

And there is no bigger responsibility of the Federal Government than to secure our own border, to enforce our laws that have been on the books for decades. This is the primary job of the Federal Government. We will be talking about everything but this over the coming days, tonight, and into the future.

This needs to be done. And I am not saying other things don't need to be done. But this has to be done. It will be done. We are going to get this right. We are going to fully fund for 3½ years the Border Patrol so they have money they need to pay their people to protect us, and we are going to continue to enforce immigration law by fully funding ICE. We are going to do that, and we are not going to fail. We cannot fail. The world is too dangerous to fail.

So to my Democratic colleagues, you have taken a path that blows my mind in this regard. Don't you see the same world we do? Reform makes sense. We had reforms. You threw them out because, I guess, the hardest of the hard on your side insists not one dime for the Border Patrol, not one dime for ICE.

The American people are not where you are at, and I hope the American people will understand tonight that we, the Republicans, fixed this problem, and we couldn't find a partner on the other side. Sad but true.

We are going to succeed. We are going to fix this problem. Working with the Trump administration, we are going to secure that border. It is the most secure I have ever seen it in my life. What President Trump has done is amazing.

We are not going backward. What the Democrats want us to do is not fund ICE, not fund the Border Patrol, to go back to the policies that reigned during the Biden years. We are not going back to the Biden years. We are going forward.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHMITT). The Senator from Idaho.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 4378

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I understand that there is a bill at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4378) to combat fraud in Federal programs, and for other purposes.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I now ask for a second reading and, in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection has been heard. The bill will receive its second reading on the next legislative day.

NATIONAL ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY AWARENESS DAY

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 685 submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 685) designating April 22, 2026, as "National Assistive Technology Awareness Day".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CRAPO. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to; that the preamble be agreed to; and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 685) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE MONTH IN APRIL

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 686, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 686) recognizing the significance of Community College Month in April as a celebration of more than 1,000 institutions throughout the United States supporting access to higher education, workforce training, and more broadly sustaining and advancing the economic prosperity of the United States.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to; that the preamble be agreed to; and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 686) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

S. CON. RES. 33

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, we are here tonight because our Republican colleagues have introduced a budget resolution. It is a budget resolution that unlocks the reconciliation process.

But before we examine this next reconciliation bill, let's recognize that it has been just 10 months since we passed the last one. That was the one

that was known as H.R. 1, or in Trump lingo: One Big Beautiful Bill. Of course, most of the Nation called it "One Big Ugly Betrayal" because that was a more accurate describer of what it did to families across our Nation.

It slashed a trillion dollars from healthcare programs—a trillion dollars from healthcare programs—for families. It kicked 15 million Americans off health insurance. That certainly doesn't help American families.

It took food off the plates of more than 3 million families with kids. You know, kids can't really do well in school if they are hungry; making them deliberately hungry—what were you thinking?

What were you thinking in destroying healthcare by a trillion dollars for 15 million Americans, taking food off the plates of 3 million families with kids, and to do it to fund tax breaks for billionaires? Wow. That is all about government by and for the powerful.

But you know why I love this country? Because it is all about government by and for the people. That is the vision our Nation was founded on. That is the beauty of a democratic republic.

But what did we get last year? We got the opposite. We got the opposite—the type of policy that comes out of a strongman state, the type of policy that comes out when the powerful exercise tyranny over the people—the type of tyranny our Founders revolted against when they created our Nation. That is what we saw 10 months ago: families lose and billionaires won.

And that is not all that bill did. It also gave 65 billion to Customs and Border Protection and 75 billion to Immigration and Customs Enforcement or ICE. And that amount of money was about seven times a normal annual appropriation.

We can see here in this chart 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, all less than 10 billion; 2025, and there we are. So much more. The annual appropriation, plus this extra for ICE of an additional \$75 billion.

And anyone looking at the chart goes: Wow. They already prefunded, for multiple years, ICE. They did exactly the same thing for Customs and Border Protection—CBP.

So we heard a few moments ago from my colleague at the head of the Budget Committee that ICE is out of money. Oh, really? Not true. That CBP is out of money. Not true.

In fact, the President's Office of Management and Budget puts out a monthly report, so go look it up yourself. They are sitting on \$103 billion of unobligated funds.

So they already have funds for this year and next year and the year after. So the entire premise of this bill is completely false—completely false. They don't need more money. What they do need are reforms about their conduct across America because they have been terrorizing our communities across our country because this administration said: No longer will you use

the standard practices of ordinary enforcement that have been the standard in our Republic and democratic republics across the land. Instead, we are going to start violating those standards. We are going to put on face masks. We are going to rip the ID off the uniform so you can't tell who we are. We are going to use vans that have no label on them, and we are going to sometimes even strip the license plate off in order to disguise who we are, not because we are under cover but because we don't want people to be able to say: Can you believe what happened when those CBP agents came to town or those ICE agents came to town? Hard to say that when they are not identified.

But those standards exist because there is accountability to the citizens of the country. Again, government by and for the people, not by and for the powerful.

There are things called civil rights that this administration has forgotten about. They proceeded to say: We don't need warrants to break into people's homes. Are you kidding me? Every sixth grader in America has heard about the Bill of Rights and that we have the sanctity of our homes, and the government can't break in without a warrant. But this majority party, led by Trump, said: Yes, you can. Forget the Bill of Rights. Forget the Fourth Amendment.

And then when we detain people, you have another right, and that is to contact a lawyer. But we are going to detain you and not let you contact a lawyer. We are going to detain you and not let you contact family.

And when family says: Where did my family member go that you-all swept off the street? We are going say: We don't know. We moved them. We don't know where. That is not conduct acceptable in a democratic republic with a Constitution and a Bill of Rights.

Well, since ICE and CBP have already been prefunded, since they are sitting on \$103 billion of unobligated funds, what is this all about? It is about the majority saying: We want to drive home the point that we are just fine with the way ICE is conducting themselves. We are so fine that we won't reform any of those violations of civil rights or constitutional rights in order to have a normal budget process regarding CBP or regarding ICE.

Well, if we are going to have a special reconciliation process when ICE and CBP have already been prefunded, how about we actually address issues that America cares about because that extra money isn't going to help with the border because they are already funded.

It isn't going to help improve security because they are already funded.

But you know what is not adequately funded? Healthcare is not adequately funded. There isn't a dime in this bill for healthcare. That is important to the American people.

There is not a dime in this bill to help with the rising grocery prices that

have gone up, up, up under Trump's stewardship—a whole lot of it impacted by his tariffs, which were themselves unconstitutional.

There is not a dime in this bill to address the gas prices, which are over \$5 a gallon in my State, and diesel is over \$6 a gallon. Go talk to a farmer across America and see if they are happy and ask yourselves: If we are doing a special budget process, why not address some help to our farmers who are impacted not just by the high cost of diesel for their tractors, they are being extraordinarily impacted by the tariffs as well. Why not help them?

Why not reduce the debt? This bill increases the debt. It is unpaid for just like the Republican war in Afghanistan was unpaid for, the Republican war in Iraq, going after nonexistent weapons of mass destruction, was unpaid for. They launched wars that undermine our security and cost the American Treasury \$8 trillion of debt because they wouldn't pay for it, and now that debt is coming home to roost. And it means more interest payments, and it means paying higher interest. It means less money for those fundamentals for families, like healthcare and housing and education—the foundations for families to thrive.

So there is not a dime for working families, not a dime to improve affordability, not a dime to reduce a deficit or the debt; but there is, in this bill, the instructions to two committees to spend up to \$70 billion apiece.

Now, my colleague clarified that they are not really going to ask for \$140 billion but, more likely, \$70 billion. OK. Well, \$70 billion, that is a lot of money. What could \$70 billion buy for America's families? Well, it could, every year for 3 years, pay the entire salary of 330,000 teachers across America. Wow. What an impact that would have on classroom size in our Nation—a real investment in our children for the next generation. Or that same \$70 billion could hire 200,000 police officers every year for 3 years. What an investment in public safety for communities across this Nation. Or—we have been watching the dream of home ownership die. Back in 2020, the median age for buying a first home was about 33 years of age. Six years later, the median age for buying a home: 40 years. In 5 years, the median age has gone up 7 years because nobody is able to buy a home in America—in part because private equity is buying up all the houses and driving up the prices, and because our economy for the rich billionaires is not providing the type of wages for middle-class America it provided before.

So how about downpayment assistance to help people become homeowners? That same \$70 billion, that would provide 7 million American families with a \$10,000 downpayment grant to help them become a homeowner.

So 330,000 teachers a year for 3 years, 200,000 police officers a year for 3 years, 7 million families getting \$10,000 downpayment grants. I make these exam-

ples to point out how large this sum is and how much need there is in America for us actually to invest in families—not tax breaks for billionaires but in families, in housing, in healthcare, in public safety, in education.

That bill 10 months ago—that bill was families lose, billionaires win. Families lost healthcare. They lost nutrition. Billionaires got massive tax breaks. And to help fund those tax breaks for the billionaires, their bill added—get this—\$30 trillion to the national debt over the next 30 years. And if interest rates are 1 percent higher than the interest rate used in the Congressional Budget Office's model, it is \$50 trillion in additional debt over the next 30 years.

So bankrupting America, failing to invest in families, going through this charade for two organizations that are already sitting on \$103 billion and obviously pre-funded, that is not about building a better America. That is about families lose and billionaires win. That is about undermining the future for the next generation rather than building a better future for the next generation.

There is a better vision for America than families lose and billionaires win. It is families thrive; and billionaires, they pay their fair share. Families thrive; billionaires pay their fair share. Investing in education helps families thrive. Investing in healthcare helps families thrive. Investing in housing and home ownership helps families thrive. Investing in infrastructure helps build the physical infrastructure for the next generation.

But this bill says to hell with all of that; we are going to, instead, create this false story about unfunded Agencies that are already sitting on \$103 billion.

Let's reject this vision that is designed for families lose and billionaires win and instead adopt the vision of families thrive and billionaires pay their fair share.

I suggest the absence of a quorum. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

(Mr. HUSTED assumed the Chair.) Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BANKS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I want to spend a few minutes telling you about why I held the vote-arama tonight on reconciliation. Our leader is going to make it to happen a lot quicker than I am. He has got the patience of Job.

My Democratic friends—and they are my friends; I don't hate anybody—agreed to a budget for the Department of Homeland Security as part of our normal budgetary process.

They changed their mind, as is their right. But it caused the Department of

Homeland Security to be shut down, and it hurt a lot of people needlessly. It didn't hurt us. It didn't hurt us. We are still getting paid. We are still going home. But it hurt a lot of people.

And our leader decided that he was going to negotiate with my friend, Minority Leader SCHUMER, and Senator SCHUMER was going to meet us halfway and figure out a way to get the Agency open.

He and my Democrat colleagues did agree to open everything but ICE and, I believe, border security. They will never agree to fund ICE—never, not in your natural lifetime, not in mine. They won't do it.

My friend Senator SCHUMER did the right thing last March, when we were shut down. He agreed to release some of his Members to let us open the government back up. The loon wing of his party—that is what I call them; if you disagree with me, you can tell me why—beat him bloody. They hit him so hard—now when they hit him, they are just working on scar tissue—for doing the right thing.

Now, I don't consider all of my Democratic friends to believe in defunding ICE. The people in control do. They know it. I know it. We know it. They will never vote to fund ICE. This is the same group of people that wanted to defund the police, and we know how that vampire movie turned out.

Now, they will deny it, and that is their right. But it is the truth, and everybody in this body knows that.

But, nonetheless, our leader said we can work it out.

We didn't work it out. They never agreed to fund ICE, and they never will.

Now, about—I don't know; time runs together up here when you are having fun—a month ago, 6 weeks ago, 2 months ago, we started talking about reconciliation and doing it without Democratic votes, even though the Democrats would be welcome to join us.

I want to give full credit. TED CRUZ, I believe, was the first one to do it. I was second. And TED went first only because he beat me to it but also because TED pointed out, in President Trump's first term, that we shouldn't leave efforts to do reconciliation on the table. He was right then. He is right now.

The leader said OK, finally, after doing everything he could, except standing on one leg and barking like a dog. Senator THUNE did everything but stand on one leg and bark like a dog to get CHUCK to agree. It was his right. CHUCK wouldn't agree. And for all I know, JOHN did stand on one leg and bark like a dog. It didn't work. So we finally said: OK, let's do the reconciliation.

