what is going on in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and many of the other Democratic-run cities and States.

He brought up gas prices, as well. I am thankful that Donald Trump has believed in energy independence, and gas prices are lower than they were under the Biden administration, even when we weren't at war, simply because of the stupid rules and regulations passed by that administration.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX), my friend and chairwoman of the Rules Committee.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and doing such a great job in handling this rule and being on the Rules Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I also thank the staff of the Rules Committee for their great work under very difficult circumstances almost every day, but especially this week.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to share with you and with all of our Republican colleagues an observation about the behavior of Democrats in the Rules Committee yesterday evening. Please listen carefully.

Rules Committee Democrats put on a real master class in how to sell fake altruism. Really, it was quite the spectacle, maybe even worthy of an Academy Award. What a performance it was.

Mr. Speaker, our Democratic colleagues offered a handful of amendments authored by Republicans and proclaimed that they were standing up for these Republicans and their ideas. They could have fooled me.

What the Democrats were doing was weaponizing the ideas of our Republican colleagues for their own gain. Their goal the entire time was never altruistic. It was never about supporting Republican amendments or even fighting for them.

Their goal was to waste our time. Democrats treat time like they treat the tax dollars of Americans: with disregard and utter contempt. Their words and actions are always steeped in a vat of hypocrisy. Look at today, and they know it, too.

To those Members of our Conference who the Democrats used so callously last night and who are thinking about opposing the rule on the floor today, I simply say this: You are far better than falling for the fake altruism of those across the aisle who never supported you or the solutions you bring to the table—not once.

Mr. Speaker, I support the rule and its five underlying measures, and I encourage all of my colleagues to do the same.

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

Mr. Speaker, first, let me say to my colleague from Georgia: Keep bragging about gas prices and see how that works for you in November.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD an article titled: "U.S. Gas Prices Hit Highest Level Since Beginning of War in Iran."

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

There was no objection.

[From the New York Times, Apr. 28, 2026]

U.S. GAS PRICES HIT HIGHEST LEVEL SINCE BEGINNING OF WAR IN IRAN

(By Emmett Lindner)

Gasoline prices in the United States rose on Tuesday to their highest level in four

years as peace talks between the United States and Iran appeared at an impasse.

The average cost for a gallon of regular gasoline is \$4.18, according to the AAA motor club. The price at the pump has not been that high since April 2022, shortly after Russia invaded Ukraine. Tuesday's jump of 1.6 percent was the highest percentage increase in more than a month.

Oil prices continued to climb on Tuesday, with negotiators deadlocked over proposals to reopen the Strait of Hormuz to tanker traffic and restrict Iran's nuclear program.

The price of crude oil has risen steadily over the past week, as talks have stalled during an uneasy cease-fire. Brent crude, the international benchmark, has posted gains in six of the past seven trading sessions and remains more than 40 percent higher than it was before the first U.S.-Israeli strikes on Iran in late February.

Stock markets are trading near record highs, however, as corporate earnings have been largely resilient. A batch of financial reports expected this week from the largest technology companies, which are spending hundreds of billions of dollars on artificial intelligence systems, will be closely watched.

Oil continues to rise.

The price of Brent crude, the global benchmark for oil, jumped 4 percent, to above \$105 a barrel for July delivery, but slipped to \$104 a barrel after the United Arab Emirates said it would leave the OPEC oil cartel next month. Brent's price has risen about \$10 per barrel over the past week. The price for oil deliverable in June rose above \$110 per barrel for the first time this month.

West Texas Intermediate crude, the U.S. benchmark, rose 5 percent, to around \$101 a barrel, for June delivery.

Investors and analysts are focused on the continued disruption to shipping in the Strait of Hormuz, the narrow waterway between Iran and Oman that is a vital trading route for oil and natural gas that normally carries as much as one-fifth of the world's oil supply.

Stocks dip ahead of Fed meeting and tech earnings.

The S&P 500 fell 0.6 percent on Tuesday after nudging higher on Monday. Investors await a number of tech company earnings and the Federal Reserve's decision on interest rates this week, which could move markets.

Stocks in Asia, where countries import vast quantities of oil and gas, were mixed. The Kospi index in Korea gained 0.4 percent, but Taiwan's Sensex index slipped 0.4 percent. The Nikkei 225 in Japan slid 1 percent after the Bank of Japan held interest rates steady, as expected, but some board members argued for a rate increase to deal with inflation risks spurred by the war in Iran.

In Europe, the Stoxx 600, a broad index that tracks the region's largest companies, fell 0.5 percent.

Gasoline prices tick higher.

U.S. gasoline prices rose on Tuesday, jumping to a national average of \$4.18 a gallon, according to the AAA motor club. The increase has raised the cost for drivers 40 percent since the war began.

Gas prices don't move in lock step with crude, usually trailing increases or drops.

Diesel prices have increased even more quickly and stood at \$5.46 on Tuesday, up 45 percent since the start of the war.

What they are saying: 'Exceptional' conditions for big oil companies.

BP, the British oil giant, reported its latest earnings on Tuesday, comfortably surpassing analysts' expectations by doubling its profit in the first quarter, to more than \$3 billion. "The oil trading contribution was exceptional," the company said in a filing.

Meg O'Neill, who recently took over as chief executive of BP, said in a statement that she joined the group "at a time when our industry is operating in an environment of conflict and complexity, playing a vital role in keeping energy flowing."

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I will say to my friend, the distinguished chairwoman of the Rules Committee: We offered amendments because we haven't had a vote on an amendment in nearly 100 days. No Democrat and no Republican has been able to vote on an amendment in nearly 100 days.

Mr. VAN ORDEN, who is sitting there, had two amendments that were blocked. Mr. NEGUSE offered one of them last night, and every Republican voted against it.

