make sure people understand the unprecedented nature of where we are at, and we all begin to work together to get ourselves to a better place.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I will start by thanking my good friend, ADAM SMITH, the ranking member of the Committee on Armed Services, for his work on this bill. Again, this year, we have continued to work in a bipartisan fashion to lead the Committee on Armed Services, and we have done this for years. I could not have a better partner in doing that.

Folks really need to take note of this, because this is the largest piece of authorizing legislation that moves through the Congress. It authorizes over half of all discretionary spending. We lead this committee in a bipartisan fashion. We passed this bill out of committee in a bipartisan fashion, and that doesn't just happen. That occurs because of leadership that we get from both sides of the aisle.

The staff take their cue from the chair and the ranking member—and other Members do—when we conduct our business, and we do it in a bipartisan fashion. It is so important. We are talking about our Nation's security. We are talking about our men and women who put their lives at risk for our Nation, for the families involved. We want them to know that this is not political gamesmanship that is leading up here. This is Members working in a serious, focused fashion to try to get good policy developed that will make their lives better and keep our Nation free and safe.

ADAM SMITH just does a great job in leading the committee. When he was chair, he led by example, and he has continued to lead by example as ranking member, and I appreciate that.

I also thank the staff for their work. We have an incredible professional staff on the Committee on Armed Services on both sides of the aisle. They do follow our lead, and they work in a very collaborative fashion, and I thank them for that.

We had a little over a thousand Member provisions submitted to our committee before the markup. We had 1,200 amendments offered during committee markup and 1,400 amendments here. The staff had to go through all of that and work it up, and they have just done it in a very professional fashion.

I also thank House legislative counsel, CBO, and the Parliamentarian for their leadership and staff in developing this bill to the point it is at today.

Mr. Chairman, a couple of weeks ago, we celebrated the 250th anniversary of our independence. But as many of you know, the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps are each celebrating their 251st birthday this year. That is because in 1775, the Continental Congress knew we needed a professional fighting force to secure our freedom.

It was a bold and courageous act that shocked the British and the world. I am certainly not asking for Congress to do anything that courageous.

But for the sake of guaranteeing our freedom well into the future, we need to act now to reverse decades of underinvestment and neglect in our Armed Forces and our defense industrial base.

This bill will do that and much more. It will build the ready, capable, and lethal fighting force we need to deter China and other adversaries.

I know there are provisions in this bill that some folks disagree with, but understand that this is just a single step in a long process.

Everyone should know that we will continue to work in a bipartisan manner as we make our way through the Conference committee. We will work to produce a bill that can best pass both Chambers and be signed into law.

I urge all Members to help us reach that goal by supporting this bill today and moving it along.

Mr. Chair, I urge a ''yes'' vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania) having assumed the chair, Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 8800) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2027 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

☐ 1250

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO MALI—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 119–175)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the situation in Mali declared in Executive Order 13882 of July 26, 2019, is to continue in effect beyond July 26, 2026.

The situation in Mali, including repeated violations of ceasefire arrangements made pursuant to the 2015 Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali; a coup d'etat resulting in the termination of that agreement; the expansion of terrorist activities into southern and central Mali; the intensification of drug trafficking and trafficking in persons, human rights abuses, and hostage-taking; a further coup d'etat; the presence of foreign mercenaries threatening peace, security, and stability; and the intensification of attacks against civilians, the Malian defense and security forces, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), and international security presences, continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13882 with respect to the situation in Mali.

DONALD J. TRUMP.
THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 21, 2026*.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Con. Res. 113.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1438 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 113.

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

☐ 1251

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 113) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2027 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2028 through 2036, with Mr. GOLDMAN of Texas in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

General debate shall be confined to the concurrent resolution and shall not exceed 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 (Mr. ARRINGTON).

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

Mr. Chairman, the American people suffered through 4 years of lawlessness, incompetence, and habitual failure under Joe Biden and Democratic leadership, one self-inflicted disaster after another: border chaos, rampant crime, feckless foreign policy, spending-induced inflation that we haven't seen in a half a century, a crushing cost-of-living crisis, and the worst regressive tax on working families in this country.

In the historic election of 2024, our citizens gave us unified Republican leadership and an unambiguous and unequivocal message. They said that we want strong, competent leaders, commonsense policies, and a commitment to America and Americans first.

Mr. Chairman, for our part, from day one, Republicans have united and relentlessly delivered in reversing those failed Democratic policies, delivering on the American people's priorities, and restoring America's greatness and the American spirit along with it.

Mr. Chairman, we have been doing this in the face of unprecedented Democratic obstruction. They either didn't listen to the American people in the election of 2024, or worse: They didn't care.

Instead of humble self-reflection and change, the Democratic Party has doubled down on their radical agenda and has hastened their march to Democratic socialism. Their entire strategy has been to resist Republicans and obstruct, obstruct, obstruct the President at all fronts and at all costs, even if it hurts our great Nation, its success, and the safety and security of the American people, sadly.

Exhibit A: The Democrats shut the government down for the first time in history when we presented a clean CR to continue the funding of last year until we could work out an appropriations deal. They rejected it, and their demand was to repeal the safeguards that we put in to prevent illegals and ineligible people from draining the safety net that is there for vulnerable Americans.

Then, they shut Homeland Security down, and they held not only TSA agents and coastguardsmen hostage, but they held the American people and our security hostage for absurd and dangerous demands that would have returned our country back to the Biden border nightmare, along with endangering our hardworking and brave Border Patrol and ICE agents.

The Democrats have gone on time and time again with this unprecedented obstruction. Recently, they blocked the National Defense Authorization Act to protest President Trump and our troops' efforts to stop this radical terrorist regime from having nuclear weapons.

They blocked FISA, which is a critical tool for our intelligence agencies to stave off and thwart terrorist attacks and Chinese espionage and hacking into our critical infrastructure.

Mr. Chairman, I could go on and on. Let me tell you what we have done as Republicans, relentlessly, every day, with the commitment to the people who sent us up here. In reconciliation 1.0, we prevented the largest tax hike in our Nation's history, 22 percent, which would have been on top of the 21 percent increase in prices they experienced from Biden inflation.

We gave permanent tax relief to working families and small businesses. We made the largest investment in rebuilding our military, restoring their spirit, peace through strength for the USA. We saved a record $1.6 trillion in rooting out waste, fraud, and abuse that was robbing taxpayers and weakening the safety net for our most vulnerable.

Reconciliation 2.0, unfortunately, we had to burn a reconciliation and go at it again unilaterally, Republicans stopping the defunding of ICE and CBP. That is right. We didn't get a single Democratic vote to fund ICE and CBP, and the only way we turned Homeland Security back on is they wanted to cut them out of the equation. That is what we did with the second reconciliation.

Mr. Chairman, here we are with reconciliation 3.0, supporting our troops in their time of need with just baseline battlefield readiness, bullets and bombs to finish the job and to come home safely and victoriously; strengthening our food supply; and, ultimately, we want to safeguard the integrity of our elections.

We want to restore the American people's confidence because as the Founders said in the Declaration of Independence: "There is no just government without the consent of the governed," and there is no legitimate consent and there is no functioning democracy if the American people have no confidence in this election.

Mr. Chairman, it is not just the President. It is not just MAGA Republicans. NANCY PELOSI, in 2017, said this: "Our election was hijacked. There is no question. Congress has a duty to protect our democracy . . . "

Well, you know what, Mr. Chairman? I agree with NANCY PELOSI. We have a duty. We have a duty to safeguard our elections. We have a duty to restore confidence in what underpins the will of the people, their freedoms, our common defense, and the general welfare of every American in this country.

Mr. Chairman, I encourage not just Republicans but my Democratic colleagues to join us in supporting our troops, safeguarding our elections, and saving America.

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

□ 1300

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

Mr. Chair, as you may recall, 2 years ago, in the election that my good friend the chair referenced, Donald Trump won a whopping landslide of 1½ points, one of the closest national popular votes in American history, for those keeping score. During that election, he campaigned in my State, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, more than any other in the country. The promise he most often recited at every rally was, and these were his exact words: I will lower your costs on day one.

Mr. Chair, what an abject failure. This Presidency, and the rubberstamp Republicans who enable him, have pushed through an agenda that hasn't lowered costs for the American people. It has only made things far more expensive.

He started over a year ago with the Trump tariff taxes, a tax on most imported goods. On average, this has raised costs by about $1,800 a year for the American family. He then doubled down on that last summer, in July of last year, when the rubberstamp Republicans passed, and the President signed what he used to call the big, beautiful bill, which has become the big, ugly law for the American people. That bill makes healthcare more expensive for the American people while cutting off their food assistance at a time that food prices are through the roof.

Now, here we are, after all of that. We have the Republican reconciliation 3.0. I think that both parties would agree—in fact, the two Presidential nominees 2 years ago happened to, in a rare point of agreement, but they happened to agree that the number one issue on people's minds by far was the affordability crisis, that America had become too expensive.

Isn't it interesting that despite the fact that polls continue to show by an overwhelming majority that is the biggest issue that voters care about, we have in front of us the Republican reconciliation 3.0, 47 pages, 6,560 words, not one word about affordability, not one word about how to bring down costs for the American people.

They are not even trying. We have a President who just doesn't care about the average American family and the affordability crisis. Don't take my word for it. Take the President's own words. "I don't think about Americans' financial situation."

This bill reflects that fact. We have in this bill almost $100 billion in new deficit spending. Yes, that is right. The same crowd that loves to cry crocodile tears about deficit and debt whenever there is a President in the White House who is a Democrat, cumulatively now they have added $5 trillion to our national debt, more than any other 18-month period in the history of Congress. They are about to add $100 billion more.

Most of that spending is for President Trump's Iran war, a reckless decision with absolutely no plan on how to achieve victory and how it would end.

The American people paid the price for President Trump's war in terms of dollars and cents. Just look at gas prices. The day before the war was launched, the national average for a gallon of gas was $2.98. Today, it is over $4 a gallon and climbing.

Here, we have another reconciliation bill in front of us—nothing in there whatsoever to bring down costs, nothing to lower gas prices, nothing to lower food prices, nothing to lower the cost of consumer goods, just more spending on the most unpopular war in American history.