Now, once we started talking about reconciliation, which Senator CRUZ and I and others pushed, I said I wanted to try to use—well, I said, first, I refuse to believe that Democrats in the Senate

and the House cannot adult hard enough to come up with a couple of issues that we can agree to do, in addition to funding ICE and border security, in reconciliation. I didn't believe that then, and I don't believe that now.

Some people said I am naive. Maybe so, but I still believe it. And I still think we ought to try. Why? Because there is not going to be a third reconciliation bill. I am not seeing—I am not saying anybody is lying. They are not. People probably intend to do a third reconciliation bill, but you are not looking at Bambi's baby brother here. There won't be a third reconciliation bill.

You know it, and I know it. This is it. This is the last train leaving the station. Maybe we will do some other bills. I don't know. I am labor, not management. That is above my pay grade. But this will be the last one where we can add stuff to it.

And I would like to see us come up with one or two issues that will help the American people with the cost of living and other things that I know Republicans can agree to. And my Democratic friends, like Senator DURBIN, whom we are going to miss—and I mean that—are welcome to come aboard if they want to.

One of the things I also said I wanted to try to do in reconciliation was the SAVE Act. Here is what I want to do, and I am willing for all of us to put our heads together to figure out how to do it.

The American people no longer have confidence in our elections. You can debate whether that is justified or not, but it is just a natural fact. I think that we can restore confidence in our Federal elections if we do three things: if we come up with a way to make sure that everybody who is registered to vote is an American citizen. I think we can restore confidence in our elections if, No. 2, we pass a rule for Federal elections that says you have to prove you are who you say you are in order to vote. And, No. 3, I would like to see us—I consider this part of the SAVE America Act, but it is not traditionally a part. I think we ought to go back to having an election day and not an election month. I know some votes come in late. I get that. We are smart enough to figure out a way to accommodate that. But this election month stuff is just undermining the people's confidence, both Democrats, Republicans, and Independents. That is what I mean when I say the SAVE Act.

And I have said that I am going to try to put the SAVE Act on the reconciliation bill, and I want to keep my word. Where I come from, your word is your bond.

Now, Senator THUNE, our leader, came to me earlier—and so did Whip BARRASSO—and said: Some Senators want to do the vote-arama tonight, and they have got to get home for various reasons.

And I have been there.

And if you insist on going tomorrow—because, frankly, I am. I am wor-

ried about the health of some of our Members—not that they are in bad health, but it is hard to stay up all night. It was hard to stay up all night when I did it in college. I was studying, of course.

But, anyway, I said: No, I would rather go tomorrow. I am going to object.

And JOHN explained to me, and others did as well: The majority wants to go.

So I said: OK. I will pull my hold.

I didn't realize it then. This is my fault. I thought everybody knew I wanted to offer amendments. I didn't realize then that there was a way, procedurally, for me to be blocked from offering my amendments. That is my fault. I just didn't know the rules.

Do you want me to talk again about our rules, Tony? I won't get off on that tangent.

Did I mention they were put together by a heroin addict with a socket wrench? If I didn't, that is how I feel about rules. But, anyway, that was my fault.

So I called Senator THUNE back and I called Senator BARRASSO back and said: Guys, my bad. I was ignorant. I am redoing my hold because you all have the right to block me from offering amendments, but I have the right to exercise my procedural rights and start this thing tomorrow and leave more time to debate. And I apologize to every one of my colleagues. I have been there. I am sorry. But I will tell them I am sorry.

So I put together my amendments. I have got five of them, and I showed them to Senator GRAHAM and Senator BARRASSO and Senator THUNE. I just left their office.

So if what we talked about leaked, I am not going to leak it. You will know it was one of those three. They promised me they wouldn't leak it.

Here is what I want to offer. And they can stop me, but I can stop us from voting tonight, which is going to hurt some of my colleagues, and I don't like to do that.

I think that we should instruct the appropriate committee—I will get into it, if you want to; it is the Banking Committee—to come up with a bill to prevent medical debt from being reported to the credit rating agencies and ruin the credit of all these people who are too poor to be sick, including middle-class Americans, because their credit gets screwed up, and it makes it harder to get the money to pay off the debt.

Now, the hospitals and others, they are foaming at the mouth right now and having a grand mal seizure. But I am sorry. That is the way to effect the cost of living in America that every mom and dad is worried about at night. I wanted to do that. I still want to do that.

I wanted to instruct the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to provide that, before the United States of America agrees with the United Kingdom to give away our military base in Diego

Garcia, two-thirds of the Members of the U.S. Senate have to vote to do that.

What Prime Minister Starmer is doing right now is deep-dish stupid. He says he is going to stop, but he may be back.

I wanted to offer an amendment to instruct the Finance Committee to put together a bill that would eliminate Federal income taxes and State income taxes, if our colleagues would go on with it, for our poll workers. They don't make but \$50 or something. Why do we make them pay taxes?

To allow the American people to buy insurance across State lines—now the insurance commissioners are having grand mal seizures too, but we ought to talk about it.

The bill would also increase the minimum distribution age of retirement—the required minimum distributions from retirement accounts—to 76. Right now, it is 75, and you have got to take it. And they tax the living bejesus out of you. Some people need it; others don't.

I was going to ask the Finance Committee to come up with a bill to allow every American who has suffered a casualty loss to be able to deduct it below the line on their income taxes. That will help with affordability.

I wanted to ask them to put together a bill so that when you sell your home—I think you get—\$500,000 of the sale is subject to capital gains. I am sorry. I am kind of tired. I may be wrong on that, but, anyway, you get a speciality tax break. Hell, we set that limit in 1997.

I would like them to talk about increasing it. If the Finance Committee thinks it is a bad idea to increase it, I would like to ask them to at least index that figure, that special treatment, to inflation.

I have some other things, but we have got a good Finance Committee, and they can come up with a bill that will help our people deal with the cost of living because if you think that the American people—moms and dads—when they lie down to sleep at night and can't, they are worried about the cost of living, you will never own your own home. Everybody here knows that.

I have another amendment to instruct the Senate Rules Committee to put together a bill that tracks my rule that I can't get brought to the floor. So I am going to turn it into a bill to withhold pay from Senators during a shutdown. They can get their money back after the shutdown is over. I know that hurts some Senators more than others because some of them have houses that are bigger than a Costco. I get that. I am not one of them. But we have a lot of people in the TSA and other people in the DHS who have various levels of income and wealth. So it just seems to me there ought to be some shared sacrifice.

I have another amendment to—oh, I have another amendment that would—I am sorry to take so long.

I think my Democratic friends—gosh, I hope I am wrong, but I think my Democratic friends are going to shut down the government right before the midterms. I hope I am wrong. If I am, please make me wrong. I will come to this floor and apologize to every one of them by name if I need to, but I am scared they are going to shut down the government and create chaos. So my other amendment would be to instruct the Senate Committee on Homeland Security, which already has been instructed—it is germane—to take Senator LANKFORD's Prevent Government Shutdowns Act, which is S. 2721, and Senator RON JOHNSON's Shutdown Fairness Act, which is S. 3012—you won't find two smarter people in the Congress than JAMES LANKFORD and RON JOHNSON—and marry those bills so we will be ready in case anybody tries to do a shutdown on us.

And I am sorry to pick on my Democratic friends. Hell, we have got some Republicans who could try to shut it down too. That has been known to happen. But, anyway, it will stop it. Whatever knobhead wants to shut down the government before the elections, this will stop it, and that is one of these things I wanted to do with my amendments.

Finally, I have an amendment to implement my version of the SAVE Act. You have got to prove you are an American citizen. This would instruct the Rules Committee. Prove you are an American citizen. Prove you are who you say you are to vote, and let's go back to having an election day and not an election month. I have got a lot of confidence in the Rules Committee. They are really smart Republicans, and they are really smart Democrats. They can do it, and I want to instruct them to do that.

Now, they can stop me, but I can stop us from voting tonight. I don't want to do that; it is going to hurt some of my colleagues. I was going to stop us from voting tonight to try to prove my point because what you allow is what will continue around here. I am pulling my objection except for my right to offer the SAVE Act—my version of the SAVE America Act. If you don't want to vote for it, don't. All I ask of you is to think about it, to trust our Rules Committee, and to follow your heart but take your brain with you because the American people—Democrats and Republicans and Independents—are questioning our elections.

This isn't about any one person—everybody is entitled to their opinion—but I am telling you whoever loses in the next round of elections—in the next round of elections, if we go back to an election month, they are going to go: We got it stolen. It has got to stop. That only happens in a country whose Powerball jackpot is 287 chickens and a goat. That is not America, and we can stop it with this.

Anyway, that is where I am. So I appreciate your patience. I am going to release my hold. I have been told I will

be able to offer the SAVE Act. Do whatever the hell you want on it. Vote for it. Vote against it. Just follow your heart. Take your brain with you. Give the Rules Committee a chance. And that is where I am. My work here is done.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, well, let me be very clear: The Democrats are ready. Republicans wanted this vote-arama. Republicans picked this fight. If Republicans want to slog this out on the floor, so be it.

But imagine, America, this is what the Republicans are fighting for—to maintain two unchecked, rogue Agencies that are dreaded in all corners of this country instead of reducing your healthcare costs, your housing costs, your grocery costs, your gas costs. Can you believe it? Can you believe it?

When America is crying out for real relief on the skyrocketing cost of living, Republicans are spending another \$140 billion on Trump's private militia—on these two rogue Agencies—that have no restraint and ignore people's real needs.

If you ever wanted to know what a bubble these Republican Senators are in, look right here. Look right here. They are tying the Senate in a knot, holding back, moving forward—all so they can fund with no restraint Agencies that have been discredited widely in America.

Are you Republicans kidding us? Are you kidding the American people? That is your priority—not lowering costs but billions for ICE; not helping families but billions for masked agents—while America is forking up \$4 a gallon at the pump while families are set back thousands more a year because of inflation. Where the heck are you? Where the heck are you? Republicans think the best thing to do right now is to cut another \$140 billion check for unaccountable rogue agents.

Democrats are ready to go. We will go to bat for the American people anytime, anyplace, against anyone. America will see even more clearly tonight where the Republicans are—not on the side of lowering costs but on the side of masked agents occupying our streets.

Where the heck are you?

America is crying out for relief from high costs, and you are here, adding \$140 billion to an Agency—two groups, Border Patrol and ICE—that nobody respects in this country.

On a whole series of amendments now, we are going to contrast where we are—we Democrats—and where the Republicans are. The Republicans will either side with the American people on high costs or bow to Donald Trump and

Stephen Miller and tell the American people to take a hike. "We don't give a damn about you." This will be a reconciliation of contrasts. The contrasts are stark. They are damning. Republicans are bending the knee to Donald Trump and to Stephen Miller. Democrats are standing up for the American people. Republicans are fighting with each other because they know the box they are in—all kinds of dissension—but you brought it on yourselves and have no one else—no one else—to blame.

So Democrats are united and strong, focused like a laser on reducing costs. This will be a reconciliation of reckoning for Senate Republicans who will continue to pay the price for their actions tonight.

This reconciliation, this budget act, will show who is on whose side, and clearly, if Republicans vote against our amendments, they are not on the side of the American people.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, in my prior remarks, in one respect, they were not exactly a model of clarity, so I want to be clear. I don't want to do anything to hurt the reconciliation bill. I like my amendments that I talked about. I don't know whether they will pass. If they don't pass, I will tell you how I will sleep tonight—with a fan on, because I think they are good amendments. But I am going to pull them down, except for the SAVE Act, because I don't want to do anything to keep ICE and Border Patrol from being funded. And I am pulling them down.

I think LINDSEY could stop me anyway. He says he doesn't know how. But remember when I said THUNE is going straight to Heaven? LINDSEY is going to have to be persuasive. But I know he can stop me. But rather than make him do that and, if it gets on, jeopardizing this resolution, I am going to pull them all down but the SAVE Act.

I am coming with the SAVE Act. Do what you want. Follow your heart. Take your brain with you. If you don't vote for it, that is cool. I am still going to sleep with the fan on and sleep well. I would appreciate if you would consider voting for it.

Have a little confidence in our Rules Committee. I haven't met a dummy yet who is on the Rules Committee.

And I am done. What am I supposed to do now?

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I am not on the Rules Committee. That deals with the dummy thing.

I ask unanimous consent that there be up to 10 minutes for debate, equally divided, prior to any amendment offered by Senator KENNEDY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I yield back all debate time on the Republican side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Time is yielded back.

The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, time to get this show on the road, so I yield back all remaining time on the Democratic side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time is yielded back.

The minority leader.