Some of the amendments that we offered, quite frankly, I support. The Biggs amendment on FISA, I support. That was really an interesting display of theater because we had the votes, but one of the Republicans, Mr. GRIF-FITH, every time we brought it up, conveniently got up and walked out of the room so he didn't have to cast a vote. We called it up several times, and he kept on walking out of the room. If you want to talk about theater, that really does deserve an Academy Award.

There were a lot of other amendments, quite frankly, that we brought up that I support. By the way, we brought up amendments that I don't support, but just because I don't support them doesn't mean they don't deserve to be debated on the House floor.

That is one of the problems with the Republican leadership right now in Congress. You don't believe that this place is a deliberative body. You believe it is kind of your way or the highway, and it is not just Democrats who are getting locked out.

What is the percentage of Republicans? Republican amendments were blocked 70 percent of the time. Most of them were germane. Some of them weren't even particularly controversial in any way, shape, or form. They were blocked.

Bipartisan amendments were blocked 80 percent of the time. I know you don't care about Democrats, but 90 percent of our amendments were blocked. I mean, 70 percent of your own party were denied amendments in the Rules Committee. Again, it has been nearly 100 days since we have had a debate on any amendment, Republican or Democratic amendment.

Again, if that is how you all want this place to be run, have at it, but I would urge my Republican colleagues to take a stand now. Say "no" to this. Say "no" to this, and I guarantee you that it will change. Yet, going along to get along has resulted in even Republican Members being denied the right to offer their amendments.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. CRAIG), the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Agriculture who has done an incredible job standing up for our farmers and for the most needy in this country.

□ 0950

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, my Republican colleague mentioned Minneapolis. Let's talk about Minneapolis since this is a rules debate.

Mr. Speaker, in this rule is additional funding for ICE and CBP. Let's talk about Minneapolis. Let's talk about the fact that two U.S. citizens were murdered on the streets of Minneapolis.

There is no way in hell Democrats are going to give one more penny to ICE and CBP until reforms are in place. So if you want to bring up Minneapolis, we can bring up Minneapolis, but you better bring it up with the full context of what the Trump administration is doing in our country that we will not stand for.

Mr. Speaker, related to the farm bill, the Rules Committee had the opportunity to improve this legislation which falls way short of the 5-year, 12-title farm bill that we should be here discussing today.

We should have addressed the tariffs that are bankrupting America's family farmers. Farm bankruptcies are up 50 percent across this country over the last year in the Trump administration. Farm bankruptcies are up 70 percent in the Midwest.

Trump's trade wars are destroying American farmers. They are sending China to Brazil and Argentina for that business. When we think about what the Trump administration is doing—the Iran war has increased fertilizer costs. It has increased diesel prices. This is not putting America's farmers first. Anytime this President tells you that he loves you, ask him what his actions are doing to help you.

We should have included additional farm aid. The Farm Bureau says farmers have lost \$54 billion over the last year—\$54 billion over the last year. Believe it or not, this administration said they are giving our family farmers \$12 billion. That is how much we are going to give our family farmers.

We should have bolstered SNAP. At the end of the day, it is unconscionable to me that we used reconciliation to plus-up crop insurance programs—Democrats would have supported that in a farm bill—and then cut SNAP by \$187 billion. Don't say we didn't cut SNAP. That is absolute nonsense. What you did is you shifted the cost to States in our country, an unfunded mandate that is already increasing taxes in a State like Minnesota. Our counties are having to raise property taxes for constituents to pay for it, and, by the way, a lot of these constituents are Republican constituents.

We should have rallied around a bill that helped family farmers and working families in this country. Instead, this rule opens the door for a bill that rubberstamps tariffs. It does nothing to lower costs on farm inputs.

It opens the door for a bill that does not provide a single penny in additional farm aid. It locks in the \$187 billion cut to SNAP that has already de-

prived 3.4 million Americans of food assistance.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Minnesota.

Ms. CRAIG. Green-lighting this rule and the underlying bill is sending a message to every American that Congress does not have their back. It sends a signal to farm country that they are on their own.

This bill needs a do-over. My hope is the Senate will provide that do-over. It is not worthy of our support, and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote "no" on this rule.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, before we go any further, I would just like to remind the American citizens that under the Biden administration, over 82 percent of farm bill spending was going to SNAP, and they virtually eliminated any of the support for the American farm families.

Again, Democrats demanded that over 80 percent of farm bill spending go to SNAP benefits. That is one of the reasons that the American farm family is suffering so hard today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. CRAWFORD), my friend and the chairman of the House Intelligence Committee.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Georgia for yielding. I rise in support of House Resolution 1224, the rule to consider S. 1318, the Foreign Intelligence Accountability Act. This legislation makes further reforms to section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, or FISA, and reauthorizes the authority for 3 years.

FISA section 702 is one of our country's most important foreign intelligence authorities and is limited to collection on foreign nationals based overseas who are likely to provide foreign intelligence value.

These are terrorists, hackers, and spies living abroad. No U.S. citizen anywhere in the world can be a target under section 702.

While no U.S. person can be a target of FISA 702, some U.S. person information may incidentally be collected if a foreign target is talking to or about a U.S. person or entity.

In 2024, in response to significant FBI abuses of both section 702 and traditional FISA, Congress passed the Reforming Intelligence and Securing America Act, or RISAA, which imposed 56 new requirements and safeguards. Most of the reform measures were directly in response to past abuses by the FBI.

Reauthorizing FISA 702 is essential, but the reality is that despite the successful limits and reforms implemented through RISAA, there is still major distrust of the FBI.

Over the past weeks, alongside Speaker JOHNSON and Judiciary Committee Chairman JORDAN, we have met with members across the Republican Conference to identify core requirements and go line by line through the legislation to make changes and address concerns with the goal of reauthorizing section 702 and requiring additional layers of accountability.

The reality is that no reauthorization effort will likely address everyone's concerns, but this bill makes measurable reforms to strengthen accountability and safeguards while maintaining the criticality of the foreign intelligence tool.