That might sound like an exaggeration, a Trumpian exaggeration. No, it is a fact. Going back to the beginning of polling almost a century ago, there is no other war in American history in which the American people, by a more than 2-to-1 margin, disapprove over approve. Only 30 percent of the American people approve of what the President is doing in Iran.

It is no wonder. They are paying the cost. Of course, as expensive as it is for the American family, that doesn't measure up to the ultimate cost: those lives that we have lost already in this war.

Mr. Chair, it is quite clear from the President's own words and the written text of this bill that this President and the Republican majority have no plan whatsoever on how to bring costs down for the American people. What is worse, they are not even trying.

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

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS), the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of this budget resolution. This resolution unlocks $60 billion in critically needed supplemental funding to support the warfighter and ensure our military readiness.

Without these funds, military training exercises will be canceled, maintenance of equipment facilities and weapon systems will be deferred, munitions procurement will be postponed, and the combat readiness of our Armed Forces will suffer.

This budget resolution will enable us to move legislation to provide $1.6 billion to ensure our servicemembers are paid on time; $17 billion to cover unplanned operational costs such as fuel, training, and maintenance repairs; and $18 billion to replenish the arsenal of critical munitions.

Yesterday, you may have noticed Secretary Hegseth testified before the Senate that, without these funds, we face critical shortfalls that threaten the Department's ability to pay our servicemembers, rapidly replenish equipment and munitions, and sustain vital operations without disruption.

No matter how you feel about the current events, these funds are necessary to ensure our fighting forces remain ready, our troops are paid, and our Nation is safe.

Mr. Chair, I urge all Members to support the resolution.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Chair, as you heard from our chairman, while our Democrat colleagues are shutting down the Department of Homeland Security and blocking the National Defense Authorization Act in the Senate, we have our troops standing in the gap, risking their lives for the common defense. They need to be refueled. They need the replenishment. They need the resources to be successful. They need to know we are behind them.

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

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

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Chair, this bill should really be known as the desperation act because Republicans are so desperate to fund an endless war, so desperate to avoid angering their master at the White House, so desperate to find a way to exclude from the upcoming election many of the very voters that are about to vote them out of office.

Obedient Republicans here today are doing nothing to address sky-high prices that are caused by erratic Trump tariff taxes and unnecessary conflicts.

American families are paying about $1,100 each in increased costs as a result of Trump's operation epic folly, and servicemembers are continuing to pay with their lives. Now, Trump demands that we pay again for his billions of dollars wasted in a quagmire he hasn't the slightest idea how to get out of.

Watching Trump blunder along in such a chaotic, irrational manner has caused many Americans to ask: Is he past his prime, or is he really sick?

Yet, instead of providing an inquiry or a check on his condition, Republicans hand him another huge check today to do whatever he pleases.

To shield themselves from accountability, they also add in this bill not really voter identification, but voter exclusion. They have it all backward. We should restrain the would-be tyrant, not restrain the voters.

This misnamed bill is not about saving America. It represents Republicans' last-ditch effort, grasping for a life preserver before they sink.

□ 1310

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. EVANS of Colorado). Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON), our chairman of the House Agriculture Committee.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of the budget resolution.

This resolution includes $12 billion for our agricultural producers. As chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, I know exactly how vital the health of farm country is to our rural communities and our national food security.

The provisions in last summer's Working Families Tax Cut Act provide a much-needed, long-term solution by bolstering the farm safety net, but until those provisions are fully implemented, we will need to help those who feed and clothe us with short-term assistance.

Additionally, producers across the country have fallen to the whims of the weather and will need assistance until they can get back on their feet.

Just as one example, specialty crop producers in my home State of Pennsylvania are experiencing never-before-seen losses due to a late season freeze that wiped out almost entire fruit crops. These sustained losses have plagued producers across the country.

American producers are currently staring down the barrel of $80 billion in uncovered farm losses since 2023. That is even with the commodity program payments and the Farmer Bridge Assistance program that President Trump initiated last fall. In total, American producers have seen $119 billion in farm losses since 2023.

Additional aid is needed to bring our farm economy back to an equilibrium until the updates from the Working Families Tax Cut Act kick in. Policies put forth in the Farm, Food, and National Security Act of 2026, which the House of Representatives passed in April, will also restore certainty to the farm economy, but our producers need relief now.

President Trump answered the call with his recent supplemental request, and I look forward to working with my committee members and the Conference to hear their priorities as we move through the budget reconciliation process.

I appreciate Chairman ARRINGTON for hearing the needs of farmers, ranchers, and foresters in rural America, actually hearing the needs of our great country. When it comes to the agriculture space, if you vote against this bill, you are really voting for food insecurity which leads to national insecurity.

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

You heard the chairman of the Agriculture Committee. He is talking about emergency support for our farmers and ranchers who, by no fault of their own, are being pummeled by drought, natural disasters of all kinds, diseases like the screwworm.

This will affect the food supply. We don't want to depend on China or any country. We don't want to beg any foreign country to feed our families. I thank him for his leadership, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), the distinguished Democratic leader of the House.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Chairman, I also thank the distinguished top Democrat on the House Budget Committee, Representative BRENDAN BOYLE, for yielding and for his incredible leadership.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong opposition to this America-last Republican budget that will provide billions of additional dollars to Operation Epic Fury in the Middle East, which has been a complete and total disaster for the American people.

Donald Trump's reckless and costly war of choice in Iran has skyrocketed gas prices on everyday Americans who are already suffering from the failed Republican economy and drowning in its poor management.

Now, Donald Trump has made several promises to the American people upon his return to the White House, all of which it appears to me he has failed to keep.

Donald Trump promised to lower the high cost of living on day one, but costs in America haven't gone down. Costs have gone up, in part as a result of the reckless Trump tariffs that have increased costs on everyday Americans by thousands of dollars per year.

Donald Trump promised to love and cherish Medicaid, but instead turned around and, as a result of the Republicans' one big, ugly bill, cut Medicaid by $1 trillion, costing more than 14 million Americans' access to health insurance and causing hospitals, nursing homes, and community-based health centers, particularly in rural America, to close.

Donald Trump promised the American people that ICE enforcement would be focused on the worst of the worst and would only target violent felons. That is not what has happened. Donald Trump and his violent masked deportation machine are spending billions of dollars for ICE to brutalize and kill American citizens or to violently target law-abiding immigrants, as we just saw in Maine and in Houston.

Donald Trump, of course, promised that he was elected not to start endless wars in the Middle East but to stop them, and then turned around and has gotten us involved in a potentially endless war in Iran, a reckless war of choice that has made life more expensive for the American people while making us less safe, with Iran being stronger now, having a stranglehold over the Strait of Hormuz, a stronger Iran now than they were before Donald Trump's reckless and costly war of choice.

I stand in strong opposition to this America-last, reckless Republican budget, this effort to waste tens of billions of dollars more on operation epic failure in the Middle East.

Mr. Chairman, we express our heartfelt condolences to the additional family members of those soldiers and members of the Armed Forces who have lost their lives needlessly in the Middle East, and we all have a responsibility to continue to stand with them in their time of mourning and their time of great need but simultaneously make sure that no additional heroic, patriotic, brave American servicemen or -women need to die overseas in Donald Trump's reckless and costly war of choice.

We stand in strong opposition to this America-last budget. One of the most important things Members of Congress are solemnly given by the Framers of the Constitution is the responsibility to determine issues of war and peace. One of the most important things that we can do is stand against this reckless war of choice in the Middle East so no more servicemembers have to be sent home dead to their families who have been left behind.

What we should be doing in this Congress is actually using our taxpayer dollars to make life more affordable for the American people, and that is our commitment as House Democrats.

Unfortunately, Donald Trump and our Republican colleagues don't share that commitment. That is not a hypothetical. It is not hype. It is not hyperbole. Look at their own words. Donald Trump, of course, has said: Because we are fighting wars, we can't prioritize things like daycare, Medicaid, or Medicare. That is exactly what is happening right now.

□ 1320

Republicans, in their one big, ugly bill, enacted the largest cut to Medicaid in American history, ripping healthcare away from more than 14 million Americans all across the country, in rural America, urban America, small-town America, the heartland of America, and Black and Brown America. No one has been untouched by the Republican assault on healthcare.

Why is this happening?

It is so that Donald Trump can fund this reckless and costly war of choice in the Middle East.

The reality is, in his own words, he doesn't give a damn about the economic well-being of the American people.

How do we know that?

Donald Trump, in his own words, said that the affordability crisis is a hoax. Donald Trump, in his own words, said: I don't think about the personal financial situation of the American people.

Donald Trump, in his own words, said: "I love the inflation."

Mr. Chair, we don't have to wonder why things aren't going well for everyday Americans in the United States right now. It is because, in my humble opinion, President Trump and Republicans in this House continue to act indifferent to the economic well-being of the American people and to actively do things that are hurting everyday Americans financially like this reckless and costly war of choice, which is why we stand aggressively against it.

On issue after issue throughout this Congress, Republicans have adopted extreme policies to make life worse for everyday Americans and to actively hurt the American people. The Trump tariffs are actively hurting the American people, raising costs, including on farm country, by thousands of dollars per year.

The refusal to extend the Affordable Care Act tax credits raised health insurance premiums on everyday Americans, more than 20 million people across this country, some by as much as $1,000 in additional expense per month.

People are suffocating and drowning in this Trump economy.

Donald Trump and Republicans in the one big, ugly bill enacted the largest cut to nutritional assistance in American history, a $186 billion cut at the same time that they are funding this reckless and costly war of choice. Republicans have literally ripped food from the mouths of hungry children, seniors, and veterans to sustain the Trump war machine. Republican extremists apparently have money for wars but can't feed the poor.

Our message to the American people is: Don't lose faith. Help is on the way. Regime change is coming to the House of Representatives in November, so keep your head up.

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

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. CRAWFORD), who is my friend and the chair of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chair, I thank the distinguished chairman of the Budget Committee for his hard work, as always.

Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the budget resolution. First off, I want to thank Chairman ARRINGTON and the members of the Budget Committee for producing this budget.