AMENDMENT NO. 4799

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 4799 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 4799.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To create a point of order against reconciliation legislation that does not lower out-of-pocket health care costs while Americans struggle to make ends meet)

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION THAT DOES NOT LOWER OUT-OF-POCKET HEALTH CARE COSTS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a bill or joint resolution reported pursuant to section 2002, or an amendment to, conference report on, or amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, that does not lower out-of-pocket health care costs.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are 2 minutes equally divided on this amendment.

The minority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, Republicans say they want to lower healthcare costs. Well, here is a chance. Here is a chance for you, a chance for Republicans to join Senate Democrats to start doing something about it once and for all.

Tonight, with the very first amendment of the evening, I am offering Republicans an exceedingly simple option: We should not consider any reconciliation bill that does not lower out-of-pocket healthcare costs for the American people.

Republicans slashed \$1 trillion from our healthcare system as part of their "Big Ugly Bill." Since then, premiums have soared by thousands of dollars a month for millions of people, prescription drugs are up by 600 percent, and out-of-pocket costs have gone up for people with Medicare, Medicaid, ACA.

Instead of pumping hundreds of billions of dollars into ICE and Border Patrol, Republicans should be working with Democrats to lower out-of-pocket costs.

Republicans, listen to the American people. They are crying out for you to

lower their healthcare costs, not play these ridiculous, ridiculous, games—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. SCHUMER.—by adding so much more to ICE and CBP.

So, Republicans, listen to the American people, say no to billions more for unrestrained, rogue agents, and say yes to lower premiums, lower healthcare costs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. SCHUMER. I urge a "yes" vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, the Democratic leader, the Republicans are working to reduce healthcare costs and lower premiums, but this amendment is not in order. Creation of such a point of order is outside the jurisdiction of the Budget Committee and is therefore not appropriate for inclusion in a budget resolution.

Adopting this amendment would jeopardize the privilege of the budget resolution and lose our ability to use reconciliation to reopen the Department of Homeland Security. Therefore, under the provisions of section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I raise a point of order that the amendment offered is not germane.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The minority leader.

MOTION TO WAIVE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the waiver provisions of applicable budget resolutions, I move to waive all applicable sections of that act and applicable budget points of order for the purpose of the pending measure and ask for the yeas and nays.

VOTE ON MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) is necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 48, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 89 Leg.]

YEAS—48

Alsobrooks	Gillibrand	Murray
Baldwin	Hassan	Ossoff
Bennet	Heinrich	Padilla
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Peters
Blunt Rochester	Hirono	Reed
Booker	Kaine	Rosen
Cantwell	Kelly	Sanders
Collins	Kim	Schatz
Coons	King	Schiff
Cortez Masto	Klobuchar	Schumer
Duckworth	Lujan	Shaheen
Durbin	Markey	Slotkin
Fetterman	Merkley	Smith
Gallego	Murphy	Sullivan

Van Hollen Warren Whitehouse
Warnock Welch Wyden

NAYS—50

Armstrong Fischer Moran
Banks Graham Moreno
Barrasso Hagerty Murkowski
Blackburn Hawley Paul
Boozman Hoeven Ricketts
Britt Husted Risch
Budd Hyde-Smith Rounds
Capito Johnson Schmitt
Cassidy Justice Scott (FL)
Cornyn Kennedy Scott (SC)
Cotton Lankford Sheehy
Cramer Lee Thune
Crapo Lummis Tillis
Cruz Marshall Tuberville
Curtis McConnell Wicker
Daines McCormick Young
Ernst Moody

NOT VOTING—2

Grassley Warner

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 48, the nays are 50.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the remaining amendment votes related to S. Con. Res. 33 be 10 minutes in length.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from New Mexico.

AMENDMENT NO. 4798

Mr. LUJÁN. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 4798 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. LUJÁN] proposes an amendment numbered 4798.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to grocery costs)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO GROCERY COSTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to grocery costs, which may include decreasing costs for families by reversing cuts to the supplemental nutrition assistance program, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will be 2 minutes of debate, equally divided.

Mr. LUJÁN. Mr. President, allowing our friends, family, and neighbors to go hungry in the United States of America is a policy decision, a choice—a choice—made by Donald Trump.

At a time when food prices are at an alltime high, fuel prices are up because of President Trump's reckless war in

Iran, and tariffs have increased the cost of living across the board, American families are being squeezed all across America, and this resolution before us today does nothing to fix this.

Instead of working to address the affordability crisis and help Americans across the country struggling to afford their bills, what have Republicans done? Cut \$187 billion from the best tool America has to address hunger.

Mr. President, 41.2 million Americans rely on SNAP to put food on their family's table, and 40 percent of recipients are kids. It is critical that Congress reverse these cuts. I urge my colleagues to join me in that mission and simply vote yes on this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to amendment No. 4798. I appreciate the concerns of my colleague from New Mexico regarding grocery costs and recent changes to the SNAP program. Working Families Tax Cut took a practical approach to reduce SNAP by reducing waste, enhancing accountability, and encouraging recipients to move toward self-reliance through work and training.

This amendment is not germane to the budget resolution in violation of the Congressional Budget Act.

I, therefore, raise a point of order against the amendment under section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

MOTION TO WAIVE

Mr. LUJÁN. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and waiver provisions of applicable budget resolutions, I move to waive all applicable sections of that act and applicable budget points of order for the purpose of the pending measure.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

VOTE ON MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KANE), and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) are necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 47, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 90 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Aisobrooks Cantwell Fetterman
Baldwin Collins Gallego
Bennet Coons Gillibrand
Blumenthal Cortez Masto Hassan
Blunt Rochester Duckworth Heinrich
Booker Durbin Hickenlooper

Hirono Ossoff Slotkin
Kelly Padilla Smith
Kim Peters Sullivan
King Reed Van Hollen
Klobuchar Rosen Warnock
Luján Sanders Warren
Markey Schatz Welch
Merkley Schiff Whitehouse
Murphy Schumer Wyden
Murray Shaheen

NAYS—50

Armstrong Fischer Moran
Banks Graham Moreno
Barrasso Hagerty Murkowski
Blackburn Hawley Paul
Boozman Hoeven Ricketts
Britt Husted Risch
Budd Hyde-Smith Rounds
Capito Johnson Schmitt
Cassidy Justice Scott (FL)
Cornyn Kennedy Scott (SC)
Cotton Lankford Sheehy
Cramer Lee Thune
Crapo Lummis Tillis
Cruz Marshall Tuberville
Curtis McConnell Wicker
Daines McCormick Young
Ernst Moody

NOT VOTING—3

Grassley Kaine Warner

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote the yeas are 47, the nays are 50.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The point of order is sustained, and the amendment falls.

The Senator from Georgia.

AMENDMENT NO. 4897

Mr. OSSOFF. I call up my amendment No. 4897 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. OSSOFF] proposes an amendment numbered 4897.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To create a point of order against reconciliation legislation fails to address the practice of insurance companies stepping between patients and their doctors to delay or deny access to care)

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION THAT FAILS TO PREVENT THE IMPROPER DENIAL OR DELAY OF MEDICALLY NECESSARY HEALTH CARE BY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a bill or joint resolution reported pursuant to section 2002, or an amendment to, conference report on, or amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, that fails to hold health insurance companies accountable for improperly denying or delaying medically necessary health care, including cancer treatment, organ transplantation, and mental health care for children.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

Mr. OSSOFF. Mr. President, think of the retired Georgia teacher who had paid over \$100,000 into a cancer policy, only to be diagnosed with cancer and have her insurance claims denied.

Think of the Monroe County mother of three diagnosed with cancer who needed a liver transplant, was told she had 6 to 12 months to live, and had to fight her insurance company because her claim was denied; or the thousands of Georgia children who have had their claims for needed healthcare denied.

This amendment will ensure that this legislation prevents insurance companies from denying or delaying medically necessary healthcare for the American people.

Let's pass this amendment and protect Americans' healthcare.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

POINT OF ORDER

MR. CRAPO. Mr. President, this amendment is not in order. Creation of such a point of order is outside the jurisdiction of the Budget Committee and, therefore, is not appropriate for inclusion in the budget resolution.

Adopting this amendment would jeopardize the privilege of the budget resolution and our ability to use reconciliation to reopen the Department of Homeland Security.

I raise, therefore, under the provisions of section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act, a point of order that the amendment offered is not germane.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

MOTION TO WAIVE

Mr. OSSOFF. Mr. President, I hear procedural excuses in defense of insurance companies. Americans deserve the healthcare they need, and pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the waiver provisions of applicable budget resolutions, I move to waive all applicable sections of that act and applicable budget points of order for the purposes of the pending measure.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

VOTE ON MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) is necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 49, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 91 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Alsobrooks	Gallego	Markey
Baldwin	Gillibrand	Merkley
Bennet	Hassan	Murphy
Blumenthal	Hawley	Murray
Blunt Rochester	Heinrich	Ossoff
Booker	Hickenlooper	Padilla
Cantwell	Hirono	Peters
Collins	Kaine	Reed
Coons	Kelly	Rosen
Cortez Masto	Kim	Sanders
Duckworth	King	Schatz
Durbin	Klobuchar	Schiff
Fetterman	Lujan	Schumer

Shaheen	Van Hollen	Whitehouse
Slotkin	Warnock	Wyden
Smith	Warren	
Sullivan	Welch	

NAYS—49

Armstrong	Fischer	Moreno
Banks	Graham	Murkowski
Barrasso	Hagerty	Paul
Blackburn	Hoeben	Ricketts
Boozman	Husted	Risch
Britt	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Budd	Johnson	Schmitt
Capito	Justice	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Lankford	Sheehy
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Curtis	McCormick	Young
Daines	Moody	
Ernst	Moran	

NOT VOTING—2

Grassley	Warner
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote the yeas are 49, and the nays are 49.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is not agreed to.

The point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be the next amendments in order: Graham, No. 5281; Hirono, No. 4884; and Hickenlooper, No. 4956.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from South Carolina.

AMENDMENT NO. 5281

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 5281, and I ask it be reported by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. GRAHAM] proposes an amendment numbered 5281.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the apprehension and deportation of adult illegal aliens convicted of rape, murder, or sexual abuse of a minor after illegally entering the United States)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3003. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE APPREHENSION AND DEPORTATION OF ADULT ILLEGAL ALIENS CONVICTED OF RAPE, MURDER, OR SEXUAL ABUSE OF A MINOR AFTER ILLEGALLY ENTERING THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills or joint resolutions reported by the Committee on the Judiciary or the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, amendments or motions offered thereto, or conference reports submitted thereon relating to immigration enforcement, which may include legislation funding U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement personnel to conduct apprehension, mandatory detention, and expedited deportation of adult illegal aliens who have been convicted

of rape, murder, or sexual abuse of a minor after illegally entering the United States, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, this amendment would create a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ICE conducting apprehension, mandatory detention, expedited deportation of adult illegal aliens who have been convicted of rape, murder, sexual abuse of a minor after illegally entering the United States.

Over 4 million people, illegals, who came in during the Biden years were released into the United States. Jose Ibarra was one of them who killed Laken Riley. We have arrested 380,000 illegal aliens with criminal records over the past 12 months.

President Trump has prioritized detaining and getting out of our country or putting in jail illegal immigrants who rape, murder, and abuse minors, and this would give us more resources. Everybody in this body should be for this. These people need to be caught, put in jail, or kicked out of our country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, that is exactly the point. I support the Graham amendment. The reason I do is that under current law, undocumented immigrants who are convicted of rape, murder, or the sexual abuse of a minor are subject to mandatory detention and deportation. What we object to is what is happening on the streets of Minneapolis and Chicago. Fewer than 14 percent of nearly 400,000 immigrants arrested by ICE and the CBP had charges or convictions for violent criminal offenses.

I support the existing law. I support the Graham amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 5281

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now occurs on the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 98, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 92 Leg.]

YEAS—98

Alsobrooks	Barrasso	Blunt Rochester
Armstrong	Bennet	Booker
Baldwin	Blackburn	Boozman
Banks	Blumenthal	Britt

Budd	Husted	Reed
Cantwell	Hyde-Smith	Ricketts
Capito	Johnson	Risch
Cassidy	Justice	Rosen
Collins	Kaine	Rounds
Coons	Kelly	Sanders
Cornyn	Kennedy	Schatz
Cortez Masto	Kim	Schiff
Cotton	King	Schmitt
Cramer	Klobuchar	Schumer
Crapo	Lankford	Scott (FL)
Cruz	Lee	Scott (SC)
Curtis	Lujan	Shaheen
Daines	Lummis	Sheehy
Duckworth	Markey	Slotkin
Durbin	Marshall	Smith
Ernst	McConnell	Sullivan
Fetterman	McCormick	Thune
Fischer	Merkley	Tillis
Gallego	Moody	Tuberville
Gillibrand	Moran	Van Hollen
Graham	Moreno	Warnock
Hagerty	Murkowski	Warren
Hassan	Murphy	Welch
Hawley	Murray	Whitehouse
Heinrich	Ossoff	Wicker
Hickenlooper	Padilla	Wyden
Hirono	Paul	Young
Hoeven	Peters	

That is why my amendment with Senator VAN HOLLEN would ensure that, before we give another blank check to ICE and CBP without any guardrails, we ensure funding for free school meals so every child has the nutritious food they need to learn and grow.