Specifically, the new legislation adds the following six new provisions: clarifies that no U.S. person can be a target of 702 collection, and any targeting of U.S. person requires a title I or title III warrant; requires an outside review and authentication of FBI U.S. person queries by the Civil Liberty Protection Officer at the Office of the Director of National Intelligence; establishes criminal penalties for intentional abuse of FISA 702 queries and falsification of statements to the FISC; requires DOJ to update procedures to allow Members to attend FISC hearings; requires FBI attorney preapproval of all FBI U.S. person queries; and mandates an independent audit by the Government Accountability Office on 702 targeting procedures.

With these important reforms, the bill includes the reauthorization for FISA 702 authorities for 3 years.

In addition to section 702 reforms, the rule adds H.R. 1919, the Anti-CBDC Surveillance State Act to the underlying bill. This bill blocks the Federal Reserve from issuing a central bank digital currency to individuals, thereby preventing the Fed from collecting personal financial data on Americans.

The Anti-CBDC bill has passed the House two times already this Congress, and I was proud to support it both times. I want to thank Whip EMMER for introducing it and Financial Services Chairman FRENCH HILL for moving it through committee and working with us to attach it to the section 702 extension. When this bill is sent to the Senate, I urge them to pass the combined measure, and I urge all Members to support the rule and underlying bills.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to say to the gentleman who just spoke, the chairman of the Intelligence Committee, I have great respect for him, but that is a lot of words basically to say that Democrats and Republicans will be denied the right to be able to debate and vote on a warrant requirement.

Madam Speaker, I have already spoken about how terrible the bills in this rule are, but let me just take a minute to talk about how much of a dumpster fire the last 48 hours have been from a process standpoint.

The way this place is being run by your so-called leadership, Madam Speaker, is beyond incompetent. It is pathetic.

We spent all night waiting around while Republicans fought amongst themselves. We were told nearly at midnight on Monday to go home. We were then told Rules would meet at 8 a.m. on Tuesday. We showed up for that meeting only to be told there would be no meeting because Republicans were still busy fighting with each other.

Madam Speaker, you guys had all weekend. Didn't you think to do a Zoom call or something like that with your members to find out where they were? On FISA, this thing has been going on for weeks. Didn't you have a meeting or a phone call or a text thread or something to try to work that out?

Finally, at long last, we convened and reported out a rule, but based on public reporting, it is not clear whether the rule that we are debating right now can pass.

So what the hell are we doing here? I mean, can somebody please, please call the Republican whip and ask his office if they have the votes? Maybe they can ask them if they know how to count. We keep running around in circles here, Madam Speaker, and I will tell you why.

□ 1000

You guys have a tiny, slim majority. Rather than trying to work things out with Democrats, you cut us out of the process. The result is endless chaos, endless incompetence, and endless delay, and everyday Americans are the ones who pay the price.

Here is just one example. Democrats tried to make in order many Republican amendments in the Rules Committee last night. One of them, authored by Representative BIGGS, would require a warrant before the government spies on Americans. Last time the amendment came to the floor, it tied. Clearly, this is an important issue with members of both parties on both sides. It is exactly the kind of debate Congress should be having out in the open.

What did Republicans do? Well, there were two Republicans who voted with us to bring the amendment to the floor—again, an amendment to make sure the government can't spy on Americans without warrants. That was what the amendment was. Then, a third Republican, as I mentioned before, kept getting up and leaving the room every time we called the vote. It was really comical.

That is why we won't be having a floor debate, again, on a Republican amendment. That was a Republican amendment we tried to bring to the floor, and it was blocked by a Republican who literally had to get up and leave the room because if he didn't, it would pass. I just wonder who asked him to leave. What an embarrassment to this institution.

For the record, it isn't just one amendment Republicans have blocked here. It is hundreds. Seven out of 10 Republican amendments are blocked. Eight out of 10 bipartisan amendments are blocked. Nine out of 10 Democratic amendments are blocked. Let me repeat that: Nine out of 10 Democratic amendments are blocked in this rule.

Over 50 times in the Rules Committee last night, we asked to simply have an up-or-down vote on these important issues on the floor. Over 50 times, we were blocked.

I understand my ideas won't always prevail and win, but to not even be able to get a vote—I mean, what the hell are Republicans afraid of? Isn't it our job to debate and to vote?

This is an interesting statistic. For the record, we had more amendment votes in the Rules Committee last night than we have had on the House floor this entire year. That is not okay. We call ourselves one of the greatest deliberative bodies of the world, and we aren't deliberating on anything, for God's sake.

Republican leaders are blocking nearly every amendment, and that is what this rule does. It blocks idea after idea after idea from being debated and voted on.

We can't debate more aid for farmers. We can't debate more help for hungry families. We have Republican Members who are publicly threatening to take down this rule because their amendments were blocked, too. I disagree strongly with some of their ideas, and I would vote "no," but they deserve a vote, don't they?

These bills are take it or leave it. The leadership dictates every single letter, every comma. This is no way to run this place. It is no way to run a banana stand. It is pathetic. It is a disgrace. The Speaker and the majority ought to be embarrassed by what is going on here. You are screwing over your own Members.

Madam Speaker, you write bad bills, and you block good ideas. You refuse to work with Democrats in a bipartisan way. You bend over backward to appease the people in your Conference who have no interest in governing.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE), a member of the Rules Committee who was there during the entire fiasco in the Rules Committee yesterday, to further expand on what I have been talking about.

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, first, let me say thank you to the distinguished ranking member of the Rules Committee for his principled leadership.

I think it is well understood by most Americans that Congress is broken and that Congress is deeply dysfunctional. For anyone who is looking for another data point, we have one this morning: the Republican Rules Committee chairwoman criticizing and attacking Democratic members of the Rules Committee for trying to get a vote on Republican amendments.