Republican Members of Congress, working closely with President Trump, are the only ones serious in Washington about attacking wasteful Federal spending.

As chairman of the Intelligence Committee, I am fighting waste, fraud, and abuse in the classified budget.

HPSCI Republicans are working to force the intelligence community to achieve clean financial audits, and we are working to create a culture of accountability.

In my opinion, there can be no doubt that this administration is also serious about going after waste, fraud, and abuse. The screaming from the other side of the aisle is proof that this is the case. The flak is always heaviest when you are directly over the target.

Democrats oppose this budget, and they oppose every action of this House because they want unelected Washington officials to be in charge until President Trump's term expires. Obstruction is their priority because their porkbarrel spending has been exposed and their slush funds are being drained.

To fight their obstruction, we need a budget resolution. We need to stand united as a Republican Conference so that we can have a functioning government.

We need to empower the running of the executive branch by the President the American people elected.

The resolution doesn't include everything each of us might ask for, but it is necessary to keep us moving forward. And I urge all Members to support the resolution.

Mr. Chair, I include in the RECORD the budget views and estimates letter of the House Intelligence Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE,

June 5, 2026.

Hon. JODEY ARRINGTON,
Committee on the Budget,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ARRINGTON: Pursuant to Section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and rule X, clause 11(c) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and in response to your letter dated May 7, 2026, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (hereafter "the Committee") herewith provides its views and estimates for Fiscal Year (FY) 2027.

In your letter to the Committee, you requested information on policy reforms related to improper payments and we have identified specific proposals within our jurisdiction that we believe directly relate to the detection of improper payments, as well as measures needed to improve financial accountability across the Intelligence Community.

You have also asked us to examine spending to determine if savings are possible. There is a single program within the Committee's jurisdiction that falls within the category of mandatory spending. It is the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System (CIARDS). The CIARDS, which was established in 1964 and is authorized at $514 million annually, is a retirement account that has been closed to new participants for more than 40 years.

The Committee has requested a Government Accountability Office (GAO) review of CIARDS to ensure its financial integrity and operational efficiency. Should any potential for savings be identified, we will pursue them. At this time, we believe annual appropriations remain necessary at their current level to provide earned benefits to retirees.

The rest of the classified budget of the Intelligence Community is authorized in two large programs—the National Intelligence Program (NIP) and the Military Intelligence Program (MIP), which are funded through annual discretionary spending. The NIP includes the budgets of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the National Reconnaissance Office, the intelligence components of the military services (Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Space Force) and the intelligence components of the Departments of Energy, Homeland Security (including Coast Guard), Department of Justice (Federal Bureau of Investigation and Drug Enforcement Administration), State, and Treasury. The MIP provides additional funding to support specific requirements of the military services and combatant commands.

While detailed funding levels for FY 2027 remain classified, the topline budget requests for both the NIP and MIP have been publicly released. The total funding requested for the NIP is $81.9 billion, which is unchanged from the prior year request. The MIP budget request is $50.0 billion, which is an increase of $17.0 billion or 34 percent from the prior year request.

IMPROVING CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF THE CLASSIFIED BUDGET

By longstanding policy, the Congress has agreed to authorize, and fund classified intelligence programs without disclosing to the public the specific funding amounts or nature of such programs or activities to protect the national security of the United States. To support the classified budget, complex mechanisms within the executive branch have long been leveraged to enable the development, execution, and performance evaluation of the secret budget and to protect the classified programs of the Intelligence Community from discovery by foreign adversaries. Over time, congressional leaders have sought to balance the need for secrecy with the need for appropriate financial controls and reporting.

The National Security Act of 1947 prohibits the Intelligence Community from spending federal funds on any intelligence or intelligence-related activity unless specifically authorized by Congress and, when authorized, only according to the conditions specified by Congress. Each year, the congressional intelligence committees of the House and Senate pursue passage of the Intelligence Authorization Act to provide this required authorization. The most recent authorization was enacted in December of 2025 as part of the National Defense Authorization Act. Additionally, there are statutory requirements for the Intelligence Community to keep congress fully and currently informed, to submit classified budget justification materials, and to conduct independent financial audits.

In 2022, amendments to the National Security Act sponsored by the Committee clarified that the Director of National Intelligence must ensure that the programs and activities of the Intelligence Community are structured and executed in a manner that enables budget traceability. Statutory changes also sought to align the Federal Bureau of Investigation's intelligence budget, as well as those of other intelligence programs, with the National Intelligence Strategy and the requirements specified in the National Intelligence Priorities Framework. Alignment is necessary to improve accountability and to implement performance measures tied to requirements established by the President.

However, despite existing statutory requirements, the Committee continues to identify challenges in oversight of the secret budget, including a heightened risk of waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement. These challenges stem from insufficient budget documentation, as well as inadequate financial systems and related controls. To further improve oversight and accountability of the budget, the Committee will be considering legislation clarifying current law to ensure that the classified budget justification submitted under section 506J of the National Security Act provides full and accurate budget documentation (including full and accurate cost information) for each program, project, and activity. Proposed changes will also prohibit the withholding of budget information from the congressional intelligence committees absent a specific national security determination by the President—a determination that must be transmitted to Congress.

Enactment of these changes to law will assist the Committee in resolving longstanding challenges to congressional oversight of the budget, most notably the budgets of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and certain highly classified programs of the Central Intelligence Agency. The Committee will also be examining additional changes to ensure that the development, execution, and performance evaluation of the classified budget can occur with appropriate levels of security in compliance with laws and policies necessary to ensure transparency and accountability.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The Committee is also seeking to address the fact that only one element of the Intelligence Community has achieved an unmodified or "clean" financial audit. Independent audits of the classified budget have been a requirement under the National Security Act since 2014. While the Committee acknowledges ongoing efforts to achieve auditable finances, we have noted a longstanding failure by the Intelligence Community to pursue business system modernization, transformation and integration required since 2010.

The Government Accountability Office initially documented the transformation and integration failure in 2018 and continues to affirm that no significant actions have been undertaken to achieve the policy established by law. Modernization and integration are necessary to improve confidence in the accuracy of the classified budget, to support budget accountability and to protect the continued secrecy of classified programs. For this reason, the Committee will pursue changes to statute clarifying responsibility for action and will prioritize investments necessary to achieve the required transformation.

PUBLICLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION AND COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION

The Committee is also seeking to better understand and to more effectively conduct oversight related to the acquisition and use of publicly available information (PAI) and commercially available information (CAI) across the Intelligence Community. PAI and CAI are large and growing centers of expenditure within the classified budget and are increasingly central to intelligence analysis, strategic warning, economic security, sanctions enforcement, military planning, and strategic competition. However, the Committee has found that budget justification materials submitted to Congress provide limited visibility into this spending.

A number of efforts are being undertaken by the Committee to improve budget documentation and related financial reporting related to PAI and CAI expenditures. This includes examination of changes to law that would expand enterprise governance and safeguarding measures for sensitive commercially available information, particularly datasets that may contain United States person information.

ACCOUNTABILITY WITHIN THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

While there is no indication of pervasive fraud or abuse associated with the classified budget, it is critical that those found to have committed crimes face justice. However, the Committee has learned that there is a substantially lower likelihood of prosecution of fraud that occurs within the Intelligence Community. As of 2025, the Department of Justice pursued only 25 percent of the Intelligence Community Inspector General's criminal referrals.

In the coming months, the Committee will consider the extension of law enforcement authority to the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community with the objective of increasing successful prosecution rates. Such authority has been granted to other inspectors general across the U.S. Government and has merit based on the unique challenges associated with investigations into personnel affiliated with classified programs.

SPENDING INCREASE NEEDED TO ADDRESS COUNTERINTELLIGENCE THREATS

While reforms are needed to address budget transparency, financial reporting, and accountability, the Committee cannot ignore the growing threats associated with foreign intelligence activities within the homeland. The magnitude of threats to national and economic security associated with foreign adversaries and their proxies operating within the homeland, and against our interests globally, is greater today and more complex than at any time during the Cold War. The Committee has determined that—

Foreign intelligence penetrations consistently outpace the ability of the current counterintelligence enterprise to detect threats and to act on a strategic level to impose cost and deter adversary operations.

The United States lacks a sufficiently funded and coordinated, national-level strategic response to the counterintelligence threats posed by the People's Republic of China, Russia, and other foreign adversaries.

To address these problems, the Committee will consider enhanced budget authority to enable the National Counterintelligence and Security Center (NCSC) to coordinate the integration of all instruments of national power to protect the homeland to counter foreign intelligence activities. This is a critical statutory responsibility of the NCSC, which has not been sufficiently funded.

The Committee will also consider options to provide additional budget authority across the U.S. Government to: (1) enhance the counterintelligence workforce of Federal departments and agencies; (2) support programs and operational activities to achieve national strategic outcomes (undertaken under the authority and direction of the various departments and agencies, including those in partnership with State, local and tribal governments); (3) support the construction, expansion or modernization of Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities to support interagency cooperation (including with State, local and tribal governments); (4) support research and development of counterintelligence capabilities and tradecraft to address the strategic threats and opportunities associated with advanced technology; and (5) to support the modernization of technical security countermeasures capabilities across the government.

Additional information concerning the counterintelligence budget will be provided via appropriate channels to protect classified information. In addition, the Committee is prepared to work with you to provide the Budget Committee with the information necessary to understand current threats, which we believe justifies our recommendation for additional funding.

CRITICAL INVESTMENTS IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

The final matter on which the Committee will share its views is related to the rapid advancement of artificial intelligence. The Committee agrees with the President's declaration that the United States is in a race to achieve global dominance in artificial intelligence and supports additional spending authority to meet this important challenge.

The Intelligence Community must make investments, pursuant to the strict oversight of Congress, in recognition of the dramatic shifts that are occurring in artificial intelligence. However, absent additional budget authority for the rapid fielding of capabilities—capabilities emerging within the commercial marketplace today—there is a risk that the Intelligence Community and Department of Defense will be outpaced by adversaries, most notably China.

To be clear, this is not a problem of innovation in America, which is leading in this critical field. Instead, we see a serious problem associated with the adoption of this technology by those charged with protecting the national security of the United States. Specific information concerning artificial intelligence investments planned by the Intelligence Community in FY 2027 is classified and can be made available separately.