Republicans could easily do this, but they would rather spend our tax dollars on lawless immigration enforcement and illegal wars.

Budgets are about priorities. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment and showing that our Nation's children are worth prioritizing.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to amendment No. 4884. I appreciate my colleague, and I share her support for school meals programs. This issue is within the jurisdiction of the Senate Agriculture Committee, of which I am chair. I am eager for the Agriculture Committee to turn to the child nutrition reauthorization. It is prudent that we work together to examine and strengthen our school meals programs so they are targeted to those most in genuine need.

This amendment is not germane to the budget resolution in violation of the Congressional Budget Act. Under the provisions of section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I raise a point of order that the amendment offered is not germane.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

MOTION TO WAIVE

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and a waiver of provisions of applicable budget resolutions, I move to waive all applicable sections of that act and applicable budget points of order for the purposes of the pending measure.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

VOTE ON MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) is necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 48, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 93 Leg.]

YEAS—48

Alsobrooks	Cantwell	Fetterman
Baldwin	Collins	Gallego
Bennet	Coons	Gillibrand
Blumenthal	Cortez Masto	Hassan
Blunt Rochester	Duckworth	Heinrich
Booker	Durbin	Hickenlooper

Hirono	Murray	Shaheen
Kaine	Ossoff	Slotkin
Kelly	Padilla	Smith
Kim	Peters	Sullivan
King	Reed	Van Hollen
Klobuchar	Rosen	Warnock
Lujan	Sanders	Warren
Markey	Schatz	Welch
Merkeley	Schiff	Whitehouse
Murphy	Schumer	Wyden

NAYS—50

Armstrong	Fischer	Moran
Banks	Graham	Moreno
Barrasso	Hagerty	Murkowski
Blackburn	Hawley	Paul
Boozman	Hoeven	Ricketts
Britt	Husted	Risch
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Capito	Johnson	Schmitt
Cassidy	Justice	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lankford	Lee
Cramer	Lee	Lummis
Crapo	Lummis	Marshall
Cruz	Marshall	McConnell
Curtis	McConnell	McCormick
Daines	McCormick	Moody
Ernst	Moody	

NOT VOTING—2

Grassley	Warner
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The amendment (No. 5281) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MORENO). The Senator from Hawaii.

AMENDMENT NO. 4884

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 4884 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Hawaii [Ms. HIRONO] proposes an amendment numbered 4884.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To create a point of order against reconciliation legislation that would not increase Federal funding for or participation in school meal programs)

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT DOES NOT INCREASE FEDERAL FUNDING FOR OR PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a bill or joint resolution reported pursuant to section 2002, or an amendment to, conference report on, or amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, that would not increase Federal funding for or participation in school meal programs.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, Republicans' budget resolution would provide another \$140 billion for immigration enforcement. With that amount Republicans have proposed, Democrats could fully fund Federal programs for low-income students, fully fund Federal programs for students with disabilities, quadruple Federal funding for after-school programs, double the Pell grant maximum award, and provide universal free school meals for all students.

Grassley	Warner
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 48, the nays are 50.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

The Senator from Colorado.

AMENDMENT NO. 4956

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 4956 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] proposes an amendment numbered 4956.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to ensuring that consumers are protected from price increases associated with tariffs and the Iran war)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO IMPACTS ON AFFORDABILITY FROM IRAN WAR AND TARIFFS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reducing prices for consumers, which may include reducing prices of energy, food, medical equipment, building materials, or automobiles, which have been increased by tariffs and the war in Iran, by leveraging all affordable and reliable technologies, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, the President of the United States calls affordability a hoax, but 92 percent of Americans call it a crisis.

The President's tariffs, his healthcare cuts, and the unwanted war

created a cost-of-living emergency. Mortgage rates are up over half a percent making it almost impossible for people to buy homes. Gas is up over \$4 across most of the country. Electricity prices are climbing faster than inflation, and healthcare premiums have doubled and even tripled. Parents are worried they can't afford care if their child gets sick.

Farmers have all this and more. Fertilizer prices are up more than 40 percent. Diesel is up 50 percent. Together with what many scientists refer to as a climate-caused drought, farmers are wondering if they should even plant at all.

Our amendment is simple. It gives Congress a path to lower costs for Americans by investing in and supporting clean, affordable energy and other technologies without adding to the deficit.

Across this country, working families are struggling to make ends meet. Let's do our job and help them.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, the focused budget blueprint before us today is necessary to quickly fund ICE, Border Patrol Agents, and support staff.

Since the Finance Committee is not instructed in this budget resolution, this is not a tax, trade, or healthcare reform bill. The budget makes that clear.

Adding a deficit-neutral reserve fund and finance jurisdiction is nongermane, as it expands the scope of the budget resolution.

Therefore, under the provisions of section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I raise a point of order that the amendment offered is not germane.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

MOTION TO WAIVE

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the waiver provisions of the applicable budget resolutions, I move to waive all applicable sections of that act and applicable budget points of order for the purposes of the pending measure. I ask for the yeas and nays.

VOTE ON MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is agreeing on the motion.

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) is necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 47, nays 51, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 94 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Alsobrooks	Heinrich	Reed
Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Bennet	Hirono	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schatz
Blunt Rochester	Kelly	Schiff
Booker	Kim	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Shaheen
Collins	Klobuchar	Slotkin
Coons	Luján	Smith
Cortez Masto	Markey	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warnock
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Fetterman	Murray	Welch
Gallego	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	

NAYS—51

Armstrong	Fischer	Moran
Banks	Graham	Moreno
Barrasso	Hagerty	Murkowski
Blackburn	Hawley	Paul
Boozman	Hoeven	Ricketts
Britt	Husted	Risch
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Capito	Johnson	Schmitt
Cassidy	Justice	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lankford	Sheehy
Cramer	Lee	Sullivan
Crapo	Lummis	Thune
Cruz	Marshall	Tillis
Curtis	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	McCormick	Wicker
Ernst	Moody	Young

NOT VOTING—2

Grassley	Warner
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The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. MOODY). On this vote, the yeas are 47, the nays are 51.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The point of order is sustained, and the amendment falls.

The Senator from Maryland.

AMENDMENT NO. 5294

Ms. ALSOBROOKS. Madam President, I call up my amendment 5294 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant executive clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Maryland [Ms. ALSOBROOKS] proposes an amendment numbered 5294.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to increasing funding for child care for families)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO INCREASING FUNDING FOR CHILD CARE FOR FAMILIES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to increasing funding for child care for families, which may include making child care free or affordable for working families in the United States or ensuring no family pays more than 7 percent of the family income on child care, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Ms. ALSOBROOKS. Madam President, so many of my constituents in Maryland are worried—worried about making ends meet when the cost of utilities, goods, and services are at a record high because of this administration's reckless policies. The cost of housing is up. The cost of groceries is up. The cost of healthcare is up. The cost of gas, because of the President's war with Iran, is now \$4.19 a gallon on a good day. And the average cost of childcare in the State of Maryland is around \$25,000 a year.

Across the country, working families are demanding high-quality, affordable childcare opportunities for their children. Childcare has been hard to find and expensive for families for years, while many childcare providers struggle to stay afloat. The system is broken, and American families and their children are stuck paying the price.

Instead of solving the problem, the Trump administration has frozen billions in childcare funding for States this year. Freezing and delaying Federal childcare funds hurts childcare providers, forcing them to close their doors.

As if that were not enough, the President's budget proposal slashes funding for preschool programs by \$315 million. Now, the President has thrown salt in the wound for working families by telling them it is about to get much worse. This month, the President said it is not possible for the Federal Government to fund Medicare, Medicaid—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

The Senator from Louisiana.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. CASSIDY. Madam President, the Democrats have held the Department of Homeland Security hostage for 68 days with the shutdown. This discussion is about funding ICE, Border Patrol, and paying the men and women who keep our country safe. The Senator is using childcare as a distraction.

Republicans have supported reducing childcare costs for families through multiple provisions of the Working Families Tax Cut, including the expansion of tax credits for childcare expenses for working families.

I am—we are—open to conversations about other ways to increase access to affordable childcare options, but that must include an acknowledgement from colleagues across the aisle that flaws in the childcare system steal money from taxpayers, steering money away from families who need it the most.

Ultimately, this amendment is not germane to the underlying bill to fund the Department of Homeland Security, and I urge a "no" vote.

Under the provisions of section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I raise a point of order that the amendment offered is not germane.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

MOTION TO WAIVE

Ms. ALSOBROOKS. Madam President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I move to waive the point of order, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

VOTE ON MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) is necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 47, nays 51, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 95 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Alsobrooks	Heinrich	Reed
Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Bennet	Hirono	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schatz
Blunt Rochester	Kelly	Schiff
Booker	Kim	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Shaheen
Collins	Klobuchar	Slotkin
Coons	Lujan	Smith
Cortez Masto	Markey	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warnock
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Fetterman	Murray	Welch
Galleo	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	

NAYS—51

Armstrong	Fischer	Moran
Banks	Graham	Moreno
Barrasso	Hagerty	Murkowski
Blackburn	Hawley	Paul
Boozman	Hoeben	Ricketts
Britt	Husted	Risch
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Capito	Johnson	Schmitt
Cassidy	Justice	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lankford	Sheehy
Cramer	Lee	Sullivan
Crapo	Lummis	Thune
Cruz	Marshall	Tillis
Curtis	McConnell	Tuberville
Daines	McCormick	Wicker
Ernst	Moody	Young

NOT VOTING—2

Grassley Warner

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 47, the nays are 51.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, I ask with respect that there be order in the Senate and conversations be taken off the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will come to order.

AMENDMENT NO. 5414

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 5414 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. KENNEDY] proposes an amendment numbered 5414.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To provide reconciliation instructions for the Committee on Rules and Administration and establish deficit-neutral reserve funds relating to establishing identification requirements for registration to vote in elections for Federal office, establishing photo identification requirements for voting in elections for Federal office, and election day and the counting of ballots in Federal elections)

On page 46, strike line 20 and insert the following:

(3) COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION.—The Committee on Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than \$10,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 3000. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUNDS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION.

(a) DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ESTABLISHING IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION TO VOTE IN ELECTIONS FOR FEDERAL OFFICE.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to establishing identification requirements for registration to vote in elections for Federal office, which may include requiring photo identification, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.

(b) DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ESTABLISHING PHOTO IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTING IN ELECTIONS FOR FEDERAL OFFICE.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to establishing photo identification requirements for voting in elections for Federal office by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.

(c) DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO ELECTION DAY AND THE COUNTING OF BALLOTS IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS.—The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Federal elections, which may include restrictions on allowing voting other than on election day and requirements that all votes be counted within 36 hours of election day, on by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are 10 minutes, equally divided, on this amendment.

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, this amendment would instruct our Rules Committee to come up with an elections bill. It is my version of the SAVE America Act, but you can call it what you want.

It would ask the Rules Committee to do two things: require that in Federal elections you have to be an American citizen to vote and provide for the provisions to enforce that.

No. 2, it would require that in Federal elections you have to prove you are who you say you are in order to vote, and it would provide provisions to enforce that.

No. 3, under this, it further instructs the Rules Committee that we are going to go back to having an election day and not an election month, and it instructs the Rules Committee to provide the provisions to enforce that.

Now, I did not just pull this bill yesterday out of my rectum, though I will concede sometimes I do my best thinking there.

I have been talking about this bill for a month, so it should come as no surprise. Now, some say it can't be done under the Budget Act and under the Byrd rule and reconciliation, and you know what? They may be right.

But you know what else? They can't predict the future. They are not clairvoyant. They have to wait on the future like the rest of us.

I hope you won't vote against this bill just because President Trump has talked about it, this amendment, rather. If you think this is just a Republican issue, then you are not revolving in the same direction as planet Earth.

There are plenty of Democrats and plenty of Independents that are worried about the integrity of our elections, and this would allow the Rules Committee to try to resolve some of their concerns.

I trust the Rules Committee; there is not a dummy on there. There are plenty of Republicans and plenty of Democrats. There are a lot of smart lawyers in the U.S. Senate, but they are not the only smart lawyers in America. And, in fact, believe it or not, there are some lawyers not in the Senate who are smarter than we are, and I trust the Rules Committee to go find them and try to craft a bill to fit within reconciliation, working with our esteemed Parliamentarian.

Last two points: If this amendment passes, and I hope it will, the Rules Committee is going to have to saddle up and ride. I am asking them to do it within weeks, days, if possible. That is probably too ambitious. If they have to work weekends, I will stay here with them. Fine, do what you think is right. Don't vote against this just because President Trump has talked about it. Follow your heart. Take your brain with you.

I respect everybody in this body. Everybody. If you vote against this bill, I

am not going to say a word, and I am sure as hell not going to go on social media and call you an ignorant slut. That is not the way I roll, unless I am pushed too far.

I yield back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. PADILLA. Madam President, of all the serious issues facing this country, including but not limited to the affordability challenges that so many working families are struggling with, I can't believe we are back here debating a partisan attempt to rush through what I referred to as a solution in search of a problem.

As we all know, and particularly the voters of Virginia will remind us, voting is already underway this election year. And instead of working to keep our elections safe and secure by making it more accessible for eligible Americans to cast their ballot in our elections, we have back before us a measure that would make it harder for eligible citizens to register to vote, to stay registered to vote, to cast their ballot, and make it tougher for election administrators and volunteers to administer our democracy, as is so fundamental to our country.

We have already gone down this road for several weeks and weeks and weeks now. We have debated the so-called SAVE America Act, but I think, despite how you talked about the SAVE America Act, which has certainly not passed the Senate, even my Republican colleagues who have seen the measure suggested by our colleague from Louisiana, it is an even more extreme version.

Let me begin by saying, we already know that you have to be a citizen to vote in our elections. That is nothing new. That is already existing law. And despite the President's claims, there is zero evidence of massive voter fraud across the country, which is the premise of these proposals. So not only is it a solution in search of a problem, to paraphrase a wise man, this measure is all foam and no beer.

This amendment seeks to eliminate or, at a minimum, restrict early voting opportunities which 47 States in the country offer for eligible citizens, 47 States. Why we would want to take away opportunities for citizens to participate in our democracy, I don't know.

This proposal also suggests that all ballots be counted within 36 hours of the election. That may sound good, and it may be very doable in States with smaller populations and smaller numbers of registered voters, but in the larger States, yes, it takes more time to count more ballots. And I know we can all agree that we want to do it securely to maintain election integrity, things to ensure that if a ballot comes in on election day, that that voter hasn't already voted by mail. It takes a minute to cross-reference those records.

Or a ballot that is received on time by mail that you conduct a signature verification to help confirm that the person submitting that ballot is indeed the voter. You need more than 36 hours when you have more than 20 million voters like we have in my home State of California.

So what is this proposed amendment really about? It is about holding on to power because the President knows that his agenda has failed, and it is not just extremely unpopular but has done damage to families across the country.

Just look at his most recent executive order seeking to ban vote-by-mail—changes to the rules when the primary season is already underway. But the language has these changes go into immediate effect, just adding to the rising costs, just adding to the rising chaos, just adding to the rising corruption.

And it is unfortunate that the election administration has been turned into a partisan issue.

I actually ask our colleagues to protect the early voters, not just in my State but in yours. Protect vote-by-mail opportunities, not just in my State but in yours. Let's protect women who are married and change their name and their right to vote, not just in my State but in yours.

Colleagues, I urge a "no" vote on amendment No. 5414.

POINT OF ORDER

And, furthermore, Madam President, I raise a point of order that the pending amendment is not germane and, therefore, violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1984.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

MOTION TO WAIVE

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, we will never know until we try.

Pursuant to section 904, with respect to my colleague, I move to waive, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

VOTE ON MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) is necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 48, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 96 Leg.]

YEAS—48

Armstrong	Cassidy	Ernst
Banks	Cornyn	Fischer
Barrasso	Cotton	Graham
Blackburn	Cramer	Hagerty
Boozman	Crapo	Hawley
Britt	Cruz	Hoeben
Budd	Curtis	Husted
Capito	Daines	Hyde-Smith

Johnson	Moody	Scott (FL)
Justice	Moran	Scott (SC)
Kennedy	Moreno	Sheehy
Lankford	Paul	Sullivan
Lee	Ricketts	Thune
Lummis	Risch	Tuberville
Marshall	Rounds	Wicker
McCormick	Schmitt	Young

NAYS—50

Alsobrooks	Hickenlooper	Reed
Baldwin	Hirono	Rosen
Bennet	Kaine	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kelly	Schatz
Blunt Rochester	Kim	Schiff
Booker	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Collins	Lujan	Slotkin
Coons	Markey	Smith
Cortez Masto	McConnell	Tillis
Duckworth	Merkley	Van Hollen
Durbin	Murkowski	Warnock
Fetterman	Murphy	Warren
Gallego	Murray	Welch
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

NOT VOTING—2

Grassley	Warner
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 48, the nays are 50.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The point of order is sustained, and the amendment falls.

The majority whip.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the following amendments be the next amendments in order: Hawley No. 4794; Markey No. 5001; Paul No. 5378; Markey No. 5235; and Kaine No. 5282.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Missouri.

AMENDMENT NO. 4794

Mr. HAWLEY. Madam President, I call up my amendment No. 4794, and I ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant executive clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. HAWLEY] proposes an amendment numbered 4794.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to extending the prohibition on Medicaid payments to abortion providers)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO EXTENDING THE PROHIBITION ON MEDICAID PAYMENTS TO ABORTION PROVIDERS.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to extending the prohibition on Federal payments to abortion providers under the Medicaid program, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.

Mr. HAWLEY. Madam President, this amendment poses a simple and direct

question: Should we use Federal tax dollars to pay for transgender surgeries and treatments for minor children?

More specifically, should we divert money from Medicaid—a program that is dedicated to the most needy among us—and use it instead to pay for risky, dangerous, irreversible transgender drugs and surgeries for minor children?—because that is what has been happening.

For years, outfits like Planned Parenthood have gotten billions of dollars from Medicaid and Medicare—billions of dollars taken from the elderly, from the poor, from the needy—paid out to them which they can then use for transgender surgeries, treatments, and drugs for minor children. They proudly advertise it on their websites. One recent study found that, in 3 years alone, Planned Parenthood got \$1.5 billion from Medicaid and Medicare—money to be used on these risky surgeries and procedures for our children.

This is wrong. This is a terrible misuse of Federal funds. We should put a stop to it today. I ask for a “yes” vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, it has been a year since Republicans gutted Medicaid funding for Planned Parenthood clinics. For many women, Planned Parenthood is their only source of primary care and prevention, like cancer screenings and STI testing. There are 23 Planned Parenthood clinics that have closed, and 75 percent of the clinics that have shuttered their doors have been in rural or underserved areas. The number of breast exam visits fell by 25 percent. Fewer women are getting essential preventive care, heightening their risk of cancer.

All of this lifesaving care is on the chopping block if this amendment passes. This amendment is just the Republicans’ latest attempt to strip women of the healthcare they need and depend on so that they can go score some political points.

I urge my colleagues to oppose the amendment—to strongly oppose it.

POINT OF ORDER

Madam President, I raise a point of order that the pending amendment is not germane; therefore, it violates section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. HAWLEY. Madam President, under no circumstance should Medicaid money that is dedicated to the poor and the needy be used for transgender surgeries and treatments for minor children. It is a moral outrage. This body has a duty to stand against it.

VOTE ON MOTION

Madam President, pursuant to section 904, I move to waive, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) is necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 97 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Armstrong	Fischer	Moran
Banks	Graham	Moreno
Barrasso	Hagerty	Paul
Blackburn	Hawley	Ricketts
Boozman	Hoeven	Risch
Britt	Husted	Rounds
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Schmitt
Capito	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Justice	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sheehy
Cotton	Lankford	Sullivan
Cramer	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Lummis	Tillis
Crux	Marshall	Tuberville
Curtis	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	McCormick	Young
Ernst	Moody	

NAYS—48

Alsobrooks	Heinrich	Peters
Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Blunt Rochester	Kelly	Schatz
Booker	Kim	Schiff
Cantwell	King	Schumer
Collins	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Coons	Lujan	Slotkin
Cortez Masto	Markey	Smith
Duckworth	Merkley	Van Hollen
Durbin	Murkowski	Warnock
Fetterman	Murphy	Warren
Gallego	Murray	Welch
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden

NOT VOTING—2

Grassley	Warner
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The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SHEEHY). On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 48.

Three-fifths of the Senators, duly chosen and sworn, not having voted in the affirmative, the point of order is sustained, and the amendment falls.

The Republican leader.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, we have four more amendments in this tranche that we are doing right now, but if we could start to compress this time for votes even more. We are still running close to 20 minutes, and it is a 10-minute vote, so let’s try to do it in 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

AMENDMENT NO. 5001

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, I call up my amendment 5001 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. MARKEY] proposes an amendment numbered 5001.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To create a point of order against legislation that would not decrease home electricity bills)

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4 ____ POINT OF ORDER AGAINST LEGISLATION THAT WOULD NOT DECREASE HOME ELECTRICITY BILLS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, motion, amendment, amendment between the Houses, or conference report that would not decrease home electricity bills.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, since Donald Trump took office, electricity prices have risen by as much as 13 percent—three times faster than inflation. Families are already falling into debt, and it is only getting worse.

Utilities requested a record \$31 billion in rate increases in 2025. That is twice as high as the year before. Republican cuts to American energy programs stoked this fire of a crisis. The Republican “Big Ugly Bill” is expected—this is unbelievable—to kill 790,000 megawatts of new, clean electricity over the next decade. It has already canceled or stalled 28,000 megawatts from 365 energy projects. As we produce less and less new electricity, the remaining electricity becomes more and more expensive for families all across this country.

Instead of providing a blank check for ICE, we should be providing—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator’s time has expired.

Mr. MARKEY.—relief on electricity bills for American families, and that is what my amendment does. It says that if Congress is going to pass—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator’s time has expired.

Mr. MARKEY.—this budget, then the budget must result in lower electricity bills for all American families.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. OK. Who is next?

Mr. MARKEY. I urge my colleagues to support my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, we need dispatchable power. Something happens when the government subsidizes and otherwise encourages nondispatchable power and punishes and discourages dispatchable power: The price of dispatchable power and power generally goes up.

That is exactly what happened following the passage of the Democrat bill with the Orwellian name of the “Inflation Reduction Act.” The same year that was passed, in 2022—that bill, which encouraged and fostered nondispatchable power and discouraged dispatchable power—the cost of electric power went up. It went way up. It went up more than any year since the Energy Information Administration began tracking this data in 1984. That is what happens, and that is what they

want to do more of. We need less of that. We are trying to turn it down. They are trying to accelerate into the turn in a way that would make energy more expensive.

So under the provisions of section 305(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I raise a point of order that the amendment offered is not germane.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

MOTION TO WAIVE

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I move to waive the point of order, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

VOTE ON MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) is necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 48, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 98 Leg.]

YEAS—48

Alsobrooks	Heinrich	Reed
Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Bennet	Hirono	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schatz
Blunt Rochester	Kelly	Schiff
Booker	Kim	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Shaheen
Collins	Klobuchar	Slotkin
Coons	Lujan	Smith
Cortez Masto	Markey	Sullivan
Duckworth	Merkley	Van Hollen
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Fetterman	Murray	Warren
Gallego	Ossoff	Welch
Gillibrand	Padilla	Whitehouse
Hassan	Peters	Wyden

NAYS—50

Armstrong	Fischer	Moran
Banks	Graham	Moreno
Barrasso	Hagerty	Murkowski
Blackburn	Hawley	Paul
Boozman	Hoeben	Ricketts
Britt	Husted	Risch
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Capito	Johnson	Schmitt
Cassidy	Justice	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lankford	Sheehy
Cramer	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Lummis	Tillis
Cruz	Marshall	Tuberville
Curtis	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	McCormick	Young
Ernst	Moody	

NOT VOTING—2

Grassley	Warner
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 48, the nays are 50.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The point of order is sustained, and the amendment falls.

The Senator from Kentucky.