Think about that. The amendments that we offered last night, that I offered last night, were not mine. They were amendments from members of the Republican Conference. For having the audacity to suggest that Republican ideas and Democratic ideas ought to be considered on the floor of the House, in this august Chamber, we have the Republican chairwoman attacking even the concept that a Democratic Member of Congress could dare introduce a Republican amendment.

For Ms. BOEBERT, for Mr. VAN ORDEN, for Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, for Mr. STEUBE—go down the line—vote after vote after vote, two-thirds of Republican amendments were rejected by the Republican Rules Committee. Why? What are we afraid of?

This ought to be the Chamber where we can have a reasoned, objective debate and let the chips fall where they may.

I think it is deeply offensive to those Republican Members, to the Members in my conference, and, fundamentally, to the American people to suggest to them that we aren't capable of having that debate.

Just to be clear, on the substance, I have heard a lot of bluster today. It is shocking to me to hear my colleagues lecture us about fiscal responsibility as they preside over the highest debt in the history of the Republic, to hear them pontificate about fighting for working families as they enact the largest cut to SNAP, to food assistance for hungry families, in the history of the country.

Madam Speaker, they sermonize about fraud and corruption while the Trump administration engages in wholesale corruption daily, and they do nothing about it.

President Trump, right now, is suing the IRS for a \$10 billion shakedown. Think about it. He is suing the Federal Government that he controls for a check for \$10 billion that he hopes to secure that will go to Donald Trump, signed by Donald Trump. Who is paying the check? The American taxpayers. If you want to root out corruption, let's start there.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. KIM). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, it is absurd. It is unconscionable. It is outrageous.

I just say to the gentleman from Georgia, whom I respect, I understand his arguments on the merits of some of these bills, but spare us the pious lectures, please, especially about corruption, not while President Trump is suing the Justice Department, suing the IRS, and trying to secure more money from hardworking taxpayers in our country, please.

For my Republican colleagues who are debating whether to vote on this procedural rule, just remember that

when you had an important issue that you wanted debated on the House floor, your Conference rejected that debate. If you are interested in pesticide immunity or the regulation of field trip forms for middle schoolers, yes, they have you covered. This rule encompasses all of that. If you have a particular issue that is important to your constituents here, to your district, you are out of luck.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. VAN ORDEN).

Mr. VAN ORDEN. Madam Speaker, I will take a second to thank my Democratic colleagues for acknowledging my amendments. I will be sending them my entire list of legislative priorities for their cosponsorship.

I stand here today to strongly support the E15 year-round codification. For the past 5 years, the EPA has been using data that is older than some of the Members of this body. For 5 years in a row, the EPA has issued an emergency waiver for the use of E15 year-round because of the data sources that they have been using.

Under the leadership of President Trump and Lee Zeldin, we are now going to use data from this century. It is critically important.

This is what that data has shown. E15 is environmentally sound. It is readily available. It is reliable. Most importantly, it is affordable.

Madam Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote for this rule and for the underlying legislation.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would remind the gentleman from Wisconsin that he is in the majority party and that 100 percent of his amendments were blocked. I don't know what he did to tick off Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, but he voted against his amendments in the Rules Committee last night.

By the way, I am somebody who believes that we ought to debate amendments, even the ones that I don't always agree with, because I think this is a place where diversity of opinion and ideas ought to be brought to the floor and ought to be debated.

I am sorry the gentleman doesn't share that passion. I will tell you this: If you vote for this rule, as you just said you would, you can look forward to your future amendments being blocked by the majority in your own party, because that is what they have been doing.

□ 1010

We haven't had a debate on a single amendment on this floor in nearly 100 days. I am not okay with that, and I hope my Republican colleagues are not okay with that, either.

They ought to send a message to your leadership that this bs has to stop now. Individual Members have to be re-

spected, and their ideas need to be brought to the floor.

I will say one final thing on the E15 matter. I think it is a legitimate issue. Our problem with it is that we are told that we can't address the issue of hunger and food insecurity because it adds to the deficit and the debt.

The Republican leadership in here knows that the Office of Management and Budget has said that the E15 provision will cost billions—billions with a b. Rather than offset it, they came up with a clever way to vote on it separately and then merge it with the farm bill at the end and send it to the Senate.

Again, none of this is paid for. What happened to fiscal responsibility? I guess when it comes to helping poor people, everybody on that side is: Oh, we can't do it because we have to be fiscally responsible. On other things, the sky is the limit.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. DEXTER).

Ms. DEXTER. Madam Speaker, I thank the distinguished ranking member for yielding.

Madam Speaker, at a time when too many Americans are struggling to afford groceries, Congress should be working together to help feed working families.

We could be expanding access to food and vegetables, and investing in Food Is Medicine programs that keep people healthy and out of the hospital.

Instead, we are considering a betrayal of a farm bill that cuts food assistance for millions and fails our farmers. Let me be clear: Hunger is a health issue. Hunger is a policy choice.

I spent 20 years caring for the sickest patients in my community, and I know how food insecurity results in illness. I saw patients who delayed care to be able to put food on the table, only to end up in the hospital even sicker. I cared for people who couldn't afford the healthy food to manage their hypertension, diabetes, or heart disease.

This bill makes impossible choices harder. We need a farm bill that helps farmers feed Americans and helps families afford that food. This bill does neither.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the rule and, instead, work to advance solutions that actually help families.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, starving farmers the way Democrats did over the last several years, where they took and put 82 percent of farm bill spending into SNAP benefits, doesn't allow farmers the resources they need to grow the food that hungry people need.

We exempted anyone under 18 from the changes that we made. Anybody over 65 was exempted from the changes that we made. Anybody who is medically or psychologically disabled or unable to work is exempt from the

changes we made. Anybody who puts in the effort to work 20 hours a week is exempt from the changes we made.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MANN), my friend who has done tremendous work on the farm bill and E15.