CONCLUSION

In the coming months, the Committee will consider statutory changes to improve oversight and accountability with respect to the classified budget. We will also work to ensure budget authority is appropriate to address unprecedented and growing threats, particularly threats associated with foreign adversary operations within the homeland and the rapid advancement of artificial intelligence.

Thank you for your support as we work to bring these issues forward in the House. If you or the Members of the Budget Committee have any questions about the views and estimates expressed in this letter, please let me know.

Sincerely,

ERIC A ''RICK'' CRAWFORD,
Chairman.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate all the support of the distinguished chairman of the Budget Committee.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), who is the distinguished ranking member of the Education and Workforce Committee. He is also a member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, prices are already too high for groceries, housing, healthcare, childcare, and other everyday expenses. However, instead of focusing on lowering costs for working families, the Trump administration and my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are presenting this resolution which will continue policies which have actually made things worse.

With the passage of their big, ugly bill, they cut healthcare, food assistance, and education funding all while adding $4.7 trillion to the national debt, and now they want to add another $95 billion to the debt to continue waging an endless war.

We have a choice. We can invest in working families and ensure that people have access to food, Medicare, Medicaid, daycare, and education, but my colleagues instead are choosing an endless war. That is the wrong choice.

Mr. Chair, we should, therefore, oppose this resolution.

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

Let's not believe the hype, Mr. Chairman. Let's look at the stats from the nonpartisan CBO. The deficit per GDP has gone down by over 10 percent for the first time—because this continues to be their perpetual talking point. In 10 years we haven't seen the deficit to GDP go down.

Republicans came to this town, and we drained the swamp of waste, fraud, and abuse to the tune of $1.6 trillion. That is twice as much as this town has ever cut in the history of the United States of America.

It was Republicans who put forward the Fiscal Responsibility Act and, according to the nonpartisan CBO, saved $2 trillion. Then we put progrowth policies in that big, beautiful bill and unleashed American investment, which is up 10 percent; and growth, which is up. We had a 3.8 and 4.3 in the third and fourth quarter or second and third before the Democrats shut the government down. Wages are up. Inflation and interest are coming down. More money is in people's pockets.

I would say: Promises made, promises delivered.

Mr. Chair, I want to introduce to you the great chairman of the House Administration Committee.

Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. STEIL).

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Chair, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON), who is the chair of the Budget Committee, for his work in this regard.

Mr. Chair, we are here today because we can advance commonsense election integrity.

House Republicans have pushed two key commonsense reforms that are not yet across the line.

First, Mr. Chair, you should be a citizen to vote in this country. You have to prove that when you register. Second, Mr. Chair, when you head to the polls to cast your ballot, you have to verify your identity with a photo ID.

Mr. Chair, now is the time for election integrity. It was just revealed in New Jersey that 6,600 noncitizens were admitted and registered to vote. According to The New York Times, nearly 400 of those noncitizens cast a ballot.

Federal law requires States to give voter registration materials to everyone when they get a driver's license. It is a problem.

During the Biden administration, millions of illegal aliens poured into our country. In many blue States, of course, they can get a driver's license.

What is to stop them from registering to vote? Currently, that is by checking a box that they are not a citizen. That is not enough.

Stories like what happened in New Jersey undermine confidence in our elections. It is time to take action. Our commonsense proposals will boost voter confidence, increase voter participation, and ensure that it remains easy to vote but hard to cheat. We have a real opportunity before us to strengthen election integrity in all 50 States.

Mr. Chair, I urge passage of this resolution.

□ 1330

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Chair, interestingly enough, CHUCK SCHUMER, Democratic leader in the Senate, agrees. In 2018, he was talking about Russian interference. It turned out to be a conspiracy and debunked. He said that they are actively trying to do it again. Russia is trying to do it again. We must wake up to this fact—these are his words: ''We won't be able as a nation to fight back against foreign interference in our elections if the Commander in Chief''—Donald Trump at the time—''doesn't even acknowledge that it is a real problem.''

I think this President has acknowledged it is a real problem, and I think the American people have acknowledged it is a real problem. I thank the gentleman for his leadership to restore confidence and integrity to the United States electoral system.

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

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chair, it is interesting. We have been having this debate for a little while now. I haven't heard one word from the other side about how their resolution is going to lower costs for the American people. They haven't said one word, which is very consistent with the resolution that they are pushing. Because their resolution also doesn't say one word or have one idea or one plan on how we can bring down costs for the American people.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Chair, the President made some simple promises to get elected: release the Epstein files, end forever wars, and reduce costs.

Instead, as we have seen, the administration has done the exact opposite, which has led to corruption, incompetence, and to increase costs, all demonstrating that this President does not care.

Yet, rather than pushback and prioritize the American people, it appears the majority does not care, as it has put forward a budget resolution that spends more and borrows more just to please the President and promote his pet projects.

This third budget resolution allows for another $95 billion to support the President's war in Iran, paper over damaging trade policies, and pass legislation that will deter legally eligible voters.

I remind my colleagues on both sides of the aisle that the purpose of the budget reconciliation process is supposed to be deficit reduction. Instead, this legislation expands long-term deficits and even violates legal requirements.

I get that for over the past decade Congress has abandoned any sense of normal budgeting process and rejected any talk of serious deficit reduction, but this budget could have been an opportunity for this Congress to advance policies that reduce our debt and actually make life more affordable.

Instead, the President, once again, pushed the Republican majority to put forward a purely partisan resolution that does nothing to lower costs, nothing to strengthen our economy, and in no way exercises fiscal responsibility.

Mr. Chair, that is why I am against this reconciliation legislation. It not only shows that the President doesn't care about Americans, but it also shows that the majority doesn't care about our growing debt and deficit and that Congress' responsibility is to the future of this country.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, here is the irony: My Democrat colleagues, every single one of them, voted for $200 billion for Ukraine, for their war that would have been prevented, quite frankly, if we had a strong, competent, Commander in Chief at the time. We didn't. It started. They have sent $200 billion without batting an eye and without giving a penny to offset it. Now they want to talk about offsets when we want to give our troops the money they need to finish the job, be safe, come home. We are proud of them. We stand with them. We are going to support them.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER), my friend and fellow Budget Committee member.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Today, I rise in support of the SAVE America Act and the Protect America Act because it is about security, and it is getting back to common sense.

The American people are tired. They are tired of Washington playing political games. They want to secure elections. They want us to finish the job in Iran. They want to know that the government is standing with the farmers, ranchers, and producers who put food on our tables every single day.

This resolution does exactly that. It strengthens confidence in our elections with commonsense voter ID protections, gives the troops the tools they need to defend this country, and provides certainty for our agricultural community because food security is national security.

People back home in Georgia understand that freedom isn't free. They will understand elections should be secure, and that our farmers deserve policies that help them succeed.

This is about putting America first, doing what the American people sent us up here to do, and delivering real results, instead of Democratic political theater.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on the SAVE America Act and the Protect America Act.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. ESCOBAR), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee

Ms. ESCOBAR. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this resolution.

Every day Americans are being confronted with skyrocketing prices at the gas pump and grocery store, and this resolution does absolutely nothing to address the economic crisis created by Donald Trump's economic policies, including his tariffs and an illegal war.

Instead, Republicans in Congress are dumping nearly $100 billion into the budget to fund this illegal war—$100 billion. That could pay the salaries of 1 million elementary school teachers, medical care for 7 million veterans, enough to fund nearly 10 years of school lunches for every child, and so much more.

Budgets are representative of our values and our priorities. It is absolutely clear that neither the President nor congressional Republicans value or prioritize the needs of the American public.

Americans want a Congress that is willing to fix the economy that Donald Trump broke. We are willing every day of the week to do that hard work, to come together to address these pressing issues. $100 billion for something Americans don't want? We have to reject it.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on this resolution.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, while my Democratic colleagues are counting the pennies on this defense supplemental, remember, baseline battlefield readiness. That is it, just what they need to do their job. It is actually about $67 billion.

Meanwhile, the open-border policies of our Democrat colleagues have flooded our country with millions of illegals. According to NumbersUSA, that is $9,000 per illegal in taxpayer social services, to people who aren't here legally, aren't our citizens, and that is more than we spend on our most vulnerable for Medicaid.

Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SMUCKER), my dear friend and great vice chairman of the Budget Committee.

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman for yielding and all of his work on this, what I call, commonsense resolution, a simple resolution, really, addressing three priorities that the American people support, three priorities that are core functions of government and that are very, very important.

Number one is election security, ensuring that our elections are conducted fairly, securely, and that only American citizens are voting. Voter ID, the American people support that.

Mr. Chair, 80 to 90 percent of the American people support the idea of showing voter ID when you show up to vote.

Number two, this is instruction to the committees. It begins the process of providing our servicemembers with the resources they need to meet growing threats around the world and keeping the American people safe.

These individuals who are serving us are putting their lives in harm's way every day. The least we can do is ensure they have the tools and equipment they need to do their jobs and to keep us safe.

Finally, the third point in this resolution is ensuring our food supply is secure. Our American farmers work very, very hard every single day to feed America—really, feed the world. They have had some tough times, and this provides the help they need at this time to ensure that they can continue to feed America.

Unfortunately, every Democrat on the House Budget Committee voted against these commonsense provisions in this resolution. The American people sent us here to deliver.

They sent us here to deliver on these priorities. It is a great resolution.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the SAVE America Act as it moves through the House.

□ 1340

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Chair, we gave the Democrats, our friends on the other side of the aisle, opportunity after opportunity multiple times to support what 83 percent of the American people support, which is photo identification to vote in elections in this country.

You need an ID to check in at a hotel and to fly on an airplane—in Mamdani's New York, you need it to shovel snow—but it is not important enough for the cornerstone of this democratic Republic.

The American people aren't fooled. We are not fooled. We are going to do this so that we can continue with this great country of ours and with the confidence of the American people in the outcome of the elections.

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

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume. This has been a remarkable debate. It seems the other side wants to talk about pretty much any other issue than affordability. They want to talk about Ukraine, which I heard cited.

Let me just correct what the chair said a few minutes ago. This is not the Democrats' war in Ukraine. It is Mr. Putin's war in Ukraine because he launched a brutal, unprovoked invasion on the people of Ukraine. The reason why the United States and our NATO allies have stood together in financially supporting freedom in Ukraine is because it is not just about Ukraine. It is about whether we will have peace in Europe or whether we will repeat the mistakes that got us into World War II.

That used to be a bipartisan consensus, by the way, in this country for the last 80 years until this recent President.

We also then heard an absurd charge that somehow the folks on the other side have brought down the deficit and debt. They even cited the CBO. That is funny because they have tended to ignore the bipartisan Congressional Budget Office when the CBO pointed out their bill last year, their big reconciliation 1.0, according to the CBO, added $4.7 trillion to our national debt, the biggest debt buster bill in American history.

We can talk about all of these ancillary issues, or we can talk about what is the number one issue on people's minds, which is that things are too damn expensive. They want costs to come down. Instead, under this Republican Congress, costs are only going through the roof.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. OMAR), a very distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Ms. OMAR. Mr. Chair, Mr. ARRINGTON recently said that Democrats are counting pennies. That feels like an insult because $95 billion is what Chairman ARRINGTON and the Republicans are asking Congress to approve.

Here is where the money goes: tens of billions of dollars for the Pentagon, billions more for the CIA to continue funding this illegal war with Trump, and billions to help States implement the SAVE Act, legislation that could make it harder for millions of eligible Americans to vote.

Meanwhile, working families are struggling to put food on the table and gas in their tanks, pay their rent, and afford healthcare. Instead of investing in the actual needs of the American people, this resolution pours more money into war and Trump's voter suppression agenda.

This is not counting pennies. This is our tax dollars that you are wasting on death and destruction. This resolution does nothing to help lower costs or help struggling Americans. This resolution does not speak to the values that we should carry or the priorities that we should have when we put forth a budget. This resolution gets our priorities wrong.

Mr. Chair, I urge all Members to vote against it.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Just to be clear, when the Democrats had total control, they heaped taxes and regulations on our job creators. They attacked, with a whole-of-government force, against domestic energy producers. They waived work requirements for able-bodied adults. They allowed illegals onto our social safety net. They did give a tax break to green energy corporations. They gave tax subsidies to the tune of $800 billion, along with hundreds of billions of dollars in wasted stimulus checks.

Juxtapose that with 127 million Americans getting a doubled standard deduction, 40 million families getting an enhanced child tax credit, 35 million seniors getting the double deduction for seniors, an average of $7,500. Mr. Chair, 7.5 million filers got the no tax on tips, and 29 million filers got overtime breaks, on average over $3,000. By the way, wages are up.

That is what is happening because our policies are delivering for the American people and working families.

Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MOORE), my friend and another member of the Budget Committee from the Tar Heel State.

Mr. MOORE of North Carolina. Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong support of the House budget resolution.

This resolution in this reconciliation package builds on the working families tax cuts that were passed into law last year that have lowered taxes for more Americans than probably any tax bill in decades.

I will talk about one thing, though, that seems to get glossed over by my friends on the other side, and that is the SAVE America Act that is in here.

The overwhelming majority of Americans support voter ID when it comes to voting. My home State in North Carolina, a little over a decade ago, adopted it, and we have actually seen even greater voter participation since doing so.

I raise the question to some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle: Have they not seen the news that just showed where 6,600 votes were cast in New Jersey by noncitizens?

Voter fraud is happening. That has been discovered. That is documented. The SAVE America Act—which is a part of this, voter ID—makes it very clear that for someone to vote, they need to be a citizen as required by the Constitution. They also must present a form of ID.

This is easy, simple stuff. That is in this resolution, as well. Those who vote against this resolution also vote against this commonsense reform where we want it easy to vote but hard to cheat.

I will say, Mr. Chair, that I am very proud of what the Budget Committee has done in building a responsible budget that funds critical needs right now with our military, with threats that we have against us from around the world, and, at the same time, responsibly spends money and maintains these tax cuts that we passed.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Chair, Republican leadership has claimed that this proposal will address our Nation's most immediate priorities. That could not be further from the truth.

This budget gives this administration a blank check to continue their war of choice with Iran. It makes it harder for Americans to exercise their fundamental right to vote. Most importantly, it fails to meaningfully improve the lives of everyday Americans.

Those are certainly not the priorities my constituents have asked me to fight for. My constituents worry about their ability to go to their doctor, yet this budget doesn't have a dime for healthcare.

They worry about their ability to put food on the table, yet this budget will do nothing to lower the cost of groceries.

They worry about their utility costs and how much it might cost to fill up their car with gas, yet this budget makes no effort to lower energy costs and will keep gas costs high by continuing President Trump's senseless war with Iran.

They worry about Presidential overreach, yet there is nothing to rein in this lawless administration.

This budget does not have anything for the people of New York's 20th Congressional District, so I urge my colleagues to vote ''no'' on this farce of a budget. Let's stop the pain. Let's stop the consequence. Let's go forward with progress. Defeat this resolution.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Chair, I mentioned earlier that the Republican Party is united and unrelenting in delivering for the American people. That doesn't happen without a fearless leader and the legend from Louisiana, my dear friend, Mr. STEVE SCALISE.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE).

□ 1350

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Chairman, I thank my dear colleague from Texas for yielding.

I am truly going to miss him, but he has got a lot of great work left to do as the chairman of the Committee on the Budget, not the least of which is this important resolution, which is being brought forward, Mr. Chairman, a resolution that is critical to ensuring the hallmark of democracy, and that is the right to vote: one person, one vote.

If we look at all of the things that we have been working with President Trump to do to make life more affordable for working families, over and over again, we see nothing but obstruction from Democrats. It is sad to say. It is sad to see.

The American people are watching a party that has become a rudderless ship running off the left edge, socialists taking over. Watching what is going on to that other party, look at some of the things we have been able to do, even with their obstruction: working to produce more energy in America so we can lower costs for American families, while every Democrat voted no, and working to lower tax rates for working families. Yes, no tax on overtime is a benefit that has helped over 30 million Americans. These aren't the millionaires and the billionaires that Democrats go fight for every day. These are hardworking families making under $100,000 a year, many of them shift workers and law enforcement officers.

Maybe they voted against that bill because they want to defund the police, not help police officers and firefighters have a little bit more money in their pockets. With no tax on overtime, no tax on tips, somebody making $32,000 a year on average has thousands more in their pocket now because of the work Republicans did.

How did Republicans pay for it, Mr. Chairman? It was paid for by putting antifraud measures in that bill—yes, going after theft of American taxpayer dollars and not just small-time folks.

There are foreign countries operating with criminal organizations in States like Minnesota. We saw it. We documented it. It couldn't be stopped because we needed the measures. We tried to work with Democrats on it, but for whatever reason, every step of the way they blocked it. They blocked it until we put it in the reconciliation bill. Then when the tools were in place, President Trump was able to go out and recoup not millions but billions and tens of billions of dollars that we were able to take out of the hands of people stealing your money, and we put it in the pockets of hardworking families.

Overtime workers, waiters, waitresses, senior citizens who now have a tax credit, all of that we paid for with money that was being stolen. Every step of the way, Democrats opposed it. They would rather the theft of your tax dollars go to fraudsters than hardworking families have their money back. Their obstruction is nothing new, Mr. Chairman.

Then we get to today, where we say: Shouldn't we make sure our men and women in uniform have the tools they need to do their job safely? Shouldn't we make sure that our farmers get the relief they need so we can keep working to lower food costs? Oh, by the way, can't we ensure the integrity of the American vote?

These are basic things that most Americans understand. Democrats in Washington don't. They go back home and give Fourth of July speeches. Then they get on an airplane, and a transformation happens. They get up here, and they start voting against the wishes of the American people over and over again. Why? Not just to defend fraudsters.

If we know that requiring a picture ID, just something so basic that every American understands—which, by the way, those same Democrats have to show that picture ID to get on the airplane to come up here and vote for socialist policies. But they don't want that to be the case when you vote. They would say: Don't worry. There is no fraud. There is no fraud.

Well, why is it just that today's New York Post uncovered yet again what we have known all along? In New Jersey, they just admitted 6,600 noncitizens are on their rolls, many of them voting, voting in elections, illegals on their rolls voting. They document in this article many elections that were decided by just a small number of votes. In fact, the margin of the theft, the stolen votes are that margin. This can be stopped just by requiring a picture ID.

Then some would say, well, then, why would anybody be against that? They will hide behind all of these other ruses, but they will vote ''no.''

We have got a bill later today to say: Well, let's ban Members of Congress from trading stocks, and people are going to watch the board on an issue that every American understands. Almost every Democrat is going to vote ''no.'' People will say why is that? Because it requires a photo ID.

What is so harmful about that? A person can't go get an unlimited bowl of pasta at Olive Garden without showing a photo ID. Can we at least have the Olive Garden standard when we protect democracy and the franchise that we have to keep this great democracy? That is just requiring that you prove you are who you say you are.

This, Mr. Chairman, is such a fundamental principle. It is not hard to explain to the American people, but it is actively opposed by Democrats in Congress.

It just begs the question: Why? Who are they protecting? Who are they protecting with the ''no'' vote, Mr. Chairman? If they know illegals are voting in many of these States where they don't require photo ID, then why would they vote against the requirement? Why?

It is a great question. Every American, Mr. Chairman, is going to be able to watch this vote and know where their Member of Congress is.

It is critically important for accountability that we all stand up and be counted. I am strongly for this. I think it is critical we protect the sanctity of every American's right to vote. If somebody else is stealing your vote because they are voting illegally—thousands in New Jersey—then it takes away your right to vote, Mr. Chairman. We ought to be protecting everybody's right to vote, especially those people who are legally allowed to vote, not people who shouldn't be allowed by law to vote.

Let's pass this important resolution and get it over to the Senate so they can do their job and get this to the President's desk.

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

Mr. Chairman, our majority leader actually just referenced something in which I can report to the House I have personal experience. Having ordered the bottomless pit of pasta at Olive Garden, I can confirm, no, you do not need an ID. What an absurd claim.