AMENDMENT NO. 5378

(Purpose: To reduce new budget authority for functions 150, 250, 500, and 600 in order to offset \$70,000,000,000 of new spending by cutting \$45,000,000,000 of foreign aid, eliminating

\$5,000,000,000 in refugee spending, cutting \$16,000,000,000 from the Department of Education, and cutting \$4,000,000,000 of National Science Foundation funding.)

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 5378 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. PAUL] proposes an amendment numbered 5378.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, Congress ought to fund border security, but we should be good stewards of the taxpayer dollars and fully pay for the \$70 billion to secure our borders.

My amendment would eliminate over \$5 billion in refugee welfare, cut over \$45 billion in foreign aid, and slash the National Science Foundation by nearly \$4 billion, as well as reducing the Department of Education by 16 percent. This is consistent with the Trump administration's goal of returning educational authority to the States. These reductions would be made in just one fiscal year and would fully pay for border security.

With \$2 trillion deficits and a \$39 trillion debt, we must stop handouts to refugees, countries that hate the United States, and Federal Agencies that study such things as frog mating calls in Panama.

Let's pay for the border security. I ask for a "yes" vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, my colleague from Kentucky is right that this bill is unfunded, that it adds to the deficit and adds to the debt. And maybe the best way to address that is not to send \$70 billion to two Agencies that are sitting on top of \$103 billion right now of unobligated funds. They couldn't even get started spending that massive amount from H.R. 1 last year.

But blindly slashing away at scientific research when China is producing four times the patents that we are producing each year, blindly slashing away at Pell grants, which, under this proposal, would be equal to 2 million individual students losing their Pell grants—that is the type of detailed work that needs to be done in the authorizing committees and in the Appropriations Committee. This slash-and-hack strategy is way off base.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, there is nothing in the bill that cuts Pell grants.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, the bill cuts \$16 billion from education. It doesn't say specifically where, but that is a good example of the type of thing that could happen.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 5378

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on adoption of amendment No. 5378.

Mr. PAUL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 25, nays 73, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 99 Leg.]

YEAS—25

Banks	Hagerty	McCormick
Barrasso	Hawley	Moody
Blackburn	Hoeben	Moreno
Britt	Hyde-Smith	Paul
Budd	Johnson	Schmitt
Cramer	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cruz	Lee	Sheehy
Curtis	Lummis	Sullivan

NAYS—73

Alsobrooks	Graham	Reed
Armstrong	Hassan	Ricketts
Baldwin	Heinrich	Risch
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rounds
Blunt Rochester	Husted	Sanders
Booker	Justice	Schatz
Boozman	Kaine	Schiff
Cantwell	Kelly	Schumer
Capito	Kim	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	King	Shaheen
Collins	Klobuchar	Slotkin
Coons	Lankford	Smith
Cornyn	Lujan	Thune
Cortez Masto	Markey	Tillis
Cotton	Marshall	Tuberville
Crapo	McConnell	Van Hollen
Daines	Merkley	Warnock
Duckworth	Moran	Warren
Durbin	Murkowski	Welch
Ernst	Murphy	Whitehouse
Fetterman	Murray	Wicker
Fischer	Ossoff	Wyden
Gallego	Padilla	Young
Gillibrand	Peters	

NOT VOTING—2

Grassley	Warner
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The amendment (No. 5378) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

CHANGE OF VOTE

Mr. HUSTED. Mr. President, on rollcall 99, I voted nay. My intention was to vote yea. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent to change my vote since it will not affect the outcome.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, we have a finite list of five amendments. So if everybody could stay in their seats, and we will try and knock them off quickly and do legit 10-minute votes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

AMENDMENT NO. 5235

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 5235 and ask that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MERKLEY] proposes an amendment numbered 5235.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to the impacts of hedge fund ownership of single-family homes and rent prices)

At the end of title III, add the following:
SEC. 3 ____ DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE IMPACTS OF HEDGE FUND OWNERSHIP OF SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES AND RENT PRICES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions reported by the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to Department of Justice antitrust enforcement to help American families, which may include reducing the single-family housing market share of large single-family housing investors or addressing the impact of these investors' activities on housing availability, housing affordability, home ownership, eviction rates, home maintenance, and gentrification, by deeming acquisitions of single-family homes by large institutional investors to be contracts in restraint of trade by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, in the State of the Union, President Trump has told the story of Rachel Wiggins who had lost out to private equity 20 times in trying to buy a house.

After all, it is very hard to compete against an all-cash offer, fast closing, no inspection. The President said: I am asking Congress to act because we want homes for people, not corporations.

And the Senate did act, and they included in a bill—the ROAD to Housing Act—an element—and my compliments to my colleague from Ohio and my colleague from Massachusetts who worked together to get the element into that bill.

But right now down the hall, private equity is lobbying like hell to make sure that element never passes. We have an opportunity tonight to send a message that we agree with the President, that we have a challenge in home ownership because home ownership is dying, and one of the factors is private equity buying up the homes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, let's pass this amendment and restore home ownership.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. MORENO. Mr. President, first of all, I am very thankful that the Senator from Oregon is now completely on the side of President Trump in making certain that we restore home ownership for Americans. I didn't think I would see this moment, but I am excited that it happened either way.

I obviously urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment because we have

already passed it. We have already solved this problem. In fact, congratulations to all of us—89 to 10, we banned institutional ownership of single-family homes. I think that is fantastic.

By the way, in January, we saw a 7-percent decline in the prices of homes in just San Diego because another factor that we are dealing with tonight is that, unfortunately, the Democrats allowed tens of millions of people to come into this country illegally. That drove up housing prices.

So what this bill is about is actually enforcing our immigration laws, making certain that we have border protection, and making certain that we remove the people from this country that were not supposed to be here in the first place. That will also continue to drive down housing prices.

But again, I agree with the Senator from Oregon. This is about lowering the price of housing. We have already done it. I urge all my colleagues to vote against this amendment.

Mr. MERKLEY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 5235

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now occurs on adoption of the amendment.

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 46, nays 52, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 100 Leg.]

YEAS—46

Alsobrooks	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Baldwin	Hirono	Sanders
Bennet	Kaine	Schatz
Blumenthal	Kelly	Schiff
Blunt Rochester	Kim	Schumer
Booker	King	Shaheen
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Slotkin
Coons	Lujan	Smith
Cortez Masto	Markey	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warnock
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Fetterman	Murray	Welch
Gallego	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	
Heinrich	Reed	

NAYS—52

Armstrong	Fischer	Moreno
Banks	Graham	Murkowski
Barrasso	Hagerty	Paul
Blackburn	Hawley	Ricketts
Boozman	Hoeven	Risch
Britt	Husted	Rounds
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Schmitt
Capito	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Justice	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Sheehy
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Curtis	McCormick	Young
Daines	Moody	
Ernst	Moran	

NOT VOTING—2

Grassley Warner

The amendment (No. 5235) was rejected.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Vermont.

AMENDMENT NO. 5159

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I call up my amendment 5159 and ask that it be reported by number.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows: The Senator from Vermont [Mr. SANDERS] proposes an amendment numbered 5159.

The amendment is as follows: (Purpose: To reduce the price of prescription drugs in the United States by more than 50 percent by adopting Most Favored Nation drug pricing so that the American people pay no more for prescription drugs than Europeans or Canadians)

At the end of title III, add the following:
SEC. 3 ____ DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO REDUCING THE PRICE OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS, WHICH SHALL INCLUDE MOST FAVORED NATION DRUG PRICING.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to reducing the price of prescription drugs in the United States by more than 50 percent, which shall include Most Favored Nation drug pricing so that Americans pay no more for prescription drugs than the Europeans or Canadians, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I ask for order. Could we have order?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Order in the Chamber, please.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, the American people pay by far the highest prices in the world for prescription drugs. As a result, one out of four Americans cannot afford the prescriptions that their doctors write, and thousands die every year as a result, and many become sicker than they should.

During his State of the Union Address, President Trump asked us to codify a most-favored-nation drug policy to ensure that the American people pay no more for prescription drugs than people in other countries.

Well, the amendment that I am offering now calls on Congress to do exactly that. This amendment is very simple. It would prevent pharmaceutical companies from charging more for prescription drugs in the United States than they do in Canada, the UK, Germany, France, and Japan.

Researchers at Yale University estimate that this bill would cut the cost of prescription drugs in America by half—a 50-percent reduction—so we are not paying the highest prices in the world.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. SANDERS. Let's stand with the American people, not with the pharmaceutical industry.

Please vote yes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Idaho.

POINT OF ORDER

MR. CRAPO. Mr. President, the focused budget blueprint before us today is necessary to quickly fund ICE, Border Patrol agents, and support staff.

Since the Finance Committee is not instructed in this budget resolution, this is not a tax, trade, or healthcare reform bill. The budget makes that clear.

Adding a deficit-neutral reserve fund in the Finance jurisdiction is non-germane, as it expands the scope of the budget resolution.

Therefore, under the provisions of section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I raise a point of order that the amendment offered is not germane.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Vermont.

MOTION TO WAIVE

Mr. SANDERS. Pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I move to waive the point of order, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

VOTE ON MOTION

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) is necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 49, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 101 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Alsobrooks	Heinrich	Rosen
Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Sanders
Bennet	Hirono	Schatz
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schiff
Blunt Rochester	Kelly	Schumer
Booker	Kim	Shaheen
Cantwell	King	Slotkin
Collins	Klobuchar	Smith
Coons	Luján	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Markey	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warnock
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Fetterman	Murray	Welch
Gallego	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	
Hawley	Reed	

NAYS—49

Armstrong	Cruz	Lankford
Banks	Curtis	Lee
Barrasso	Daines	Lummis
Blackburn	Ernst	Marshall
Boozman	Fischer	McConnell
Britt	Graham	McCormick
Budd	Hagerty	Moody
Capito	Hoeben	Moran
Cassidy	Husted	Moreno
Cornyn	Hyde-Smith	Murkowski
Cotton	Johnson	Paul
Cramer	Justice	Ricketts
Crapo	Kennedy	Risch

Rounds	Sheehy	Wicker
Schmitt	Thune	Young
Scott (FL)	Tillis	
Scott (SC)	Tuberville	

NOT VOTING—2

Grassley	Warner
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The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. On this vote the yeas are 49, the nays are 49.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

The point of order is sustained and the amendment falls.

AMENDMENT NO. 4855

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 4855 and ask that it be reported by number.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from California [Mr. PADILLA] proposes an amendment numbered 4855.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To create a point of order against reconciliation legislation that would provide funding to Federal agencies that have unobligated funds from previous reconciliation bills)

At the appropriate place in title IV, add the following:

SEC. 4. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION THAT WOULD PROVIDE FUNDING TO FEDERAL AGENCIES THAT HAVE UNOBLIGATED FUNDS FROM PREVIOUS RECONCILIATION BILLS.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider a bill or joint resolution reported pursuant to section 2002, or an amendment to, conference report on, or amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, that would provide funding to a Federal agency that has unobligated funds made available to the Federal agency under 1 or more previous reconciliation bills.

(b) WAIVER AND APPEAL.—Subsection (a) may be waived or suspended in the Senate only by an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members, duly chosen and sworn. An affirmative vote of three-fifths of the Members of the Senate, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a point of order raised under subsection (a).

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, my amendment would create a point of order against reconciliation bills that would provide funding for Federal Agencies that still have unobligated funds left over from previous reconciliation bills.

Now, as I have described this amendment, many people are thinking: Well, that is pretty common sense. Why is this even necessary?

Well, let me remind us that ICE and CBP still have a combined total of \$103 billion in unspent funds from last year's "Big Anything But Beautiful Bill." You heard me right: \$103 billion. Let that sink in.

Let that sink in.

ICE is still sitting on \$63.2 billion of its funding. That is 84 percent of the funding from that bill. The CBP is sitting on \$40 billion. That is 62 percent of the funding from last year's bill. So what are we even doing here? There is

\$103 billion that is unspent, and you are trying to give them another \$140 billion.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. PADILLA. This doesn't make sense.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. PADILLA. So, colleagues, I urge you to vote yes on amendment No. 4855.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, the Republicans are committed to a safe and secure America. That is what this debate is about tonight.

All night long, Democrats have ignored this very important issue. Democrats would rather protect illegal immigrant criminals than protect law-abiding American citizens. They want to defund ICE. They want to defund the Border Patrol. They want to go back to the days of 10 million illegal immigrants flooding into our country—the criminals, drug dealers, gang members—all of it. The Republicans are getting law enforcement the resources they need to keep our communities safe.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. President, under the provisions of section 305(b)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I raise a point of order that the amendment offered is not germane.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from California.

MOTION TO WAIVE

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I move to waive the point of order, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

VOTE ON MOTION

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) is necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 46, nays 52, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 102 Leg.]

YEAS—46

Alsobrooks	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Baldwin	Hirono	Sanders
Bennet	Kaine	Schatz
Blumenthal	Kelly	Schiff
Blunt Rochester	Kim	Schumer
Booker	King	Shaheen
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Slotkin
Coons	Luján	Smith
Cortez Masto	Markey	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warnock
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Fetterman	Murray	Welch
Gallego	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	
Heinrich	Reed	

NAYS—52

Armstrong	Fischer	Moreno
Banks	Graham	Murkowski
Barrasso	Hagerty	Paul
Blackburn	Hawley	Ricketts
Boozman	Hoeben	Risch
Britt	Husted	Rounds
Budd	Hyde-Smith	Schmitt
Capito	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Justice	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Sheehy
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Lummis	Tillis
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Curtis	McCormick	Young
Daines	Moody	
Ernst	Moran	

NOT VOTING—2

Grassley Warner

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. On this vote, the yeas are 46, the nays are 52.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is not agreed to.

The point of order is sustained, and the amendment falls.

The Senator from Oregon.

AMENDMENT NO. 5336

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 5336 and ask that it be reported by number.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. WYDEN] proposes an amendment numbered 5336.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study related to economic consequences of private or confidential drug pricing agreements struck by any Federal department, agency, or office with any pharmaceutical manufacturer)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE DUTIES OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions reported by the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the duties of the Comptroller General of the United States, which may include conducting and publicly releasing a study related to economic consequences of private or confidential drug pricing agreements struck by any Federal department, agency, or office with any pharmaceutical manufacturer, while protecting proprietary pricing information, by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, the amendment would require that the Government Accountability Office analyze Donald Trump's agreement with

the pharmaceutical companies. He claims that he signed deals with 16 pharmaceutical companies to get Americans the lowest prescription drug prices in the world, but the details of these so-called deals are completely shrouded in secrecy.

Donald Trump wants Congress to put these deals into black letter law, sight unseen. So my amendment would require the Government Accountability Office to analyze the deals and provide a clear analysis of the savings, if any, to taxpayers and to patients.

And for any of my Senate colleagues who are concerned about disclosing trade secrets, this amendment protects all confidential information.

If these Trump deals are so great, there should be nothing to hide. This amendment would give Congress and the public the specifics for the first time on these Trump pharmaceutical deals. I strongly urge my colleagues to vote yes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, we just voted briefly, a few moments ago, against the Sanders MFN amendment. This is a similar amendment. It is outside the purpose of the budget resolution.

I encourage Senators to vote no and support the focused budget blueprint before us and quickly fund ICE and Border Patrol agents and support staff.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 5336

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now occurs on the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. SCHATZ. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 48, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 103 Leg.]

YEAS—48

Alsobrooks	Heinrich	Reed
Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Bennet	Hirono	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schatz
Blunt Rochester	Kelly	Schiff
Booker	Kim	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Shaheen
Collins	Klobuchar	Slotkin
Coons	Lujan	Smith
Cortez Masto	Markey	Sullivan
Duckworth	Merkley	Van Hollen
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Fetterman	Murray	Warren
Gallego	Ossoff	Welch
Gillibrand	Padilla	Whitehouse
Hassan	Peters	Wyden

NAYS—50

Armstrong	Boozman	Cassidy
Banks	Britt	Cornyn
Barrasso	Budd	Cotton
Blackburn	Capito	Cramer

Crapo	Justice	Ricketts
Cruz	Kennedy	Risch
Curtis	Lankford	Rounds
Daines	Lee	Schmitt
Ernst	Lummis	Scott (FL)
Fischer	Marshall	Scott (SC)
Graham	McCormick	Sheehy
Hagerty	McCormick	Thune
Hawley	Moody	Tillis
Hoeben	Moran	Tuberville
Husted	Moreno	Wicker
Hyde-Smith	Murkowski	Young
Johnson	Paul	

NOT VOTING—2

Grassley Warner

The amendment (No. 5336) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUSTED). The Senator from California.

AMENDMENT NO. 5333

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. President, I call up amendment No. 5333 and request that it be reported by number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment by number.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from California [Mr. SCHIFF] proposes an amendment numbered 5333.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To establish a deficit-neutral reserve fund relating to requiring the obligation of amounts appropriated to the Federal Emergency Management Agency to carry out the public assistance and hazard mitigation programs)

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO RELEASING THE FEMA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND HAZARD MITIGATION FUNDS PENDING OBLIGATION.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go ledger, for one or more bills, joint resolutions, amendments, amendments between the Houses, motions, or conference reports relating to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which may include requiring the obligation of amounts appropriated to the Federal Emergency Management Agency to carry out the public assistance and hazard mitigation programs by the amounts provided in such legislation for those purposes, provided that such legislation would not increase the deficit over the period of the total of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.

Mr. SCHIFF. Right now, my colleagues, FEMA is holding up more than \$3 billion in disaster relief funding for California—funds that could be used to help families impacted by fires, floods, and other disasters that have hit the Golden State in recent years.

More than a half a billion of that funding, in particular, is to help communities in Los Angeles County affected by the devastating wildfires that began at the very start of this Congress. People are suffering, wanting to move back into their homes and neighborhoods, still waiting on Congress to act.

But as we debate this budget resolution, I know our State of California is not alone. North Carolina is waiting on millions in relief designated for Hurricane Helene in 2024. Kentucky saw

landslides and flooding just weeks after Los Angeles County burned. Florida and the gulf coast have also been battered. Texas communities under siege from last year's floods have still not seen the Federal relief their communities need and deserve.

My amendment would require outstanding FEMA funds that American communities are counting on to be obligated—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Time has expired.

Mr. SCHIFF.—so that we are, at the very least, helping these families get the support they need.

I urge an "aye" vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, my colleagues that are here, we voted as a body to be able to get those funds to California. We agree this is an issue that needs to be funded, that needs to be taken care of—whether it is North Carolina or whether it is California or whether it is flooding or tornadoes that have happened across the Midwest. We completely agree.

Our challenge has been that we have been in a government shutdown in DHS, now for 2 months—2 months. We have got to be able to get those funds released. That means we have got to get DHS funding completely done for all of DHS.

We have FEMA employees that are being paid, but they don't have program dollars that they can actually release. So we need the full funding to actually be complete on this.

This particular bill, what we are debating tonight, is just ICE and CBP. It is just that narrow area. This body has already passed the rest of DHS funding. We have got to be able to finish the ICE and CBP portion.

So I would encourage my colleagues to be able to vote no because this bill is not about FEMA, though we, as a body, have already voted to say, "Yes, this needs to be funded," and have already agreed with that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. LANKFORD. So let's keep it narrow to ICE and CBP. So I would vote no.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 5333

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now occurs on adoption of amendment No. 5333.

Ms. HASSAN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 49, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 104 Leg.]

YEAS—49

Alsobrooks	Hickenlooper	Reed
Baldwin	Hirono	Rosen
Bennet	Kaine	Sanders
Blumenthal	Kelly	Schatz
Blunt Rochester	Kim	Schiff
Booker	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Collins	Lujan	Slotkin
Coons	Markey	Smith
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Moody	Warnock
Durbin	Murkowski	Warren
Fetterman	Murphy	Welch
Gallego	Murray	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wyden
Hassan	Padilla	
Heinrich	Peters	

NAYS—49

Armstrong	Fischer	Moreno
Banks	Graham	Paul
Barrasso	Hagerty	Ricketts
Blackburn	Hawley	Risch
Boozman	Hoeben	Rounds
Booker	Husted	Schmitt
Britt	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Cantwell	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Coons	Justice	Sheehy
Cortez Masto	Kennedy	Sullivan
Duckworth	Lankford	Thune
Durbin	Lee	Tillis
Fetterman	Lummis	Tuberville
Cramer	Marshall	Wicker
Crapo	McConnell	Young
Cruz	McCormick	
Gillibrand	Moran	

NOT VOTING—2

Grassley Warner

The amendment (No. 5333) was rejected.

S. CON. RES. 33

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President. I would like to thank the Democratic staff of the Senate Budget Committee for all their hard work on this resolution, both through extensive preparation and diligent staff work during floor consideration. Staff includes: Ben Ward, Mike Jones, Jill Harrelson, Josh Smith, Tyler Evilsizer, Melissa Kaplan-Pistiner, Misha Rafiq, Brian Lyons, Anna Barnes, Connor Jennings, Ethan Rosenkranz, Andrew Cobian, Anirudh Srirangam, Fiona Forrester, Lauran Pauley, Hilary Gelfond-Gross, Madilyn Shirley, John Bratton, and Mina Shahinfar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I know of no further amendments on the concurrent resolution.

VOTE ON S. CON. RES. 33

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 33, as amended.

Mr. THUNE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY).

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 105 Leg.]

YEAS—50

Armstrong	Ernst	Moody
Banks	Fischer	Moran
Barrasso	Graham	Moreno
Blackburn	Hagerty	Ricketts
Boozman	Hawley	Risch
Britt	Hoeben	Rounds
Budd	Husted	Schmitt
Capito	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Collins	Justice	Sheehy
Cornyn	Kennedy	Sullivan
Cotton	Lankford	Thune
Cramer	Lee	Tillis
Crapo	Lummis	Tuberville
Cruz	Marshall	Wicker
Curtis	McCormick	Young
Daines	McCormick	

NAYS—48

Alsobrooks	Hickenlooper	Peters
Baldwin	Hirono	Reed
Bennet	Kaine	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kelly	Sanders
Blunt Rochester	Kim	Schatz
Booker	King	Schiff
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Schumer
Coons	Lujan	Shaheen
Cortez Masto	Markey	Slotkin
Duckworth	Merkley	Smith
Durbin	Murkowski	Van Hollen
Fetterman	Murphy	Warnock
Gallego	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Welch
Hassan	Padilla	Whitehouse
Heinrich	Paul	Wyden

NOT VOTING—2

Grassley Warner

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 33), as amended, was agreed to, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 33

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

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

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

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

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

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

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

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

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

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

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

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

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

TITLE IV—OTHER MATTERS

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

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Subtitle A—Budgetary Levels in Both Houses

SEC. 1101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

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

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

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

- Fiscal year 2026: \$4,242,825,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027: \$4,476,744,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028: \$4,606,277,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2029: \$4,799,819,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2030: \$5,013,902,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2031: \$5,227,718,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2032: \$5,427,567,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2033: \$5,627,231,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2034: \$5,841,187,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2035: \$6,078,202,000,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Fiscal year 2026: \$1,265,016,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2027: \$1,115,076,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2028: \$1,070,085,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2029: \$646,422,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2030: \$766,137,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2031: \$760,352,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2032: \$750,472,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2033: \$921,941,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2034: \$776,982,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2035: \$601,696,000,000.

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

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

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

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

SEC. 1102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

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

- (1) National Defense (050):
 - Fiscal year 2026:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$934,139,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$967,086,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2027:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,187,967,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,122,479,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,191,483,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,178,068,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2029:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,194,198,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,179,606,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2030:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,193,592,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,185,831,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2031:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,193,930,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,184,861,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2032:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,196,068,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,179,816,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2033:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,198,601,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,189,352,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2034:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,199,559,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,182,020,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2035:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,200,433,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,172,233,000,000.
- (2) International Affairs (150):
 - Fiscal year 2026:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$46,750,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$35,911,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2027:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$50,472,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$39,877,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$52,923,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$47,393,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2029:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$55,918,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$56,003,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2030:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$57,099,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$55,511,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2031:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$58,342,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$55,179,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2032:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$59,628,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$55,701,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2033:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$60,908,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$56,521,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2034:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$62,232,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$57,352,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2035:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$63,547,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$58,270,000,000.
- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
 - Fiscal year 2026:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$40,763,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$44,222,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2027:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$41,654,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$44,346,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$42,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$44,130,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2029:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$43,554,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$44,584,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2030:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$44,474,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$44,213,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2031:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$45,437,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$44,234,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2032:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$46,413,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$45,017,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2033:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$47,384,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$45,963,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2034:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$48,391,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$46,938,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2035:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$49,413,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$47,938,000,000.
- (4) Energy (270):
 - Fiscal year 2026:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,471,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$23,530,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2027:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$10,695,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$25,388,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$7,681,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,253,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2029:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$7,284,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,576,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2030:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$6,119,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$15,948,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2031:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$5,677,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,079,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2032:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$7,195,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$9,906,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2033:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$7,203,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$8,381,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2034:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$7,263,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$7,527,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2035:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$7,621,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$7,546,000,000.
- (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
 - Fiscal year 2026:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$66,459,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$72,714,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2027:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$44,840,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$72,452,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2028:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$45,522,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$68,651,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$45,858,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$65,318,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$45,638,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$60,554,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$46,321,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$57,333,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$46,978,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$54,547,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$48,365,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$53,281,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$49,686,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$51,491,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$50,009,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$51,553,000,000.
 (6) Agriculture (350):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$38,206,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$43,583,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$41,842,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$51,184,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$41,595,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$47,870,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$41,493,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,822,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,249,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,748,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,261,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,057,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,988,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,470,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$40,600,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$39,511,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$40,864,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$40,243,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$41,262,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$41,035,000,000.
 (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$18,198,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$12,289,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,793,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,153,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$56,941,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$81,735,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,877,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$8,795,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,793,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$4,866,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,695,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$2,805,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,716,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,270,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,680,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$6,286,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,516,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$610,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$29,923,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$516,000,000.
 (8) Transportation (400):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$161,239,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$150,430,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$129,719,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$164,258,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$132,266,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$171,502,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$133,335,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$169,349,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$131,790,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$161,642,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$133,105,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$157,322,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$137,586,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$156,456,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$139,101,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$154,688,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$140,639,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$153,279,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$142,119,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$152,990,000,000.
 (9) Community and Regional Development (450):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$43,421,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$65,084,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,954,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$61,891,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,211,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$55,222,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$20,647,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$42,823,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,073,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$34,689,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,487,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$30,165,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$21,879,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,188,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,239,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,521,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$22,647,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,064,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,129,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$22,206,000,000.
 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$145,239,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$149,211,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$135,812,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$139,155,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$137,760,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$135,636,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$140,396,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$137,561,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$143,110,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$139,892,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$145,952,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$142,542,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$149,139,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$145,536,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$152,365,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$148,606,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$155,260,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$151,478,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$158,185,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$154,351,000,000.
 (11) Health (550):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$990,989,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$991,249,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,021,896,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$994,047,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,018,828,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,011,439,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,044,155,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,026,701,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,068,648,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,056,499,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,091,193,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,087,840,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,134,506,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,125,944,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,181,006,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,169,396,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,226,722,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,213,258,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,276,294,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,261,576,000,000.
 (12) Medicare (570):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,074,395,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,073,511,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,152,403,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,151,373,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,295,249,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,294,732,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,213,815,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,213,557,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,366,056,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,365,415,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,447,337,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,446,672,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,537,154,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,536,425,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,753,601,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,752,829,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,770,796,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,770,034,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,744,777,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,743,981,000,000.
 (13) Income Security (600):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$714,131,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$713,457,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$722,109,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$715,873,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$735,386,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$735,003,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$735,892,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$720,691,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$755,373,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$745,807,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$770,541,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$759,531,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$789,028,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$777,179,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$811,004,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$806,212,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$822,005,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$810,217,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$830,340,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$808,740,000,000.
 (14) Social Security (650):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$66,568,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$66,568,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$71,135,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$71,135,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$74,970,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$74,970,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$82,084,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$82,084,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$87,394,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$87,394,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$91,336,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$91,336,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$95,906,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$95,906,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$101,080,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$101,080,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$106,598,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$106,598,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$112,559,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$112,559,000,000.
 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$437,048,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$435,498,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$450,026,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$449,840,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$472,729,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$494,955,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$495,351,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$468,176,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$516,490,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$513,230,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$533,555,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$529,785,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$554,300,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$550,972,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$576,778,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$601,751,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$600,111,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$598,973,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$624,549,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$589,870,000,000.
 (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$82,318,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$100,284,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$91,162,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$111,572,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$90,859,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$118,596,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$92,925,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$119,639,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$95,419,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$120,966,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$97,236,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$114,270,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$103,366,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$114,318,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$106,977,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$107,943,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$109,158,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$108,427,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$111,890,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$109,164,000,000.
 (17) General Government (800):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$18,914,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$37,143,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$31,421,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,085,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$32,548,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$34,744,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$33,587,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$35,127,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$34,907,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$35,406,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$35,745,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,348,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$36,910,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$36,901,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$37,705,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$37,559,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$38,516,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,045,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$39,381,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$38,850,000,000.
 (18) Net Interest (900):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,099,727,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,099,727,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,140,430,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,140,430,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,225,023,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,225,023,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,292,226,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,292,226,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,351,427,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,351,427,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,418,821,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,418,821,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,483,482,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,483,482,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,551,318,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,551,318,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,620,644,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,620,644,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, \$1,681,151,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$1,681,151,000,000.
 (19) Allowances (920):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$463,232,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$413,640,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$723,712,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$663,610,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$905,716,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$860,593,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, —\$1,168,391,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$1,127,726,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$1,111,985,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$1,073,453,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$1,080,561,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$1,044,473,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$1,110,467,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$1,072,687,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$1,147,854,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$1,108,678,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$1,223,072,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$1,182,078,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$1,236,638,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$1,194,198,000,000.
 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 Fiscal year 2026:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$135,160,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$135,438,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2027:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$138,330,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$138,108,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2028:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$143,553,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$143,497,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2029:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$152,671,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$152,671,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2030:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$164,546,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$164,546,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2031:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$175,637,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$175,637,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2032:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$184,308,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$184,308,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2033:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$184,776,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$184,776,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2034:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$179,951,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$179,951,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2035:
 (A) New budget authority, —\$179,401,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, —\$179,401,000,000.

Subtitle B—Levels and Amounts in the Senate

SEC. 1201. SOCIAL SECURITY IN THE SENATE.

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

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

Fiscal year 2034: \$1,826,009,000,000.

Fiscal year 2035: \$1,892,147,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2026: \$1,509,338,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$1,613,963,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028: \$1,717,385,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029: \$1,819,101,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030: \$1,924,297,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031: \$2,034,773,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032: \$2,151,750,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033: \$2,253,309,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034: \$2,354,460,000,000.

Fiscal year 2035: \$2,456,557,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,377,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$6,303,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,249,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$6,225,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,443,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$6,372,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,630,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$6,511,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$6,817,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$6,683,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,014,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$6,877,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,213,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,071,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,416,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,271,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,626,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,477,000,000.

Fiscal year 2035:

(A) New budget authority, \$7,841,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$7,689,000,000.

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

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

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, \$274,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$274,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, \$285,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$285,000,000.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, \$295,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$295,000,000.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, \$305,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$305,000,000.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, \$315,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$315,000,000.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, \$326,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$326,000,000.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, \$337,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$337,000,000.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, \$348,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$348,000,000.

Fiscal year 2034:

(A) New budget authority, \$359,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$359,000,000.

Fiscal year 2035:

(A) New budget authority, \$371,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$371,000,000.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 2001. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

(b) INSTRUCTIONS.—

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

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

SEC. 2002. RECONCILIATION IN THE SENATE.

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

(b) INSTRUCTIONS.—

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

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

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 3001. RESERVE FUND FOR RECONCILIATION LEGISLATION.

(a) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

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

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

(b) SENATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the Senate, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution, and make adjustments to the pay-as-you-go led-

er, for any bill or joint resolution considered pursuant to section 2002 containing the recommendations of one or more committees, or for one or more amendments to, a conference report on, or an amendment between the Houses in relation to such a bill or joint resolution, by the amounts necessary to accommodate the budgetary effects of the legislation, if the budgetary effects of the legislation comply with the reconciliation instructions under this concurrent resolution.

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

(3) EXCEPTIONS FOR LEGISLATION.—

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

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

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

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

SEC. 3003. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATING TO THE APPREHENSION AND DEPORTATION OF ADULT ILLEGAL ALIENS CONVICTED OF RAPE, MURDER, OR SEXUAL ABUSE OF A MINOR AFTER ILLEGALLY ENTERING THE UNITED STATES.

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

period of the total of fiscal years 2026 through 2035.

TITLE IV—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 4101. ENFORCEMENT FILING.

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

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

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

(b) IN THE SENATE.—If this concurrent resolution on the budget is agreed to by the Senate and House of Representatives without the appointment of a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may submit a statement for publication in the Congressional Record containing—

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

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

SEC. 4102. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) SENATE.—

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

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

(b) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

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

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

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

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

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

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

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

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS.—Revised allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) as the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels contained in this concurrent resolution.

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

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

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

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

(b) SENATE.—In the Senate, upon the enactment of a bill or joint resolution providing for a change in concepts or definitions, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the Senate may make adjustments

to the levels and allocations in this concurrent resolution in accordance with section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)).

SEC. 4105. ADJUSTMENT FOR CHANGES IN THE BASELINE.

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

SEC. 4106. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

Congress adopts the provisions of this title—

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) APPLICATION.—

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

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

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

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

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

(B) is unanticipated.

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

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

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

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

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The minority leader.

RECONCILIATION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, tonight, Senate Republicans showed the American people where they stand, not for families struggling with the high cost of childcare, groceries, gasoline, electricity but for pumping \$140 billion toward rogue Agencies.

All night long, we gave the Republicans a chance to do the right thing by voting for our amendments. We gave Republicans a chance to vote for an amendment to lower out-of-pocket healthcare costs.

They said: No.

We gave Republicans a chance to lower childcare costs.

They said: No.

We gave Republicans a chance to stop insurance company delays, to protect school meals, to give people a hand at the grocery store.

And Republicans said: No, no, and no, again.

What kind of bubble are they living in? How apart are they from people's real needs? And, instead, take that money, which should have gone to lowering people's costs, and give it to an Agency that everyone knows needs reform.

Republicans can rest assured that when reconciliation comes back up in a few weeks, they are going to have to face these votes again. Democrats will make sure that they do. We will continue to force vote after vote on the most pressing issue facing Americans today: their high, high, all-too-high costs.

Democrats are going to hold Republicans' feet to the fire because the American people demand it. The American people are hurting right now because of the soaring cost of living, and that is why it is so important that Democrats continue to force Republicans to take these votes and go on record about their disastrous agenda.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

TRIBUTE TO TONY HANAGAN

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, before we leave and finish this evening, I would like to take a moment to recognize a departing member of the Republican cloakroom staff Tony Hanagan. He is leaving this Friday after 12 years in the cloakroom and his 12th vote-arama.

Tony, I know a lot of those occurred here in the last 15 months, and I am hoping we didn't push you out the door by forcing you to go through another one. But, seriously, it is hard for me to think of the Republican cloakroom without Tony.

When you become leader, you realize all over again just how indispensable

our cloakroom staff are. The command of Senate procedure and the institutional knowledge they bring is as essential to passing legislation as is the votes of our Members.

Since I became leader, I have relied on Tony's expertise on a daily basis, whether we are adopting a UC or I am delivering the wrapup. Tony isn't just smart and knowledgeable; he is also invariably positive, hard-working, and deeply committed to the team—our team here in the Senate—and the sports teams at his beloved Gonzaga College High School here in Washington, DC.

Tony, you have played an indispensable role in the victories we have won for the American people, and I am very grateful for the 12 years you have dedicated to the cloakroom and to this institution. I want to wish you the very best of everything in your future ventures. Wherever you go, I am confident you will excel.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session and consider the following nominations en bloc: all nominations on the Secretary's desk in the Foreign Service; that the nominations be confirmed en bloc; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action and debate, all en bloc; that no further motions be in order to any of the nominations; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

* PN893 FOREIGN SERVICE nominations (3) beginning Edgard Daniel Kagan, and ending Dean Thompson, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 25, 2026.

* PN894 FOREIGN SERVICE nominations (58) beginning Nancy E. Abella, and ending Janine S. Young, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 25, 2026.

* PN895 FOREIGN SERVICE nominations (103) beginning Ernest J. Abisellan, and ending Paul V. Zimmer, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of March 25, 2026.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 670.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Robert Cekada, of Florida, to be Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 670, Robert Cekada, of Florida, to be Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives.

John Thune, Tom Cotton, Tim Sheehy, John Barrasso, Jon A. Husted, Tommy Tuberville, Jim Justice, Cindy Hyde-Smith, Roger F. Wicker, Mike Rounds, Steve Daines, Marsha Blackburn, David McCormick, John Cornyn, Thom Tillis, James Lankford, John R. Curtis.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXTENDING SECTION 702 OF THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SURVEILLANCE ACT OF 1978 FOR 3 YEARS—Motion to Proceed

Mr. THUNE. I move to proceed to Calendar No. 373, S. 4344.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 373, S. 4344, a bill to extend section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 for 3 years.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 373, S. 4344, a bill to extend section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978 for 3 years.