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman, my friend from Georgia, for all of his efforts to get this passed.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Farm, Food, and National Security Act of 2026 and urge my colleagues to pass this critical legislation and the rule to bring it to the floor.

The last full farm bill was passed in 2018. Since then, input costs have risen, borrowing has become more expensive, and markets have grown more volatile. Our policies must reflect that reality.

Last year, we took an important step forward by strengthening the farm safety net and delivering meaningful support for producers through the Working Families Tax Cut Act.

This bill now builds on that foundation. It delivers a modern, fiscally responsible, 5-year farm bill that meets the needs of today's producers and prepares American agriculture for the future.

This bill is grounded in fiscal responsibility. It provides certainty without growing government for the sake of growing government. It cuts through unnecessary red tape and focuses on what actually works for producers on the ground.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the Farm, Food, and National Security Act of 2026.

I also rise in strong support of year-round E15 and, specifically, the Nationwide Consumer and Fuel Retailer Choice Act, which finally makes it a reality.

In the Big First District of Kansas, agriculture is the backbone of our economy and our way of life. Our farmers work hard every day to produce the feedstocks that power American ethanol. Expanding access to E15 means stronger markets and better prices for consumers and more certainty.

Madam Speaker, this is a win for farmers, a win for consumers, and a win for American energy. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" for H.R. 1346 and support year-round E15.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am sorry that my colleague from Georgia does not believe that we can help both farmers and hungry families, but I do. That is what I am fighting for.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE).

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE. Madam Speaker, today, I rise in strong opposition to this rule and all the things. These bills are problematic and dangerous and will not make gas prices lower or feed families.

The FISA bill will allow the government to oversurveil Americans. The farm bill will keep the cuts to SNAP benefits and food pantries while protecting large corporations that put pesticides in your food.

The budget bill will fund the murderous ICE and Border Patrol to the tune of \$140 billion without accountability.

The anti-trans bill will continue to demonize the trans community.

These bills are not just dangerous. They could kill people.

Madam Speaker, to load all of these sinister bills together and try to stuff them down the throats of Americans already choking on the incompetence of the majority is disingenuous and delusional.

No on the rule. No on the floor. Just no. Enough is enough.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BAIRD).

Mr. BAIRD. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Farm, Food, and National Security Act of 2026.

In my district, agriculture isn't just a part of the economy; it is the economy. Our corn and soybean farmers feed our country, fuel our bioeconomy, and supply global markets, all while operating on tight margins and managing significant risks.

This bill provides the certainty they need to plan, invest, and sustain operations that often span generations.

It also strengthens the critical link between research and production. Institutions like Purdue University are driving advances in crop science, soil health, precision agriculture, and supply chain resilience, moving the innovation from the lab to the field and keeping American agriculture globally competitive.

I am especially pleased this legislation includes provisions I have worked on to expand access to the technical expertise for conservation, strengthen local and regional processing capacity, improve coordination between the leading research agencies, and provide clarity for emerging agricultural technologies.

These are the practical steps that help farmers adopt innovation and build more resilient supply chains.

Just as important, this bill reaffirms our strong commitment to science-based standards, particularly at the Environmental Protection Agency. The EPA's rigorous and data-driven review process ensures farmers have access to safe and effective crop protection tools while protecting consumers and the environment. We must maintain that gold standard while also ensuring that reviews are timely and predictable, so American producers remain competitive.

Madam Speaker, this bill strengthens farm programs, invests in conservation, and supports our rural communities. It is about stability, innovation, and national security.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides to support this legislation.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to adopt the Senate amendment to H.R. 7147, the bipartisan compromise bill that the Senate unanimously passed twice now to fund all the law-abiding agencies under the Department of Homeland Security.

Enough is enough. This is the deal to fund the Department of Homeland Security while we discuss changes in ICE and CBP. It is a bipartisan measure. It passed unanimously in the Senate twice.

The situation is so dire now that even the White House has sent a letter urging the House to pass the bill.

I am, once again, giving all Members of this body a chance to do the right thing and to provide a vote on this bipartisan DHS bill. Stop the games. Stop the games.

Madam 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 Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. I urge all Members to reject this madness and the games my friends are playing on the other side of the aisle and vote "no" on the previous question so we can fund, finally, DHS.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1020

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I am not aware of any recorded vote on the floor of the United States Senate. I am aware of a couple of actions being taken when nobody was on the floor of the United States Senate, but I am not aware of any recorded vote.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUNN), who has done tremendous work on the farm bill and the E15 issue.

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Madam Speaker, I thank AUSTIN SCOTT for his leadership on this farm bill.

I am from Iowa. We are home to 87,000 proud farmers. We are the home of American Gothic, and we are home to some of the best technology, particularly in ag, this country has ever seen and the world can benefit from. That is why it is so important that we move forward a farm bill this year that helps not just farmers but everyone in this country and leads with energy and biofuels the world over.

I am speaking specifically to year-round nationwide E15. Not only is it 30 cents cheaper at the pump, not only is it 50 percent more fuel efficient and

cleaner for us, and not only does it bleed off our need right now for foreign energy sources, it starts right here in America.

Here is the reality: For the last 4 years under the Biden administration gas hit its highest price of over \$5 a gallon. We have the opportunity to rein it in with this. The reality is we have done more in the last 4 months than the last administration had done in the last 4 years. We have moved forward on summer waivers with EPA Administrator Lee Zeldin. We have worked for 45Z, and we have helped sustainable aviation fuel.

Iowa's producers should not have to win it back every single year. We should make this permanent, year-round, and nationwide, and help not only farmers grow, but my consumers, like my six kids, have a more affordable cost of living right here in Iowa and right here in America.

