

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:

- (1) National Defense (050):
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$934,139,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$967,086,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,187,967,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,122,479,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,191,483,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,178,068,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,194,198,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,179,606,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,193,592,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,185,831,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,193,930,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,184,861,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,196,068,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,179,816,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,198,601,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,189,352,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,199,559,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,182,020,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, \$1,200,433,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,172,233,000,000.
(2) International Affairs (150):
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$46,750,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$35,911,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$50,472,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$39,877,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$52,923,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$47,393,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$55,918,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$56,003,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$57,099,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$55,511,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$58,342,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$55,179,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$59,628,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$55,701,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, \$60,908,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$56,521,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, \$62,232,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$57,352,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, \$63,547,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$58,270,000,000.
(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$40,763,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$44,222,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$41,654,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$44,346,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$42,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$44,130,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$43,554,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$44,584,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$44,474,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$44,213,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$45,437,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$44,234,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$46,413,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$45,017,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, \$47,384,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$45,963,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, \$48,361,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$46,919,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, \$49,342,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$47,886,000,000.
(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$21,471,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$23,530,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$10,695,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$25,388,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$7,681,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$24,253,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$7,284,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$21,576,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$6,119,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$15,948,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$5,677,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$11,079,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$7,195,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$9,906,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, \$7,203,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$8,381,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, \$7,263,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$7,527,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, \$7,621,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$7,546,000,000.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$66,459,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$72,714,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$44,840,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$72,452,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$45,522,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$68,651,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$45,858,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$65,318,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$45,638,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$60,554,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$46,321,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$57,333,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$46,978,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$54,547,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, \$48,365,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$53,281,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, \$49,686,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$51,491,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, \$50,009,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$51,553,000,000.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$38,206,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$43,583,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$41,842,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$51,184,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$41,595,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$47,870,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$41,493,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$42,822,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$39,249,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$38,748,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$39,261,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$38,057,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$39,988,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$38,470,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, \$40,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$39,511,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, \$40,864,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$40,243,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, \$41,262,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$41,035,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$18,198,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$12,289,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$25,793,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$2,153,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, -\$56,941,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$81,735,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$27,877,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$8,795,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,793,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$4,866,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,695,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$2,805,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$26,716,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$1,270,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, \$20,680,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$6,286,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, \$29,516,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$610,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, \$29,923,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -\$516,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$161,239,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$150,430,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$129,719,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$164,258,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$132,266,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$171,502,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$133,335,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$169,349,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, \$131,790,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$161,642,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, \$133,105,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$157,322,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, \$137,586,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$156,456,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, \$139,101,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$154,688,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, \$140,639,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$153,279,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, \$142,119,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$152,990,000,000.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, \$43,421,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$65,084,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, \$19,954,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$61,891,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, \$20,211,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$55,222,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, \$20,647,000,000.
(B) Outlays, \$42,823,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,073,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$34,689,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,487,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$30,165,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,879,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,188,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,239,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,521,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,647,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,064,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,129,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,206,000,000.
 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$145,239,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$149,211,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$135,812,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$139,155,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$137,760,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$135,636,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$140,396,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$137,561,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$143,110,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$139,892,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$145,952,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$142,542,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$149,139,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$145,536,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$152,365,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$148,606,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$155,260,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$151,478,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$158,185,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$154,351,000,000.
 (11) Health (550):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$990,989,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$991,249,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,021,896,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$994,047,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,018,828,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,011,439,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,044,155,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,026,701,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,068,648,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,056,499,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,091,193,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,087,840,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,134,506,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,125,944,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,181,006,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,169,396,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,226,722,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,213,258,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,276,294,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,261,576,000,000.
 (12) Medicare (570):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,074,395,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,073,511,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,152,403,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,151,373,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,295,249,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,294,732,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,213,815,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,213,557,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,366,056,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,365,415,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,447,337,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,446,672,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,537,154,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,536,425,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,753,601,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,752,829,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,770,796,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,770,034,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,744,777,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,743,981,000,000.
 (13) Income Security (600):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$714,131,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$713,457,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$722,109,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$715,873,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$735,386,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$735,003,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$735,892,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$720,691,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$755,373,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$745,807,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$770,541,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$759,531,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$789,028,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$777,179,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$811,004,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$806,212,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$822,005,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$810,217,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$830,340,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$808,740,000,000.
 (14) Social Security (650):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$66,568,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$66,568,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$71,135,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$71,135,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$74,970,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$74,970,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$82,084,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$82,084,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$87,394,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$87,394,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$91,336,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$91,336,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$95,906,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$95,906,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$101,080,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$101,080,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$106,598,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$106,598,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$112,559,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$112,559,000,000.
 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$437,048,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$435,498,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$450,026,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$449,840,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$472,729,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$494,955,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$495,351,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$468,176,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$516,490,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$513,230,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$533,555,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$529,785,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$554,300,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$550,972,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$576,778,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$601,751,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$600,111,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$598,973,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$624,549,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$589,870,000,000.
 (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$82,318,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$100,284,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$91,162,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$111,572,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$90,859,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$118,596,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$92,925,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$119,639,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$95,419,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$120,966,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$97,236,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$114,270,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$103,366,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$114,318,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$106,977,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$107,943,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$109,158,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$108,427,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$111,890,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$109,164,000,000.
 (17) General Government (800):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$18,914,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$37,143,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,421,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,085,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,548,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$34,744,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,587,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$35,127,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,907,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$35,406,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,745,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,348,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,910,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,901,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$37,705,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$37,559,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$38,516,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,045,000,000.

Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,381,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,850,000,000.
 (18) Net Interest (900):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,099,727,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,099,727,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,140,430,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,140,430,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,225,023,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,225,023,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,292,226,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,292,226,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,351,427,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,351,427,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,418,821,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,418,821,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,483,482,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,483,482,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,551,318,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,551,318,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,620,644,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,620,644,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,681,151,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,681,151,000,000.
 (19) Allowances (920):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$463,232,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$413,640,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$723,712,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$663,610,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$905,716,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$860,593,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,168,391,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,127,726,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,111,985,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,073,453,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,080,561,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,044,473,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,110,467,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,072,687,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,147,854,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,108,678,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,223,072,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,182,078,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,236,638,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,194,198,000,000.
 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$135,160,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$135,438,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$138,330,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$138,108,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$143,553,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$143,497,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$152,671,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$152,671,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$164,546,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$164,546,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$175,637,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$175,637,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$184,308,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$184,308,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$184,776,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$184,776,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$179,951,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$179,951,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$179,401,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$179,401,000,000.

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

SEC. 1201. SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE SENATE.

(a) SOCIAL SECURITY REVENUES.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of revenues of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2026: \$1,350,445,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$1,403,713,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,457,620,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$1,515,748,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$1,576,167,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$1,637,881,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032: \$1,699,568,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033: \$1,762,211,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034: \$1,826,009,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035: \$1,892,147,000,000.

(b) SOCIAL SECURITY OUTLAYS.—For purposes of Senate enforcement under sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633 and 642), the amounts of outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund are as follows:

Fiscal year 2026: \$1,509,338,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027: \$1,613,963,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028: \$1,717,385,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029: \$1,819,101,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030: \$1,924,297,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031: \$2,034,773,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032: \$2,151,750,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033: \$2,253,309,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034: \$2,354,460,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035: \$2,456,557,000,000.

(c) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund for administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,377,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,303,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,249,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,225,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,443,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,372,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,630,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,511,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$6,817,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$6,683,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,014,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$6,877,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,213,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,071,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,416,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,271,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,626,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,477,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$7,841,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$7,689,000,000.

SEC. 1202. POSTAL SERVICE DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, the amounts of new budget authority and budget outlays of the Postal Service for discretionary administrative expenses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$274,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$274,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$285,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$285,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$295,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$295,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$305,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$305,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$315,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$315,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$326,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$326,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$337,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$337,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$348,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$348,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$359,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$359,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$371,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$371,000,000.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 2001. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) SUBMISSIONS.—In the House of Representatives, not later than May 15, 2026, the committees named in subsection (b) shall submit their recommendations on changes in laws within their jurisdictions to the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives to carry out this section.

(b) INSTRUCTIONS.—

(1) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY.—The Committee on Homeland Security shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$70,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.

(2) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The Committee on the Judiciary shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$70,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.

SEC. 2002. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

(a) SUBMISSIONS.—In the Senate, not later than May 15, 2026, the committees named in subsection (b) shall submit their recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of the Senate. Upon receiving all such recommendations, the Committee on the Budget of the Senate shall report to the Senate a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(b) INSTRUCTIONS.—

(1) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS.—The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$70,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.

(2) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$70,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS**SEC. 3001. RESERVE FUND FOR RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION.**

(a) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to section 2001 containing the recommendations of one or more committees, or for one or more amendments to, a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, by the amounts necessary to accommodate the budgetary effects of the legislation, if the budgetary effects of the legislation comply with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution.

(2) DETERMINATION OF COMPLIANCE.—For purposes of this subsection, compliance with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution shall be determined by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

(b) SENATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to section 2002 containing the recommendations of one or more committees, or for one or more amendments to, a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, by the amounts necessary to accommodate the budgetary effects of the legislation, if the budgetary effects of the legislation comply with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution.

(2) DETERMINATION OF COMPLIANCE.—For purposes of this subsection, compliance with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution shall be determined by the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate.

(3) EXCEPTIONS FOR LEGISLATION.—

(A) SHORT-TERM.—Section 404 of S. Con. Res. 13 (111th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2010, as amended by section 3201(b)(2) of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, shall not apply to legislation for which the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate has exercised the authority under paragraph (1).

(B) LONG-TERM.—Section 3101 of S. Con. Res. 11 (114th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, shall not apply to legislation for which the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate has exercised the authority under paragraph (1).

SEC. 3002. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REFORMS UNDERTAKEN BY THE PRESIDENT FOLLOWING OPERATION METRO SURGE.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the alloca-

tions of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills or joint resolutions reported by the Committee on the Judiciary or the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, amendments or motions offered thereto, or conference reports submitted thereon relating to supporting any changes to immigration enforcement and border security policy undertaken by the President following Operation Metro Surge by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.

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.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills or joint resolutions reported by the Committee on the Judiciary or the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, amendments or motions offered thereto, or conference reports submitted thereon relating to immigration enforcement, which may include legislation funding U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement personnel to conduct apprehension, mandatory detention, and expedited deportation of adult illegal aliens who have been convicted of rape, murder, or sexual abuse of a minor after illegally entering the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.

TITLE IV—OTHER MATTERS**SEC. 4101. ENFORCEMENT FILING.**

(a) IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House of Representatives, if a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2026 is adopted without the appointment of a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses with respect to this concurrent resolution on the budget, for the purpose of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) and applicable rules and requirements set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget, the allocations provided for in this subsection shall apply in the House of Representatives in the same manner as if such allocations were in a joint explanatory statement accompanying a conference report on the budget for fiscal year 2026. The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives shall submit a statement for publication in the Congressional Record containing—

(1) for the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal year 2026 consistent with title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633); and

(2) for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations consistent with title I for fiscal year 2026 and for the period of fiscal years 2026 through 2035 for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633).

(b) IN THE SENATE.—If this concurrent resolution on the budget is agreed to by the Senate and House of Representatives without the appointment of a committee of con-

ference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may submit a statement for publication in the Congressional Record containing—

(1) for the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal year 2026 consistent with the levels in title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633); and

(2) for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, committee allocations for fiscal years 2026, 2026 through 2030, and 2026 through 2035 consistent with the levels in title I for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633).

SEC. 4102. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) SENATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)(1)), section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 632 note), and section 2009a of title 39, United States Code, the report or the joint explanatory statement accompanying this concurrent resolution on the budget or the statement filed pursuant to section 4101(b), as applicable, shall include in an allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate of amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

(2) SPECIAL RULE.—In the Senate, for purposes of enforcing section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(f)), estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any discretionary amounts described in paragraph (1).

(b) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)(1)), section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 632 note), and section 2009a of title 39, United States Code, the report or the joint explanatory statement accompanying this concurrent resolution on the budget or the statement filed pursuant to section 4101(a), as applicable, shall include in an allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives of amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

(2) SPECIAL RULE.—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of enforcing section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(f)), estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any discretionary amounts described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 4103. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS.

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels made pursuant to this concurrent resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

(2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and

(3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS.—

Revised allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) as the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels contained in this concurrent resolution.

(c) **BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.**—For purposes of this concurrent resolution, the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the applicable House of Congress.

(d) **AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS AND APPLICATION.**—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of this concurrent resolution and budget enforcement, the consideration of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, for which the chair of the Committee on the Budget makes adjustments or revisions in the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels of this concurrent resolution shall not be subject to the point of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 4104. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

(a) **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the appropriate aggregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any change in budgetary concepts and definitions consistent with section 251(b)(1) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(1)).

(b) **SENATE.**—In the Senate, upon the enactment of a bill or joint resolution providing for a change in concepts or definitions, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may make adjustments to the levels and allocations in this concurrent resolution in accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)).

SEC. 4105. ADJUSTMENT FOR CHANGES IN THE BASELINE.

The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes resulting from the Congressional Budget Office's updates to its baseline for fiscal years 2026 through 2035, including the effects of legislation enacted before the date on which this concurrent resolution is agreed to.

SEC. 4106. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of each House or of that House to which they specifically apply, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either the Senate or the House of Representatives to change those rules (insofar as they relate to that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as is the case of any other rule of the Senate or House of Representatives.

SEC. 4107. EXTENSION OF ENFORCEMENT OF BUDGETARY POINTS OF ORDER IN THE SENATE.

Notwithstanding any provision of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et

seq.), subsections (c)(2) and (d)(3) of section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 note) shall remain permanently in effect for purposes of Senate enforcement.

SEC. 4108. EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the House of Representatives, if a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for discretionary amounts contains a provision providing new budget authority and outlays, and a designation of such provision as an emergency requirement, the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives shall not count the budgetary effects of such provision for any purpose in the House of Representatives.

(b) **APPLICATION.**—

(1) **EXCLUSION.**—A proposal to strike a designation under subsection (a) shall be excluded from an evaluation of budgetary effects for any purpose in the House of Representatives.

(2) **AMENDMENT.**—An amendment offered under subsection (a) that also proposes to reduce each amount appropriated or otherwise made available by the pending measure that is not required to be appropriated or otherwise made available shall be in order at any point in the reading of the pending measure in the House of Representatives.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) **EMERGENCY.**—The term “emergency” means a situation that—

(A) requires new budget authority and outlays (or new budget authority and the outlays flowing therefrom) for the prevention or mitigation of, or response to, loss of life or property, or a threat to national security; and

(B) is unanticipated.

(2) **UNANTICIPATED.**—The term “unanticipated” means that the underlying situation is—

(A) sudden, which means quickly coming into being or not building up over time;

(B) urgent, which means a pressing and compelling need requiring immediate action;

(C) unforeseen, which means not predicted or anticipated as an emerging need; and

(D) temporary, which means not of a permanent duration.

The **SPEAKER pro tempore**. The concurrent resolution shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget or their respective designees.

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. **ARRINGTON**) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. **BOYLE**) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. **ARRINGTON**. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. Con. Res 33 currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, we are here because my Democrat colleagues have shut the United States Government down, the

Department of Homeland Security, for now 74 days. They have held the American people hostage and have imperiled the safety of every citizen of this country for their ridiculous and even dangerous demands.

They are not serious. We had a four-corners agreement between Republicans and Democrats in the House and the Senate. They reneged. If it weren't for President Trump's intervention, we would have the hardworking public servants at the Department of Homeland Security going 100 days without pay.

Ask me, Mr. Speaker, how many days my Democrat colleagues have gone without pay or how long they would tolerate going without pay.

Mr. Speaker, this isn't just about the inconvenience of long lines at airports. This is an unprecedented national security and public safety crisis.

This is the moment we take the keys from the kids, we say no more of this nonsense, we open up the people's government, and we restore the safety and the security of the American people.

Now, you will hear my colleagues, no doubt, say: If we could just agree on some commonsense reforms, we would have opened up the Department of Homeland Security. We would have been glad to work with you.

But let's think about these commonsense reforms. To require this administration to get a judicial warrant to expel criminal aliens from our country, there is not a Democrat or Republican former Commander in Chief who would ever find that acceptable.

In fact, these criminal aliens have had their day in immigration court, and they have their orders to be expelled because they are not here with cause. They are here with threat to my family and to my community and to my great State of Texas and to this beloved country of ours. It is unacceptable.

They would effectively stop all deportations. But we had an election after 4 years of lawlessness and chaos at the southern border, crime, criminals, and all kinds of criminal elements and drugs that killed more people than the entire Vietnam war in 1 year.

□ 1450

This President was elected to restore law and order. Rule of law in this great civil society of ours has been an embarrassment for those 4 years. He has done it, and that is what the people sent us here to do. That is the mandate they gave us, along with unified Republican leadership.

There has been one wall of obstruction after another for this President and this administration. That is one example of their ridiculous, absurd, and unserious demands.

The other one is—I heard this at the Rules Committee, and I couldn't believe my ears. They called our law enforcement agents, who risk their lives to keep us safe—their families pray and

wait for their mom or dad to come home, wondering if something goes wrong and the bad guys win that day, and they never see their family member again. Yet, my Democrat colleague repeatedly referred to our honorable ICE and CBP agents as masked thugs.

When evil is called good, and good is called evil—do you remember that quote? Do you remember that admonition? These are the days.

Mr. Speaker, we have given 16 chances and all opportunities to vote to turn this government of the people back on and support our ICE and CBP agents, to protect our ports by funding our guardsmen, to protect the CISA agents to protect our critical infrastructure while cyberattacks are on the rise, and to resource our FEMA agency to be ready to respond to our citizens in a natural disaster. They said no 16 times. No. Here we are, demasking our agents and calling them masked thugs.

There is an 8,000-percent increase, Mr. Speaker, in death threats to these gentlemen and gentlewomen who wear the badge, who wear the uniform, and who protect the thin blue line, a 1,300-percent increase in assaults, and a 3,200-percent increase in vehicular assaults.

We know who they are. We have made great efforts to identify each agent so they would be held accountable if they did anything illegal or inappropriate.

We have cartel members who have bounties of tens of thousands of dollars on their heads. We have masked, leftist, radical, violent folks who are assaulting them in the streets while they are trying to do their dangerous jobs.

You want to know why we are here, Mr. Speaker? Do you want to know why we are here, American people? That is why we are here. We say enough is enough.

Today, we put forward this budget resolution with reconciliation instructions to fund the people's homeland security, to protect our citizens, and to do right by these hard-working, God-fearing public servants who go to work every day not knowing if they are going to come home.

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

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me set the stage here for what has brought us to this point.

Last year, over the course of the first 6 months of the year, mind you, there was reconciliation 1.0. That was what the other side and the President used to call the big, beautiful bill. Do you remember that?

You don't hear that phrase too much anymore. Do you know why? It is one of the most unpopular pieces of legislation to pass Congress in modern American history, with a more than 2-to-1 disapproval over approval.

Why is that? Because the American people know what was in the bill. The

American people know that it throws more than 15 million Americans off their healthcare—more than 17 million, according to one nonpartisan service. In addition to that, it raises healthcare costs for tens of millions more.

That is not all. It also cuts nutrition assistance, the biggest cuts to the SNAP program in American history—on and on. I could take up the next hour listing the cuts.

Why are those cuts in there? In order to fund the biggest tax breaks for billionaires in American history, but that is not all. It is also the biggest increase to our national debt in American history, and that is not all. It also includes \$140 billion—record funding, mind you—for ICE and CBP.

That is what has set the stage for reconciliation 2.0, the bill that is now in front of us.

This bill is quite different in that it is narrowly pertaining to just two areas: ICE and CBP. That is interesting to me because one thing the vast majority of the American people agree on—whether they are Democrat, Republican, or Independent—is that costs keep going up. They haven't come down in the last year and a half. They have only gotten worse. They have only gotten higher.

That is no accident. It is not because of something like a terrorist attack or the business cycle. No. It is directly because of this President's reckless policies: trade policies that have spiked inflation and a war in Iran that has taken the average price for a gallon of gas from under \$3 a gallon just 2 months ago to now over \$4.20 a gallon and rising.

You don't see anything in this reconciliation 2.0 to address anything that I just discussed, any of the rising costs, any of the rising healthcare costs, any of the rising costs at the super-market—nothing, nada, zilch, zero.

The only thing that is in this is another \$70 billion for ICE and CBP, on top of the record funding that was in the bill last year.

The American people simply want costs to come down, period. Unfortunately, those priorities are not being met by this Republican majority.

Now, I want to be clear: I believe—and sometimes this is inconvenient on both sides of the aisle to say it. I strongly believe in a strong border, period. What I don't believe in is any agency of the government shooting and killing American citizens in the streets of our country. I think the vast majority of the American people agree with me that we need to have a secure border, but that we cannot have any agency of our government carrying out killings on our streets.

We know that there are reforms that need to happen with ICE and CBP in order to rein in the abuses that we have seen. Unfortunately, none of that is in the bill before us. Instead, it is just showering them with additional billions of dollars that they simply don't need.

Mr. Speaker, I really hope we can get back soon to a budget bill that addresses the needs and concerns of the American people. Unfortunately, that is not the one that is presently before us. The American people deserve far better.

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

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately and conveniently, some of my Democrat friends have had a bad case of amnesia. I am going to remind the American people that when Joe Biden and the Democrats had control of this town, this Chamber, Congress, and the White House, they took inflation from 1.4 percent all the way past 9 percent.

□ 1500

We had a 22-percent increase cumulative of prices of everyday goods that Americans depend on.

It was Joe Biden and the Democrats who lit the fuse on the inflationary firestorm that the American people, especially working Americans, suffered. The average inflation rate during the Joe Biden-Kamala Harris era was 5 percent.

Inflation is down. The average inflation under this President, President Trump, is 2.7 percent. Wages are up. Business investment is up, growth and GDP are up, and there is money in people's pockets, because had we relied on the Democrats, then we would have seen a \$1,700-a-month tax hike on the American people. However, we said no tax on tips, no more tax on working people with respect to overtime or seniors on a fixed income.

I am very proud of what we did as one strategy to provide much-needed relief after the cost-of-living crisis that was caused by the unbridled spending and failed economic policies of my Democratic colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to introduce the American people to a great man and patriot, LLOYD SMUCKER is a dear friend and the vice chairman of the Budget Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SMUCKER).

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to respond to some of the comments of my friend, the ranking member of the Budget Committee, who is also from Pennsylvania, just to say that in regards to the tax bill, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, I can tell you, Mr. Speaker, individuals, families, and wage earners in my district are feeling the impact of that bill when they are filing their taxes.

They like the no tax on tips that so many in my district have taken advantage of and the no tax on overtime that so many have taken advantage of. I have had many seniors come to me and say that they had a lot more in their pockets after they filed their taxes this year.

I will put up our economic record in the last year, the impact on people in

our districts, against that of the Biden administration anytime. We have an economy that is growing quickly. We have inflation at a manageable spot, and people are feeling it in their pocketbooks.

I was happy to hear the ranking member say that he supports a secure border, because, Mr. Speaker, you certainly wouldn't have known that during the past administration when Democrats were in control and we had thousands of people pouring across this border every single day, including individuals who were criminals, who were members of gangs, including drugs flowing across the border, and Democrats did nothing to stop that.

I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, in my district, when I talk to people of all political stripes, Democrats and Republicans alike, they support removing people from this country who are criminals and who are here illegally. They support the work of ICE in doing that. Democrats obviously do not. A shutdown should never be used.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HARIDOPOLOS). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, we should never use a government shutdown to achieve any policy benefits. We have seen Democrats do that time and time again. We certainly shouldn't be using it to not fund those who are keeping Americans safe and who are removing criminals from our country.

That is what this bill is about today. We shouldn't be funding this in this way. It should be done through a regular appropriations bill, but we were not able to do that because we did not have Democrat support.

I don't like necessarily the way we are doing this, but there have to be grownups in the room, and those are Republicans right now who are going to ensure that those people who are working hard to keep Americans safe every day are going to be able to count on a paycheck at the end of the week.

This is an important bill. It is very unfortunate that Democrats continue to shut down the government over this issue, but Republicans are going to stand for the safety and security of the American people.

It is the number one thing that every one of us as elected officials should be doing. We should be ensuring that American individuals, American citizens, are safe and secure.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA), who is a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, the Republican budget resolution does nothing to end the shutdown. It does nothing to reform ICE; yet it does everything to give ICE and CBP \$70 billion more.

Mr. Speaker, I support a strong and secure border, but the Trump deporta-

tion policy goes way beyond going after felons and gang members. The last Republican reconciliation bill injected \$190 billion into DHS, leading to thousands of untrained ICE and CBP agents being injected into our communities.

They called themselves law enforcement, but they acted with lawlessness, trolling big box store parking lots, causing chaos in our communities, deaths to American citizens, and they were allowed to act with impunity.

I said: No more funding until they transform, reform, and retrain with commonsensical law enforcement protocols and procedures.

Now, I hate shutdowns, but, Mr. Speaker, if you allow a vote on the bipartisan Senate bill today, we can open and pay the TSA, Coast Guard, Cybersecurity, and FEMA.

However, Mr. Speaker, instead of working us across the aisle, the purely partisan resolution that just funds ICE without any reforms demonstrates, once again, you are going it alone. You are doing nothing to lower costs. You are adding to our debt and deficit. You are giving in to the President, and you are giving up on our constitutional responsibilities.

I am voting "no" not just because I am for reforming ICE, but I am standing up to this administration, and I am living up to my oath of office.

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

Mr. Speaker, instead of the absurd demands of asking for judicial warrants after immigration judges have ruled that these criminal aliens are not with cause, for heaven's sakes, in our country, we included body cameras, millions of dollars. The President reviewed protocols included and strengthened training programs.

Here is the root cause of what people saw on their TV sets at night when they saw the mayhem and they saw the chaos: It was lawless sanctuary cities, rogue leaders who incited violence against our law enforcement officers while they were doing a dangerous job to rid our country of criminal aliens.

Mr. Speaker, how in the world do we expect them to do this job when we have State and local leaders who refuse to cooperate, who thumb their noses at the rule of law, and who make things not only more difficult but more dangerous for the men and women in uniform who courageously protect us every day?

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from the great State of Utah (Mr. MOORE).

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, one trick that you see back here in Washington politics is when the opposing side is arguing in defense of the indefensible, they will say: I support border security but . . . there is always a but.

What we have seen for the last 5½ years since President Biden took over in 2021 to today is very simply laid out

in the following three strategies: Leave the border wide open, then create a bunch of sanctuary cities, and then refuse to fund immigration and Border Patrol.

If you look at those three things, Mr. Speaker, that is exactly what they are doing. Now they are forcing us to go at it alone, when for decades, longer than that, Republicans and Democrats have always been able to come together and support a homeland security bill, but they refuse to support ICE and CBP.

S. Con. Res. 33 is a critical step in delivering on the key policy mandate that voters gave Congress: to secure the southern border and end the national crisis that is mass migration.

I would much rather fund and regulate the Department of Homeland Security and immigration enforcement through regular appropriations. My colleagues on the other side of the aisle have made that impossible. This is not a serious way to govern. It is irresponsible, and it is dangerous.

Congress should not play with the livelihoods of servicemembers at the Coast Guard, Transportation Security Agency, or the Secret Service to secure a political win. We cannot restrict resources at a time like this, especially amid recent threats to White House officials and national security concerns.

We are now forced to run a narrowly focused partisan reconciliation process to provide necessary funding to ICE and CBP and their operational and support components to last through the Trump administration.

The Trump administration has made great strides in securing the border and removing those who have entered our country illegally, which will alleviate strains on local law enforcement and hospital systems. It will help lower insurance premiums and put downward pressure on housing prices in the long term.

□ 1510

Supporting this resolution will ensure we can build on the success and continue to provide a safe environment for American families to thrive. This also does a very important thing by setting our projected deficit on a path toward 3 percent of GDP.

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

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 20 seconds to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I will end there. I thank the chairman for the additional time.

Mr. Speaker, we need to take our finances seriously and put us on a path toward 3 percent debt to GDP.

I urge my colleagues to support this budget resolution.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, ICE has become another three-letter word for

lie: lies about immigrants as an excuse for racist and un-American policies; lies about dead American citizens like Renee Good and Alex Pretti; lies about outrageous conditions at detention centers like Dilley, Texas, where measles spread and children are fed infested food with worms; lies really to all of us that the Trump regime is merely concerned about dangerous criminals when, in fact, their dragnet picks up anyone who happens to get in the way no matter how much that immigrant teacher, immigrant construction worker, immigrant small business owner or healthcare worker are contributing to their community.

While we have simply asked that ICE meet the standards that we expect of our local law enforcement, this bill is designed to let ICE continue its rampage across America totally unrestrained.

What we should be doing is using the \$70 billion that this Republican bill showers on ICE and CBP to instead address the affordability crisis that our American families are facing because of Trump's continued mismanagement, his reckless, endless war in Iran, and his illegal tariffs.

That \$70 billion, think of what it could accomplish. With it, we could restore affordable access to a family physician for millions of American families.

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

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, we could restore access to a family physician for millions of American families who no longer have it thanks to the Republican action. Or, we could instead choose to provide for our future by ensuring that every single 3- and 4-year-old in America can access pre-K.

But instead of helping working families, Republicans insist that we shower more tax dollars on a rogue agency that already has entirely too much funding to continue its mission of ripping families apart and detaining babies.

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

Mr. Speaker, let's play back the tape: 4 years, wide-open border flooding the zone, and by the zone I mean the entire country, crime, criminals, drugs, record number of people on the terrorist watch list, record number of people from countries of interest, record number of illegal immigrants dying in the desert, record number of humans trafficked to this country; record, record, record, open border, disaster.

Now, after this mess, when we have to get the brave men and women to go clean up the streets from the criminals that roam in the great cities of this country and threaten our citizens, they want to call them what I heard in Rules Committee, masked thugs. That is what they are calling our law enforcement officers.

I guess we shouldn't be too surprised because that is the party that wanted to defund the police. That is the party with the battle cry, "Defund ICE." That is the party which, at the top of their ticket in the last Presidential election, had a Presidential nominee who compared ICE to the KKK, and her Vice President compared them to the Gestapo.

No, no, sir, Mr. Speaker, I am not surprised, not surprised that now that they created this self-inflicted disaster and mess, and our brave ICE officers are trying to clean it up, that they would want to impede them and insult them, but they only insult law-abiding American citizens, I assure you that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. McDOWELL), my dear friend from the Tar Heel State and a member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I think it is important that we point out that as our Democratic colleagues across the aisle are pointing a finger at us, there are three fingers pointing back at them.

What we need to look at is exactly what they have done. For the last 4 years of Joe Biden, they let all of these people into our country. We are trying to get rid of them. There was a mandate by the American people for us to do that. That is what we are trying to do.

We are also trying to do one of our very basic functions as Congress, which is to pass appropriations bills. While they want to blame us, I will remind them that each time that has come up, it has passed out of this Chamber with bipartisan support, and then it has gone to the Senate where it has died.

The President, the Senate, our leadership, they have tried to come to an agreement. They will not let us. That is exactly what is happening.

Mr. Speaker, this is day 74, 74 days, that is exactly how long the Department of Homeland Security has been shut down, 74 days, Mr. Speaker.

Let's be clear about one thing: Democrats have forced this shutdown to defund law enforcement and gamble with the safety of our country. They are pushing an agenda that leads to lawlessness in our communities. They are willing to let dangerous, illegal aliens, murderers, rapists, and drug traffickers walk our streets and destroy our communities. They are even willing to force Americans to stand in long TSA lines simply as leverage to force their agenda.

Maybe they were fine with the millions of illegal aliens who were released into our communities under the Biden administration, and maybe they were fine with the massive flow of drugs that poured across our southern border, but my constituents were not, Mr. Speaker. The American people were not. House Republicans will keep the promises that we made. We will do what it takes to keep Americans safe and secure.

Despite the Democratic resistance, we will stand on principles and deliver for the American people. Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote to get us back on track to fully reopening the Department of Homeland Security.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Boy, that sounds like a scary hellscape that the last couple speakers on the other side have described. I am just glad they are not talking about the United States because in the country where I live, actually specifically in my city of Philadelphia, the murder rate is lower today than at any point in the 1960s. There are a lot of American cities right now that have the lowest violent crime rate in my lifetime.

I can understand, though, why they want to talk about anything but costs because right now, according to one opinion poll, the American people are more pessimistic today about their own economic future than they were even in the depths of the Great Recession, and they rate this President the lowest job approval on the economy since George W. Bush in the middle of the Great Recession. You can understand why they want to talk about anything except for costs and the financial livelihoods of most American households.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), the distinguished ranking member of the Education and Workforce Committee and also a member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, we are talking about the budget. For years, my Republican colleagues have sanctimoniously spoken about the need to reduce the deficit but continuously vote for spending bills that add trillions of dollars to the Federal deficit.

The CBO estimates that last year's big, ugly bill will add \$3.4 trillion to the deficit by 2034. This bill is not even serious. They didn't even bring it to committee. They just brought it to the floor. It continues the pattern of Presidential administrations, every Republican administration since Nixon has left for the Democrats a worse deficit than they inherited. By the way, every Democratic administration since Kennedy has left for the Republicans a better deficit than they inherited, all without exceptions.

Now they are back here with misguided budget priorities. This does nothing to lower costs and make life better for the American people. It does give \$70 billion to ICE after they violated the Constitution, killed Americans, and refused to agree to Democratic demands that they conform to the same standards as other law enforcement officers, like get a warrant before you go into somebody's house, don't use unconstitutional excessive force, don't deport citizens. We should be investing in education, healthcare, childcare, and job creation. This bill doesn't do it, and that is why we ought to vote "no."

□ 1520

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

Mr. Speaker, just a note on cost: When the Democrats controlled Congress and the White House, they spent a record \$12 trillion. Now, \$5 trillion of that is because of the record interest rate hikes that were associated with an almost half-century high inflation. Combined, we are talking about, again, almost \$12 trillion.

Mr. Speaker, what did we get for that? What did the American people, the shareholders, get for that? What return did our citizens get for that “investment”? They got green energy subsidies to corporations, which were a disaster for our energy economy. It made the prices of gas and electricity for our consumers skyrocket.

The American people got tens of thousands of IRS agents. They expanded the IRS by \$80 billion because that is what they thought the American people needed after a 22-percent increase in prices. They bailed out student loan programs, schools that wouldn't open, and the union pension fund. It was one bailout after another. It is hard to keep up with it.

If you go back and look at the executive order from President Biden and Vice President Kamala Harris at the time, they actually provided healthcare at the cost of taxpayers to people in this country illegally, and we wonder why we had record numbers of illegal immigrants pouring into this country.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN), my friend from the Buckeye State and the House's chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, why are the Democrats doing it? Why would they shut down the Department of Homeland Security for 74 days? Why would they do that when we have had a third assassination attempt on the President of the United States, while we are in the middle of a military operation in Iran, and when we have had terrorist attacks here on the homeland? Why would they do it?

The simple answer is: They don't want a border. They don't want a border. They have said it, but look at their plan. In 4 years of Joe Biden, they let in 10 million illegal migrants. Then, they create sanctuary jurisdictions all over the country, which makes it difficult to remove illegal migrants who commit another crime. Now, they say, don't pay the guys who do the removing. Let's don't pay ICE. They let in 10 million and create sanctuary jurisdictions.

By the way, 18 cities, 11 States, 3 counties, and the District of Columbia are sanctuary jurisdictions. Because they are big, blue cities in big, blue States, that represents almost a third of the country that lives in a jurisdiction where the politicians tell local law

enforcement not to work with Federal law enforcement when it comes to enforcing Federal law.

Now, they say don't pay the guys who enforce Federal law. Don't pay ICE.

It is not enough that the leftwing agitators out there have doxed them, tracked them, spit on them, sworn at them, threatened them, and attacked them. That is not enough. Now, we are not going to pay them. We are not going to pay them. That is their plan, and it is all because they don't want a border in our country.

There was an election where the people said we want a border, and that is why this bill and the good work that Chairman ARRINGTON and the Budget Committee have done is so darn important.

We shouldn't have to pass this kind of bill. It should have been done in the appropriation bill, but nope. They are going to shut the government down for 74 days because they don't want a border.

They let in 10 million. They create sanctuary jurisdictions so it is difficult to remove them. Then, they don't want to pay the guys who do the removing.

That is their plan, and the country needs to know that, plain and simple. But here comes the Budget Committee and Republicans to say that we are going to do something to pay the guys. We will have to do it via reconciliation.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the Budget Committee and the chairman for doing the work. I urge a “yes” vote.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Ms. OMAR), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Ms. OMAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to this Republican effort to funnel another \$70 billion to ICE and CBP to continue their inhumane, illegal, and reprehensible actions.

This effort is even more incomprehensible considering it comes after Trump and congressional Republicans already created an \$85 billion slush fund for ICE during the last budget reconciliation process.

In my district, ICE has used the money to terrorize Minnesotans, particularly our Black and Brown communities, through Operation Metro Surge. We watched in horror as ICE agents murdered our neighbors, Renee Good and Alex Pretti, in broad daylight. We witnessed our neighbors being snatched off the street and pulled from their homes and cars without a warrant. We saw dozens of children ripped away from their families, friends, and schools, shipped to detention centers out of State.

Our communities are still recovering from that devastation caused by the Federal occupation and the blatant trampling of the rights we as Americans hold dear. We cannot send this rogue and unaccountable agency another cent.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “no.”

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. VAN EPPS).

Mr. VAN EPPS. Mr. Speaker, congressional Democrats have kept the Department of Homeland Security shut down for more than 70 days. During this time, the critical services that DHS provides to the American people are, at best, disrupted and, at worst, paused entirely.

This comes as we prepare for the busiest travel season ever, celebrating our founding and welcoming visitors from around the world. It also comes during a threat environment unlike any other.

The previous administration welcomed unvetted migrants across our border for 4 years. There have been three assassination attempts against this sitting President, and cyber threats targeting our critical infrastructure are accelerating.

The threats are persistent, and they are here within our borders.

Mr. Speaker, it is high time we empower these agencies to accomplish their crucial mission, and I urge my colleagues to support this budget resolution.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Mr. Speaker, this budget resolution is a total insult to the American people. Instead of addressing the rising prices of gas, groceries, housing, childcare, the things that actually allow people to survive in an economy that Republicans have rigged for the billionaires, this resolution puts another \$70 billion into ICE and CBP. That is on top of the \$170 billion slush fund that was given to these agencies in the Republican's big, bad betrayal bill last year that allowed ICE and CBP to carry out a violent, cruel, unconstitutional campaign of terror in communities across this country, killing Renee Good and Alex Pretti in Minnesota; conducting a campaign of mass detentions, detaining an unprecedented number of people, which has resulted in a record 47 deaths; locking up children and using them as bait for their parents; and terrorizing schools, churches, and hospitals with their activity.

Meanwhile, Republicans refuse to address the rising costs that Americans are dealing with because this administration refuses to put the people first.

Americans of every political stripe do not want more money to go to ICE's slush fund. What they want is real reforms to ICE and CBP to rein in the lawlessness. What they want is for the administration to get serious about cutting their costs instead of catering to Trump's cronies. Vote “no” on this resolution.

□ 1530

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

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU), also a member of the Budget Committee.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, for yet another week, Republicans have brought us legislation that does absolutely nothing to lower the cost of groceries, housing, or healthcare. Instead, they want another \$140 billion to expand their lawless deportation machine. Not one penny will make life more affordable for people. In fact, this bill fails to implement the most basic common-sense reforms to ICE and CBP.

Trump's immigration agents have ripped hundreds of thousands of people from their families, jobs, and communities. Nearly 60,000 people are trapped in ICE detention, almost half with no criminal record, and 48 people have died in ICE custody.

Their anti-immigrant agenda is killing people—people like my constituent, Carlos Montoya, a 52-year-old father and grandfather. When ICE agents raided a Home Depot just minutes from my district, Carlos was so frightened that he fled and was tragically struck and killed by a car on the freeway. This administration is instilling so much terror that people are willing to risk their lives to escape.

Republicans' big, ugly bill already handed ICE \$170 billion, and now they want another \$140 billion to keep kidnapping children, tackling grandmothers to the ground, raiding car washes, and shooting innocent people. Yet, somehow they keep insisting that there is no money for healthcare, food assistance, or housing.

Vote "no" on this bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, just, again, setting the record straight for the American people, the only moneys we are spending are moneys that the Democrats in the House and Senate agreed with us to spend to operate the Department of Homeland Security, including ICE and CBP. Then, they reneged on it. They went back on their word, and they shut the Department of Homeland Security down for over 70 days.

All we are doing is using reconciliation, a budgetary tool, to fund ICE and CBP because they want to defund ICE and CBP.

I mean, you hear it in their rhetoric. I mentioned the masked thugs and the comparison to the KKK. They are talking about protecting the illegal immigrant, but you haven't heard a word about Laken Riley and her family. You haven't heard anything about Jocelyn Nungaray and her family or the thousands upon thousands of American citizens whose lives are forever changed because of the harm that was perpetrated upon them from an illegal, criminal alien who was allowed into this country with impunity because our President at the time was derelict in his duty to uphold the laws of the

land because he refused to provide for the common defense. When Texas and other States tried to protect their citizens, they were harassed and obstructed at every turn.

What choice do we have: go back to the open border and a sanctuary Nation for criminal aliens? That is not acceptable to Republicans, and that is not acceptable to the people in the popular vote, in the electoral vote, or in every swing State. They sent us here to put America first and the American people first and to restore law and order.

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

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, listen for the dog that didn't bark. Do you notice what the other side hasn't mentioned once during this debate—a debate, mind you, on a reconciliation budget bill—nothing about cost; nothing about their plan to bring down the cost of gas, which had the biggest monthly increase in my lifetime thanks to this administration's policies; nothing to make healthcare more affordable; nothing about childcare to make that more affordable; nothing to make housing more affordable; nothing at all about that.

They have nothing to say because they have no plan, and they don't have one dime for any of that in their bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from the Commonwealth of Kentucky (Mr. MCGARVEY), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. MCGARVEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this Republican budget.

Last year, my Republican colleagues forced through a budget that gave ICE over \$80 billion.

Let's put that in perspective: Last year, ICE got more than double the amount that they got during the entirety of Trump's first Presidency, but somehow that is not enough.

Now, they are trying to push through another \$70 billion with no reforms, no accountability, no strings attached, nothing. That is \$70 billion in taxpayer dollars for an agency responsible for kidnapping people off the street, murdering U.S. citizens, separating families, detaining children, and breaking down doors without warrants.

That is \$70 billion in taxpayer dollars for masked, armed, and untrained agents who don't answer to anyone; \$70 billion in taxpayer dollars for a campaign of terror directed at our own neighbors, while the rest of the country struggles to feed their families, pay rent, go to the doctor, and keep the lights on.

I am so tired of hearing that we don't have enough money for our schools and hospitals, no money to make sure that our veterans are taken care of, no money to make sure that everyone has a roof over their head, and no money

for healthcare. I mean, just a couple of weeks ago, we were told that we don't even have the money to make sure that pregnant women can have fruits and vegetables.

Yet, the second that Trump needs more money to bankroll his own personal police force, Republicans in Congress can move mountains. For ICE, we have \$70 billion. For everyone else, nothing.

This is intentional. It is a choice, and it is the wrong one.

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

Mr. Speaker, again, I remind my colleagues and friend that the average gas price under Joe Biden and the Democratic leadership was over \$5 per gallon. Under President Trump, it is just a little over \$3 per gallon.

He talks about cost, but if you look at the CBO, which is a nonpartisan scorekeeper, they would tell you that in the first 6 months of this fiscal year, compared to the last 6 months of the last fiscal year, the deficit has actually gone down for the first time in almost a decade by \$138 billion.

That is not me telling you that. That is not conjecture on the part of either party. It is the watchdog, scorekeeper, nonpartisan, telling you that when we held the line to control spending on the discretionary side for the last 4 years, we have saved almost \$500 billion. The One Big Beautiful Bill Act is big and beautiful because we protected tax dollars, and we preserved the safety nets for American citizens who need them and depend on them.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from the CBO about the Medicaid coverage impacts of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,

U.S. CONGRESS

Washington, DC, June 24, 2025.

Re Information Concerning Medicaid-Related Provisions in Title IV of H.R. 1.

Hon. JODEY ARRINGTON,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Hon. BRETT GUTHRIE,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC

DEAR CHAIRMAN ARRINGTON AND CHAIRMAN GUTHRIE: You have asked the Congressional Budget Office for information concerning changes to insurance coverage that would occur under H.R. 1, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, as passed by the House of Representatives on May 22, 2025. You asked specifically about changes related to Medicaid under title IV, Energy and Commerce.

CBO estimates that enacting the Medicaid provisions in title IV would increase the number of people without health insurance by 7.8 million in 2034 relative to baseline projections under current law. Of that number:

About 4.8 million would be able-bodied adults between the ages of 19 and 64 who have no dependents and who do not meet the community engagement requirement in section 44141 for participating in work-related activities at least 80 hours a month.

About 1.4 million would be people who do not meet citizenship and immigration status requirements for Medicaid enrollment but who would be covered under current law in programs funded by the states.

About 2.2 million would become uninsured because of other provisions in H.R. 1, including provisions increasing the frequency of verification of eligibility to enroll in Medicaid or those that would lead states to change their Medicaid enrollment requirements in response to federal policy changes. CBO estimates that the interactions among the policies would, on net, reduce the number of people without health insurance by 600,000 in 2034 relative to the sum of the estimated effects of the individual policies because some people would become uninsured under more than one policy.

You asked several questions about the number of people who would be enrolled in Medicaid under the legislation and about the number of people who would not have health insurance under H.R. 1. You also asked about the effects on state Medicaid spending under H.R. 1.

For the number of individuals estimated to be without health insurance in 2034 as a result of the Medicaid policies in H.R. 1, what share would be eligible for other health insurance subsidies but would be estimated to not participate?

CBO estimates that of the projected increase of 7.8 million people without health insurance in 2034, 1.6 million would have access to, but would not take up, other forms of subsidized coverage, such as premium tax credits for insurance purchased through the marketplaces established by the Affordable Care Act or employment-based coverage; that number also includes people who would remain eligible for Medicaid but would not enroll.

For which provisions in H.R. 1 does CBO estimate that there would be an increase in the number of people without health insurance resulting from state discretion in the management of enrollment within their own Medicaid programs? What does CBO estimate would be the effect on the number of people without health insurance under those policies?

CBO estimates that enacting several sections would reduce resources available to states to fund their Medicaid programs or state-funded insurance programs:

Section 44107 would eliminate the authority of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services to waive penalties for payment errors and would reduce federal funding to states for errors in eligibility determinations.

Section 44111 would reduce the federal matching rate for people enrolled in Medicaid under the expansion of the program provided in the Affordable Care Act from 90 percent to 80 percent for any state that uses its own funds to provide coverage to certain immigrants through state programs.

Section 44132 would prevent states from increasing current tax rates on providers and bar them from creating new tax arrangements for providers.

Section 44134 would make additional changes to what constitutes a permissible provider tax and would effectively limit collections of those taxes in certain states.

CBO expects that in response to those provisions, states would modify their Medicaid or state-funded insurance programs to curtail their spending by reducing provider payment rates, reducing the scope or amount of optional services, and reducing Medicaid enrollment.

CBO estimates that state responses to those provisions would increase the number of people without health insurance by a total of 2.0 million in 2034.

Does CBO estimate that the Medicaid provisions in H.R. 1 would result in a net decrease in state spending on the Medicaid program, before accounting for how states respond to the federal policy changes, and if so by how much?

CBO estimates that, if combined, enacting all of the Medicaid provisions in H.R. 1 would reduce the states' total share of spending on Medicaid by \$13.1 billion, on net, over the 2025–2034 period. Some provisions would reduce state spending, and some would increase it. CBO estimates that over the 2025–2034 period, provisions that make changes to program eligibility and enrollment processes, as well as some payment changes, would cause states' spending to decline by \$214.4 billion. Reductions in federal or other resources available to state programs would cause states' spending to rise by \$201.3 billion.

What is the number of individuals whose citizenship, nationality, or satisfactory immigration status is not verified, but would be covered under current law in programs funded by states?

CBO estimates that enacting section 44111 would increase the number of people without health insurance by 1.4 million in 2034 because, in order to maintain the 90 percent federal matching rate, most states would stop using state-only funds to provide health insurance coverage to people who do not meet citizenship and immigration status requirements for Medicaid enrollment.

What are the changes in the number of uninsured people that would be associated with provisions aimed at verifying eligibility for the Medicaid program, specifically sections 44102 and 44108 of H.R. 1?

Section 44102 would prevent one part of what is termed the Eligibility and Enrollment final rule from being implemented, administered, or enforced through the end of 2034. That part of the rule changes the way that states process applications and renewals for coverage under Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program. For example, the rule specifies that states can only conduct eligibility determinations for people who are aged, blind, and disabled once a year—less frequently than under some states' prior practices. The rule also specifies that states cannot require in-person interviews during eligibility redeterminations for that group of enrollees. CBO expects that enacting section 44102 of H.R. 1 would reduce enrollment as states returned to earlier administrative practices.

CBO estimates that enacting section 44102 would increase the number of people without health insurance by 600,000 in 2034.

Section 44108 would require states to redetermine Medicaid eligibility every six months, instead of once a year, for some enrollees. CBO expects that enacting the section would result in some people being removed from the program sooner than would occur under current law.

CBO estimates that enacting section 44108 would increase the number of people without health insurance by 700,000 in 2034.

In CBO's baseline, how many individuals are enrolled in Medicaid in 2025 and how many are enrolled in 2034? How many would be enrolled in 2034 under H.R. 1?

In CBO's January 2025 baseline projections, 85.0 million people will be enrolled in Medicaid this year, rising to 90.0 million in 2034. CBO estimates that under H.R. 1, 79.5 million people would be enrolled in Medicaid in 2034—10.5 million fewer than under current-law projections.

In CBO's baseline, what is total federal Medicaid spending in 2025 and in 2034? What would total federal Medicaid spending be in each of those years accounting for the effects of H.R. 1?

In CBO's January 2025 baseline, the agency estimates \$655.9 billion in Medicaid spending in 2025, increasing to \$985.7 billion by 2034. CBO estimates that enacting the Medicaid provisions of H.R. 1 would reduce Medicaid spending by \$125.2 billion in 2034, to total \$860.5 billion that year.

I hope this information is useful to you. Please contact me if you have further questions.

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, do you know what the letter says? Let me summarize. The millions of people who are no longer on Medicaid or SNAP are people who don't qualify to be on there. They are people who are in this country illegally, and they were people who refused to work even though they are able to work. Hardworking taxpayers are willing to support their fellow Americans, but it is a social compact, and there is a responsibility. That is what we did as Republicans.

Mr. Speaker, that is what the American people sent us here to do.

We can talk about the cost. Deficits are coming down. There is more money in people's pockets. Safety nets are being restored, protected, and preserved for the American citizens who depend on them. We are protecting tax dollars, and we are looking out for our kids and future vulnerable Americans who need these programs that are unsustainable because my Democratic colleagues haven't lifted a finger to help us root out waste and fraud.

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

□ 1540

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, just to fact check here what we heard, the previous speaker said that the national average for a gallon of gas is \$3 a gallon. No, that is what it was 2 months ago. Today, as of literally just a few moments ago when I checked, the national average is \$4.22 a gallon. Again, last month was the largest monthly increase in the price of gas since 1967.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. AMO), a member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. AMO. Mr. Speaker, Rhode Islanders have had enough of Trump's reign of terror. Across my State, they know when so-called enforcement becomes intimidation, when profiling and abuse are rampant, and when accountability is absent.

Now, instead of restoring trust or lowering costs, Republicans are doing it again. Their first big, ugly bill ripped billions out of our healthcare system that will make millions sicker and poorer, all to spend \$170 billion on ICE and CBP's rogue tactics.

Now this budget doubles down on that spending spree, dumping another \$70 billion of taxpayer funding into the same cruel system without any reforms.

So here it is. They are using your money not to lower costs for gas, groceries, rent, or healthcare, not to help people, but to fund raids, roundups, and fear in American communities.

I will not stand by while costs rise, rights are trampled, and working families are left behind. So we have a

choice. Use your tax dollars to fund masked men and their masked raids or help families put food on the table, keep a roof over their head, and stay healthy.

I choose families. I urge a “no” vote on this latest Republican budget betrayal.

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

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN), the always eager gentleman and the distinguished ranking member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, last year, devil-may-care, footloose, free-spending, Trump-enabling MAGA Republicans cut ICE and CBP a check from the American people for \$170 billion with no oversight, no accountability, and no programmatic details.

And in the months since they passed their staggeringly irresponsible budget-busting, debt-enlarging big, beautiful bill, the American people have seen the consequences of handing billions of dollars to a rogue agency headed up by terrible leaders like Kristi Noem.

ICE now routinely tramples the constitutional rights of the people. It thumbs its nose at Federal court orders, and it brings fear and terror to communities across the country.

Look at what Federal courts have said about ICE, which didn’t just lie about the killings of Renee Good and Alex Pretti. In dozens of cases, Federal judges have found that ICE officials are lying in court. A Reagan-appointed judge rejected the testimony of the acting ICE director as “disingenuous, squalid, and dishonorable.” Another judge called the affidavit of a top ICE official: The sorriest statement I have ever seen in court and said that if you were asking to get a warrant issued on this I would throw you out of my chambers.

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

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, now our colleagues, rather than deal with the reality of what they have created, a monster year with American citizens being shot down in cold blood at point blank range, in Minneapolis Alex Pretti and Renee Good—rather than deal with that reality, they just want to double down on their world historical error by giving up another \$140 billion with basically no strings attached to the people at ICE that have unleashed this chaos against us.

Mr. Speaker, I am voting “no.”

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

Unleash chaos. Think about that. Ask the American people what they believe about unleashed chaos, millions upon millions of people flooding our country. The Biden administration re-

leased 5-plus million people into our streets and into our neighborhoods, record number of criminals, record number of terrorists.

Mr. Speaker, I think the chaos that was unleashed was from the Biden administration and the Democrats opening up our border and throwing complete caution, rule of law, and the security of the American people to the wind, and we have suffered greatly as a country.

We are trying to fix it. We are trying to be the adults. We are trying to fund the government. We are trying to support our ICE agents and all those at the Department of Homeland Security that are protecting our ports and our critical infrastructure. They are doing their job for the country they love, and we are preventing them from getting a paycheck.

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

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN), a distinguished member of the Financial Services Committee.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. And still I rise, Mr. Speaker, in defense of the American people who are suffering as a result of more than a trillion dollars in healthcare cuts.

I rise to defend them because my colleagues across the aisle would reduce them to freeloaders, would reduce them to persons who don’t deserve to be in the country and receive medical care.

I rise to call to your attention Mr. Bonner, an American citizen who worked for NASA. Mr. Bonner was in line for a double lung transplant. His premiums went up to the point that he could not afford the premium that would allow him to get the double lung transplant. We had to go out on the internet to secure funds for an American citizen who was in line for a double lung transplant who couldn’t get it because of the premiums that went up in January.