This is what we have heard throughout this entire debate. Republicans talk about Olive Garden. They talk about IDs. They talk about Biden. They talk about Ukraine. They talk about anything and everything to distract from this core fact: They have absolutely no plan or agenda whatsoever to bring down costs for the American people.

According to the Joint Economic Committee, Trump's inflation all told—the combination of his tariff taxes, the combination of all of the laws that they passed for the last 1½ years, the combination of increased gas prices because of this reckless war in Iran—all told, the average American family has paid out of pocket $3,100 more for goods and services as a result of the Trump Republican inflation.

So I can understand why, with that abysmal record, Republicans wish to talk about anything except for the number one issue on the minds of the American people.

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

Mr. MCGARVEY. Mr. Chairman, there is a great scene in the movie ''Jurassic Park'' where the scientist says: You guys are so preoccupied with whether you could, you forgot to ask whether you should.

I think the Republicans have been so preoccupied with counting votes to see if they can do the President's bidding that they have forgotten to ask whether they should.

First, they brought a budget bill to the floor of this House that took away people's healthcare and food so they could give billionaires and corporations the largest permanent tax break in American history.

Next, President Trump said: I need $70 billion more for the ICE agents acting as my personal police force. They are going around and using kids as bait, ripping apart families, murdering American citizens on the streets of our country. Republicans said: Fine, we will do that.

Now, Trump wants another $95 billion for his forever war in the Middle East. Mr. Chairman, 18 Americans are dead. There is a 19-year-old coming home in a coffin this week, never to spend another holiday or birthday with her family.

Everything from gas to groceries has gone up, and America is less safe because of it. But Republicans say: Absolutely, no problem. We will do it.

Is there anything Trump wants that Republicans will say no to? I think the answer is no.

Democrats offered commonsense amendments that said let's lower the cost of healthcare, let's lower the cost of goods, and let's end corruption. Republican Members said no to all of them. I even offered an amendment that said you can't use $400 million of taxpayer money to build your ballroom vanity project. What did Republicans say? Fine with us. We will do it because we can. But should you? No.

□ 1400

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I respect my friend from the Commonwealth of Kentucky, but this false narrative is perpetuated every time Republicans actually go after the waste in this town and the fraud that is being perpetrated on the taxpayers and the vulnerable who need these programs. They start saying that we are kicking the vulnerable off and we are throwing them into the streets.

All I ask you to do is look to the nonpartisan CBO, once again, and I include this letter in the RECORD, Mr. Chairman.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
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 questrons.

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director.

CBO'S ESTIMATE OF ANNUAL CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE UNDER TITLE VII, PUBLIC LAW 119–21

Millions of people—

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Chapter 1. Medicaid										
Subchapter A. Reducing Fraud and Improving Enrollment Processes:										
Sec. 71102—Moratorium on Implementation of Rule Relating to Eligibility and Enrollment for Medicaid, CHIP and the Basic Health Program	0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Sec. 71106—Payment Reduction Related to Certain Erroneous Excess Payments Under Medicaid	0	0	0	0	*	0.1	0.2	*	*	0.1
Sec. 71107—Eligibility Redeterminations	0	0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Sec. 71109—Alien Medicaid Eligibility	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sec. 71110—Expansion FMAP for Emergency Medicaid	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Subchapter B. Preventing Wasteful Spending:										
Sec. 71112—Reducing State Medicaid Costs	0	0	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Subchapter C. Stopping Abusive Finance Practices:										
Sec. 71114—Sunsetting Increased FMAP Incentive	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sec. 71115—Provider Taxes	0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
Sec. 71117—Requirements Regarding Waiver of Uniform Tax Requirement for Medicaid Provider Tax	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sec. 71118—Requiring Budget Neutrality for Medicaid Demonstration Projects Under Section 1115	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Subchapter D. Increasing Personal Accountability:										
Sec. 71119—Requirement for States to Establish Medicaid Community Engagement Requirements for Certain Individuals	0	0	2.2	3.0	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3
Chapter 2. Medicare										
Subchapter A. Strengthening Eligibility Requirements:										
Sec. 71201—Limiting Medicare Coverage of Certain Individuals	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1
Chapter 3. Health Tax										
Subchapter A. Improving Eligibility Criteria:										
Sec. 71301—Permitting Premium Tax Credit Only for Certain Individuals	0	0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Sec. 71302—Disallowing Premium Tax Credit During Periods of Medicaid Ineligibility Due to Alien Status	0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Subchapter B. Preventing Waste, Fraud, and Abuse:										
Sec. 71303—Requiring Verification of Eligibility for Premium Tax Credit	0	0	0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Sec. 71304—Disallowing Premium Tax Credit in Case of Certain Coverage Enrolled in During Special Enrollment Period	0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Sec. 71305—Eliminating Limitation on Recapture of Advance Payment of Premium Tax Credit	0	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Interactions, All Policies	*	*	−0.2	−0.4	−0.5	−0.6	−0.5	−0.5	−0.5	−0.5
Total Annual Change	*	1.3	5.2	6.8	8.6	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.8	10.0
Memorandum:										
Source of the Change										
Medicaid Policies	*	0.8	3.7	4.5	6.3	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5
Medicare Policies	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1
Policies Related to the Health Insurance Marketplaces	0	0.5	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
Interactions Among Policies	0	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total Change	*	1.3	5.2	6.8	8.6	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.8	10.0
Share With Access to Federally Subsidized:										
Health Insurance (Percent)[a]	n.a.	53	38	38	33	33	35	36	36	37

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

These estimates are subject to considerable uncertainty.

CHIP = Children's Health Insurance Program; FMAP = federal medical assistance percentage; n.a.; not applicable; * = fewer than 50,000 people.

CBO's cost estimate for P.L. 119–21 is available online. See Congressional Budget Office, estimated budgetary effects of Public Law 119–21, to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of H. Con. Res. 14, relative to CBO's January 2025 baseline (July 21, 2025), www.cbo.gov/publication/61570.

[a] Subsidized health insurance consists of the premium tax credit available to some enrollees for insurance purchased through the marketplaces established by the Affordable Care Act, as well as Medicaid and employment-based coverage.

This table presents supplemental data for Congressional Budget Office, letter to the Honorable Brendan F. Boyle, the Honorable Hakeem Jeffries, the Honorable Jeffrey A. Merkley, and the Honorable Charles E. Schumer concerning the distributional effects of Public Law 119–21 (August 11, 2025), www.cbo.gov/publication/61367.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, the only people who aren't on the Medicaid rolls today who were on them before were illegals in this country that Joe Biden and Democrats allowed to siphon money away from Americans, people who were ineligible, or people who were able to work but who refused to work for the generous support of hardworking taxpayers.

We stand on that proudly. We stand by it, and I believe the American people support us at every step of the way.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. STUTZMAN), my friend from the Hoosier State and another proud member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. STUTZMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman of the Budget Committee for this strong resolution.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the House budget resolution. This framework is an important step of protecting our elections as well as supporting our troops. As Members of Congress, we have a responsibility to the American people to safeguard the electoral process. Yet, the Senate has been unable to do so.

Over 80 percent of Americans agree that you must show proof of citizenship and ID to vote, and this budget framework moves us closer to enacting these reforms.

In addition to protecting our elections at home, U.S. servicemembers are working day and night to be sure that Americans are safe from a nuclear bomb in Iran and to advance peace in the Middle East. Our military is the most lethal fighting force known to man, and they are depending on us to help them finish the job. We must be courageous to support these men and women by supplying the resources they need.

We owe Americans secure elections along with a strong national defense to preserve our great Nation. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. CRAWFORD). The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 9 minutes remaining.

Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. AMO), a very distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. AMO. Mr. Chairman, is this Groundhog Day? We must be stuck in some kind of infinite time loop because Republicans are trying to ram through a third unpopular, deficit-busting resolution that does nothing to lower costs for Americans. This is on top of cuts to healthcare and their continued investments in cruelty.

Unfortunately, this is actually happening. Republicans are trying to pass another bad budget, and all this for the farm aid that Republicans are touting as necessary because Trump's illegal war in Iran and chaotic tariffs jacked up costs for farmers.

The billions in defense funding that Republicans claim is necessary for Trump's choice to wage the illegal Iran war depleted our stockpiles, and the only necessary action that my constituents are imploring Republicans to take, lowering costs for the American people, is completely missing from this failing effort.

Republicans are running up billions of dollars on America's credit card so that they can send our servicemembers to fight another forever war in the Middle East. They are working to pass a voter suppression bill that won't secure our elections but will make it harder for Americans to vote.

My Republican colleagues tell Americans that they are working for them. The American people are smarter than that. They know what Republicans are doing, and they will not forgive them for what they have done.

I urge every Member to vote ''no'' on this latest bad budget.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK), my dear friend and another proud member of the House Budget Committee.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I think we can all agree that this is not what a budget resolution should be used for, but, unfortunately, necessity commands it.

Reconciliation gives us a powerful tool to bring mandatory spending in line with revenues. Unfortunately, the exigencies that we face have left us with no choice but to use this process to assure that we can replenish our arsenals and strengthen the integrity of our elections.

The minority Democrats have vowed to obstruct these necessities in the Senate at a time when we are at war with Iran and at a time when public confidence in our election process is at an all-time low.

Reconciliation, which this solution sets in motion, is the only path that we can take to achieve these vital measures. I regret the circumstances that force us to employ reconciliation for this purpose, and I pray for the day when Congress fulfills its legal duty to enact a real budget resolution that sets our country back on the road to fiscal health.

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

Mr. Chairman, I will correct the RECORD.

Moments ago, the distinguished chairman of the Budget Committee referenced a letter from CBO on June 24, which he alleges, according to him, cited that the only people who lost their Medicaid coverage because of the bill they passed last summer were illegals.

That is not at all what the letter says. I have it here in front of me, and I will be happy to submit it to the RECORD at the end of this debate.

Mr. Chairman, it is quite clear, however, that what CBO has found is that the bill they passed last summer, reconciliation 1.0, will kick more than 15 million Americans off of their healthcare coverage. Already, 8 million have lost their healthcare coverage with at least another 7 million to go.

This is a healthcare crisis in this country. It was entirely created by the other side.

Mr. Chairman, I thank all of the speakers who we have heard from in this debate for their comments.

Mr. Chair, the choice could not be more clear. The American people asked us to lower their costs. Instead, this Republican majority has delivered higher prices, less healthcare, more debt, and now tens of billions of dollars for a reckless and unnecessary war.

This reconciliation effort does nothing to lower the cost of groceries or the cost of housing, healthcare, energy, or gas. Not one provision provides meaningful relief to working families. They don't even attempt to do so. There is not one word on any of the things I just cited.

What it does do, however, is add nearly $100 billion to the deficit, make new voting restrictions, and hand President Trump another massive check to continue a war that is driving up prices here at home and exacting a devastating human toll.

Sadly, three American servicemembers lost their lives this past weekend, bringing the total number killed in this conflict to 18. We mourn them. I think I can speak for the entire House when I say this. We mourn them. We honor their service and sacrifice, and we keep their families and loved ones in our thoughts.

Yet, the best way to honor their memory and to protect the brave men and women who are still serving our country is not to continue sending them into harm's way without a coherent strategy, a clear objective, and an achievable endgame. It is to end this war that President Trump has so badly botched.

Democrats stand ready to work with anyone serious about lowering costs and improving the lives of the American people. This resolution does neither. We have a gentleman in the White House who campaigned on the slogan: America First.

Does the Chair remember that? Their bill in front of us is America last.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote ''no,'' and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1410

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

I want to make this quick because I want to say something about my ranking member. In case I don't have time, let me say it now: what a gentleman, what a statesman. This place would work a lot better if you had the tone, the commitment to civility and to just being constructive around here. When you can agree—we don't agree on this. He is impassioned. I am impassioned. What a good man. The people of Pennsylvania must be very proud of BRENDAN BOYLE. I am.

We need to support our troops. This is emergency funding. We need to support our producers who give us food security. That is a national security issue. We do it every year.

We need to give the American people the confidence that this and every election going forward is fair and accurate. We need that for this great Republic to succeed and to thrive in the future.

Mr. Chair, I urge all of my fellow Members of Congress to support this important piece of legislation. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 119–37 shall be considered as adopted. The concurrent resolution, as amended, shall be considered as read.

The text of the concurrent resolution, as amended, is as follows:

H. CON. RES. 113

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

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027.

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that prior concurrent resolutions on the budget are replaced as of fiscal year 2027 and that this concurrent resolution establishes the budget for fiscal year 2027 and sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2028 through 2036.

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

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2027 through 2036:

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

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

Fiscal year 2027: $4,481,487,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: $4,613,874,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: $4,804,166,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: $5,019,004,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: $5,231,798,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: $5,430,293,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033: $5,629,428,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034: $5,843,060,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035: $6,079,841,000,000.
Fiscal year 2036: $6,340,095,000,000.

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

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.
Fiscal year 2036: $0.

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

Fiscal year 2027: $5,970,796,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: $6,123,042,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: $6,228,057,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: $6,510,728,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: $6,700,183,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: $6,935,858,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033: $7,317,354,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034: $7,482,024,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035: $7,579,255,000,000.
Fiscal year 2036: $7,982,009,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2027: $6,083,143,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: $6,254,653,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: $6,257,411,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: $6,522,342,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: $6,666,776,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: $6,866,535,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033: $7,267,790,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034: $7,376,820,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035: $7,408,167,000,000.
Fiscal year 2036: $7,855,672,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS (ON-BUDGET).—For purposes of the enforcement of this concurrent resolution, the amounts of the deficits (on-budget) are as follows:

Fiscal year 2027: $1,601,656,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: $1,640,779,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: $1,453,245,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: $1,503,338,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: $1,434,978,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: $1,436,242,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033: $1,638,362,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034: $1,533,760,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035: $1,328,326,000,000.
Fiscal year 2036: $1,515,577,000,000.

(5) DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.—The appropriate levels of debt subject to limit are as follows:

Fiscal year 2027: $41,359,068,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: $43,175,295,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: $44,745,023,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: $46,283,651,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: $47,654,383,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: $49,104,237,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033: $51,011,090,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034: $52,813,480,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035: $54,443,781,000,000.
Fiscal year 2036: $56,170,252,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2027: $33,935,518,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028: $35,822,138,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029: $37,506,696,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030: $39,222,225,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031: $40,815,075,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032: $42,396,377,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033: $44,125,126,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034: $45,697,043,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035: $47,008,876,000,000.
Fiscal year 2036: $48,476,264,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2027 through 2036 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $955,085,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $978,947,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $982,359,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $992,690,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $1,007,889,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $996,559,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $1,029,810,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,015,126,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $1,053,576,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,030,291,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $1,079,344,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,048,606,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, $1,105,691,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,081,405,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, $1,131,379,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,097,992,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, $1,157,331,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,112,803,000,000.
Fiscal year 2036:
(A) New budget authority, $1,184,416,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,148,892,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $60,346,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,221,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $62,670,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,816,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $65,885,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $61,625,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $67,295,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $62,196,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $68,779,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $63,496,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $70,272,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,937,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, $71,782,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $66,509,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, $73,349,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $67,971,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, $74,913,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $69,451,000,000.
Fiscal year 2036:
(A) New budget authority, $76,562,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $70,914,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):

Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $42,383,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,604,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $43,346,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,665,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $44,317,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,250,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $45,255,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,932,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $46,239,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,982,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $47,230,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,791,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, $48,222,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,754,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, $49,249,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,750,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, $50,288,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,768,000,000.
Fiscal year 2036:
(A) New budget authority, $51,371,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,807,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $22,037,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,556,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $19,254,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,302,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $19,067,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,974,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $18,036,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,993,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $17,812,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,225,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $19,580,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,269,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, $19,831,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,011,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, $20,154,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,262,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, $20,772,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,817,000,000.
Fiscal year 2036:
(A) New budget authority, $21,304,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,283,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $67,830,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $77,459,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $69,086,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $77,893,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $69,959,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $77,970,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $70,257,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $75,843,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $71,477,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $75,005,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $72,684,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $74,386,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, $74,618,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $75,378,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, $76,513,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $74,748,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, $77,417,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $75,511,000,000.
Fiscal year 2036:
(A) New budget authority, $79,379,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $76,948,000,000.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $41,847,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,233,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $41,600,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,906,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $41,499,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,828,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $39,255,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,754,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $39,267,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,063,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $39,994,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,476,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, $40,606,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,517,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, $40,870,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,249,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, $41,269,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,042,000,000.
Fiscal year 2036:
(A) New budget authority, $41,827,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,211,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $25,633,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,626,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, -$57,105,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$82,333,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $27,701,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,112,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $26,621,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,237,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $26,516,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,212,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $26,534,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $848,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, $20,492,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$6,635,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, $29,326,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $284,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, $29,727,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$853,000,000.
Fiscal year 2036:
(A) New budget authority, $30,424,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$2,080,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $166,534,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $163,408,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $169,908,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $170,876,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $171,775,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $173,510,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $170,989,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $173,079,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $173,090,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $175,852,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $178,360,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $181,371,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, $180,675,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $184,337,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, $183,042,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $186,059,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, $185,346,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $188,036,000,000.
Fiscal year 2036:
(A) New budget authority, $187,775,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $192,319,000,000.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $41,195,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $66,116,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $41,946,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $63,807,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $42,857,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $55,194,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $43,734,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,744,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $44,625,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,110,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $45,494,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,585,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, $46,332,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,128,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, $47,237,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,653,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, $48,218,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,582,000,000.
Fiscal year 2036:
(A) New budget authority, $49,251,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,176,000,000.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $136,286,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $139,557,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $138,324,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $136,177,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $140,974,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $138,114,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $143,692,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $140,448,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $146,554,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $143,133,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $149,749,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $146,147,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, $152,984,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $149,233,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, $155,900,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $152,119,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, $158,838,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $155,006,000,000.
Fiscal year 2036:
(A) New budget authority, $161,864,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $157,933,000,000.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $1,012,489,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $991,303,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $1,017,963,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,009,904,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $1,043,294,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,026,048,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $1,068,044,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,056,193,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $1,090,585,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,087,706,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $1,133,789,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,125,873,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, $1,180,147,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,169,326,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, $1,225,708,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,213,058,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, $1,275,106,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,260,928,000,000.
Fiscal year 2036:
(A) New budget authority, $1,329,236,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,314,489,000,000.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $1,149,338,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,148,649,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $1,294,352,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,293,601,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $1,214,269,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,213,516,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $1,366,819,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,366,064,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $1,447,843,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,447,086,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $1,537,619,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,536,866,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, $1,766,981,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,766,187,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, $1,771,433,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,770,648,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, $1,745,418,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,744,596,000,000.
Fiscal year 2036:
(A) New budget authority, $1,982,616,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,981,764,000,000.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $721,101,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $715,202,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $734,371,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $734,156,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $734,872,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $719,411,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $754,343,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $744,691,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $769,512,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $758,425,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $787,995,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $775,944,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, $809,966,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $805,125,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, $820,962,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $809,124,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, $829,297,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $807,646,000,000.

Fiscal year 2036:
(A) New budget authority, $853,928,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $840,186,000,000.
(14) Social Security (650):
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.
Fiscal year 2036:
(A) New budget authority, $118,538,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $118,538,000,000.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
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.
Fiscal year 2036:
(A) New budget authority, $649,609,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $645,497,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $91,423,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $111,372,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $90,880,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $118,929,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $92,952,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $120,040,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $95,468,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $121,409,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $97,296,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $114,659,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $104,427,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $115,579,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, $107,057,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $108,068,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, $109,246,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $108,546,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, $111,973,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $109,286,000,000.
Fiscal year 2036:
(A) New budget authority, $114,820,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $112,048,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $31,675,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,393,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $32,811,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,741,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $33,865,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,977,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $35,194,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,526,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $36,045,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,220,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $37,220,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,252,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, $38,030,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,927,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, $38,859,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,433,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, $39,736,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,249,000,000.
Fiscal year 2036:
(A) New budget authority, $40,681,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $40,112,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $1,146,866,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,146,866,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $1,236,463,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,236,463,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $1,313,485,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,313,485,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $1,383,390,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,383,390,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $1,454,965,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,454,965,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $1,519,836,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,519,836,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, $1,588,216,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,588,216,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, $1,658,335,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,658,335,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, $1,719,369,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,719,369,000,000.
Fiscal year 2036:
(A) New budget authority, $1,786,098,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,786,098,000,000.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2036:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
(20) Government-Wide Savings (930):
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, -$124,103,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$49,236,000,000.
Fiscal year 2028:
(A) New budget authority, -$199,332,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$134,368,000,000.
Fiscal year 2029:
(A) New budget authority, -$261,367,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$194,791,000,000.
Fiscal year 2030:
(A) New budget authority, -$286,812,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$250,361,000,000.
Fiscal year 2031:
(A) New budget authority, -$333,253,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$318,138,000,000.
Fiscal year 2032:
(A) New budget authority, -$380,167,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$371,801,000,000.
Fiscal year 2033:
(A) New budget authority, -$427,358,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$423,751,000,000.
Fiscal year 2034:
(A) New budget authority, -$476,296,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$476,031,000,000.
Fiscal year 2035:
(A) New budget authority, -$543,471,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$548,098,000,000.
Fiscal year 2036:
(A) New budget authority, -$594,536,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$599,310,000,000.
(21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
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.
Fiscal year 2036:
(A) New budget authority, -$183,154,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$183,154,000,000.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) SUBMISSIONS.—In the House of Representatives, not later than September 11, 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 AGRICULTURE.—The Committee on Agriculture shall submit changes in

laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $12,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2027 through 2036.

(2) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—The Committee on Armed Services shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $60,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2027 through 2036.

(3) PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE.—The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $13,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2027 through 2036.

(4) COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION.—The Committee on House Administration shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than $10,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2027 through 2036.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUND

SEC. 301. RESERVE FUND FOR RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(a) 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 201 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.

(b) DETERMINATION OF COMPLIANCE.—For purposes of this section, 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.

TITLE IV—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 401. ENFORCEMENT FILING.

In the House of Representatives, if a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2027 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 2027. 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 2027 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 2027 and for the period of fiscal years 2027 through 2036 for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633).

SEC. 402. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) 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, and section 2009a of title 39, United States Code, the report, joint explanatory statement, or the statement filed pursuant to section 401, as applicable, accompanying this concurrent resolution shall include in its allocation to the Committee on Appropriations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 633(a)) amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

(b) 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 levels of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any discretionary amounts described in subsection (a).

SEC. 403. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—In the House of Representatives, any adjustments of the 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 AND AGGREGATES.—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, or other budgetary levels contained in this concurrent resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this concurrent resolution, the budgetary levels 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 House of Representatives.

(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. 404. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS IN THE 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)).

SEC. 405. ADJUSTMENT FOR CHANGES IN THE BASELINE.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes resulting from the Congressional Budget Office's update to its baseline for fiscal years 2027 through 2036.

SEC. 406. EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—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 shall not count the budgetary effects of such provision for any purpose in the House.

(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.

(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.

(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.

SEC. 407. ADDITIONAL ADJUSTMENTS.

(a) ADJUSTMENT FOR DISASTER RELIEF.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution as follows:

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes discretionary appropriations that Congress designates as being for disaster relief, the adjustment for fiscal year 2027 shall be the total of such appropriations for fiscal year 2027 designated as being for disaster relief, but not to exceed the amount equal to the total amount calculated for fiscal year 2027 in accordance with the formula in section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(D)(i)) except that such formula shall be applied by substituting ''fiscal year 2027'' for ''fiscal years 2024 and 2025''.

(2) DEFINITION.—As used in this subsection, the term ''disaster relief'' means activities carried out pursuant to a determination under section 102(2) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(2)).

(b) ADJUSTMENT FOR WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution as follows:

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2027 specifies an amount for wildfire suppression operations in the Wildland Fire Management accounts at the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior, then the adjustment shall be the amount of additional new budget authority specified in such measure as being for wildfire suppression operations for fiscal year 2027, but shall not exceed $2,950,000,000.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this subsection, the terms ''additional new budget authority'' and ''wildfire suppression operations'' have the meanings specified in subclauses (I) and (II), respectively, of section 251(b)(2)(F)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(F)(ii)(I) and (II)).

(c) ADJUSTMENT FOR HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution as follows:

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2027 specifies an amount for the health care fraud and

abuse control program at the Department of Health and Human Services (75–8393–0–7–571), then the adjustment shall be the amount of additional new budget authority specified in such measure for such program for fiscal year 2027, but shall not exceed $658,000,000.

(2) DEFINITION.—As used in this subsection, the term ''additional new budget authority'' means the amount provided for fiscal year 2027, in excess of $311,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations and specified to pay for the costs of the health care fraud and abuse control program.

(d) ADJUSTMENT FOR CONTINUING DISABILITY REVIEWS AND REDETERMINATIONS.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution as follows:

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2027 specifies an amount for continuing disability reviews under titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401 et seq., 1381 et seq.), for the cost associated with conducting redeterminations of eligibility under title XVI of the Social Security Act, for the cost of co-operative disability investigation units, and for the cost associated with the prosecution of fraud in the programs and operations of the Social Security Administration by Special Assistant United States Attorneys, then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority specified in such measure for such expenses for fiscal year 2027, but shall not exceed $2,124,000,000.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this subsection—

(A) the term ''continuing disability reviews'' means continuing disability reviews under sections 221(i) and 1614(a)(4) of the Social Security Act, including work-related continuing disability reviews to determine whether earnings derived from services demonstrate an individual's ability to engage in substantial gainful activity;

(B) the term ''redetermination'' means redetermination of eligibility under sections 1611(c)(1) and 1614(a)(3)(H) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1382(c)(1), 1382c(a)(3)(H)); and

(C) the term ''additional new budget authority'' means the amount provided for fiscal year 2027, in excess of $273,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report and specified to pay for the costs of continuing disability reviews, redeterminations, co-operative disability investigation units, and fraud prosecutions under the heading ''Limitation on Administrative Expenses'' for the Social Security Administration.

(e) ADJUSTMENT FOR REEMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENTS.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution as follows:

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2027 specifies an amount for grants to States under section 306 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 506) for claimants of regular compensation, as defined in such section, including those who are profiled as most likely to exhaust their benefits, then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority specified in such measure for such grants for fiscal year 2027, but shall not exceed $400,000,000.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this subsection, the term ''additional new budget authority'' means the amount provided for fiscal year 2027, in excess of $117,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations and specified to pay for grants to States under section 306 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 506) for claimants of regular compensation, as defined in such section, including those who are profiled as most likely to exhaust their benefits.

SEC. 408. 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.

The Acting CHAIR. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CRAWFORD) having assumed the chair, Mr. ALFORD, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 113) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2027 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2028 through 2036, and, pursuant to House Resolution 1438, he reported the concurrent resolution, as amended by that resolution, back to the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on adoption of the concurrent resolution.

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

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

STOP INSIDER TRADING ACT

Mr. STEIL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1438, I call up the bill (H.R. 7008) to amend chapter 131 of title 5 to require certain restrictions on stocks for Members of Congress and their spouses and dependents, 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 1438, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on House Administration printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 119–38, modified by the amendment printed in part B of House Report 119–755, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 7008

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 ''Stop Insider Trading Act''.

SEC. 2. RESTRICTIONS ON COVERED INVESTMENTS.

(a) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SUBCHAPTER IV—RESTRICTIONS ON COVERED INVESTMENTS

''13151. Definitions.
''13152. Restrictions on covered investments.
''13153. Enforcement.''.

(b) RESTRICTIONS.—Chapter 131 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end a new subchapter:

''SUBCHAPTER IV—RESTRICTIONS ON COVERED INVESTMENTS

''§ 13151. Definitions

''In this subchapter:

''(1) COVERED INDIVIDUAL.—The term 'covered individual' means any of the following:

''(A) A Member of Congress, as defined in section 13101.

''(B) A dependent child (as defined in section 13101) or a spouse of a Member of Congress.

''(2) COVERED INVESTMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'covered investment' means a security issued by a publicly traded company or any comparable economic interest acquired through synthetic means, such as the use of a derivative, including an option, warrant, or other similar means.

''(B) EXCLUSION.—The term 'covered investment' does not include—

''(i) an excepted investment fund (as described in section 13104(f)(8));

''(ii) any other fund that would be an excepted investment fund but for the fact that the fund does not meet the diversification requirement solely because the fund is concentrated in—

''(I) the United States; or

''(II) the State, territory, or District of residence of the covered individual who owns the fund;

''(iii) an interest in a small business concern as defined under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632); or

''(iv) investments held in a trust if no covered individual has any authority over a trustee of the trust, including the authority to appoint, replace, or direct the actions of such a trustee, and the trustee is not the spouse, child, parent, or sibling of a Member of Congress.

''(3) PUBLICLY TRADED COMPANY.—The term 'publicly traded company' means an issuer that has a class of securities registered under section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78l).

''(4) SECURITY.—The term 'security' has the meaning given the term in section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)).

''(5) SUPERVISING ETHICS OFFICE.—The term 'supervising ethics office' has the meaning given the term in section 13101.

''§ 13152. Restrictions on covered investments

''(a) CONDUCT DURING FEDERAL SERVICE.—Except as described in subsection (c), no covered individual may purchase a covered investment.

''(b) ADVANCED NOTICE REQUIREMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—No covered individual shall sell a covered investment, unless a notice of intent to sell the covered investment is made by the Member of Congress and publicly disclosed at least 7 calendar days, and no more than 14 calendar days, prior to the sale in accordance with the requirements of this subsection.

''(2) CONTENTS OF NOTICE.—The notice under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

''(A) The projected date of sale of a covered investment.

''(B) A description of such sale.

''(C) The number of shares in such sale.

''(3) WITHDRAWAL.—The notice under paragraph (1) shall be withdrawn by the Member of Congress who filed it, prior to the close of the expiration of the notice, if the covered individual determines not to sell the covered investment.