The 21 counties across Iowa that I pass through have all asked for certainty. This bill delivers it.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this in a bipartisan fashion, Republicans and Democrats, so that we can have energy independence right here in America with E15 year-round nationwide.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I, again, want to give great credit to Mr. NUNN and the Iowa delegation as well as many others for their work on the E15 issue and the farm bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I just wish the E15 measure was paid for and wasn't going to explode the deficit.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. STANSBURY).

Ms. STANSBURY. Madam Speaker, I am appalled by what is coming before us on the floor today all wrapped up in one big, ugly rule. There are billions for ICE's warrantless searches on Americans and for funds that cut millions of Americans' children's access to food.

While working Americans are struggling to put food on the table and a roof over their head, farmers are wondering how they are going to weather drought, tariffs, and soaring fuel and fertilizer prices, what are Republicans bringing to the floor in this House?

They are handing ICE another blank check. They are forcing a farm bill that fails our farmers and ranchers and gives big corporations handouts, and on top of that, another FISA bill that gives a backdoor to spy on Americans.

This is not governing. It is a dereliction of duty.

Madam Speaker, stop gaslighting the American people. Our farmers need relief, our families need help, and the hardworking people of this country need you to show up for them and to stand up for the American people. We have had enough of this chaos, enough of this cruelty, and enough of this corruption. We must vote "no".

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I will just remind the gentlewoman that New Mexico has experienced a historic financial boom driven by what President Trump has done in unleashing America's domestic energy production. I think it was the Senate later that said they had more money than they could figure out how to spend in New Mexico.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I don't have any more speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Madam Speaker, may I ask how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, prices are up, debate in this House is down. We are debating culture war nonsense instead of adhering to an affordability agenda. We are giving more money to ICE and CBP that are lawless and that don't need any more money. We are giving more tax breaks to millionaires and billionaires. Farmers are getting screwed over, poor people are getting screwed over, hunger is going up in this country, and enough is enough. Enough is enough.

My friends on the other side do not care.

I will say to my Republican colleagues: If you are tired of getting rolled by your own leadership, then vote "no" on this rule. Vote "no" on this rule.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's time is expired.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, Customs and Border Protection is an extremely important part of protecting the United States of America. While the Democrats might want to eliminate Customs and Border Protection so that they can make the borders wide open, the American citizens want those borders secure.

This week, the House has the ability to advance five pieces of legislation, including the Farm, Food, and National Security Act, representing years of committee efforts and stakeholder engagement, strengthening rural America, improving conservation tools, and supporting American producers.

The Foreign Intelligence Accountability Act reauthorizes section 702, with reforms, providing the continued ability to collect intelligence on foreign nationals overseas, who are reasonably believed to possess foreign intelligence information, in order to stop terrorist attacks on United States soil—again, stopping terrorist attacks on United States soil.

We have no idea who the Democrats let into this country over the last several years.

The Stopping Indoctrination and Protecting Kids Act supports parents, strengthens transparency, and protects our children in educational environments.

The budget resolution is an essential first step toward ending this Democrat-driven shutdown at DHS and strengthening our Nation's national security and keeping our borders secure, which is what Democrats' real opposition is to the Department of Homeland Security.

Finally, the Nationwide Consumer and Fuel Retailer Choice Act allows the option to sell gasoline that is blended with 10 percent to 15 percent ethanol year-round and provides additional reforms to the Renewable Energy Standard.

Together these measures advance our commitments to American families, American procedures, and responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars.

Madam Speaker, in order to keep America's border secure, I urge my colleagues to join me in voting "yes" on the previous question and "yes" on the rule.

The material previously referred to by Mr. MCGOVERN is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 1224 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 12. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 7147) making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment thereto, and consider in the House, without intervention of any point of order, a motion that the House recede from its amendment and concur in the Senate amendment. The Senate amendment and the motion shall be considered as read. The motion shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion.

SEC. 13. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX and clause 8 of rule XX shall not apply to the consideration of the motion.

SEC. 14. The Speaker is directed to sign the enrolled bill no later than one calendar day after adoption, and the Clerk is directed to present the bill to the President immediately upon signature by the Senate President.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam 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.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of adoption of the resolution, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 215, nays 210, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 140]

YEAS—215

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

NAYS—210

Adams	Case	DeGette
Aguilar	Casten	DeLauro
Amo	Castor (FL)	DelBene
Ansari	Castro (TX)	Deluzio
Auchincloss	Chu	DeSaulnier
Balint	Cisneros	Dexter
Barragan	Clark (MA)	Dingell
Beatty	Clarke (NY)	Doggett
Bell	Cleaver	Elfreth
Bera	Clyburn	Escobar
Beyer	Cohen	Espallat
Bishop	Conaway	Evans (PA)
Bonamici	Correa	Fields
Boyle (PA)	Costa	Figures
Brown	Courtney	Fletcher
Brownley	Craig	Foster
Budzinski	Crow	Foushee
Bynum	Cuellar	Frankel, Lois
Carbajal	Dauids (KS)	Friedman
Carson	Davis (IL)	Frost
Carter (LA)	Davis (NC)	Garamendi
Casar	Dean (PA)	Garcia (CA)