You would reduce these persons, the Bonners of the world, to freeloaders. They are not freeloaders. These are American citizens who are suffering because of the way you are treating healthcare.

I rise in support of the American citizens who don’t have money in the stock market and who are not playing the stock market. They have the supermarket as their means of determining how successful they are. When they go there, they cannot afford the necessities of life. They are having to choose gas over food.

I rise in defense of the American people that you reduce to freeloaders and persons who don’t care enough about this country to want to support it and make sure that all persons have access to healthcare. I rise to defend the American people.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 7¾ min-

utes remaining, and the gentleman from Texas has 1 minute remaining.

I remind Members to direct their remarks to the Chair.

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

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

I heard from my Democratic friend about rising to support the vulnerable in this country who need healthcare. Well, let’s just face the harsh facts. I know it is difficult for my Democratic colleagues because they created this monster, but ObamaCare since its inception has doubled premiums, doubled deductibles. It has made healthcare anything but affordable.

And then Joe Biden writes an executive order to allow illegal immigrants to avail themselves of social services, namely, healthcare, when American people are standing and waiting in line getting sicker at hospitals and other healthcare providers.

I think it is unacceptable.

This is the most generous country in the world when it comes to immigrants, Mr. Speaker. We are going to fund the Department of Homeland Security. We are going to protect the American people.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Let me first state for the record that it is always a pleasure debating with Chairman ARRINGTON. We have vigorous debates in the Budget Committee as well as here on the House floor, and it is always a pleasure to do so. I thank he and his staff who are always professional and courteous to us.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard a lot over the course of this debate. I would like to take a step back and put things in perspective. Mr. Speaker, the bottom line is this: Things are too expensive right now, and they are making it worse. Their policies are making it worse, which is remarkable because 2 years ago, being a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I saw more TV ads—I should say was subjected to seeing more TV ads, especially during the sports games I watch—than any other State in the country.

□ 1550

As different as the two Presidential nominees may have been from one another, one thing they actually agreed on is that the overwhelming majority of the ads from the Democratic nominee and the overwhelming majority of the ads from the Republican Presidential nominee were about the same thing: They were about costs. Everyone agreed that costs were too high, and they needed to come down.

This President ran around my State saying: “I will lower costs on day one.” Remember when he said that?

Here we are not on day one, not on day two, but on day 400, 500, whatever it is, of this Presidency, and costs aren't any lower today than 2024. In fact, they are higher. It is more for healthcare, more at the supermarkets, and more at the gas pumps.

Unlike previous downturns in our economy, it is not because of an act of terrorism like 9/11, and it is not because of a downturn in the business cycle. No, it is specifically because of the reckless policies of this administration and those who have supported those policies here in Congress.

His reckless trade war has only increased costs. He has doubled down on that policy by now launching a war in Iran that, in just 2 months, has brought gas prices from under \$3 a gallon to now \$4.22 just today and rising, perhaps approaching \$5 a gallon this summer.

What has he done on taxes and healthcare and spending? Their first reconciliation bill last year showered tax breaks by the trillions to mostly the wealthy, and it paid for it on the backs of the healthcare of the American people.

Here we are now in reconciliation 2.0, and what do we find? There is nothing in here about the price of groceries, nothing to lower the price of gas, and nothing on housing, on childcare, or on healthcare. No, we have \$70 billion more for ICE and CBP.

We can do far better. The American people deserve better. Say no to their reckless policies. Vote "no" on this bill.

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

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, let me summarize how we got here: Department of Homeland Security immigration agents killed two American citizens in Minneapolis, and Democrats demanded accountability from the Trump administration.

Instead of working with Democrats to enact meaningful reforms—to rein in the agencies that killed Renee Good and Alex Pretti—congressional Republicans shut down the department. Now, Republicans are proposing to end their disastrous DHS shutdown by creating a multi-billion-dollar slush fund without any oversight at all.

We have seen this story before. Last year, when congressional Republicans gave more than \$160 billion to Trump's DHS in the Big, Ugly Bill, then-Secretary Kristi Noem decided she wanted luxury private jets. This time, S. Con. Res. 33 directs the House Homeland Security Committee to spend up to \$70 billion on U.S. Border Patrol, which Republicans say is only supposed to last for the rest of the Trump administration. That would mean for the next three years, Border Patrol's budget would triple. That's in addition to the billions of dollars they receive last summer.

And it gets worse: This budget resolution also directs the Judiciary Committee to spend an additional \$70 billion for ICE. That is double ICE's annual budget per year—on top of the \$75 billion gifted to them by Republicans in the Big, Ugly Bill.

Mr. Speaker, we need to oppose this reckless spending and fight for justice for Renee Good and Alex Pretti and all the folks who have been terrorized by the Trump administration. Vote "no" on S. Con. Res. 333.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1224, the previous question is ordered on the concurrent resolution.

The question is on the adoption of the concurrent resolution.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

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

FALLEN SERVICEMEMBERS RELIGIOUS HERITAGE RESTORATION ACT

Mr. JORDAN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1224, I call up 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, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1224, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of text of Rules Committee Print 119-27, modified by the amendment printed in Part C of House Report 119-628, is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

S. 1318

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 "Foreign Intelligence Accountability Act".

SEC. 2. CIVIL LIBERTIES REVIEW OF FBI QUERIES.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Subsection (f)(3) of section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1881a) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (D)—
(A) by redesignating clauses (iv) through (vi) as clauses (v) through (vii), respectively;

(B) by inserting after clause (iii) the following new clause:

“(iv) MONTHLY CIVIL LIBERTIES REVIEW.—A requirement that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on a monthly basis, provides to the Civil Liberties Protection Officer within the Office of the Director of National Intelligence the written statements regarding each United States person query submitted in the previous month under clause (iii).”;

(C) in clause (vi), as so redesignated, by striking “(iv)” and inserting “(v)”;

(D) by conforming the margin of clause (vii), as so redesignated, to the margin of the other clauses; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(E) CIVIL LIBERTIES REVIEWS AND INVESTIGATIONS.—

“(i) CIVIL LIBERTIES PROTECTION OFFICER.—The Civil Liberties Protection Officer within

the Office of the Director of National Intelligence shall review each written statement regarding a United States person query submitted under subparagraph (D)(iv) to determine whether the query meets the standards required by the procedures adopted under paragraph (1). If the Civil Liberties Protection Officer determines that the query did not meet such standards or there exists possible abuses of civil liberties and privacy, the Civil Liberties Protection Officer shall refer the query to the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community.

“(ii) INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall determine whether each query referred under clause (i) constitutes a violation of laws, rules, or regulations or an abuse of authority.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 103D (50 U.S.C. 3029)—

(A) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (6), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (8); and

(iii) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph (7):

“(7) review each written statement submitted to the Civil Liberties Protection Officer under section 702(f)(3) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1881a(f)(3)); and”;

(B) in subsection (c), by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, and, based on the reviews specified in paragraph (7) of such subsection, shall make referrals to the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community under section 702(f)(3) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1881a(f)(3))”; and

(2) in section 103H(g)(3)(A) (50 U.S.C. 3033(g)(3)(A)), by inserting after “and safety” the following: “(including with respect to referrals from the Civil Liberties Protection Officer pursuant to section 702(f)(3) of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1881a(f)(3)))”.

SEC. 3. CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF PROHIBITION ON QUERIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 709 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1881h) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking “UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE” and inserting “UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE AND OTHER ACTIONS”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking “if that person knowingly” and inserting the following: “if that person—

“(1) knowingly”;

(B) by striking “party.” and inserting “party;”;

(C) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

“(2) while serving as an employee or officer of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, knowingly and willfully violates the querying procedures adopted under section 702(f)(1)(A) relating to United States person queries; or

“(3) knowingly and willfully falsifies or materially misrepresents complying with the procedures or requirements for querying information acquired under section 702(a).”;

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking “offense in this section” and inserting the following: “offense—

“(1) in paragraph (1) of subsection (a)”;

(B) by striking “title 18” and inserting “title 18, United States Code”;

(C) by striking “both.” and inserting “both; and”;