Garcia (IL)	McBath	Ryan
Garcia (TX)	McBride	Salinas
Gillen	McClain Delaney	Sanchez
Golden (ME)	McClellan	Scanlon
Goldman (NY)	McCollum	Schakowsky
Gomez	McDonald Rivet	Schneider
Gonzalez, V.	McGarvey	Scholten
Goodlander	McGovern	Schrier
Gottheimer	McIver	Scott (VA)
Gray	Meeks	Sewell
Green, Al (TX)	Mejia	Sherman
Grijalva	Menefee	Simon
Harder (CA)	Menendez	Smith (WA)
Hayes	Meng	Sorensen
Himes	Mfume	Soto
Horsford	Min	Stansbury
Houllahan	Moore (WI)	Stanton
Hoyer	Morelle	Stevens
Hoyle (OR)	Morrison	Strickland
Huffman	Moskowitz	Subramanyam
Ivey	Moulton	Suozi
Jackson (IL)	Mrvan	Sykes
Jacobs	Mullin	Takano
Jayapal	Nadler	Thanedar
Jeffries	Neal	Thompson (CA)
Johnson (GA)	Neguse	Thompson (MS)
Johnson (TX)	Norcross	Titus
Kamlager-Dove	Ocasio-Cortez	Tlaib
Kaptur	Olszewski	Tokuda
Keating	Omar	Tonko
Kelly (IL)	Pallone	Torres (CA)
Kennedy (NY)	Panetta	Torres (NY)
Khanna	Pappas	Trahan
Krishnamoorthi	Pelosi	Tran
Landsman	Perez	Underwood
Larsen (WA)	Peters	Vargas
Larson (CT)	Pettersen	Vasquez
Latimer	Pressley	Veasey
Lee (NV)	Quigley	Velázquez
Lee (PA)	Ramirez	Vindman
Leger Fernandez	Randall	Walkinshaw
Levin	Raskin	Wasserman
Liccardo	Riley (NY)	Schultz
Lieu	Rivas	Waters
Lofgren	Ross	Watson Coleman
Lynch	Ruiz	Whitesides
Magaziner		Williams (GA)
Mannion		
Matsui		

NOT VOTING—5

Crockett	Loudermilk	Wilson (FL)
Kean	Roy	

□ 1111

Ms. GARCIA of Texas and Mr. GOTTHEIMER changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. SCHWEIKERT changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MOORE of North Carolina). The question is on the resolution.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered. The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 216, noes 210, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 141]

AYES—216

Aderholt	Baumgartner	Brecheen
Alford	Bean (FL)	Bresnahan
Allen	Begich	Buchanan
Amodei (NV)	Bentz	Burchett
Arrington	Bergman	Burlison
Babin	Bice	Calvert
Bacon	Biggs (AZ)	Cammack
Baird	Biggs (SC)	Carey
Balderson	Bilirakis	Carter (GA)
Barr	Boebert	Carter (TX)
Barrett	Bost	Ciscomani

Cline	Houchin	Norman
Cloud	Hudson	Nunn (IA)
Clyde	Huizenga	Obernalte
Cole	Hunt	Ogles
Collins	Hurd (CO)	Onder
Comer	Issa	Owens
Crane	Jack	Palmer
Crank	Jackson (TX)	Patronis
Crawford	James	Perry
Crenshaw	Johnson (LA)	Pflugger
Davidson	Johnson (SD)	Reschenthaler
De La Cruz	Jordan	Rogers (AL)
DesJarlais	Joyce (OH)	Rogers (KY)
Diaz-Balart	Joyce (PA)	Rose
Donalds	Kelly (MS)	Rouzer
Downing	Kelly (PA)	Roy
Dunn (FL)	Kennedy (UT)	Rulli
Edwards	Kiggans (VA)	Rutherford
Ellzey	Kiley (CA)	Salazar
Emmer	Kim	Scalise
Estes	Knott	Schmidt
Evans (CO)	Kustoff	Schweikert
Ezell	LaHood	Scott, Austin
Fallon	LaLota	Self
Fedorchak	Langworthy	Sessions
Feenstra	Latta	Shreve
Fine	Lawler	Simpson
Finstad	Lee (FL)	Smith (MO)
Fischbach	Letlow	Smith (NE)
Fitzgerald	Lucas	Smith (NJ)
Fitzpatrick	Luna	Smucker
Fleischmann	Luttrell	Spartz
Flood	Mace	Stauber
Fong	Mackenzie	Stefanik
Foxx	Malliotakis	Steil
Franklin, Scott	Maloy	Steube
Fry	Mann	Strong
Fulcher	Massie	Stutzman
Fuller	Mast	Taylor
	McCaul	Tenney
	McClain	Thompson (PA)
	McClintock	Tiffany
	Goldman (TX)	Timmons
	McDowell	Turner (OH)
	McGuire	Valadao
	Messmer	Van Drew
	Meuser	Van Dyne
	Miller (IL)	Van Epps
	Miller (OH)	Van Orden
	Miller (WV)	Wagner
	Miller-Meeks	Walberg
	Mills	Weber (TX)
	Moolenaar	Webster (FL)
	Harrigan	Westerman
	Harris (MD)	Wied
	Harris (NC)	Williams (TX)
	Harshbarger	Wilson (SC)
	Hern (OK)	Wittman
	Higgins (LA)	Womack
	Hill (AR)	Yakym
	Hinson	Zinke

NOES—210

Adams	Courtney	Gonzalez, V.
Aguilar	Craig	Goodlander
Amo	Crow	Gottheimer
Ansari	Cuellar	Gray
Auchincloss	Dauids (KS)	Green, Al (TX)
Balint	Davis (IL)	Grijalva
Barragan	Davis (NC)	Harder (CA)
Beatty	Dean (PA)	Hayes
Bell	DeGette	Himes
Bera	DeLauro	Horsford
Beyer	DelBene	Houllahan
Bishop	Deluzio	Hoyer
Bonamici	DeSaulnier	Hoyle (OR)
Boyle (PA)	Dexter	Huffman
Brown	Dingell	Ivey
Brownley	Doggett	Jackson (IL)
Budzinski	Elfreth	Jacobs
Bynum	Escobar	Jayapal
Carbajal	Espallat	Jeffries
Carson	Evans (PA)	Johnson (GA)
Carter (LA)	Fields	Johnson (TX)
Casar	Figures	Kamlager-Dove
Case	Fletcher	Kaptur
Casten	Foster	Keating
Castor (FL)	Foushee	Kelly (IL)
Castro (TX)	Frankel, Lois	Kennedy (NY)
Chu	Friedman	Khanna
Cisneros	Frost	Krishnamoorthi
Clark (MA)	Garamendi	Landsman
Clarke (NY)	Garcia (CA)	Larsen (WA)
Cleaver	Garcia (IL)	Larson (CT)
Clyburn	Garcia (TX)	Latimer
Cohen	Gillen	Lee (NV)
Conaway	Golden (ME)	Lee (PA)
Correa	Goldman (NY)	Leger Fernandez
Costa	Gomez	Levin

Liccardo	Olszewski	Soto
Lieu	Omar	Stansbury
Lofgren	Pallone	Stanton
Lynch	Panetta	Stevens
Magaziner	Pappas	Strickland
Mannion	Pelosi	Subramanyam
Matsui	Perez	Suozi
McBath	Peters	Sykes
McBride	Pettersen	Takano
McClain Delaney	Pingree	Thanedar
McClellan	Pocan	Thompson (CA)
McCollum	Pou	Thompson (MS)
McDonald Rivet	Pressley	Titus
McGarvey	Quigley	Tlaib
McGovern	Ramirez	Tokuda
McIver	Randall	Tonko
Meeks	Raskin	Torres (CA)
Mejia	Riley (NY)	Torres (NY)
Menefee	Rivas	Trahan
Menendez	Ross	Tran
Meng	Ruiz	Underwood
Mfume	Ryan	Vargas
Min	Salinas	Vasquez
Moore (WI)	Sánchez	Veasey
Morelle	Scanlon	Velázquez
Morrison	Schakowsky	Vindman
Moskowitz	Schneider	Walkinshaw
Moulton	Scholten	Wasserman
Mrvan	Schrier	Schultz
Mullin	Scott (VA)	Waters
Nadler	Sewell	Watson Coleman
Neal	Sherman	Whitesides
Neguse	Simon	Williams (GA)
Norcross	Smith (WA)	
Ocasio-Cortez	Sorensen	

NOT VOTING—4

Crockett	Loudermilk
Kean	Wilson (FL)

□ 1324

Messrs. CRANE, NEHLS, and SELF changed their vote from “no” to “aye.” 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.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1445

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. VAN EPPS) at 2 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1224, I call up the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 33) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2026 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2027 through 2035, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1224, the concurrent resolution is considered read.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 33

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2026 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2027 through 2035.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Section. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2026.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

Sec. 1101. Recommended levels and amounts. Sec. 1102. Major functional categories.

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

Sec. 1201. Social Security in the Senate. Sec. 1202. Postal Service discretionary administrative expenses in the Senate.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

Sec. 2001. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives. Sec. 2002. Reconciliation in the Senate.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

Sec. 3001. Reserve fund for reconciliation legislation. Sec. 3002. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for reforms undertaken by the President following Operation Metro Surge. Sec. 3003. Deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the apprehension and deportation of adult illegal aliens convicted of rape, murder, or sexual abuse of a minor after illegally entering the United States.

TITLE IV—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 4101. Enforcement filing. Sec. 4102. Budgetary treatment of administrative expenses. Sec. 4103. Application and effect of changes in allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels. Sec. 4104. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions. Sec. 4105. Adjustment for changes in the baseline. Sec. 4106. Exercise of rulemaking powers. Sec. 4107. Extension of enforcement of budgetary points of order in the Senate. Sec. 4108. Emergency requirements in the House of Representatives.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses SEC. 1101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2026 through 2035:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

- Fiscal year 2026: \$4,242,825,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027: \$4,476,744,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028: \$4,606,277,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2029: \$4,799,819,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2030: \$5,013,902,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2031: \$5,227,718,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2032: \$5,427,567,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2033: \$5,627,231,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2034: \$5,841,187,000,000.

Fiscal year 2035: \$6,078,202,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

- Fiscal year 2026: \$0.
- Fiscal year 2027: \$0.
- Fiscal year 2028: \$0.
- Fiscal year 2029: \$0.
- Fiscal year 2030: \$0.
- Fiscal year 2031: \$0.
- Fiscal year 2032: \$0.
- Fiscal year 2033: \$0.
- Fiscal year 2034: \$0.
- Fiscal year 2035: \$0.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

- Fiscal year 2026: \$5,401,583,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027: \$5,507,288,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028: \$5,511,423,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2029: \$5,379,533,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2030: \$5,708,120,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2031: \$5,945,773,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2032: \$6,171,467,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2033: \$6,524,285,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2034: \$6,647,584,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2035: \$6,770,543,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

- Fiscal year 2026: \$5,507,841,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027: \$5,591,820,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028: \$5,676,362,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2029: \$5,446,241,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2030: \$5,780,039,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2031: \$5,988,070,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2032: \$6,178,039,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2033: \$6,549,172,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2034: \$6,618,169,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2035: \$6,679,898,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

- Fiscal year 2026: \$1,265,016,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027: \$1,115,076,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028: \$1,070,085,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2029: \$646,422,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2030: \$766,137,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2031: \$760,352,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2032: \$750,472,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2033: \$921,941,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2034: \$776,982,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2035: \$601,696,000,000.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—Pursuant to section 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 632(a)(5)), the appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

- Fiscal year 2026: \$39,164,264,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027: \$40,456,036,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028: \$41,731,126,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2029: \$42,563,432,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2030: \$43,484,184,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2031: \$44,389,587,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2032: \$45,422,961,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2033: \$46,962,682,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2034: \$48,437,589,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2035: \$49,860,557,000,000.

(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

- Fiscal year 2026: \$31,677,998,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027: \$33,032,486,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028: \$34,377,969,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2029: \$35,325,105,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2030: \$36,422,758,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2031: \$37,550,279,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2032: \$38,715,101,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2033: \$40,076,718,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2034: \$41,321,152,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2035: \$42,425,652,000,000.

SEC. 1102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2026 through 2035 for each major functional category are: