

Empowering innovation, not stifling it, is key to keeping America competitive.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to stand with American entrepreneurs and innovators by supporting H.J. Res. 25.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the heartfelt arguments from my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, but at the end of the day, it is hard for me to overcome the fact that this bill would add \$4 billion to the deficit solely due to taxpayer noncompliance.

If Republicans have a meaningful solution to address this noncompliance, we look forward to working with them on it, but embracing tax cheating by completely throwing these rules out is simply not the answer.

Mr. Speaker, for that reason, I do not support this joint resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Earlier this afternoon, the other Chamber was reminded that the Constitution says all revenue measures must originate in the House of Representatives.

The Senate must have been just so excited about this bipartisan CRA that they couldn't wait another minute, but that is okay. Whether it is the CRA or the budget, I guess they will just have to vote again.

Mr. Speaker, the repeal of the Biden IRS rule is a victory for common sense. The Federal Government shouldn't demand decentralized finance platforms, used by ordinary Americans to buy and sell cryptocurrency, to fill out forms when those platforms don't collect the information needed for the form. Neither the American people nor the IRS are equipped to handle the demands of this unworkable rule.

These platforms are not like banks. They are not like security brokers, yet this rule treats them as if they are.

In order to justify the burden placed on ordinary people, Mr. Speaker, the Biden IRS stretched and twisted congressional intent to enact regulations designed to cripple the digital asset industry.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote for this bill and help dismantle the politically motivated regulations from the last administration.

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

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, there are concerns with the IRS Final Rule, in that it may exceed the scope provided for in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. The rule also raises important issues that warrant further scrutiny, including its potential impact on innovation and privacy.

However, as the Congressional Review Act (CRA) would not only repeal the current rule but also prohibits the agency from issuing any similar regulation in the future without explicit congressional authorization, I think a "Yes" vote goes too far. While I acknowledge flaws in the current rule, I believe that additional

study could be useful. It is impossible that a more tailored rule aimed at appropriate tax compliance in the digital assets space could be appropriate. At a minimum, we should not completely forgo that possibility, without further study.

For these reasons, I will be voting "Present" on H.J. Res 25.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 211, the previous question is ordered on the joint resolution.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

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

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

FULL-YEAR CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS AND EXTENSIONS ACT, 2025

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 211, I call up the bill (H.R. 1968) making further continuing appropriations and other extensions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 211, the amendment printed in House Report 119-15 is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 1968

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

Sec. 3. References.

DIVISION A—FULL-YEAR CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

TITLE II—AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

TITLE III—COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES

TITLE IV—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

TITLE V—ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES

TITLE VI—FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT

TITLE VII—DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

TITLE VIII—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

TITLE X—LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

TITLE XI—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES

TITLE XII—DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS

TITLE XIII—TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

DIVISION B—HEALTH

TITLE I—PUBLIC HEALTH EXTENDERS

Sec. 2101. Extension for community health centers, National Health Service Corps, and teaching health centers that operate GME programs.

Sec. 2102. Extension of special diabetes programs.

Sec. 2103. National health security extensions.

TITLE II—MEDICARE

Sec. 2201. Extension of increased inpatient hospital payment adjustment for certain low-volume hospitals.

Sec. 2202. Extension of the Medicare-dependent hospital (MDH) program.

Sec. 2203. Extension of add-on payments for ambulance services.

Sec. 2204. Extension of funding for quality measure endorsement, input, and selection.

Sec. 2205. Extension of funding outreach and assistance for low-income programs.

Sec. 2206. Extension of the work geographic index floor.

Sec. 2207. Extension of certain telehealth flexibilities.

Sec. 2208. Extending acute hospital care at home waiver authorities.

Sec. 2209. Extension of temporary inclusion of authorized oral antiviral drugs as covered part D drugs.

Sec. 2210. Medicare improvement fund.

Sec. 2211. Medicare sequestration.

TITLE III—HUMAN SERVICES

Sec. 2301. Sexual risk avoidance education extension.

Sec. 2302. Personal responsibility education extension.

Sec. 2303. Extension of funding for family-to-family health information centers.

TITLE IV—MEDICAID

Sec. 2401. Delaying Medicaid DSH reductions.

DIVISION C—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 3101. Commodity futures trading commission whistleblower program.

- Sec. 3102. Protection of certain facilities and assets from unmanned aircraft.
- Sec. 3103. Additional special assessment.
- Sec. 3104. National cybersecurity protection system authorization.
- Sec. 3105. Extension of temporary order for fentanyl-related substances.
- Sec. 3106. Budgetary effects.

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

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

DIVISION A—FULL-YEAR CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2025

The following sums are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of Government for fiscal year 2025, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1101. (a) Such amounts as may be necessary, at the level specified in subsection (c) and under the authority and conditions provided in applicable appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2024, for projects or activities (including the costs of direct loans and loan guarantees) that are not otherwise specifically provided for, and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were made available in the following appropriations Acts:

(1) The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024 (division B of Public Law 118–42).

(2) The Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024 (division C of Public Law 118–42), except section 510 shall be applied by substituting “\$1,900,000,000” for “\$1,353,000,000”, except section 521(a)(1) shall be applied by substituting “\$30,000,000” for “\$35,000,000”, except section 521(a)(4) shall be applied by substituting “\$9,560,000,000” for “\$12,440,000,000”, except section 521(b)(3) shall be applied by substituting “\$15,000,000” for “\$5,000,000”, except section 521(b)(4) shall be applied by substituting “\$125,000,000” for “\$120,000,000”, except section 521(b)(5) shall be applied by substituting “\$20,000,000” for “\$15,000,000”, except section 521(c)(1) shall be applied by substituting “\$300,000,000” for “\$131,572,000”, except section 521(c)(2) shall be applied by substituting “\$250,000,000” for “\$500,000,000”, except section 521(f) shall be applied by inserting “ or title II of division C of Public Law 118–42” after “117–328”, and except sections 222, 521(a)(2), 521(a)(3), 521(a)(5), 521(b)(1), and 521(b)(2).

(3) The Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2024 (division A of Public Law 118–47).

(4) The Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024 (division D of Public Law 118–42), except the third proviso under the heading “Corps of Engineers—Civil—Construction”, and except sections 307, 311, and 312.

(5) The Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2024 (division B of Public Law 118–47), except section 635 shall be applied by substituting “\$400,000,000” for “\$387,500,000”, except the last proviso under the heading “Federal Payment for Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts” shall be applied by substituting “\$12,000,000” for “\$25,000,000”, and except sections 636, 637, 638, and 639.

(6) The Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2024 (division C of Public Law 118–47), except sections 543 through 546,

and including sections 102 through 105 of title I of division G of Public Law 118–47.

(7) The Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024 (division E of Public Law 118–42), except the fourth and fifth paragraphs under the heading “National Park Service—Administrative Provisions”, except the eighteenth proviso under the first paragraph under the heading “Environmental Protection Agency—State and Tribal Assistance Grants”, and except sections 446 through 448.

(8) The Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024 (division D of Public Law 118–47), except section 240 shall be applied by substituting “\$1,471,000,000” for “\$1,250,000,000” and by substituting “2025, except that no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were previously designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985” for “2024” in such section, except sections 241 and 310, except the amount included in section 528 shall be applied by substituting “\$13,059,000,000” for “\$14,224,000,000”, and except the amount included in section 529 shall be applied by substituting “\$160,000,000” for “\$4,309,000,000”.

(9) The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2024 (division E of Public Law 118–47), except the matter under the heading “Joint Items, Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies of 2025”, and including section 7 in the matter preceding division A of Public Law 118–47.

(10) The Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024 (division A of Public Law 118–42), except the second provisos under the headings “Veterans Health Administration, Medical Services”, “Veterans Health Administration, Medical Community Care”, and “Veterans Health Administration, Medical Support and Compliance”.

(11) The Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2024 (division F of Public Law 118–47), except sections 7074(e) and 7075(a).

(12) The Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2024 (division F of Public Law 118–42), except sections 108, 109B, 119G, 125, 154, 165, 171, and 236.

(b) For purposes of this division, the term “level” means an amount.

(c) The level referred to in subsection (a) shall be the amounts appropriated in the appropriations Acts referred to in such subsection, including transfers and obligation limitations.

SEC. 1102. Appropriations made by section 1101 shall be available to the extent and in the manner that would be provided by the pertinent appropriations Act.

SEC. 1103. Appropriations provided by this division that, in the applicable appropriations Act for fiscal year 2024, carried a multiple-year or no-year period of availability shall retain a comparable period of availability.

SEC. 1104. No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 1101 shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were specifically prohibited during fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 1105. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this division, the requirements, authorities, conditions, limitations, and other provisions of the appropriations Acts referred to in section 1101 shall continue in effect through the date specified in section 1106.

SEC. 1106. Unless otherwise provided for in this division or in the applicable appropria-

tions Act, appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this division shall be available through September 30, 2025.

SEC. 1107. Expenditures made pursuant to the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025 (Public Law 118–83) shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization provided by this division.

SEC. 1108. Funds appropriated by this division may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91–672 (22 U.S.C. 2412), section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2680), section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 6212), and section 504(a)(1) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094(a)(1)).

SEC. 1109. (a) For entitlements and other mandatory payments whose budget authority was provided in appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2024, and for activities under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, the levels established by section 1101 shall be the amounts necessary to maintain program levels under current law and under the authority and conditions provided in the applicable appropriations Acts for fiscal year 2024.

(b) In addition to the amounts otherwise provided by section 1101, the following amounts shall be available for the following accounts for advance payments for the first quarter of fiscal year 2026:

(1) “Department of Labor—Office of Workers’ Compensation Programs—Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners”, for benefit payments under title IV of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(2) “Department of Health and Human Services—Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services—Grants to States for Medicaid”, for payments to States or in the case of section 1928 on behalf of States under title XIX of the Social Security Act, \$261,063,820,000, to remain available until expended.

(3) “Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Children and Families—Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs”, for payments to States or other non-Federal entities under titles I, IV–D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. ch. 9), \$1,600,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(4) “Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Children and Families—Payments for Foster Care and Permanency”, for payments to States or other non-Federal entities under title IV–E of the Social Security Act, \$3,600,000,000.

(5) “Social Security Administration—Supplemental Security Income Program”, for benefit payments under title XVI of the Social Security Act, \$22,100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 1110. (a) Each amount incorporated by reference in this Act that was previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of such Act is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of such Act or as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of such Act, respectively.

(b) Section 6 of Public Laws 118–42 and 118–47 and section 11206(4) of this Act shall apply to amounts designated in subsection (a).

(c) Each amount incorporated by reference in this Act that was previously designated in division B of Public Law 117–159, division J of Public Law 117–58, or in section 443(b) of division G of Public Law 117–328 by the Congress

as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget shall continue to be treated as an amount specified in section 103(b) of division A of Public Law 118–5.

SEC. 1111. Any language specifying an earmark in an appropriations Act for fiscal year 2024, or in a committee report or joint explanatory statement accompanying such an Act, shall have no legal effect with respect to funds appropriated by this division. For purposes of this section, the term “earmark” means a congressional earmark, community project funding, or congressionally directed spending item, as defined in clause 9(e) of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and paragraph 5(a) of rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

SEC. 1112. With respect to any discretionary account for which advance appropriations were provided for fiscal year 2025 or 2026 in an appropriations Act for fiscal year 2024, in addition to amounts otherwise made available by this division, advance appropriations are provided in the same amount for fiscal year 2026 or 2027, respectively, with a comparable period of availability.

SEC. 1113. (a) Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this division, each department and agency in subsection (c) shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a spending, expenditure, or operating plan for fiscal year 2025—

(1) at the program, project, or activity level (or, for foreign assistance programs funded in the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, at the country, regional, and central program level, and for any international organization); or

(2) as applicable, at any greater level of detail required for funds covered by such a plan in an appropriations Act referred to in section 1101, in the joint explanatory statement accompanying such Act, or in committee report language incorporated by reference in such joint explanatory statement.

(b) If a sequestration is ordered by the President under section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the spending, expenditure, or operating plan required by this section shall reflect such sequestration.

(c) The departments and agencies to which this section applies are as follows:

- (1) The Department of Agriculture.
- (2) The Department of Commerce, including the United States Patent and Trademark Office.
- (3) The Department of Defense, other than for amounts made available in section 1101(a)(3) and title IV of this division.
- (4) The Department of Education.
- (5) The Department of Energy.
- (6) The Department of Health and Human Services.
- (7) The Department of Homeland Security.
- (8) The Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- (9) The Department of the Interior.
- (10) The Department of Justice.
- (11) The Department of Labor.
- (12) The Department of State and United States Agency for International Development.
- (13) The Department of Transportation.
- (14) The Department of the Treasury.
- (15) The Department of Veterans Affairs.
- (16) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
- (17) The National Science Foundation.
- (18) The Judiciary.

(19) With respect to amounts made available under the heading “Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President”, agencies funded under such heading.

(20) The Federal Communications Commission.

(21) The General Services Administration.

(22) The Office of Personnel Management.

(23) The National Archives and Records Administration.

(24) The Securities and Exchange Commission.

(25) The Small Business Administration.

(26) The Environmental Protection Agency.

(27) The Indian Health Service.

(28) The Smithsonian Institution.

(29) The Social Security Administration.

(30) The Corporation for National and Community Service.

(31) The Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

(32) The Food and Drug Administration.

(33) The Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

(34) The United States International Development Finance Corporation.

(35) The Architect of the Capitol.

SEC. 1114. Not later than May 15, 2025, and each month thereafter through November 1, 2025, the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on all obligations incurred in fiscal year 2025, by each department and agency, using funds made available by this division. Such report shall—

- (1) set forth obligations by account; and
- (2) compare the obligations incurred in the period covered by the report to the obligations incurred in the same period in fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 1115. During the period covered by this Act, section 235(b) of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (18 U.S.C. 3551 note; Public Law 98–473; 98 Stat. 2032), as such section relates to chapter 311 of title 18, United States Code, and the United States Parole Commission, shall be applied by substituting “37” for “36” each place it appears.

SEC. 1116. Any amount appropriated by this Act, designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and subsequently so designated by the President, and transferred pursuant to transfer authorities provided by this division shall retain such designation.

TITLE II—AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

SEC. 1201. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for each of the following accounts shall be as follows:

(1) \$0 for “Department of Agriculture—Agricultural Programs—Agricultural Research Service—Buildings and Facilities”.

(2) \$1,147,750,000 for “Department of Agriculture—Agricultural Programs—Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service—Salaries and Expenses”.

(3) \$895,754,000 for “Department of Agriculture—Farm Production and Conservation Programs—Natural Resources Conservation Service—Conservation Operations”.

(4) \$14,650,000 for “Department of Agriculture—Farm Production and Conservation Programs—Natural Resources Conservation Service—Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations”.

(5) \$478,487,000 for “Department of Agriculture—Rural Development Programs—Rural Utilities Service—Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account”.

(6) \$40,000,000 for “Department of Agriculture—Rural Development Programs—Rural Utilities Service—Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program”, for grants for telemedicine and distance learning services in rural areas, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 950aaa et seq.

(7) \$90,000,000 for “Department of Agriculture—Rural Development Programs—Rural Utilities Service—Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program”, for the cost to continue a broadband loan and grant pilot program established by section 779 of division A of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141) under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U.S.C. 901 et seq.).

SEC. 1202. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for each of the following accounts shall be as follows:

(1) \$1,214,009,000 for “Department of Agriculture—Agricultural Programs—Food Safety and Inspection Service”.

(2) \$516,070,000 for “Department of Agriculture—Domestic Food Programs—Food and Nutrition Service—Commodity Assistance Program”, of which \$425,000,000 shall be for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program.

(3) \$7,597,000,000 for “Department of Agriculture—Domestic Food Programs—Food and Nutrition Service—Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)”.

SEC. 1203. (a) Section 260 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1636i) is amended by striking “2024” and inserting “2025”.

(b) Section 942 of the Livestock Mandatory Reporting Act of 1999 (7 U.S.C. 1635 note; Public Law 106–78) is amended by striking “2024” and inserting “2025”.

SEC. 1204. Section 778 of division B of Public Law 118–42 is amended by striking paragraph (1).

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 1205. Notwithstanding section 1101, amounts made available under the heading “Agricultural Programs, Farm Service Agency, Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account” may be reprogrammed as necessary between allocations for loan categories to ensure that overall program levels are equal to, to the maximum extent practicable, the fiscal year 2024 program levels, notwithstanding section 346(b)(2)(A)(i)(I) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1994(b)(2)(A)(i)(I)).

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 1206. Notwithstanding section 1101, amounts may be transferred among accounts of the Department of Agriculture under the heading “Rural Development Programs” to allow for the program levels to be equal to, to the maximum extent practicable, the levels enacted for fiscal year 2024: *Provided*, That \$34,000,000 shall be transferred from such accounts to “Rural Development Programs, Rural Housing Service, Rental Assistance Program”.

SEC. 1207. Title I of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Public Law 117–328), is amended in the last proviso under the heading “Agricultural Programs—Processing, Research and Marketing—Office of the Secretary”, by adding at the end the following: “, except that the Secretary shall allow producers to retain payments not to exceed 90 percent of the producer’s revenue losses (as determined by the Secretary) if the Secretary determines a *de minimis* amount, as defined by the Secretary, of a producer’s revenue loss is attributable to crops for which the producer did not insure or obtain coverage under the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program under section 196 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7333): *Provided further*, That amounts repurposed pursuant to this section that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget are designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section

251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.”.

TITLE III—COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES

SEC. 1301. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for the following accounts shall be as follows:

(1) \$857,159,000 for “Department of Commerce—National Institute of Standards and Technology—Scientific and Technical Research and Services”.

(2) \$87,758,000 for “Department of Commerce—National Institute of Standards and Technology—Construction of Research Facilities”.

(3) \$4,408,986,000 for “Department of Commerce—National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Operations, Research and Facilities”.

(4) \$2,000,033,000 for “Department of Justice—State and Local Law Enforcement Activities—Office of Justice Programs—State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance”, and amounts provided under paragraph (1) shall be \$499,033,000, amounts provided under subparagraph (Q) of paragraph (1) shall be \$0, and amounts provided under subparagraph (R) of paragraph (1) shall be \$0.

(5) \$417,168,839 for “Department of Justice—Community Oriented Policing Services—Community Oriented Policing Services Programs”, and amounts provided under paragraph (7) shall be \$0.

(6) \$3,092,327,000 for “National Aeronautics and Space Administration—Safety, Security and Mission Services”.

SEC. 1302. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for the following accounts shall be as follows:

(1) \$38,460,240 for “Department of Justice—Justice Operations, Management, And Accountability—Justice Information Sharing Technology”.

(2) \$2,236,000,000 for “Department of Justice—United States Marshals Service—Federal Prisoner Detention”.

TITLE IV—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

SEC. 1401. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for appropriations accounts under title I of division A of Public Law 118-47 shall be as follows:

(1) \$51,181,397,000 for “Military Personnel, Army”.

(2) \$38,813,378,000 for “Military Personnel, Navy”.

(3) \$16,151,382,000 for “Military Personnel, Marine Corps”.

(4) \$37,023,437,000 for “Military Personnel, Air Force”.

(5) \$1,312,347,000 for “Military Personnel, Space Force”.

(6) \$5,490,830,000 for “Reserve Personnel, Army”.

(7) \$2,566,620,000 for “Reserve Personnel, Navy”.

(8) \$944,225,000 for “Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps”.

(9) \$2,597,273,000 for “Reserve Personnel, Air Force”.

(10) \$10,019,623,000 for “National Guard Personnel, Army”.

(11) \$5,287,499,000 for “National Guard Personnel, Air Force”.

SEC. 1402. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for appropriations accounts under title II of division A of Public Law 118-47 shall be as follows:

(1) \$57,968,853,000 for “Operation and Maintenance, Army”.

(2) \$73,657,268,000 for “Operation and Maintenance, Navy”.

(3) \$10,183,272,000 for “Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps”.

(4) \$63,239,279,000 for “Operation and Maintenance, Air Force”.

(5) \$5,070,915,000 for “Operation and Maintenance, Space Force”.

(6) \$53,376,465,000 for “Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide”.

(7) \$528,699,000 for “Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund”.

(8) \$3,233,517,000 for “Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve”.

(9) \$1,316,518,000 for “Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve”.

(10) \$334,258,000 for “Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve”.

(11) \$4,029,224,000 for “Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve”.

(12) \$8,408,317,000 for “Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard”.

(13) \$7,249,086,000 for “Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard”.

(14) \$21,035,000 for “United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces”.

(15) \$283,069,000 for “Environmental Restoration, Army”.

(16) \$343,591,000 for “Environmental Restoration, Navy”.

(17) \$330,524,000 for “Environmental Restoration, Air Force”.

(18) \$9,480,000 for “Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide”.

(19) \$236,475,000 for “Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites”.

(20) \$115,335,000 for “Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid”.

(21) \$296,076,000 for “Cooperative Threat Reduction Account”.

(22) \$56,176,000 for “Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Account”.

SEC. 1403. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for appropriations accounts under title III of division A of Public Law 118-47 shall be as follows:

(1) \$3,472,891,000 for “Aircraft Procurement, Army”.

(2) \$5,998,293,000 for “Missile Procurement, Army”.

(3) \$3,688,870,000 for “Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army”.

(4) \$2,857,276,000 for “Procurement of Ammunition, Army”.

(5) \$8,677,094,000 for “Other Procurement, Army”.

(6) \$15,918,954,000 for “Aircraft Procurement, Navy”.

(7) \$6,348,511,000 for “Weapons Procurement, Navy”.

(8) \$1,598,584,000 for “Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps”.

(9) \$15,142,773,000 for “Other Procurement, Navy”.

(10) \$3,803,608,000 for “Procurement, Marine Corps”.

(11) \$19,899,019,000 for “Aircraft Procurement, Air Force”.

(12) \$4,258,672,000 for “Missile Procurement, Air Force”.

(13) \$550,646,000 for “Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force”.

(14) \$30,978,191,000 for “Other Procurement, Air Force”.

(15) \$3,900,769,000 for “Procurement, Space Force”.

(16) \$5,719,307,000 for “Procurement, Defense-Wide”.

(17) \$463,377,000 for “Defense Production Act Purchases”.

(18) \$850,000,000 for “National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account”.

SEC. 1404. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy” shall be \$33,331,952,000, as follows:

(1) Columbia Class Submarine, \$3,364,835,000;

(2) Columbia Class Submarine (AP), \$6,215,939,000;

(3) Carrier Replacement Program (CVN-80), \$1,123,124,000;

(4) Carrier Replacement Program (CVN-81), \$674,930,000;

(5) Virginia Class Submarine, \$3,615,904,000;

(6) Virginia Class Submarine (AP), \$3,720,303,000;

(7) CVN Refueling Overhauls, \$811,143,000;

(8) DDG-1000 Program, \$61,100,000;

(9) DDG-51 Destroyer, \$7,951,890,000;

(10) DDG-51 Destroyer (AP), \$83,224,000;

(11) FFG-Frigate, \$233,200,000;

(12) LPD Flight II, \$1,561,963,000;

(13) LHA Replacement (AP), \$61,118,000;

(14) Medium Landing Ship, \$29,668,000;

(15) Ship to Shore Connector, \$480,000,000;

(16) Service Craft, \$41,426,000;

(17) Auxiliary Personnel Lighter, \$76,168,000;

(18) LCAC SLEP, \$45,087,000;

(19) Auxiliary Vessels, \$204,939,000;

(20) For outfitting, post delivery, conversions, and first destination transportation, \$585,967,000; and

(21) Completion of Prior Year Shipbuilding Programs, \$2,390,024,000.

SEC. 1405. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for appropriations accounts under title IV of division A of Public Law 118-47 shall be as follows:

(1) \$14,322,031,000 for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army”.

(2) \$25,967,177,000 for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy”.

(3) \$46,811,425,000 for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force”.

(4) \$18,553,363,000 for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Space Force”.

(5) \$35,238,856,000 for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide”.

(6) \$348,709,000 for “Operational Test and Evaluation, Defense”.

SEC. 1406. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Revolving and Management Funds” shall be \$1,840,550,000.

SEC. 1407. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for appropriations accounts under title VI of division A of Public Law 118-47 shall be as follows:

(1) \$40,395,072,000 for “Defense Health Program”: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting “\$38,300,769,000” for “\$36,639,695,000”, “\$20,599,128,000” for “\$19,757,403,000”, “\$398,867,000” for “\$381,881,000”, “\$1,695,436,000” for “\$2,877,048,000”, and “\$650,000,000” for “\$1,509,000,000”.

(2) \$775,507,000 for “Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense”: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by striking “\$57,875,000” and substituting “\$20,745,000” for “\$89,284,000”, “\$13,945,000” for “\$23,676,000”, “\$6,800,000” for “\$34,199,000”, and “\$754,762,000” for “\$1,002,560,000”.

(3) \$1,110,436,000 for “Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense”: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting “\$653,702,000” for “\$702,962,000”, “\$135,567,000” for “\$138,313,000”, “\$295,000,000” for “\$305,786,000”, and “\$26,167,000” for “\$30,000,000”.

(4) \$539,769,000 for “Office of the Inspector General”: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting “\$536,533,000” for “\$524,067,000”, “\$1,336,000” for “\$1,098,000”, and “\$1,900,000” for “\$3,400,000”.

SEC. 1408. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Related Agencies, Intelligence Community Management Account” under title VII of division A of Public Law 118-47 shall be \$629,128,000.

SEC. 1409. No appropriation or funds made available or authority granted pursuant to section 1101(3) for the Department of Defense shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity unless provided for in H.R. 8774 (as engrossed in the House of Representatives on June 28, 2024) or S. 4921 (as

reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations on August 1, 2024).

SEC. 1410. The levels for appropriations accounts specified in sections 1401 through 1408 for classified programs shall conform to the direction included in the classified annex accompanying this title and shall be implemented in a manner consistent with Public Law 118-47.

SEC. 1411. Section 8004 of division A of Public Law 118-47 shall be applied by substituting “40 percent” for “20 percent”.

SEC. 1412. (a) Section 8005 of division A of Public Law 118-47 is amended by striking “\$6,000,000,000” and inserting “\$8,000,000,000”: *Provided*, That any transfer made pursuant to such section may not extend the period of availability of funds transferred beyond the period of availability for obligation of such funds as provided to such funds in division A of Public Law 118-47.

(b) Notwithstanding section 1101, section 8005 of division A of Public Law 118-47 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting “\$8,000,000,000” for the dollar amount in such section.

SEC. 1413. Section 8026 of division A of Public Law 118-47 shall be applied by substituting “\$2,886,300,000” for “\$2,857,803,000” and “\$461,300,000” for “\$456,803,000”. Subsection (e) of such section shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

SEC. 1414. Notwithstanding section 1101, section 8109 of division A of Public Law 118-47 shall be applied by substituting “\$1,362,809,000” for “\$1,406,346,000”, section 8110 of such division shall be applied by substituting “\$350,000,000” for “\$380,000,000”, and section 8117 of such division shall be applied by substituting “\$50,406,000” for “\$15,000,000”.

SEC. 1415. Section 8046 of division A of Public Law 118-47, shall not apply to funds made available under this Act.

(RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 1416. The following amounts are permanently rescinded:

- (1) “Afghanistan Security Forces Fund”, 2022/2025, \$80,000,000;
- (2) “Aircraft Procurement, Army”, 2023/2025, \$25,000,000;
- (3) “Aircraft Procurement, Navy”, 2023/2025, \$3,700,000;
- (4) “Other Procurement, Navy”, 2023/2025, \$45,000,000;
- (5) “Aircraft Procurement, Air Force”, 2023/2025, \$125,373,000;
- (6) “Procurement Ammunition, Air Force”, 2023/2025, \$23,000,000;
- (7) “Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide”, 2024/2025, \$25,000,000;
- (8) “Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund”, 2024/2025, \$50,000,000;
- (9) “Cooperative Threat Reduction Account”, 2024/2026, \$91,000,000;
- (10) “Aircraft Procurement, Navy”, 2024/2026, \$48,050,000;
- (11) “Aircraft Procurement, Air Force”, 2024/2026, \$65,000,000;
- (12) “Other Procurement, Air Force”, 2024/2026, \$188,300,000;
- (13) “Procurement, Space Force”, 2024/2026, \$46,300,000;
- (14) “Procurement, Defense-Wide”, 2024/2026, \$14,777,000;
- (15) “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy”, 2024/2025, \$51,395,000;
- (16) “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force”, 2024/2025, \$408,942,000;
- (17) “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Space Force”, 2024/2025, \$111,665,000; and
- (18) “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide”, 2024/2025, \$31,800,000.

SEC. 1417. Of the amounts appropriated in section 1404 of this Act, \$2,390,024,000 shall be available until September 30, 2025, to fund

prior year shipbuilding costs increases for the following programs:

- (1) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2013/2025: Carrier Replacement Program, \$236,000,000;
- (2) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2016/2025: DDG-51 Program, \$10,509,000;
- (3) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2016/2025: Towing, Salvage, and Rescue Ship Program, \$60,000,000;
- (4) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2017/2025: Virginia Class Submarine Program, \$219,370,000;
- (5) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2017/2025: DDG-51 Program, \$115,600,000;
- (6) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2017/2025: Littoral Combat Ship Program, \$8,100,000;
- (7) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2017/2025: LHA Replacement Program, \$115,397,000;
- (8) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2018/2025: Virginia Class Submarine Program, \$73,634,000;
- (9) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2018/2025: DDG-51 Program, \$107,405,000;
- (10) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2018/2025: Littoral Combat Ship Program, \$12,000,000;
- (11) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2018/2025: LPD 17 (Flight II) Amphibious Transport Dock Program, \$19,158,000;
- (12) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2018/2025: Oceanographic Ships Program, \$18,000,000;
- (13) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2018/2025: Ship to Shore Connector Program, \$14,694,000;
- (14) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2019/2025: Littoral Combat Ship Program, \$27,900,000;
- (15) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2019/2025: T-AO Fleet Oiler Program, \$49,995,000;
- (16) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2019/2025: Ship to Shore Connector Program, \$33,345,000;
- (17) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2020/2025: CVN Refueling Overhauls, \$669,171,000;
- (18) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2020/2025: FFG-Frigate Program, \$105,413,000;
- (19) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2020/2025: T-AO Fleet Oiler Program, \$151,837,000;
- (20) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2020/2025: Towing, Salvage, and Rescue Ship Program, \$978,000;
- (21) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2021/2025: FFG-Frigate Program, \$76,580,000;
- (22) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2021/2025: Towing, Salvage, and Rescue Ship Program, \$17,375,000;
- (23) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2022/2025: FFG-Frigate Program, \$64,940,000;
- (24) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2022/2025: T-AO Fleet Oiler Program, \$13,222,000;
- (25) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2022/2025: Towing, Salvage, and Rescue Ship Program, \$4,234,000;
- (26) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2023/2025: FFG-Frigate Program, \$54,308,000;
- (27) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2023/2025: T-AO Fleet Oiler Program, \$12,100,000; and
- (28) Under the heading “Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy”, 2024/2025: FFG-Frigate Program, \$98,759,000.

SEC. 1418. The last paragraph in section 8010 of division A of Public Law 118-47 shall be applied by striking “Naval Strike Missile” and all that follows before the period and inserting “CH-53K Heavy Lift helicopters, T408 engines, and USS Virginia Class (SSN-774)”.

SEC. 1419. During the period covered by this Act, section 8092 of division A of Public Law 118-47 shall be applied by substituting “\$204,939,000” for “\$142,008,000”.

SEC. 1420. For an additional amount there is appropriated to the “Department of Defense Credit Program Account” established pursuant to section 149(e)(5) of title 10, United States Code, as amended by section 905(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2025 (Public Law 118-159), \$89,049,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out a pilot program on capital assistance to support defense investment in the industrial base as authorized by section 149(e) of such title, of which up to \$7,900,000 may be used for administrative expenses and project-specific transaction costs: *Provided*, That costs of loans and loan guarantees, including the cost of modifying such loans and loan guarantees, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That such amounts are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of loans, and total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed \$4,000,000,000: *Provided further*, That, for the purposes of carrying out the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Director of the Congressional Budget Office may request, and the Secretary shall promptly provide documentation and information relating to a project receiving capital assistance as authorized under section 149(e) of such title: *Provided further*, That section 8140 of division A of Public Law 118-47 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 1421. For an additional amount for the Department of Defense, \$8,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025, for transfer to military personnel accounts, operation and maintenance accounts, and the Defense Working Capital Funds, in addition to amounts otherwise made available only for U.S. military operations, force protection, and deterrence led by Commander, United States Central Command and Commander, United States European Command: *Provided*, That none of the funds provided under this section may be obligated or expended until 30 days after the Secretary of Defense provides to the congressional defense committees an execution plan: *Provided further*, That not less than 15 days prior to any transfer of funds, the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees of the details of any such transfer: *Provided further*, That the transfer authority provided under this section is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act: *Provided further*, That upon transfer, the funds shall be merged with and available for the same purposes, and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back and merged with this appropriation.

SEC. 1422. (a) Not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this division, the Department of Defense, after consultation with the Subcommittees on Defense of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall submit to such Subcommittees a spending, expenditure, or operating plan for fiscal

year 2025 for appropriations or funds made available pursuant to section 1101(a)(3) or any other provision of this title for the Department of Defense at the same level of detail required for the report outlined by section 8007 of division A of Public Law 118-47.

(b) No program, project, or activity may be included in the expenditure plan submitted pursuant to subsection (a) unless such program, project, or activity was provided for in H.R. 8774 (as engrossed in the House of Representatives on June 28, 2024) or S. 4921 (as reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations on August 1, 2024) or in the reports accompanying those Acts.

(c) The plan submitted pursuant to subsection (a) shall serve as the baseline for reprogramming and transfer authorities for fiscal year 2025 under the authorities and conditions of sections 8005 and 8006 of division A of Public Law 118-47.

(d) If a sequestration is ordered by the President under section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the spending, expenditure, or operating plan required by this section shall reflect such sequestration.

TITLE V—ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES

SEC. 1501. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for the following accounts shall be applied as follows:

(1) \$1,710,806,000 for “Department of the Interior—Bureau of Reclamation—Water and Related Resources”: *Provided*, That the sixth proviso under such heading shall not apply to funds appropriated in this division.

(2) \$0 for “Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Energy Projects”.

SEC. 1502. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for the following accounts shall be as follows:

(1) \$55,000,000 for “Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program”: *Provided*, That the second and third provisos shall be applied by substituting “\$55,000,000” for “\$70,000,000” and the fourth proviso shall be applied by substituting “\$170,000,000” for “\$70,000,000”.

(2) \$19,293,000,000 for “Department of Energy—Atomic Energy Defense Activities—National Nuclear Security Administration—Weapons Activities”.

(3) \$2,396,000,000 for “Department of Energy—Atomic Energy Defense Activities—National Nuclear Security Administration—Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation”.

(4) \$1,107,000,000 for “Department of Energy—Environmental and Other Defense Activities—Other Defense Activities”.

SEC. 1503. (a) Section 102 of division D of Public Law 118-42 shall not apply with respect to funds appropriated by this division.

(b) Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this division, the Chief of Engineers shall submit directly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed work plan for fiscal year 2025 with respect to the funds appropriated by this division for “Corps of Engineers—Civil”: *Provided*, That specific studies and projects shall not be eligible to receive such funds made available under the headings “Investigations”, “Construction”, and “Mississippi River and Tributaries”, as applicable, unless such studies and projects are active as of the date that is the day prior to the date of enactment of this division and are otherwise eligible to receive funds made available under such headings: *Provided further*, That the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall not deviate from the work plan submitted pursuant to this subsection once the plan has been submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives

and the Senate, except as provided in section 101 of division D of Public Law 118-42.

SEC. 1504. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, language under the heading “Department of Energy—Energy Programs—Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund” in Public Law 118-42 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting “to be deposited into and subsequently derived from” for “to be derived from”.

SEC. 1505. Section 301(d) of division D of Public Law 118-42 shall not apply to amounts made available by this division to the Department of Energy under the headings “Atomic Energy Defense Activities—National Nuclear Security Administration—Weapons Activities”, “Atomic Energy Defense Activities—National Nuclear Security Administration—Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation”, and “Environmental and Other Defense Activities—Defense Environmental Cleanup”.

SEC. 1506. Section 10609(a) of the Northwestern New Mexico Rural Water Projects Act (subtitle B of title X of Public Law 111-11) shall be applied by substituting “\$1,640,000,000” for “\$870,000,000” and “2025” for “2024”.

SEC. 1507. (a) In accordance with section 4007 of Public Law 114-322, and as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior in a letter dated May 22, 2024, funding provided for such purpose in fiscal year 2024 shall be made available to the Sites Reservoir Project.

(b) In accordance with section 4009(c) of Public Law 114-322, and as recommended by the Secretary in a letter dated May 22, 2024, funding provided for such purpose in fiscal year 2023 and fiscal year 2024 shall be made available to the El Paso Aquifer Storage and Recovery Enhanced Arroyo Project, the Replenish Big Bear, the Purified Water Replenishment Project, the North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition Regional Recycled Water Program, the Coachella Valley Water District WRP-10 Non-Potable Water System Expansion, the Pure Water Oceanside Phase 1, and the Carpinteria Advanced Purification Project.

SEC. 1508. Amounts made available by section 1101 for “Department of Energy—Atomic Energy Defense Activities—National Nuclear Security Administration—Naval Reactors” may be used for the design and construction of the Naval Examination Acquisition Project.

SEC. 1509. Amounts made available by section 1101 for “Department of Energy—Atomic Energy Defense Activities—National Nuclear Security Administration—Weapons Activities” may be used for Domestic Uranium Enrichment, Warhead Assembly Modernization, the Principal Underground Laboratory for Subcritical Experimentation at the Nevada National Security Sites, the Analytic Gas Laboratory at Pantex, and the Plutonium Mission Safety and Quality Building at the Los Alamos National Laboratory.

TITLE VI—FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT

SEC. 1601. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for the following accounts in division B of Public Law 118-47 shall be applied as follows:

(1) In section 204, by substituting “\$0” for “\$13,045,000”.

(2) In section 530, by substituting “\$0” for “\$38,414,000”.

(3) In section 542, by substituting “\$0” for “\$116,541,000”.

SEC. 1602. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for the following accounts shall be as follows:

(1) \$15,000,000 for “Election Assistance Commission—Election Security Grants”.

(2) \$9,308,000,000 for “General Services Administration—Federal Buildings Fund”, without regard to the limitations in paragraphs (1) through (3) and subparagraphs (A) through (C) in paragraph (2) under such heading in division B of Public Law 118-47: *Provided*, That the amount under such heading for buildings operations shall be applied by substituting “\$3,272,000,000” for “\$2,951,184,000”.

(3) \$8,000,000 for “National Archives and Records Administration—Repairs and Restoration”: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division B of Public Law 118-47 shall be applied by substituting “\$0” for “\$17,500,000”.

(4) \$90,000,000 for “District of Columbia—Federal Funds—Federal Payment For Emergency Planning and Security Costs In The District of Columbia”: *Provided*, That \$50,000,000 of the amounts included under such heading shall be for costs associated with the Presidential Inauguration held in January 2025.

SEC. 1603. Notwithstanding section 1101, no funds are provided by this Act for “General Services Administration—Pre-election Presidential Transition”.

SEC. 1604. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Small Business Administration—Disaster Loans Program Account” shall be \$406,000,000: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division B of Public Law 118-47 shall be applied by substituting “\$396,000,000” for “\$165,000,000”: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available by section 1101 under such heading, \$374,000,000 shall be for major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(2)) and is designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 1605. Notwithstanding 1101, section 747 of title VII of division B of Public Law 118-47 shall be applied through the date specified in section 1106 of this Act by—

(1) substituting “2024” for “2023” each place it appears;

(2) substituting “2025” for “2024” each place it appears;

(3) substituting “2026” for “2025”; and

(4) substituting “section 747 of division B of Public Law 118-47, as in effect on September 30, 2024” for “section 747 of division E of Public Law 117-328” each place it appears.

SEC. 1606. Section 128 of division B of Public Law 118-47 shall not apply for fiscal year 2025.

SEC. 1607. Section 302 of title III of Public Law 108-494 shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 1106 of this Act for “December 31, 2024” each place it appears.

SEC. 1608. If, for fiscal year 2025, new budget authority provided in appropriations Acts exceeds the discretionary spending limit for any category set forth in section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 due to estimating differences with the Congressional Budget Office, an adjustment to the discretionary spending limit in such category for fiscal year 2025 shall be made by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in the amount of the excess but the total of all such adjustments shall not exceed 0.25 percent of the sum of the adjusted discretionary spending limits for all categories for that fiscal year.

TITLE VII—DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

SEC. 1701. Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for the following accounts shall be as follows:

(1) \$9,986,542,000 for “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support”.

(2) \$10,614,968,000 for “Transportation Security Administration—Operations and Support”.

(3) \$10,415,271,000 for “Coast Guard—Operations and Support”.

(4) \$3,203,262,000 for “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance”: *Provided*, That the matter under such heading in division C of Public Law 118–47 shall be applied to funds provided by this Act by substituting “\$0” for each number in paragraph (12).

(5) \$22,510,000,000 for “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Disaster Relief Fund”: *Provided*, That such amount shall be for major disasters declared pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) and is designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 1702. Section 11223(b)(2) of the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 (division K of Public Law 117–263) is amended by striking “shall apply” and inserting “shall not apply”.

SEC. 1703. During the period covered by this Act, section 517 of title 10, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to the Coast Guard.

SEC. 1704. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the matter preceding the first proviso under the heading “United States Secret Service—Operations and Support” in division C of Public Law 118–47 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting “\$35,000,000” for “\$24,000,000” and substituting “2024” for “2023”.

SEC. 1705. For fiscal year 2025, section 227 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2024 (division C of Public Law 118–47) shall have no force or effect.

(RESCISSION)

SEC. 1706. The following unobligated balances made available to the Department of Homeland Security pursuant to section 505 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2024 (division C of Public Law 118–47) are rescinded:

(1) \$550,000 from “Office of the Secretary and Executive Management—Operations and Support”.

(2) \$1,497,000 from “Management Directorate—Operations and Support”.

(3) \$1,309,000 from “Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness—Operations and Support”.

(4) \$102,000 from “Office of Inspector General—Operations and Support”.

(5) \$15,823,000 from “Transportation Security Administration—Operations and Support”.

(6) \$4,321,000 from “Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency—Operations and Support”.

(7) \$1,723,000 from “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Operations and Support”.

(8) \$2,514,000 from “U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services—Operations and Support”.

(9) \$685,000 from “Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers—Operations and Support”.

(10) \$1,051,000 from “Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office—Operations and Support”.

(RESCISSION)

SEC. 1707. Of the unobligated balances in the “Department of Homeland Security Non-recurring Expenses Fund” established in section 538 of division F of Public Law 117–103, \$133,000,000 are hereby rescinded.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 1708. (a) Of the total amount provided by paragraph (4) of section 1701 of this Act under the heading “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance”, \$115,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the unobligated balances from amounts made available in paragraph (2) under such heading in title V of division J of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58) and shall be merged with amounts provided under such heading by paragraph (4) of section 1701 of this Act.

(b) Amounts repurposed or transferred pursuant to this section that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget shall continue to be treated as an amount specified in section 103(b) of division A of Public Law 118–5.

SEC. 1709. (a) Sections 1309(a) and 1319 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4016(a) and 4026) shall be applied by substituting the date specified in section 1106 of this Act for “September 30, 2023”.

(b)(1) Subject to paragraph (2), this section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act.

(2) If this Act is enacted after March 14, 2025, this section shall be applied as if it were in effect on March 14, 2025.

TITLE VIII—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

SEC. 1801. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for the following accounts shall be as follows:

(1) \$1,294,766,000 for “Department of the Interior—Bureau of Land Management—Management of Lands and Resources”: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division E of Public Law 118–42 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$1,294,766,000” for “\$1,294,916,000” the second place it appears.

(2) \$1,475,353,000 for “Department of the Interior—United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Resource Management”.

(3) \$89,593,000 for “Department of the Interior—National Park Service—National Recreation and Preservation”.

(4) \$168,900,000 for “Department of the Interior—National Park Service—Historic Preservation Fund”.

(5) \$1,450,197,000 for “Department of the Interior—United States Geological Survey—Surveys, Investigations, and Research”.

(6) \$1,897,709,000 for “Department of the Interior—Bureau of Indian Affairs—Operation of Indian Programs”.

(7) \$756,073,000 for “Environmental Protection Agency—Science and Technology”: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division E of Public Law 118–42 shall be applied to the funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting “\$17,500,000” for “\$19,530,000”; and by substituting “\$0” for “\$2,030,000”.

(8) \$4,380,245,000 for “State and Tribal Assistance Grants”: *Provided*, That the amounts included under such heading in division E of Public Law 118–42 shall be applied to the funds appropriated by this division as follows: by substituting “\$0” for “\$787,652,267”; by substituting “\$0” for “\$631,659,905”; and by substituting “\$0” for “\$38,693,000”: *Provided further*, That the second proviso under the paragraph numbered (1) of such heading in division E of Public Law 118–42 shall not apply to the funds appropriated by this division.

(9) \$283,500,000 for “Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—State, Private, and Tribal Forestry”.

(10) \$151,000,000 for “Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Capital Improvement and Maintenance”.

SEC. 1802. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for the following accounts shall be as follows:

(1) \$2,894,424,000 for “Department of the Interior—National Park Service—Operation of the National Park System”.

(2) \$1,147,171,000 for “Department of the Interior—Department-Wide Programs—Wildland Fire Management”.

(3) \$3,195,028,000 for “Environmental Protection Agency—Environmental Programs and Management”.

(4) \$2,426,111,000 for “Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management”.

SEC. 1803. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for “Department of Health and Human Services—Indian Health Service—Indian Health Services” shall be \$38,709,000 for amounts in the first appropriation in the matter preceding the first proviso under such heading.

(b) In addition to amounts otherwise made available in section 1112, \$38,709,000 is appropriated for “Department of Health and Human Services—Indian Health Service—Indian Health Services”, which shall become available on October 1, 2025, and remain available through September 30, 2027.

SEC. 1804. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for “Department of Health and Human Services—Indian Health Service—Indian Health Facilities” shall be—

(1) \$3,920,000 for amounts in the first appropriation in the matter preceding the first proviso under such heading; and

(2) \$289,306,000 for Sanitation Facilities Construction and Health Care Facilities Construction:

Provided, That amounts included in the fourth proviso under such heading in division E of Public Law 118–42 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$0” for “\$17,023,000”.

(b) In addition to amounts otherwise made available in section 1112, \$3,920,000 is appropriated for “Department of Health and Human Services—Indian Health Service—Indian Health Facilities”, which shall become available on October 1, 2025, and remain available until expended.

SEC. 1805. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, there is appropriated \$1,650,000 for the “Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation—Salaries and Expenses” account, which shall be subject to the same terms and conditions as amounts otherwise made available to that account in fiscal year 2024 consistent with section 1105.

SEC. 1806. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for “Department of the Interior—Department-Wide Programs—Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund” shall be \$360,000,000 for additional new budget authority as specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(F) of the of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(b) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund” shall be \$2,390,000,000 for additional new budget authority as specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(F) of the of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 1807. Sections 456 and 457 of H.R. 8998 from the 118th Congress (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2025), as passed by the House of Representatives on July 24, 2024, are hereby enacted into law.

SEC. 1808. (a) Funds previously made available in the Further Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements Act, 2018 (subdivision 1 of division B of Public Law 115–123) for the “Department of the Interior—National Park Service—Historic Preservation Fund” that were available

for obligation through fiscal year 2019 are to remain available through fiscal year 2026 for the liquidation of valid obligations incurred in fiscal years 2018 and 2019: *Provided*, That amounts repurposed pursuant to this section that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 are designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(b) This section shall—

(1) take effect on the day of enactment of this Act; and

(2) be applied as if it were in effect on September 30, 2024.

SEC. 1809. Section 113 of division G of Public Law 113-76 shall be applied by substituting “2025” for “2024”.

TITLE IX—DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

SEC. 1901. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for “Department of Labor—Bureau of Labor Statistics—Salaries and Expenses” shall be applied by substituting “\$635,952,000” for “\$629,952,000”.

SEC. 1902. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund for administrative expenses of “Department of Labor—State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations” shall be \$3,928,084,000: *Provided*, That the amount included under such heading in division D of Public Law 118-47 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$3,147,635,000” for “\$3,141,635,000” and “\$388,000,000” for “\$382,000,000”: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available by section 1101 under such heading to carry out reemployment services and eligibility assessments under section 306 of the Social Security Act, \$271,000,000 is additional new budget authority specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(E) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(b) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Department of Health and Human Services—Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services—Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control Account” shall be \$941,000,000: *Provided*, That the amount included under such heading in division D of Public Law 118-47 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$699,058,000” for “\$675,058,000”, “\$108,735,000” for “\$107,735,000”, and “\$133,207,000” for “\$132,207,000”: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available by section 1101 under such heading, \$630,000,000 is additional new budget authority specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(C) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 for additional health care fraud and abuse control activities.

(c) Notwithstanding section 1101, the level for “Social Security Administration—Limitation on Administrative Expenses” shall be \$14,127,978,000: *Provided*, That the amount included under such heading in division D of Public Law 118-47 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$1,903,000,000” for “\$1,851,000,000”: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available by section 1101 under such heading, \$1,630,000,000 is additional new budget authority specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(B) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(RESCISSION)

SEC. 1903. Of the funds made available under the heading “Department of Labor—Employment and Training Administration—Training and Employment Services” in divi-

sion D of Public Law 118-47, \$75,000,000 are hereby permanently rescinded from the amount specified in paragraph (2)(A) under such heading for the period October 1, 2024 through September 30, 2025.

SEC. 1904. Notwithstanding section 1104 of this Act, during the period covered by this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services may collect registration fees from members of the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network (in this section referred to as “OPTN”), authorized under section 372 of the Public Health Service Act, for each transplant candidate such members place on the list described in subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) of such section, including directly or through awards made under subsection (b)(1)(A) of such section: *Provided*, That such fees may be credited to the “Department of Health and Human Services—Health Resources and Services Administration—Health Systems” account, to remain available until expended, to support the operation of the OPTN: *Provided further*, That the Secretary may distribute fees collected pursuant to this subsection among the awardee or awardees described in such subsection (b)(1)(A) as the Secretary deems appropriate.

SEC. 1905. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for “Department of Health and Human Services—National Institutes of Health—NIH Innovation Account, CURES Act” shall be applied by substituting “\$127,000,000” for “\$407,000,000”.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 1906. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall transfer funds appropriated for fiscal year 2025 under section 4002 of Public Law 111-148 (42 U.S.C. 300u-11) to the accounts specified, in the amounts specified, and for the activities specified in subsection (a) of section 222 of division D of Public Law 118-47: *Provided*, That subsections (b) and (c) of such section 222 shall apply to amounts transferred under this section.

SEC. 1907. Section 223 of division D of Public Law 118-47 is amended by striking “2026” and inserting “2027”.

SEC. 1908. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for the following accounts shall be applied as follows:

(1) Under the heading “Department of Labor—Employment and Training Administration—Training and Employment Services”, by substituting “\$3,898,587,000” for “\$4,006,421,000”, by substituting “\$969,255,000” for “\$1,077,089,000”, and by substituting “\$0” for “\$107,834,000”.

(2) Under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services—Health Resources and Services Administration—HRSA-Wide Activities and Program Support”, by substituting “\$219,588,000” for “\$1,110,376,000” and by substituting “\$0” for “\$890,788,000”.

(3) Under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services—Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration—Health Surveillance and Program Support”, by substituting “\$138,155,000” for “\$210,245,000” and by substituting “\$0” for “\$72,090,000”.

(4) Under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Children and Families—Children and Families Services Programs”, by substituting “\$14,789,089,000” for “\$14,829,100,000” and by substituting “\$0” for “\$40,011,000”.

(5) Under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Community Living—Aging and Disability Services Programs”, by substituting “\$2,435,832,000” for “\$2,465,100,000” and by substituting “\$0” for “\$29,268,000”.

(6) Under the heading “Department of Education—Higher Education”, by substituting “\$3,080,952,000” for “\$3,283,296,000” and by substituting “\$0” for “\$202,344,000”.

SEC. 1909. Section 306 of division D of Public Law 118-47 is amended by striking “2024” and inserting “2026”.

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

SEC. 1910. Notwithstanding section 1101, the amount under the heading “Corporation for National and Community Service—Payment to the National Service Trust” in division D of Public Law 118-47 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$235,000,000” for “\$243,000,000”.

SEC. 1911. Notwithstanding section 1101, the amount included in the third paragraph under the heading “Social Security Administration—Limitation on Administrative Expenses” in division D of Public Law 118-47 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this division by substituting “\$170,000,000” for “\$150,000,000” each place it appears.

SEC. 1912. Activities authorized by part A of title IV (other than under section 403(c) or 418) and section 1108(b) of the Social Security Act shall continue through the date specified in section 1106 of this Act, in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2024, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose.

TITLE X—LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SEC. 11001. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for each of the following Senate accounts shall be as follows:

(1) “Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Inquiries and Investigations”, \$189,200,000.

(2) “Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Senators’ Official Personnel and Office Expense Account”, \$607,400,000.

SEC. 11002. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for each of the following House of Representatives accounts shall be as follows:

(1) “Salaries and Expenses”, \$1,878,346,000.

(2) “Members’ Representational Allowances”, \$850,000,000.

(3) “Salaries, Officers and Employees”, \$320,227,000, and the level under that heading for the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, \$34,141,000.

(4) “House of Representatives Modernization Initiatives Account”, \$2,000,000.

SEC. 11003. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for each of the following Joint Items accounts shall be as follows:

(1) “Office of the Attending Physician”, \$4,292,000.

(2) “Capitol Police—Salaries”, \$603,627,000: *Provided*, That of the amounts appropriated, \$15,000,000 shall be available solely for tuition reimbursement and recruitment and retention focused salary related items.

(3) “Architect of the Capitol—Capitol Building”, \$48,688,000, of which \$6,599,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029, and of which \$10,000,000 shall remain available until expended.

(4) “Architect of the Capitol—Capitol Grounds”, \$21,600,000, of which \$7,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029.

(5) “Architect of the Capitol—House Office Buildings”, \$146,174,000, of which \$61,610,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029, and of which \$10,500,000 shall remain available until expended.

(6) “Architect of the Capitol—Capitol Power Plant”, \$123,850,000, of which \$11,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029.

(7) “Architect of the Capitol—Library Buildings and Grounds”, \$64,978,000, of which \$27,800,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2029, and the matter following “September 20, 2028” shall not apply.

TITLE XI—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES

SEC. 11101. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for the following accounts shall be applied as follows:

- (1) \$2,236,357,000 for “Department of Defense—Military Construction, Army”.
- (2) \$4,159,399,000 for “Department of Defense—Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps”.
- (3) \$3,347,126,000 for “Department of Defense—Military Construction, Air Force”.
- (4) \$3,881,383,000 for “Department of Defense—Military Construction, Defense-Wide”.
- (5) \$398,489,000 for “Department of Defense—Military Construction, Army National Guard”.
- (6) \$290,492,000 for “Department of Defense—Military Construction, Air National Guard”.
- (7) \$295,032,000 for “Department of Defense—Military Construction, Army Reserve”.
- (8) \$29,829,000 for “Department of Defense—Military Construction, Navy Reserve”.
- (9) \$74,663,000 for “Department of Defense—Military Construction, Air Force Reserve”.

SEC. 11102. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for the following accounts shall be applied as follows:

- (1) \$276,647,000 for “Department of Defense—Family Housing Construction—Army”.
- (2) \$245,742,000 for “Department of Defense—Family Housing Construction—Navy and Marine Corps”.
- (3) \$221,549,000 for “Department of Defense—Family Housing Construction—Air Force”.
- (4) \$8,195,000 for “Department of Defense—Family Housing Improvement Fund”.
- (5) \$497,000 for “Department of Defense—Military Unaccompanied Housing Improvement Fund”.

SEC. 11103. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for the following accounts shall be applied as follows:

- (1) \$485,611,000 for “Department of Defense—Family Housing Operation and Maintenance—Army”.
- (2) \$387,217,000 for “Department of Defense—Family Housing Operation and Maintenance—Navy and Marine Corps”.
- (3) \$336,250,000 for “Department of Defense—Family Housing Operation and Maintenance—Air Force”.
- (4) \$52,156,000 for “Department of Defense—Family Housing Operation and Maintenance—Defense-Wide”.

SEC. 11104. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, section 126 of division A of Public Law 118-42 shall be applied by substituting “fiscal year 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020” for “fiscal year 2017, 2018, and 2019”.

SEC. 11105. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, sections 124, 128 through 137, 259, and 260 of division A of Public Law 118-42 shall not apply for fiscal year 2025.

SEC. 11106. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, section 123 of division A of Public Law 118-42 and the provisions carrying the same restriction in prior Acts making appropriations to the Department of Defense for military construction shall not apply to unobligated balances from prior year appropriations made available under the heading “Department of Defense—Military Construction, Army” and such balances may be obligated for an access road project at Arlington National Cemetery.

SEC. 11107. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, for expenses necessary to support efforts to complete the renovation of the Sheridan Building at the Armed Forces Retirement Home—Washington, District of Co-

lumbia, \$31,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be paid from the general fund of the Treasury to the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund.

SEC. 11108. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the following provisions included in title I of division A of Public Law 118-42 shall not apply to funds made available by this Act: the first and last provisos under the heading “Military Construction, Army”; the first and last provisos under the heading “Military Construction, Navy and Marine Corps”; the first and last provisos under the heading “Military Construction, Air Force”; the second and third provisos under the heading “Military Construction, Defense-Wide”; the first and second provisos under the heading “Military Construction, Army National Guard”; the first and second provisos under the heading “Military Construction, Air National Guard”; the first and second provisos under the heading “Military Construction, Army Reserve”; the first proviso under the heading “Military Construction, Navy Reserve”; and the first and second provisos under the heading “Military Construction, Air Force Reserve”.

SEC. 11109. Notwithstanding section 1112, the levels for each of the following accounts for fiscal year 2026 shall be as follows:

- (1) \$75,039,000,000 for “Department of Veterans Affairs—Medical Services”, which shall become available on October 1, 2025, and of which \$2,000,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027.
- (2) \$34,000,000,000 for “Department of Veterans Affairs—Medical Community Care”, which shall become available on October 1, 2025, and of which \$2,000,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027.
- (3) \$12,700,000,000 for “Department of Veterans Affairs—Medical Support and Compliance”, which shall become available on October 1, 2025, and of which \$350,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027.
- (4) \$9,700,000,000 for “Department of Veterans Affairs—Medical Facilities”, which shall become available on October 1, 2025, and of which \$500,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027.
- (5) \$227,240,071,000 for “Department of Veterans Affairs—Veterans Benefits Administration—Compensation and Pensions”, which shall become available on October 1, 2025, to remain available until expended.
- (6) \$20,372,030,000 for “Department of Veterans Affairs—Veterans Benefits Administration—Readjustment Benefits”, which shall become available on October 1, 2025, to remain available until expended.
- (7) \$131,518,000 for “Department of Veterans Affairs—Veterans Benefits Administration—Veterans Insurance and Indemnities”, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 11110. In addition to amounts provided in this or other Acts, an additional amount is appropriated to the following accounts in the amounts specified:

- (1) \$30,242,064,000 for “Department of Veterans Affairs—Veterans Benefits Administration—Compensation and Pensions”, to remain available until expended.
- (2) \$4,864,566,000 for “Department of Veterans Affairs—Veterans Benefits Administration—Readjustment Benefits”, to remain available until expended.
- (3) \$6,000,000,000 for “Department of Veterans Affairs—Cost of War Toxic Exposure Fund”, to remain available until expended.

TITLE XII—DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS

SEC. 11201. Notwithstanding section 1101, the fifth and sixth provisos under the heading “Millennium Challenge Corporation” in title III of division F of Public Law 118-47 shall be applied by substituting “December

31, 2025” for “December 31, 2024” each place it appears.

SEC. 11202. Notwithstanding section 1101, the matter under the heading “Office of Inspector General” in title I of division F of Public Law 118-47 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by inserting “up to” before “\$24,835,000”.

SEC. 11203. Notwithstanding section 1101, the amounts included under the heading “International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico—Construction” in title I of division F of Public Law 118-47 shall be applied by substituting “\$78,000,000” for “\$156,050,000” and “\$15,000,000” for “\$5,000,000” in the first proviso.

SEC. 11204. Notwithstanding section 1101, the levels for the following accounts in division F of Public Law 118-47 shall be as follows: “Other Commissions—Commission on Reform and Modernization of the Department of State”, \$0; “International Organizations—Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities”, \$1,234,144,000; “Department of the Treasury—Debt Restructuring”, \$10,000,000; and “International Financial Institutions—Contribution to the Asian Development Fund”, \$43,610,000.

SEC. 11205. Notwithstanding section 1101, the following provisions in title VII of division F of Public Law 118-47 shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act—

- (1) section 7004(e);
- (2) section 7034(r); and
- (3) section 7045(l)(2).

SEC. 11206. Notwithstanding section 1101, the following provisions in title VII of division F of Public Law 118-47 shall be applied to funds appropriated by this Act by substituting—

- (1) in section 7041(d), “\$450,300,000” for “\$725,300,000”;
- (2) in section 7045(g)(2), “January 1, 2026” for “January 1, 2025”;
- (3) in section 7053, “September 30, 2024” for “September 30, 2023”; and
- (4) in section 7068(b), “2020 through 2025” for “2020 through 2024”: *Provided*, That amounts provided pursuant to this paragraph are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

SEC. 11207. Notwithstanding section 1101, section 7075 in title VII of division F of Public Law 118-47 shall be applied by substituting—

- (1) in subsection (c), “\$65,000,000” for “\$50,000,000”;
- (2) in subsection (e), “\$375,000,000” for “\$902,340,000”; and
- (3) in lieu of subsection (f), the following new subsection:

“(f) DEBT RESTRUCTURING.—Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available under the heading ‘Debt Restructuring’ from prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs, \$111,000,000 are rescinded.”

SEC. 11208. (a) The Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101-167) is amended—

- (1) in section 599D (8 U.S.C. 1157 note)—
 - (A) in subsection (b)(3), by striking “and 2024” and inserting “2024, and 2025”; and
 - (B) in subsection (e), by striking “2024” each place it appears and inserting “2025”; and
- (2) in section 599E(b)(2) (8 U.S.C. 1255 note), by striking “2024” and inserting “2025”.

(b) The heading of subparagraph (F) of section 602(b)(3) of the Afghan Allies Protection

Act of 2009 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended by striking “2024” and inserting “2025”.

(c) Chapter 5 of title I of the Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2003 (Public Law 108-11; 117 Stat. 576) is amended under the heading “Loan Guarantees to Israel”—

(1) in the matter preceding the first proviso, by striking “September 30, 2029” and inserting “September 30, 2030”; and

(2) in the second proviso, by striking “September 30, 2029” and inserting “September 30, 2030”.

(d) Section 514(b)(2)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)(2)(A)) is amended by striking “2023” and all that follows through the end of the sentence and inserting “2023 through 2027”.

TITLE XIII—TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

SEC. 11301. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for the following accounts shall be as follows:

(1) \$20,926,000 for “Department of Transportation—Office of the Secretary—Transportation Planning, Research, and Development”.

(2) \$3,176,250,000 for “Department of Transportation—Federal Aviation Administration—Facilities and Equipment”.

(3) \$50,000,000 for “Department of Transportation—Federal Aviation Administration—Airport Improvement Program”.

(4) \$340,500,000 for “Department of Transportation—Federal Highway Administration—Highway Infrastructure Programs”.

(5) \$100,000,000 for “Department of Transportation—Federal Railroad Administration—Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements”.

(6) \$45,568,868 for “Department of Transportation—Federal Transit Administration—Transit Infrastructure Grants”.

(7) \$50,000,000 for “Department of Transportation—Maritime Administration—Port Infrastructure Development Program”.

(8) \$3,430,000,000 for “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development—Community Development Fund”.

SEC. 11302. (a) Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for limitations on obligation and liquidation of contract authority shall be available in the following accounts equal to the level of contract authority subject to such limitation appropriated out of the Highway Trust Fund in sections 11102, 11104, 11106, 23001, 24101, 24201, and 30017 of Public Law 117-58 for fiscal year 2025:

(1) “Department of Transportation—Federal Highway Administration—Limitation on Administrative Expenses—(Highway Trust Fund)”.

(2) “Department of Transportation—Federal Highway Administration—Federal-Aid Highways—(Limitation on Obligations)—(Highway Trust Fund)—(Liquidation of Contract Authorization)—(Highway Trust Fund)”.

(3) “Department of Transportation—Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration—Motor Carrier Safety Operations and Programs—(Liquidation of Contract Authorization)—(Limitation on Obligations)—(Highway Trust Fund)”.

(4) “Department of Transportation—Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration—Motor Carrier Safety Grants—(Liquidation of Contract Authorization)—(Limitation on Obligations)—(Highway Trust Fund)”.

(5) “Department of Transportation—National Highway Traffic Safety Administration—Operations and Research—(Liquidation of Contract Authorization)—(Limitation on Obligations)—(Highway Trust Fund)”.

(6) “Department of Transportation—National Highway Traffic Safety Administra-

tion—Highway Traffic Safety Grants—(Liquidation of Contract Authorization)—(Limitation on Obligations)—(Highway Trust Fund)”.

(7) “Department of Transportation—Federal Transit Administration—Transit Formula Grants—(Liquidation of Contract Authorization)—(Limitation on Obligations)—(Highway Trust Fund)”.

(b) Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for limitations on obligation and liquidation of contract authority shall be available for “Department of Transportation—Federal Aviation Administration—Grants-in-Aid for Airports—(Liquidation of Contract Authorization)—(Limitation on Obligations)—(Airport and Airway Trust Fund)—(Including Transfer of Funds)” in amounts equal to the level of contract authority subject to such limitation in section 101(a) of Public Law 118-63.

SEC. 11303. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the level for the following accounts shall be as follows:

(1) \$450,000,000 for “Department of Transportation—Office of the Secretary—Payments to Air Carriers—(Airport and Airway Trust Fund)”.

(2) \$13,482,783,000 for “Department of Transportation—Federal Aviation Administration—Operations—(Airport and Airway Trust Fund)”, of which not less than \$1,832,078,000 shall be for aviation safety activities and not less than \$10,105,678,000 shall be for air traffic organization activities.

(3) \$45,150,000 for the fourth number under the heading “Department of Transportation—Federal Aviation Administration—Facilities and Equipment—(Airport and Airway Trust Fund)”.

(4) \$32,041,000,000 for “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Public and Indian Housing—Tenant-Based Rental Assistance” and \$32,145,124,000 is the amount available under paragraph (1): *Provided*, That the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may use amounts made available in the second, third, sixth, and seventh paragraphs under this heading in division F of Public Law 118-42 to support the purposes described in subparagraph (1)(D) and subparagraph (4)(B) of such heading.

(5) \$16,490,000,000 for “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Housing Programs—Project-Based Rental Assistance”.

(6) \$931,400,000 for “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Housing Programs—Housing for the Elderly”.

(7) \$256,700,000 for “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Housing Programs—Housing for Persons with Disabilities”.

(8) \$145,000,000 for “National Transportation Safety Board—Salaries and Expenses”.

SEC. 11304. Notwithstanding section 1101 of this Act, the following provisions shall not apply:

(1) Paragraph (3) under the heading “Department of Transportation—Federal Aviation Administration—Grants-in-Aid for Airports”.

(2) The proviso under the heading “Department of Transportation—Maritime Administration—Maritime Security Program”.

(3) The provisos under the heading “Department of Transportation—Maritime Administration—Tanker Security Program”.

(4) The proviso under the heading “Department of Transportation—Maritime Administration—Ship Disposal”.

SEC. 11305. Notwithstanding section 1101, under the heading “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development—Homeless Assistance Grants”, the Secretary may repurpose funds made available under paragraph (5) to provide additional amounts for the continuum

of care program under paragraph (2) of such heading.

This division may be cited as the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025”.

DIVISION B—HEALTH

TITLE I—PUBLIC HEALTH EXTENDERS

SEC. 2101. EXTENSION FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS, AND TEACHING HEALTH CENTERS THAT OPERATE GME PROGRAMS.

(a) EXTENSION FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS.—Section 10503(b)(1) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 254b-2(b)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (H), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (I), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following: “(J) \$2,135,835,616 for the period beginning on April 1, 2025, and ending on September 30, 2025; and”.

(b) EXTENSION FOR THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS.—Section 10503(b)(2) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 254b-2(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (I), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (J), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following: “(K) \$172,972,603 for the period beginning on April 1, 2025, and ending on September 30, 2025.”.

(c) TEACHING HEALTH CENTERS THAT OPERATE GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.—Section 340H(g)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256h(g)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (D), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (E), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following: “(F) \$87,739,726 for the period beginning on April 1, 2025, and ending on September 30, 2025.”.

(d) APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the amendments made by this section shall be subject to the requirements contained in Public Law 117-328 for funds for programs authorized under sections 330 through 340 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254b et seq.).

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 3014(h)(4) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “and section 3101(d) of the Health Extensions and Other Matters Act, 2025” and inserting “section 3101(d) of the Health Extensions and Other Matters Act, 2025, and section 2101(d) of division B of the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025”.

SEC. 2102. EXTENSION OF SPECIAL DIABETES PROGRAMS.

(a) EXTENSION OF SPECIAL DIABETES PROGRAMS FOR TYPE I DIABETES.—Section 330B(b)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c-2(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (F), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following: “(G) \$79,832,215 for the period beginning on April 1, 2025, and ending on September 30, 2025, to remain available until expended.”.

(b) EXTENDING FUNDING FOR SPECIAL DIABETES PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS.—Section 330C(c)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c-3(c)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (F), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(G) \$79,832,215 for the period beginning on April 1, 2025, and ending on September 30, 2025, to remain available until expended.”.

SEC. 2103. NATIONAL HEALTH SECURITY EXTENSIONS.

(a) Section 319(e)(8) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d(e)(8)) is amended by striking “March 31, 2025” and inserting “September 30, 2025”.

(b) Section 319L(e)(1)(D) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-7e(e)(1)(D)) is amended by striking “March 31, 2025” and inserting “September 30, 2025”.

(c) Section 319L-1(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d-7f(b)) is amended by striking “March 31, 2025” and inserting “September 30, 2025”.

(d)(1) Section 2811A(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh-10b(g)) is amended by striking “March 31, 2025” and inserting “September 30, 2025”.

(2) Section 2811B(g)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh-10c(g)(1)) is amended by striking “March 31, 2025” and inserting “September 30, 2025”.

(3) Section 2811C(g)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh-10d(g)(1)) is amended by striking “March 31, 2025” and inserting “September 30, 2025”.

(e) Section 2812(c)(4)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh-11(c)(4)(B)) is amended by striking “March 31, 2025” and inserting “September 30, 2025”.

TITLE II—MEDICARE

SEC. 2201. EXTENSION OF INCREASED INPATIENT HOSPITAL PAYMENT ADJUSTMENT FOR CERTAIN LOW-VOLUME HOSPITALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1886(d)(12) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(d)(12)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking “during the portion of fiscal year 2025 beginning on April 1, 2025, and ending on September 30, 2025, and”;

(2) in subparagraph (C)(i)—

(A) in the matter preceding subclause (I)—

(i) by striking “or portion of a fiscal year”;

(ii) by striking “2024 and the portion of fiscal year 2025 beginning on October 1, 2024, and ending on March 31, 2025” and inserting “2025”;

(B) in subclause (III), by striking “2024 and the portion of fiscal year 2025 beginning on October 1, 2024, and ending on March 31, 2025” and inserting “2025”;

(C) in subclause (IV), by striking “the portion of fiscal year 2025 beginning on April 1, 2025, and ending on September 30, 2025, and”;

(3) in subparagraph (D)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “2024 or during the portion of fiscal year 2025 beginning on October 1, 2024, and ending on March 31, 2025” and inserting “2025”; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking “2024 and the portion of fiscal year 2025 beginning on October 1, 2024, and ending on March 31, 2025” and inserting “2025”.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Health and Human Services may implement the amendments made by this section by program instruction or otherwise.

SEC. 2202. EXTENSION OF THE MEDICARE-DEPENDENT HOSPITAL (MDH) PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1886(d)(5)(G) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(d)(5)(G)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking “April 1, 2025” and inserting “October 1, 2025”; and

(2) in clause (ii)(II), by striking “April 1, 2025” and inserting “October 1, 2025”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1886(b)(3)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(b)(3)(D)) is amended—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “April 1, 2025” and inserting “October 1, 2025”; and

(B) in clause (iv), by striking “2024 and the portion of fiscal year 2025 beginning on October 1, 2024, and ending on March 31, 2025” and inserting “2025”.

(2) PERMITTING HOSPITALS TO DECLINE RECLASSIFICATION.—Section 13501(e)(2) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 1395ww note) is amended by striking “2024, or the portion of fiscal year 2025 beginning on October 1, 2024, and ending on March 31, 2025” and inserting “2025”.

SEC. 2203. EXTENSION OF ADD-ON PAYMENTS FOR AMBULANCE SERVICES.

Section 1834(l) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(l)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (12)(A), by striking “April 1, 2025” and inserting “October 1, 2025”; and

(2) in paragraph (13), by striking “April 1, 2025” each place it appears and inserting “October 1, 2025” in each such place.

SEC. 2204. EXTENSION OF FUNDING FOR QUALITY MEASURE ENDORSEMENT, INPUT, AND SELECTION.

Section 1890(d)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395aaa(d)(2)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by striking “\$11,030,000” and inserting “\$14,030,000”; and

(B) by striking “March 31, 2025” and inserting “September 30, 2025”; and

(2) in the third sentence, by striking “March 31, 2025” and inserting “September 30, 2025”.

SEC. 2205. EXTENSION OF FUNDING OUTREACH AND ASSISTANCE FOR LOW-INCOME PROGRAMS.

(a) STATE HEALTH INSURANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—Subsection (a)(1)(B)(xiv) of section 119 of the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008 (42 U.S.C. 1395b-3 note) is amended by striking “March 31, 2025, \$22,500,000” and inserting “September 30, 2025, \$30,000,000”.

(b) AREA AGENCIES ON AGING.—Subsection (b)(1)(B)(xiv) of such section 119 is amended by striking “March 31, 2025, \$22,500,000” and inserting “September 30, 2025, \$30,000,000”.

(c) AGING AND DISABILITY RESOURCE CENTERS.—Subsection (c)(1)(B)(xiv) of such section 119 is amended by striking “March 31, 2025, \$8,500,000” and inserting “September 30, 2025, \$10,000,000”.

(d) COORDINATION OF EFFORTS TO INFORM OLDER AMERICANS ABOUT BENEFITS AVAILABLE UNDER FEDERAL AND STATE PROGRAMS.—Subsection (d)(2)(xiv) of such section 119 is amended by striking “March 31, 2025, \$22,500,000” and inserting “September 30, 2025, \$30,000,000”.

SEC. 2206. EXTENSION OF THE WORK GEOGRAPHIC INDEX FLOOR.

Section 1848(e)(1)(E) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w-4(e)(1)(E)) is amended by striking “April 1, 2025” and inserting “October 1, 2025”.

SEC. 2207. EXTENSION OF CERTAIN TELEHEALTH FLEXIBILITIES.

(a) REMOVING GEOGRAPHIC REQUIREMENTS AND EXPANDING ORIGINATING SITES FOR TELEHEALTH SERVICES.—Section 1834(m) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(m)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(B)(iii), by striking “ending March 31, 2025” and inserting “ending September 30, 2025”; and

(2) in paragraph (4)(C)(iii), by striking “ending on March 31, 2025” and inserting “ending on September 30, 2025”.

(b) EXPANDING PRACTITIONERS ELIGIBLE TO FURNISH TELEHEALTH SERVICES.—Section

1834(m)(4)(E) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(m)(4)(E)) is amended by striking “ending on March 31, 2025” and inserting “ending on September 30, 2025”.

(c) EXTENDING TELEHEALTH SERVICES FOR FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTERS AND RURAL HEALTH CLINICS.—Section 1834(m)(8)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(m)(8)(A)) is amended by striking “ending on March 31, 2025” and inserting “ending on September 30, 2025”.

(d) DELAYING THE IN-PERSON REQUIREMENTS UNDER MEDICARE FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FURNISHED THROUGH TELEHEALTH AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY.—

(1) DELAY IN REQUIREMENTS FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FURNISHED THROUGH TELEHEALTH.—Section 1834(m)(7)(B)(i) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(m)(7)(B)(i)) is amended, in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “on or after April 1, 2025” and inserting “on or after October 1, 2025”.

(2) MENTAL HEALTH VISITS FURNISHED BY RURAL HEALTH CLINICS.—Section 1834(y)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(y)(2)) is amended by striking “April 1, 2025” and inserting “October 1, 2025”.

(3) MENTAL HEALTH VISITS FURNISHED BY FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTERS.—Section 1834(o)(4)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(o)(4)(B)) is amended by striking “April 1, 2025” and inserting “October 1, 2025”.

(e) ALLOWING FOR THE FURNISHING OF AUDIO-ONLY TELEHEALTH SERVICES.—Section 1834(m)(9) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(m)(9)) is amended by striking “ending on March 31, 2025” and inserting “ending on September 30, 2025”.

(f) EXTENDING USE OF TELEHEALTH TO CONDUCT FACE-TO-FACE ENCOUNTER PRIOR TO RECERTIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR HOSPICE CARE.—Section 1814(a)(7)(D)(i)(II) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395f(a)(7)(D)(i)(II)) is amended by striking “ending on March 31, 2025” and inserting “ending on September 30, 2025”.

(g) PROGRAM INSTRUCTION AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services may implement the amendments made by this section through program instruction or otherwise.

SEC. 2208. EXTENDING ACUTE HOSPITAL CARE AT HOME WAIVER AUTHORITIES.

Section 1866G(a)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395cc-7(a)(1)) is amended by striking “March 31, 2025” and inserting “September 30, 2025”.

SEC. 2209. EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY INCLUSION OF AUTHORIZED ORAL ANTIVIRAL DRUGS AS COVERED PART D DRUGS.

Section 1860D-2(e)(1)(C) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w-102(e)(1)(C)) is amended by striking “March 31, 2025” and inserting “September 30, 2025”.

SEC. 2210. MEDICARE IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Section 1898(b)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395iii(b)(1)) is amended by striking “\$1,251,000,000” and inserting “\$1,804,000,000”.

SEC. 2211. MEDICARE SEQUESTRATION.

Section 251A(6)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901a(6)(D)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking “8 months” and inserting “10 months”; and

(2) in clause (ii), by striking “4 months” and inserting “2 months”.

TITLE III—HUMAN SERVICES

SEC. 2301. SEXUAL RISK AVOIDANCE EDUCATION EXTENSION.

Section 510 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 710) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) by striking “the period beginning on October 1, 2024, and ending on March 31, 2025” and inserting “fiscal year 2025”; and

(B) by striking “or 2025”; and

(2) in subsection (f)(1), by striking “the period beginning on October 1, 2024, and ending on March 31, 2025, an amount equal to the pro rata portion of the amount appropriated for the corresponding period” and inserting “for fiscal year 2025, an amount equal to the amount appropriated for”.

SEC. 2302. PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY EDUCATION EXTENSION.

Section 513 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 713) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “the period beginning on October 1, 2024, and ending on March 31, 2025” and inserting “fiscal year 2025”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking “the period beginning on October 1, 2024, and ending on March 31, 2025” and inserting “fiscal year 2025”; and

(2) in subsection (f), by striking “the period beginning on October 1, 2024, and ending on March 31, 2025, an amount equal to the pro rata portion of the amount appropriated for the corresponding period” and inserting “fiscal year 2025, an amount equal to the amount appropriated for fiscal year 2024”.

SEC. 2303. EXTENSION OF FUNDING FOR FAMILY-TO-FAMILY HEALTH INFORMATION CENTERS.

Section 501(c)(1)(A)(viii) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 701(c)(1)(A)(viii)) is amended by striking “\$3,000,000 for the portion of fiscal year 2025 before April 1, 2025.” and inserting “\$6,000,000 for fiscal year 2025”.

TITLE IV—MEDICAID

SEC. 2401. DELAYING MEDICAID DSH REDUCTIONS.

Section 1923(f)(7)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r-4(f)(7)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i)—

(A) in the matter preceding subclause (I)—
(i) by striking “For the period beginning April 1, 2025, and ending September 30, 2025, and for” and inserting “For”; and

(ii) by striking “through 2027” and inserting “through 2028”;

(B) in subclause (I), by striking “or period”; and

(C) in subclause (II), by striking “or period”; and

(2) in clause (ii)—

(A) by striking “for the period beginning April 1, 2025, and ending September 30, 2025, and”; and

(B) by striking “through 2027” and inserting “through 2028”.

DIVISION C—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 3101. COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION WHISTLEBLOWER PROGRAM.

Section 1(b) of Public Law 117-25 (135 Stat. 297; 136 Stat. 2133; 136 Stat. 5984) is amended in each of paragraphs (3) and (4) by striking “March 14, 2025” and inserting “September 30, 2025”.

SEC. 3102. PROTECTION OF CERTAIN FACILITIES AND ASSETS FROM UNMANNED AIRCRAFT.

Section 210G(i) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124n(i)) is amended by striking “March 14, 2025” and inserting “September 30, 2025”.

SEC. 3103. ADDITIONAL SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

Section 3014 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “March 14, 2025” and inserting “September 30, 2025”.

SEC. 3104. NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY PROTECTION SYSTEM AUTHORIZATION.

Section 227(a) of the Federal Cybersecurity Enhancement Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1525(a)) is amended by striking “March 14, 2025” and inserting “September 30, 2025”.

SEC. 3105. EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY ORDER FOR FENTANYL-RELATED SUBSTANCES.

Effective as if included in the enactment of the Temporary Reauthorization and Study of the Emergency Scheduling of Fentanyl Analogues Act (Public Law 116-114), section 2 of such Act is amended by striking “March 31, 2025” and inserting “September 30, 2025”.

SEC. 3106. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

(a) **STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.**—The budgetary effects of divisions B and C shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(b) **SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.**—The budgetary effects of divisions B and C shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

(c) **CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.**—Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105-217 and section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the budgetary effects of divisions B and C shall not be estimated—

(1) for purposes of section 251 of such Act;

(2) for purposes of an allocation to the Committee on Appropriations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

(3) for purposes of paragraph (4)(C) of section 3 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 as being included in an appropriation Act.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees.

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

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1968, the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act 2025.

Today’s bill comes about at a critical time for this institution and this Nation. As Members are well aware, government funding all runs out at midnight on Friday. That means that Members are faced with a stark but clear choice: Will they vote in favor of this bill and thereby keep the government open and operating, or will they vote “no” thereby affirmatively choosing to shut down the government? This choice is the choice we face today.

We are now nearly 5½ months into the fiscal year 2025. Congress has previously passed two short-term con-

tinuing resolutions, both of which extended government funding and kept the status quo in place, ensuring the government can remain open.

Today’s bill is really no different than the CR passed in December. Other than the most essential and critical anomalies, it simply maintains current conditions through the end of the fiscal year.

For those that supported the CR in December, you should have no qualms about voting the same way on today’s bill. There are no policy differences, no poison pills, and no reason to vote against keeping the government open and operating.

A yearlong CR is not how I hoped the FY 2025 appropriations process would end. The Appropriations Committee and the House did their work. Indeed, the committee reported out all 12 appropriations bills by midsummer and the House passed five of those bills covering over 70 percent of discretionary spending across the floor by the end of July.

Sadly, despite our best efforts, we were unable to come to a final agreement on the full-year appropriations bills. Although we were very close on a final dollar figure, my colleagues in the minority made additional demands that would restrict the legitimate authority of the executive and the appropriations process. These are restrictions that the minority would never accept for a Democratic President, nor are they provisions that President Trump would or should sign into law.

It is deeply unfortunate and disappointing that the minority chose to make these unreasonable demands. Republicans never left the negotiating table and indeed worked diligently with Democrats to reach a bicameral, bipartisan deal.

Sadly, the minority allowed their opposition to the President to cloud their judgment, giving in to a political temper tantrum rather than voting to keep the government open.

That truly is the choice before us, Mr. Speaker. Today’s bill is a simple, straightforward continuing resolution, funding the government and keeping it open through September 30. It maintains the status quo, providing flat funding for the government, and including only legitimate anomalies.

Importantly, this bill does not contain a single poison pill policy rider. It is a clean CR, fully funding our government. This includes our military and defense needs, and indeed we have accomplished this while also fully funding the Department of Defense, including the largest pay raise for junior enlisted personnel in over 40 years.

We are also maintaining funding for other critical functions of government, including border defense, roads, parks, childcare, water infrastructure projects, biomedical research, job training, and countless others.

I know Members have heard some fear-mongering about Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid. This bill

makes no changes to any of these programs, leaving them intact, as is, and with the funding they need to operate through the end of the fiscal year.

Let me say that again. There are no changes to Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid, period.

Mr. Speaker, the outcome of the fiscal year 2025 appropriations process is not what I wanted, but at the end of the day, it is significantly better than the alternative: a government shutdown.

The choice is clear: Either Members will vote for this bill and for keeping the government open, or they will vote to shut the government down. I know which option my constituents expect, and I know which I will choose.

I urge all my colleagues to do the same and vote for this bill. I urge all my colleagues to vote to keep the government open and operating.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this 1-year continuing resolution. It is not a simple stopgap that keeps the lights on and the doors open. This is Republican leadership handing over the keys of the government and a blank check to Elon Musk and to President Trump.

As the White House has said, this bill creates more flexibility for this administration to continue to undermine the Constitution and the countless spending laws by stealing promised investments from American families, children, and businesses, unlawfully dismantling agencies, arbitrarily firing civil servants, and canceling union contracts.

Read the Constitution, Article I, Section 9, Clause 7: The power of the purse resides with the Congress and not with the executive. In fact, the President has no legitimate authority to meddle in the appropriations process.

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Mr. Speaker, our colleagues across the aisle have gone to their districts and witnessed rage from their constituents at these actions. They have been advised by their political consultants not to do townhalls altogether. Why bother listening to the American people?

It was President Lincoln who said public sentiment is everything, and without it, you can do nothing. They do not have public sentiment.

Now, what should we do? The answer should not be cutting nondefense programs by \$15 billion and defense by \$3 billion, as compared to the Fiscal Responsibility Act agreement for 2025.

They are in violation of the Fiscal Responsibility Act. There was an agreement with Senator SCHUMER and Speaker JOHNSON. We all voted for it here. This is a violation that cuts non-defense by \$15 billion and defense by \$3 billion.

Why do they want to shortchange defense investments by \$3 billion, I ask

them. Not only is it bad for our military—there is a reason the Department of Defense has never operated for an entire year under a continuing resolution—but, above all, it transfers more power to the administration to shut off and repurpose funding as they see fit.

The will of the Congress and the people would be ignored. Elon Musk and President Trump would be able to fire thousands of employees.

Yes, we do not oversee Social Security. That is in the purview of the Ways and Means Committee. However, we do have control over the administration on Social Security, and the President and Elon Musk would be able to fire thousands of employees at the Social Security Administration. Just witness, they are talking about 7,000 positions gone.

What does that result in? Office closures, longer wait times, and unacceptable backlogs for Americans trying to access their earned benefits. In effect, you remove the staff and personnel, thereby crippling the agency to be able to do its job and, yes, to provide benefits.

It is nice if you can individually negotiate with the administration on your own to keep your Social Security office open. There are 47 on the docket to get closed. If one stays open, why not all 47?

Army Corps of Engineers construction projects would be cut by \$1.4 billion, 44 percent, and President Trump, not the Congress, would determine who gets the funding—what cities, States, and localities—and how much money that is there.

Instead of helping to address housing costs, the bill cuts rent subsidies by over \$700 million. It leaves landlords to foot the bill or to evict. We will evict more than 32,000 households.

This bill breaks promises to veterans. House Republicans wisely proposed \$23 billion in advance funding for the toxic exposures fund to care for veterans who were exposed to burn pits, Agent Orange, and other toxic substances. In their bill last summer, it was in there. We voted for the PACT Act on a bipartisan basis, but that \$23 billion in advance funding has now disappeared. It is gone.

We do advance funding here. We do it with veterans programs and others. We do it with the Indian Health Service. We do it for public broadcasting. Why do we not want to do it for veterans' care, their healthcare and treatment? Why? If I were a veteran and they said no to my advance funding—and we do advance funding so that issues like veterans' medical care don't get caught up in the political whims of this organization, of this body. Veterans today have to understand that that \$23 billion for them is not there. There is uncertainty about that.

There is no emergency funding in this bill for disaster relief. It abandons American families who have had their lives turned upside-down by extreme weather. The funding for the disaster relief runs out in the spring.

What about Kentucky that just had a winter storm in February? Families will not be able to get back on their feet and recover. Neither will businesses that have been shut down because of a natural disaster.

The decisions about investments that we make cannot be entrusted in one single officeholder. This Congress must decide: Do we have the authority to control spending as we were granted and as laid out in Article I of the Constitution?

Why would we want to relinquish this, to give power to this administration, which is already doing massive harm by dismantling agencies, firing people, telling them today they are no longer needed? With the chaos and confusion that has been caused by Elon Musk and President Trump, why would we want to turn over our authority to appropriate bills?

I implore my colleagues to join me and stand up for our constituents against an unelected billionaire, Elon Musk, who is stealing taxpayer dollars from American families, children, and businesses. Oppose this giveaway to the administration. Pass a short-term CR, which I introduced yesterday, which would take us to April 11, to continue negotiations. Let us finish the regular bills that we agree on. That would be such an improvement over a full-year continuing resolution.

I say to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle that a shutdown will be the result of the Republican majority walking away from negotiations. We were that close. They pulled the rug out from under us and said to stop negotiating because Musk and Trump want to have the control with a full-year continuing resolution.

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

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. ALFORD), my very good friend and a distinguished member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Speaker, I will just preface my remarks by saying how much respect I have for the ranking member and her passionate arguments. Although we don't agree, I respect her highly.

Mr. Speaker, America broke up with the progressive Democrats, but they just can't let it go. In the words of Glenn Close, they will not be ignored. They are like the ex in the 1987 movie "Fatal Attraction," the ex who got dumped and is stuck in a deranged reality, refusing to move on.

They are causing chaos, spreading mistruths, and doing everything they can to disrupt what the American people voted for, all because they cannot accept that their Big Government, open-border, America-last agenda is over.

We saw it just last week in this very Chamber, Mr. Speaker. We see it when we go back home to try to have conversations with our constituents. It is quite simple: House Republicans are

here to govern. We are passing a continuing resolution to keep America open for business, freeze wasteful spending, and secure our border.

This continuing resolution gives President Trump the time and power to continue draining the swamp and undoing the damage the radical left did to our country for the past 4 long years.

What is the far left doing? They are throwing a tantrum, a childish, petulant tantrum full of fear-mongering and gaslighting of the American people, rooting for a shutdown just so they can point fingers.

Let me tell you something, Mr. Speaker. It is not going to work. We are not falling for it. We are not playing this game. This will be a Schumer shutdown when it gets to the Senate if that happens.

The American people chose secure borders, a secure economy, secure neighborhoods, and an America First agenda. The progressive Democrats just can't accept it.

Guess what, Mr. Speaker. This breakup is final. Republicans are moving on. We will pass this CR. We will keep America running.

I urge progressive Democrats to join the rest of the Nation. It is that or they can keep screaming into the void because America is not taking them back. The breakup is over. Leave the rabbit in the backyard alone.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), the distinguished Democratic leader.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentlewoman for her tremendous leadership and for yielding.

I don't really understand the "Fatal Attraction" reference because if anyone is dealing with fatal attraction, it is between President Trump and House Republicans. As soon as he says jump, their only answer is: "How high?" It doesn't matter whether they are hurting the American people.

That is why House Republicans are marching the country on a track toward the largest Medicaid cut in American history. It will hurt children, families, Americans with disabilities, and seniors. It will close nursing homes and hospitals.

When Donald Trump says, "Jump," extreme MAGA Republicans say, "How high?" That is the fatal attraction that is hurting the people of the United States of America.

By the way, the core promise that they made last year was about lowering costs. All they talked about was how they were going to lower the high cost of living.

Democrats believe that America is too expensive. Housing costs are too high. Grocery costs are too high. Childcare costs are too high. Utility costs are too high. Insurance costs are too high.

America is too expensive. We believe that that, in fact, is the case, but Re-

publicans have done nothing to lower the high cost of living—no bill, no executive order, no administrative action. That is the broken promise.

We were told by President Trump that costs were going to go down on day one. Grocery prices haven't gone down; they have gone up. Inflation is up.

Do you know what is going down? The stock market. It is because President Trump and House Republicans are crashing the economy in real time and marching us to a possible Republican recession. That is what is confronting the American people.

Now, we have this partisan, reckless spending bill that we are being asked to consider on the floor today. Bipartisan negotiations were underway. ROSA DELAURO was at the table, working to reach an agreement consistent with the Fiscal Responsibility Act that was passed by Republicans and Democrats and then signed into law in 2023, but when Donald Trump says, "Jump," extreme MAGA Republicans say, "How high?" He ordered the Republicans to leave the negotiating table to try to jam this far-right, extremist bill down the throats of the American people.

There are so many challenges with this bill, too many to detail, but let me just articulate a few.

The House Republican, highly partisan, shutdown-threatening bill is an attack on veterans. It is an attack on families. It is an attack on seniors. It cuts funding for veterans, including billions of dollars in funds that will be cut from veterans in desperate need of healthcare for people who served this country and who are suffering from painful exposure to toxic substances, Agent Orange, and burn pits. This bill before this House cuts billions of dollars in that healthcare that is desperately needed. That is an attack on veterans.

It is an attack on children and families in America because this bill cuts funding for nutritional assistance that would otherwise be available for everyday Americans to put food on the table when people are already struggling because grocery prices aren't going down. They are going up under this administration. Yet, this Republican bill will cut funding for nutritional assistance. That is an attack on children and families here in America.

It is an attack on seniors, an attack on everyday Americans, an attack on housing, an attack on healthcare. It cuts funds from things like Alzheimer's research to help older Americans battle these challenges.

That is what this extreme Republican bill is all about. It will hurt families, hurt seniors, and hurt veterans.

□ 1600

Mr. Speaker, the second problem, equally troublesome, is that this bill does nothing to protect Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid. We have been very clear. As Democrats, we look forward in this Congress to protecting

these vitally important priorities for the American people.

Why is the bill silent on these priorities? The Republicans are trying to set in motion a chain saw to Social Security, a chain saw to Medicare, and a chain saw to Medicaid. Yesterday, their other boss confirmed that when he talked about these entitlement programs, as he called them. They are not entitlement programs. They are earned benefits.

Mr. Speaker, when you start to use the language of entitlement programs, it is because you are trying to set in motion an assault on Social Security and an assault on Medicare. They are saying the quiet part out loud.

We know they are going after Social Security and Medicare because they have been firing thousands of people from the Social Security Administration. They want to collapse the system, and this bill does nothing to stop that. All it does is facilitate the collapse of Social Security by dismantling the Social Security Administration.

Of course, we know what is going on with the assault on Medicaid, \$880 billion, assaulting the healthcare of the American people. We have been very clear. We will work together to protect Social Security, protect Medicare, and protect Medicaid. They have no interest in doing that because they want to take a chain saw to these priorities.

By the way, it has nothing to do with waste, fraud, and abuse. As Democrats, we have been very clear. We want to build a Federal Government and make sure that we have a Federal Government that is effective, that is efficient, and that is equitable, delivering services all across the country in a manner that spends taxpayer dollars wisely.

That is not what this effort is all about. This bill will unleash fury on the American people. It will facilitate the ongoing effort that is currently underway. The average Social Security recipient in this country receives \$65 a day. They have to survive on \$65 a day, but the Republicans want to take a chain saw to Social Security, when Elon Musk and his tens of billions of dollars of government contracts essentially makes at least \$8 billion a day from the taxpayers.

If we want to uncover waste, fraud, and abuse, start there. Don't start with the \$65 a day that Social Security recipients receive from their earned benefits and from their hard work throughout their entire life. Start there. Elon Musk is feeding at the trough of the American taxpayer for \$8 billion a day.

This bill has nothing to do with waste, fraud, and abuse. It is all part of a broader scheme to pass massive tax cuts for billionaire donors, the wealthy, the well-off, and the well-connected, and then to stick working-class Americans with the bill. That is the entire scheme.

As Democrats, we want no part of it because we are fighting hard to make life better for everyday Americans. We

want to make sure that when people work hard and play by the rules in the United States of America, they should be able to provide a comfortable living for themselves and for their family, educate their children, purchase a home, have access to healthcare, go on vacation every now and then, and one day retire with grace and with dignity.

That is the American Dream we, as House Democrats, are fighting to preserve. This Republican shutdown bill does nothing to enhance the American Dream. It undermines it, which is why we are strongly opposed to this effort. It is part of a power grab from those who are unelected, unaccountable, unhinged, and then working at the direction of this administration which, again, has done nothing to improve the economy, nothing to lower costs, and nothing to make life better for everyday Americans. This reckless Republican bill will make things worse.

Mr. Speaker, I was in Selma over the weekend. We had an opportunity to once again cross the Edmund Pettus Bridge. Think about the fact that John Lewis and Amelia Boynton Robinson and Hosea Williams and so many others, as they stood on that bridge, knew there was trouble on the other side. Even though there was trouble on the other side, they believed that their cause was righteous, and it was. It was a just one. It was designed to make America the best version of herself.

We stand here today, standing on their shoulders, continuing that effort. How do we make sure that the American Dream is alive and well for everyone, in every corner of America, and throughout every community? That is what House Democrats will continue to fight for. That is why we oppose this bill, this effort to hurt families and veterans and seniors and children and everyday Americans.

We are going to continue to show up. We are going to continue to stand up. We are going to continue to speak up for what is right. We oppose this bill. We oppose this partisan effort to hurt the American people, and we will continue to stand on the side of bringing the American Dream to life for every single American.

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

Mr. Speaker, I have great respect for the Democratic leader and certainly great respect and personal friendship for the distinguished ranking member of the Appropriations Committee.

I don't know what bill the leader read, but it certainly wasn't this bill. We heard a lot about Social Security. There is not a single thing in this bill on Social Security. We heard a lot about Medicare. We don't deal with Medicare under the Appropriations Committee. It is not in here. We heard a lot about Medicaid. It is not in here either. If it will be dealt with, it will be dealt with in a reconciliation bill but not this bill.

This bill is about keeping the government open, something my friends pride

themselves on and have often patted themselves on the back on. They have the opportunity to do it today because that is all this bill does. It also does a couple of other interesting things.

My friend said we cut funds for food support. It doesn't do that. It actually adds \$500 million to WIC.

They said we cut support for housing. It doesn't do that. It actually adds money to the housing accounts.

If we actually go through the bill, the charges made simply don't have much to do with what is in this bill.

The simple reality is we are either going to keep the government open or we are going to shut it down. If we want to keep the government open and keep working on these problems, vote "yes." If we want to shut the government down and throw the country into chaos, vote "no."

It is certainly the privilege of my friends on the other side to vote how they care to vote, but don't say there are things in this bill which simply are not there. That is just fear-mongering of the worst sort.

Mr. Speaker, again, I urge my friends to keep the government open. By the way, just for the record, neither the President nor the Speaker ever asked me to leave the negotiating table. It was quite the opposite. The Speaker said to keep going, to keep trying, and to keep at it.

We are 4 days away from the shutdown. My friends introduced a lot of things in the negotiations that aren't normally appropriations issues. They chose to do that. We couldn't come to a deal. We are pretty close on the top-line number. We were right there, but we are not going to have a Republican Senate and a Republican House restrict a Republican President from the legitimate exercise of executive authority and then, oh, by the way, ask him to sign the bill.

How do my colleagues think that is going to work out? That is not a very reasonable request. We resisted it. My friend, Senator COLLINS, who is my negotiating partner from the Senate, resisted it and will continue to resist it. That is not going to happen.

This bill is about none of those things. This bill is about keeping the government open. If they choose to shut it down, then that is their prerogative. They are allowed to do that, but I don't intend to do that. I don't think my colleagues on my side of the aisle intend to do that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Democrats who actually read the bill to reflect on it and avoid shutting down the government as well and working with us in that regard.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, the President has no legitimate authority by the Constitution to insert himself into the appropriations process.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the distinguishing ranking member of

the Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I adopt all of what the leader said, notwithstanding the rebuttal from the chairman of our committee.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is about giving Trump more unfettered power. That is what this bill is about. This country has been in crisis and chaos over the last 45-plus days, and this bill will continue that process.

The Congress, if it passes this bill, will have failed. We should have passed all of our bills by September 30 of last year. We didn't. We then passed, as some of the Republicans have said, some appropriation bills. All of them were partisan bills.

This is a partisan bill. In a Congress that is that close, I would think that we would come together and work together. One of our Members said that if Trump says pat our heads and jump up and down, that is what we will do. Welcome to the pat our heads and jump up and down CR.

A CR is failure. The majority puts forth its partisan CR that helps this administration dismantle vital services for the American people, outlined by our leader, rejecting any guardrails on these illegal and unconstitutional actions by Mr. Musk and Mr. Trump. It is that chain saw they want to take to Federal employees and the Federal Government.

This bill requires the District of Columbia, for instance, to take a \$1.1 billion cut, not out of Federal funds but out of their own funds that they tax their people. It defunds the police.

Mr. Speaker, I wish I had more time to say how bad this bill is. Vote "no."

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), the Republican majority leader and my good friend.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, for his leadership in helping negotiate a really important bill to keep the government funded.

As has been duly noted along the way, over this past year, roughly 6 months in this House, the last majority in the last Congress passed over 70 percent of the government funding bills, Mr. Speaker. We passed them to the Senate. Back then, CHUCK SCHUMER and the Democrats were in charge, and they chose not to pass a single House appropriations bill, not one.

The House under Republican majority, not always with help from the other side but we still got it done on our own, passed over 70 percent of the government funding bills. Eventually it got to a point where we had to let the Senate try to get something done which, unfortunately, they didn't. Then we got to the verge of a shutdown. We said we are not going to let that happen, and we had a short-term funding bill.

□ 1615

Here we are again on the eve of another potential shutdown, and this Republican majority said we are not going to let that happen. In fact, this Republican President Donald Trump said we are not going to let that happen either. It would be irresponsible to have a government shutdown.

Maybe it is because Donald Trump said he is for it that then the Democrat leadership decided they were going to be against it. When did they decide they were going to be against this bill? They decided this before the bill was even written. Before it was filed, they came out against it and started saying things that were in the bill when it wasn't even written, Mr. Speaker.

You heard them talking about cuts to Medicare, cuts to veterans. The bill wasn't even written, and they were already making up stories to try to figure out how to vote "no" and shut the government down. That is sadly where this Democratic Party has gotten.

The Democratic Party of today is a leaderless, rudderless ship. They don't have an agenda. You saw it at the State of the Union, Mr. Speaker, when you saw President Trump—not only laying out his agenda—that 77 million people, a majority of Americans, went to the polls to elect. That is the mandate that President Trump got, not just with the majority of Americans and a majority of the electoral college but all seven—seven out of seven swing States all voted for President Trump because they wanted that agenda implemented.

You know what irritates the Democrats the most? What irritates them the most is the fact that President Trump is following through on the promises that he made, actually doing the things he said he would do.

He is securing the border. That was the number one issue all across this country. No matter which State you went to, people wanted a secure border. He is following through on it, and yet the Democratic Party is criticizing him for doing that part of his job.

Rooting out waste, fraud, and abuse in government is something that should be bipartisan. In fact, it used to be bipartisan to root out waste, fraud, and abuse, but now, because Donald Trump is doing it, the Democratic Party of today up here in Washington is so consumed with hatred that they oppose even rooting out waste, fraud, and abuse that has been not only highlighted up here but people around the country are talking about getting rid of that waste once they have seen it.

A lot of this was a veil that was pulled down where people couldn't even find out what was going on because the payment systems were being hidden by the Biden administration. We couldn't even find out about a lot of that spending that we were anecdotally hearing about, but finally you saw it on full display. It was so embarrassing that some of those employees have left.

Fortunately, a lot of that taxpayer money that was being wasted is now

being saved, and the money is being recouped so that we can shore up programs that work vitally for people.

The President talked about Social Security, a program that we help protect. When you have got somebody that is listed as 300 years old in the Social Security system, that shows you the kind of fraud and abuse that is going on. President Trump is willing to confront that and take it on so that people who actually paid into the program their whole lives can get the benefits they deserve.

That is what people elected President Trump and this majority on the Republican side to do. You would think Democrats would want to join in and help accomplish that, and yet here they are on this floor talking about things that aren't even in the bill, trying to scare people. They are talking about cuts to veterans in the bill, and maybe it is because they just didn't read the bill. It is only 99 pages long. I would urge them to go read it. They might actually vote for this bill in the next hour because they will realize, in fact, the cuts that they are talking about are not true. They are not in the bill.

There is an increase for veterans in this bill. You know what else is in this bill, Mr. Speaker? I again applaud the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and his members for negotiating something that has been needed for a long time, and that is the largest pay raise for our junior enlisted military personnel in over 40 years. Now, if somebody doesn't think our men and women in uniform deserve that pay raise, maybe they will vote "no." I am proud to say I am going to be voting "yes" to support our men and women in uniform who have been waiting for that raise and deserve it. How can you justify a "no" vote on that, Mr. Speaker? That is actually in the bill.

As they talk all day about what is not in the bill because they were against it before it was even written, if they actually read this bill, again only 99 pages, it is a pretty quick read, you would find out that that pay raise for our troops is in the bill. Stronger funding for our veterans is in the bill.

Why are they voting "no," you would ask? It is just because the name of the President is Donald Trump.

I think the people of this country are fed up with that kind of hatred that consumes people here in Washington.

Again, when you watch the State of the Union Address, and the President is not even talking about his agenda, he is introducing and paying tribute to a 13-year-old boy who just beat cancer, they couldn't even stand up and applaud that on their side because of the person who said it? If the hatred is so consuming that you can't even support what is great about America, maybe you need to reevaluate what is important in doing these jobs.

We are elected to represent the people, and if the President, no matter who he is or she is, has a great idea, you support it.

There were a lot of things about Barack Obama's policies I disagreed with, Mr. Speaker, yet, when he said something that was good for America at a State of the Union Address, I stood up. We actually worked with the President. The chairman was part of that, Chairman COLE, in passing the 21st Century Cures Act, the last bill that Barack Obama signed to help put more funding in the NIH so we could cure major diseases. We protect those gains in this bill.

If they are advocating to vote "no," they are advocating for a government shutdown. It is a binary choice. It is not like there is a plan B behind door number two, Mr. Speaker. If the plan is to vote "no," what you are really saying is you want to shut down the government.

We all get to bring a guest to the State of the Union, and they get to sit up in the balcony. You have the First Lady and the President's guests up there. Again, there was the 13-year-old boy who beat cancer who was a guest. The widow of a slain police officer was in the balcony, and Democrats would not even applaud and pay tribute to her. They were there. Everybody else got to bring a guest.

Most Democrats bragged that they were bringing Federal workers as their guests. You saw a lot of them holding rallies in front of Federal offices with Federal employees, some of whom hadn't shown up for work in 3 years since COVID, but they found their way to the office not to work but to protest. Democrats are about to vote to furlough all of those Federal workers. Why? Not because of what is in the bill. They have been telling you stories that aren't even true about what is in the bill. They don't like it because of the name of the President of the United States.

Aren't we bigger than that? Aren't we a better country than that, Mr. Speaker?

This is our responsibility to get this job done and then turn the page and go to work. This is the business, frankly, of the Biden administration that we are cleaning up, and we all ought to join together and finish that and then come together and start a real appropriations process where we move not just 70 percent of the bills in the House and zero in the Senate.

Senator THUNE, to his credit as the new majority leader, has vowed to actually work on a true appropriations process so we are not working at the midnight hour on CRs but where we can actually have a fully functioning appropriations process, something we haven't seen in this town in a long time.

We have to first take care of yesterday's business before we can start on tomorrow's appropriations process. It is critical that we get this job done, not to vote to lay off and furlough all the Federal workers and the TSA agents. You won't even be able to go to the airport or your favorite Federal park if they got their way.

Let's actually get our work done so we can start a 12-bill appropriations process that moves through the Senate too where you can actually have a negotiation between two sides of the aisle, again, something we haven't seen in a long time but is long past due.

It is a new day in America, and I applaud President Trump. This morning we had Vice President JD Vance come and talk about the importance of passing this bill because they want to fix the problems of this Nation. They want to fulfill the promises that were made during the campaign and follow through on the mandate that was given to President Trump, Vice President Vance, and this Republican majority in the House and Senate by 77 million people to turn this country around.

Let's get back to being the greatest country in the history of the world. We can do it. We can come together and solve big problems. We solve big problems by first taking care of the basics of government and that is to keep the government open.

Let's pass this CR. Let's see a big vote to do it, too. I welcome both sides of the aisle. My friends on the other side, they can criticize a bill they have never read that wasn't even filed, but once they look at this bill, I think you might even see some of them vote "yes," as well.

Let's get our work done, and let's move on to the next challenges that the American people expect us to deliver for them.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, the President did make a promise to drive down the cost of living. Instead, he has driven up prices.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK), the distinguished Democratic whip.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Connecticut for yielding.

Republicans made a promise to the American people. We are going to build a stronger economy, we are going to lower costs, and we are going to have safer communities.

For 7 weeks we have seen nothing but ideas and bills that break that promise. We all want government to run more efficiently, to be better for people who depend on it, but stealing money from the Veterans Administration, from schools, from law enforcement, from children's healthcare and giving it to a tax cut to the wealthiest man on Earth and his billionaire friends is not finding efficiencies. That is not taking on waste and fraud in government. It is destroying working families.

The GOP are crushing the American people under the weight of their own political ambition. Rents are going up. Housing is in a crisis. This bill today, they propose to evict 32,000 families from their homes, 32,000. Those are veterans. Those are kids. Those are seniors. Those are domestic violence survivors.

Eggs at my grocery store on Sunday were \$8.49 a dozen. In this bill, Repub-

licans propose to take \$27 million away from the inspectors who go out to our chicken farms who are fighting and trying to stop bird flu that is causing the spike in the price of eggs. What kind of insanity is that?

Then if we look at the budget overall, we have got healthcare spiking, and you want to cut Medicaid. That is the answer? Seniors' cost of living is out of control, and Republicans are saying let's run up the cost of prescription drugs. As Elon told us directly this week, coming next Republicans want to eliminate Social Security.

If Republicans feel this is the mandate that they have, they can do that on their own.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), my good friend and a senior member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding. First, let me say I appreciate the work the chairman has done over the last several months trying to get our regular appropriations bills done and then trying to get this CR finished when it became apparent we weren't going to be able to negotiate a top line yet, something that we will continue to work on.

There have been a lot of things said on this floor that I have to say just aren't true. It is not a different interpretation of the facts. They are just not true. There is nothing in here that cuts Social Security. There is nothing in here that cuts Medicare. There is nothing in here that cuts Medicaid. Yet, I keep hearing that.

These are the talking points that were created before this bill was actually written. It is difficult to write a year-long CR. This is the first time I can remember it being done. It is almost harder writing that than it is writing the regular appropriation bills because we have to put anomalies in it, things that have to be done as we move on with the regular funding.

The reason I have been able to support this CR and will vote for it is because of the work that our chairman, Mr. COLE, has done with some of these anomalies that were absolutely necessary.

In the Interior arena there were four anomalies that really needed to be addressed to get this CR done. One is it fully funds PILT payments, which is an estimated level of \$600 million, which is \$85 million above what was the current level. In Indian Country, the CR increases funding for Indian Health Services to expand availability and direct healthcare services funding the Bureau of Indian Affairs. BIA and BIE programs are held at 2024 enacted levels. The CR removes the 2024 earmarks with BIA and HIS, but the overall net effect on Tribal programs is still a \$25 million increase.

In addition to the program increases, the CR also provides \$999 million in increases for Tribal contracts, court costs, and an additional \$256 million for

section 105(1) leases in an effort to continue our commitment to upholding our trust and treaty responsibilities.

□ 1630

It also increases, on a permanent basis, the wildfire fighting pay. That costs \$147 million. It actually saves us \$27 million rather than just extending the 1-year extension of the wildfire pay. I think when we have seen those great jobs that wildfire firefighters do for us, it is incredible what they do. We don't pay them enough now. If you can make more flipping burgers in California than you can fighting wildfires, something is wrong. This permanently fixes that for us.

It is a very important bill. Shutting down government is never good policy. It is never good politics. Why anyone, Republican or Democrat, would vote against this, I have no idea.

This is a good bill. I hope we all vote for it.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), the distinguished ranking member of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member DELAURO for allowing me this time.

This bill was drafted by Musk's greed machine and seeks to put his claws even deeper into the pockets of our people. Why? To extract the largest transfer of wealth from money they are taking from these bills from middle-class and working-class people and put it in the pockets of the top 1 percent, who already own half of this country, a handful of people who are so very wealthy.

The top 1 percent of billionaires now own as much wealth as the bottom half of our population. That is what is going wrong, and I rise in strong opposition to this bill.

Elon Musk and his DOGE boys don't need Medicaid, Social Security, and veterans benefits. Our Constitution assigns our legislative branch the responsibility to direct Federal spending, not unelected billionaires and the 1 percent.

In our subcommittee area of energy and water development, this Musk bill would stifle American prosperity by cutting nearly half of the Army Corp's budget. Musk and Trump don't know anything about public works and how essential the Army Corps is to our daily life in every district in this country and to economic growth.

The greed machine wants to steal assets from America's people and put them in the pockets of billionaires at places like moolah-lago. Did I say that right? Mar-a-Lago.

Finally, the greed machine is cutting a total of nearly \$600 million in support for local law enforcement. That is nearly \$600 million in cuts for local police, leaving the kitty dry. The greed machine is underfunding our local police.

In opposing the bill, I stand with our people, not with the billionaires and their greed machine. Think about it. Why rob Main Street to dole out even bigger tax breaks and more contracts for the moolah-lago crowd and billionaires whose crew haven't got a clue what working life is like for American men and women?

It is over time for them to pay their fair share. Vote "no" on this horrendous bill.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD), my very good friend and a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, I really appreciate all the hard work that got us here today.

Mr. Speaker, I have to tell you, as I sat here on this floor listening to the conversation, it reminded me of an old saying that my father had. For many, many years, I heard this: A lie can travel around the world three times before the truth can get up and put its pants on.

That was before the internet. Now, after what I have heard today, I would say it is probably more like 100 times that a lie can travel around the world before the truth can get up and put its pants on.

I happen to know that House Republicans have been working diligently to fully fund the core Federal Government services so that President Trump and his administration can continue to identify the waste, fraud, and abuse of American tax dollars, protect our border, and support Americans, including our veterans—contrary to what you heard—our military families, first responders, of which I am a former, and our seniors.

Most importantly, by passing H.R. 1968, this continuing resolution, we are ensuring that a costly government shutdown does not fall upon the American public.

It is our constitutional obligation in Congress to fund the Federal Government, and House Republicans are acting on that duty. Unfortunately, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are not. House Democratic leadership came out in opposition to this bill and spread egregious falsehoods about what this bill does and does not do before it was even printed. You have heard that before.

Let's be clear, this bill will not hurt law enforcement by slashing COPS grants, nor will it zero out the toxic exposure fund for veterans. Instead, it is a clean bill that will extend funding and certainty for the American people.

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

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

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, this bill would maintain government operations while responsibly protecting Social Security, Medicaid, and Medi-

care recipients from unnecessary disruption and the confusion that comes along with a government shutdown, promote public safety, renew our commitment to supporting law enforcement officers, raise pay for our junior enlisted troops by the largest amount in 40 years, fund important nutritional assistance for mothers, infants, and children, and the list goes on.

House Democrats seem dead set on shutting down the government over their disdain for the Commander in Chief, no matter the cost to their own communities.

Mr. Speaker, I am committed to passing this bill, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM), the distinguished ranking member of the Defense Subcommittee.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this full-year continuing resolution.

Let's call the CR what it is. It is a Republican majority abdicating our constitutional responsibilities. Republicans have turned over congressional power to direct funding to Elon Musk and President Trump.

The Republican appropriations process for fiscal year 2025 has been a disaster. Republicans have had 18 months to write, pass, and negotiate these spending bills. They failed. The Republican leadership never wanted to negotiate with Democrats, which their slim majority in the House would have required.

Here we are stuck with a full-year CR, something that has never happened in the history of this Nation. It is a complete failure to govern.

To make things worse, the CR cuts \$13 billion from domestic priorities that Americans rely on. I will mention a few, like lifesaving medical research at the NIH. Rent assistance for low-income working families is cut.

Republicans failed to include \$22 billion in advanced appropriation funding for the VA toxic exposure fund. This jeopardizes the health of our veterans exposed to burn pits and, yes, Agent Orange.

Community projects submitted by our constituents for police and first responders have also been eliminated by this bill.

For the Defense Department, the bill reduces DOD medical research by about 50 percent. It will obstruct the search for new cures for cancer and infectious diseases.

Republicans also underfunded military training exercises, which will mean the readiness of our troops will be put at risk. They cut DOD technology research and development funding, which helps us keep our edge over our adversaries.

Simply put, this CR is a disaster, and it did not have to be this way. The American people deserve better, and I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this Republican failure.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE), my very good friend and a distinguished member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mrs. BICE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1968, a clean continuing resolution that funds government through September 30, 2025.

I think my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are confused about what is in this bill and what is not. They keep talking about impacts to mandatory spending, Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid. That is not in this bill. Just because you keep repeating the same dishonest talking points doesn't make it true.

This legislation continues funding and prevents a government shutdown, which would have a devastating impact on my home State of Oklahoma and communities across the country. We must keep government open so we can continue the America First agenda, which is focused on securing our border, unleashing American energy, safeguarding our Nation, and rooting out waste, fraud, and abuse. This legislation fully supports our vets and servicemembers. It does not cut 1 cent from toxic exposure funds or eliminate COPS grants.

Continuing resolutions are not ideal, but we cannot allow for the distractions of a government shutdown, which is why I support this bill. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ), the distinguished ranking member of the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose this cruel betrayal of America's veterans, seniors, and working families.

This 1-year CR doesn't make rent or healthcare bills more affordable, which is what keeps my constituents up at night. Instead, it actually cuts housing aid that could force 32,000 veterans, domestic violence survivors, seniors, and people with disabilities into homelessness.

What does this spending patch do as we all now stare down the barrel of another Trump recession? It hands an unelected billionaire free rein to keep stealing taxpayer dollars and paves the way for billionaires and big corporations to luxuriate in more tax breaks.

This isn't a clean CR. This CR stands for cut and run. It lets Trump close hundreds of Social Security offices and fire thousands of workers who deliver our seniors' checks. It allows Musk to keep hacking into your private tax data. It puts critical Everglades restoration funds at risk. Worst of all, it lets Trump and Musk keep up their brutal assault on veterans and the people who care for them. It does it by eliminating \$23 billion in guaranteed funding for healthcare for veterans exposed to burn pits and other toxins.

We should debate bipartisan, full-year funding bills that grow the economy and provide vital resources Americans need. Instead, this Republican cut-and-run bill turns Congress into a missing kid on a milk carton and cedes massive power to Trump.

This is the same President who, in 2 short months, tanked your 401(k) and unleashed a job-killing trade war. Yesterday, the stock market just recorded its worst day since 2020.

What really enrages me is that this cut-and-run bill sides with the most anti-veteran President in American history. Trump has fired 6,000 veterans, inflicted mass VA layoffs, and killed hundreds of veterans services contracts. Trump even plans to lay off another 83,000 VA workers. On top of that, this cut-and-run bill makes even deeper cuts to the healthcare services for all those who bravely served our Nation.

Democrats are more than willing to back bipartisan funding legislation, but we will never sell out our seniors, veterans, and children like this cut-and-run bill shamelessly does. Vote “no.”

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY), my good friend and a distinguished member of the Rules Committee.

□ 1645

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Oklahoma for yielding.

My, my, how times have changed.

How many times have we been sitting on the floor of the House listening to our colleagues on the other side of the aisle saying that a CR is the greatest thing since sliced bread; we must have the CR?

That is because when some of us were saying: Wait a minute, Mr. President, wait a minute, President Biden, maybe we should actually secure the border of the United States instead of letting millions of people flood in and kill Americans and let fentanyl flood into our communities.

So when we wanted to secure the border and we dared to say the funding should actually reflect that and we threatened to actually have a fight on spending, then my colleagues on the other side of the aisle said: CR, we have got to have a CR, our precious CR.

Mr. Speaker, here we are.

What are we doing?

Our colleagues oppose the CR.

Why?

It is because we would have spending frozen for 6 months down about \$7 billion, but, importantly, allow DOGE and allow our friends in the administration to continue to expose the absurdity of Federal spending.

How about \$1.5 billion to advance diversity, equity, and inclusion at Serbia's workplaces; \$70,000 for a production of a DEI musical in Ireland; \$2.5 million for electric vehicles in Vietnam; \$47,000 for a transgender opera in Colombia; and \$32,000 for a transgender comic book in Peru?

This is what our Democratic colleagues are fighting for, to continue to fund absurd programs rather than do the commonsense work of what we are trying to do to have more beds for ICE, secure the border of the United States, ensure that our defense is funded, and ensure that we are able to hold spending in check so we can actually have a chance of saving this great country.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman confirms what we have been saying all along: impoundment.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Maine (Ms. PINGREE).

Ms. PINGREE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose this full-year continuing resolution and urge my colleagues to reject it. If we vote “no” and reject this CR, then we can go back to work and negotiate a regular, full-year spending bill.

This full-year continuing resolution is not a responsible way to govern. The bill does not set funding levels for individual programs, and because it doesn't, it creates another dangerous opportunity for President Trump and Elon Musk to defund congressional priorities, and we all know what a disaster that has been for our country: an illegal, unconstitutional disaster.

It is the duty of Congress to negotiate regular spending bills. This means that we actively decide on every individual program's funding level and that we make adjustments where necessary.

For example, the Indian Health Service needs an additional \$345 million just to maintain current direct healthcare services. This continuing resolution fails to provide those funds, so Tribal communities will experience a lower level of healthcare service.

A regular bill also gives very specific directions to agencies to carry out specific work. For example, in prior years in the Interior bill, we have directed the EPA to conduct PFAS research that will help farmers, ranchers, and rural communities manage the disastrous impact PFAS has had like in my home State of Maine. Under the continuing resolution, without our direction, the administration may decide that work should stop.

As ranking member of the Subcommittee on the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies of the Appropriations Committee, I am deeply concerned that the Republican majority is giving the administration a free pass to abandon programs that protect the public from pollution, that safeguard human health, and that address the climate crisis.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a “no” vote.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER).

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, as the great George Costanza said: “It's not a lie if you believe it.”

That is what we have heard today from my Democratic colleagues, a

bunch of lies that maybe they sincerely believe.

The reality is this bill does not touch Social Security, it does not touch Medicare, and it does not touch Medicaid. Those programs are fully funded and protected. Our veterans are fully funded and protected. Fiscal year '24 was a total of \$1.665 trillion. Fiscal year '25, of which we are voting to complete with this CR, is \$1.658 trillion. The reduction of \$7 billion is because community project funding that has already been paid and that has already been approved as part of fiscal year '24 is not going to be double paid.

So we are saving \$7 billion by removing it, as it should be.

Why would we pay for projects that have already been paid for?

The fact is that we have to keep the government funded and open. Why anyone would vote to shut the government down is beyond me.

When Joe Biden was President of the United States, I voted every time to keep the government funded and open.

The idea that we are going to shut it down because the priorities changed—guess what, Mr. Speaker. The administration changed.

That is the reality of elections. Donald Trump won in November, Republicans won the House and the Senate, and so, yes, budgets will change. The fact is that we have to keep the government open.

I would remind my colleagues that the reason we are in this situation is because Senate Democrats under CHUCK SCHUMER passed exactly zero appropriations bills on the Senate floor, zero. There was nothing to negotiate. They couldn't pass a bill. They refused to pass a bill.

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

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

Mr. LAWLER. They refused to pass a bill. We passed appropriations bills on the floor last year. We were ready to conference. We were ready to negotiate. CHUCK SCHUMER failed in his responsibilities.

It is now incumbent on us to pass a CR through the House and for the Senate to do its job and keep the government open and funded.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, we can pass a 1-month CR and do that and do what we need to do to keep the government open. There is an alternative.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MENG), who is the distinguished ranking member of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. MENG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to this partisan bill.

As ranking member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies, I cannot stand by as the GOP slashes funding for law enforcement,

the courts, and NOAA, which includes the National Weather Service.

This bill hurts our local police officers by taking away \$247 million from their public safety technology and equipment. Additionally, it cuts \$350 million from projects that support community efforts to prevent crime, improve law enforcement, to provide precincts with equipment to prevent car theft and provide victim services. These are projects that Republicans and Democrats on our committee approved and agreed on.

Furthermore, the bill does nothing to prevent this administration from gutting NOAA. As a result, the lifesaving weather forecasts we all receive will be less accurate and timely.

Federal funding cuts in the GOP's continuing resolution are dangerous to communities like Queens and so many others. This includes Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and SNAP benefits which serve as a lifeline for millions of Americans.

Let's be clear: Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid are not entitlements. They are earned benefits that hardworking Americans pay into throughout their lifetime so they have the opportunity to retire with dignity.

Mr. Speaker, this bill allows the administration to fire thousands of employees at the Social Security Administration and close offices nationwide, which will mean long wait times and delayed benefits for families.

For these reasons, at the appropriate time I will offer a motion to recommit this bill back to the House Appropriations Committee. If the House rules permitted, I would have offered the motion with an important amendment to this bill. My amendment would prevent any law or executive action from eliminating, restricting, or reducing access to these programs lawfully owed to beneficiaries across the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD the text of this amendment.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT), who is the chairman of the Appropriations Defense Subcommittee.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, the chairman of the full committee, Mr. COLE, who has done an excellent job of putting this continuing resolution together under difficult circumstances.

The appropriators tried to come to an accommodation, but we weren't able to get there. So the best alternative we have today is this continuing resolution which does good things for our country. It obviously keeps the government shutdown from happening to the American people and fully funds our core government services.

Something that I am interested in, and I think most Members are inter-

ested in, is our national security. This continues to fund our national security. It makes sure that the young men and women who serve our military, especially our enlisted soldiers, are going to get a historic pay raise, the highest pay raise they have had in 40 years. A lot of these E-1s who come in and make \$11 an hour, their pay is going to be put up significantly. This is something that I think needs to happen, so I would hope my friends on the other side of the aisle would not vote to diminish these individuals' pay that they need very much.

This also supports important weapons systems: the Virginia-class submarine, the Columbia-class submarine, shipbuilding across the United States, our satellite construction, and rebuilding the ordnance for the United States that we need desperately.

A vote against the CR would stop all of this. So to me, Mr. Speaker, this is an extremely important vote for our national security. I would hope that everyone would vote for that, vote for continuing our government and to make sure that these weapons systems are delivered on time for the American public.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, let's have the 1-month CR that has been introduced as an alternative and do the business of the House and pass appropriations bills.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL), who is the distinguished ranking member of the National Security, Department of State, and Related Programs Subcommittee.

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I will tell you why I am voting against the bill. It doesn't lower any of my constituents' costs. Instead, it gives the Trump administration free rein to continue its chaotic and lawless dismantling of the United States' influence in the world, gutting nearly all of our humanitarian, development, security, and global health programs, programs that constitute less than 1 percent of our Federal budget.

These are not serious cost-saving measures. Instead, they make us less safe, less prosperous, and less healthy. Counterterrorism programs are halted, contracts with American farmers are cancelled, children are left wasting away, bird flu, Ebola, and HIV spreading, education programs ending, all done without any thought or any reason.

The vacuum is left for China, Russia, and extremists to fill. We should not be handing this President a blank check to continue his harmful, sledgehammer approach to how we spend taxpayer money.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a resounding "no" vote on this bill.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY), who is a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, there is a national shortage of more than 7 million units of affordable housing across America and more than 771,000 people experiencing homelessness. This CR does nothing to lower the cost of housing.

That is what I was going to talk about for my 2 minutes, but after listening to this debate for so long, I think significant correction has to be made.

Programs are not fully funded and protected if you gut the agencies that operate them. Programs are not fully funded and protected if there is no one there to operate them.

Under President Trump, spending bills have become a farce. He is not following the previous spending bill law that we passed.

Are we saying: Well, this time we really mean it; this time the President really promises he is going to follow the law?

Have we gotten to the point where Article I is optional?

Our constituents are asking us: However great you say this bill is, fool me once, shame on you; fool me twice, they are going to blame us because we believed you this time. We believed the President who, when he gets in the room with the truth, a fight breaks out, as we have seen time and again in the last month.

So with all due respect, don't tell us what is in this bill, how great it is, and how we need to read it when he doesn't have to follow it and you don't complain when he doesn't follow it and you abdicate your responsibilities in Article I and as appropriators.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), who is the distinguished ranking member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

□ 1700

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, one of my colleagues on the Republican side asked earlier what Democrats are fighting for.

Mr. Speaker, I am a proud Democrat fighting for America's healthcare, and I stress that this partisan Republican bill cuts American healthcare. This bill slashes funding for our community health centers, which provide care for millions of people, as well as our Nation's teaching hospitals, which train the next generation of doctors.

It fails to reverse the Medicare physician pay cut, which endangers access for seniors, especially for those in rural and underserved communities. It also does nothing to stop Republicans' planned catastrophic cuts to Medicaid.

Rather than voting on this partisan bill, we should be working together to lower costs and expand access to

healthcare like the bipartisan agreement we had in December. That bill provided long-term certainty and funding increases for our community health centers and our teaching health centers. It lowered drug costs by taking on unfair PBM practices and addressed the Medicare cuts to physicians.

Unfortunately, Republicans walked away from this agreement because Elon Musk opposed it.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ), the distinguished ranking member of the Small Business Committee.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to this reckless Republican funding bill. Republicans claim that this is a clean CR, but the facts tell a different story.

This bill slashes \$23 billion from veterans' benefits, turning its back on the brave men and women who served our country; guts healthcare, leaving families, children, and seniors vulnerable; and it slashes affordable housing, putting thousands, including veterans, domestic violence survivors, and people with disabilities at risk of losing their homes.

If these cuts weren't bad enough, the Vice President said this morning that this administration will continue to refuse to spend money on programs that they don't like.

I will not vote for a CR that green lights these dangerous cuts. Democrats are ready to fund the government, but we will not stand by while Republicans sell out the people we are sworn to serve.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reject this dangerous bill.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO), the distinguished ranking member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to this partisan Republican spending bill because it guts the Honoring our PACT Act and abandons veterans exposed to burn pits and other toxins. House Republicans claim to support the Honoring our PACT Act, but their actions tell a different story.

They are eliminating the funding for Honoring our PACT Act recipients starting in October, cutting off critical healthcare and benefits for those who sacrificed for this country. Last Congress, Democrats forced Republicans to fully fund this critical program.

Mr. Speaker, Republicans are taking Elon's chain saw to it, slashing \$23 billion and breaking our Nation's sacred promise to our veterans. Where you invest your money shows what you truly value. By gutting this funding, Republicans have made their priorities clear.

Mr. Speaker, I stand with our veterans. I stand firm in our priorities and

promises, and I will not stand by while Republicans rip them apart.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on this partisan Republican spending bill.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, this CR is an act of fiscal sabotage against the District of Columbia and an abuse of Congress' power over disenfranchised D.C.

This CR will result in an immediate cut of more than \$1 billion from D.C.'s \$21 billion budget 6 months into D.C.'s fiscal year.

For the last 20 years, D.C. has been able to operate under the local budget enacted by D.C. for the next fiscal year for the duration of every CR. This CR does not allow D.C. to do so.

Instead, the CR effectively repeals the fiscal year 2025 local budget enacted by D.C., which D.C. has been operating under for 6 months, and restores the fiscal year 2024 local budget enacted by D.C., which D.C. stopped operating under 6 months ago.

This cut to D.C.'s local budget does not save the Federal Government any money because D.C.'s local budget consists entirely of locally raised revenue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to vote "no."

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

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, in that case, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Oklahoma has 6 minutes remaining.

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

Mr. Speaker, it has been an interesting debate. There have been a lot of things said that are exaggerations and a lot of things said, in my view, that are fabrications. I will talk about a few of those.

There is nothing in this bill about Social Security. There is nothing in this bill about Medicare. There is nothing in this bill about Medicaid.

There aren't cuts in nutrition for the poor. There is a \$500 million increase in WIC, at the request of the President. There are no cuts in housing. There is an increase in housing to try to adjust for inflation.

We probably would have been better off if we had negotiated a deal, but that didn't happen. We did the proactive thing. There is more money in here to take care of junior enlisted personnel. I don't think that is probably an article of much dispute. It certainly shouldn't be.

Mr. Speaker, I can go charge by charge.

On the Toxic Exposures Fund, we are going to deal with that in the fiscal year 2026 bill. It is for 2026. Everything is funded for 2025. That is what this bill

covered. It is an appropriations bill for fiscal year 2025. That is what we are covering here.

We are going to deal with the fiscal year 2026 bill, and then we will deal with that issue. I voted for the Honoring our PACT Act. I believe in it. I voted for additional funding for it. I suspect we will find common ground there.

There are a lot of fireworks around this bill. Let's just talk about what it does.

Mr. Speaker, it is pretty simple. It is a CR. It is a continuing resolution. The Democratic leadership came out against it before they ever saw it. Maybe that is why we have all these fabrications and hallucinations about what is in it. It is pretty short. It is 99 pages. Read it.

Now, I am sorry that everybody didn't get their projects. I really am sorry about that. We don't do that in CRs.

The big cuts here mostly are an elimination of congressional projects. I think most of those are worthy projects. I support them. I actually support the reforms my good friend, the ranking member, put in there. I think she did a great job for that for this institution, but we can't do them in a CR. We just don't do them. People are upset about that. I am sorry about that.

At the end of the day, there is only one important thing that matters here. Members can vote "yes" and keep the government open. Whatever my Democratic colleagues' problem is and whatever the minority's concern is, it is going to be worse in a government shutdown, not better. It will be worse. Whatever my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are worried about, shutting down the government is not the answer to their concern. My colleagues are only going to make it worse.

Keeping the government open is the right thing to do. I wish we could have gotten a deal, but we are not going to sit here and concede the executive authority of a Republican President because it upsets the minority. It is not going to happen.

We made that crystal clear, and I think that was the biggest thing. It wasn't a top-line number. We basically got to a top-line number. We are here, and the government shutdown is 4 days away.

If Democratic Members want to vote "no" and succeed in shutting down the government in 4 days, that is their choice. I respect every Member's vote.

I have never voted for a government shutdown. I have always voted to reopen the government. I don't like government shutdowns. I don't think they work. I think the minority will find that if they succeed in shutting down the government it won't work very well for them either.

It never works. I think my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would be better advised to vote "yes" than to

have to defend a vote to shut down the government, personally.

Actually, this body will not have the final say. It is going to go to the United States Senate, and the minority has the power in the Senate to shut down the government if they choose because they have a filibuster over there. They have 60 votes. If Democratic Members are worried about it, just let it go over there. They have the power in that body to do it.

If my colleagues want to shut down the government, it is their choice.

Mr. Speaker, I think the choice is crystal clear. If we took a poll on it and the American people were asked: Do you want to shut down the government? The overwhelming answer would be: No.

Do you think we should keep the government open and keep working on our problems? That would be an overwhelming yes.

I choose to do what the American people want to do: keep the government open. That is what my constituents want. Maybe Democratic Members' constituents want to shut it down. Mine don't, and I suspect theirs don't, either.

Mr. Speaker, I suggest we set aside the rhetoric and the intense feelings and just do the right thing, and the right thing is to vote "yes" and keep the government open.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. I urge them not to vote to shut down the government, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise, to oppose a Continuing Resolution that will allow a chainsaw to, among other things: minimize Medicaid with underfunded block grants to states, marginalize Medicare's "Dual Eligibles" long-term Medicaid care, and privatize Social Security by allowing private investment of Social Security funds in the stock market with no protections from market downturns. Mr. Speaker, the costs of the cuts in spending will be measurable. However, the human cost in pain and suffering will be immeasurable.

I will not participate in what can become the chainsawing of proven safety net programs. I will vote against exposing lifesaving programs to an uncertain, shameful future.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, for all of American history, it has been understood that Congress, not the president, has the ultimate power to determine how government funds are spent. Few principles are as fundamental to the structure of government enshrined in the Constitution.

From time to time, this authority has been challenged by the Executive Branch, and each time Congress has responded by rejecting the executive's encroachment on the fisc to further underscore the legislative branch's primacy over spending matters. Those conflicts have led to bedrock laws that further bolster the Congress's fiscal authority. The collection of statutes known as the Antideficiency Act (currently codified in title 31 of the United States Code) placed controls and safeguards on top of Congress's constitutional power, reiterating the Executive Branch's inability to spend without Congressionally approved legislation.

Similarly, on the other end of the fiscal law spectrum, Congress enacted the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to establish an orderly process by which the executive could request legislative action by Congress to limit already-enacted spending—simply put, affirming the existent requirement that the executive branch carry out provisions of law that require spending (that is, appropriations).

Both the Antideficiency Act and the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 provide safeguards for a legal reality that existed before either law was enacted, and which carries on to this day: When a law is enacted providing an appropriation for a purpose in an amount, the executive branch is required to take care that the appropriation is fully and prudently obligated and expended to carry out its intended purpose unless Congress provides discretion in statute to do otherwise.

Congress may provide such discretion, for example, by setting a minimum amount for an appropriation that serves as a floor or by setting a maximum level that serves as a ceiling. Certain appropriations in H.R. 1968 provide this flexibility. But in the absence of such discretion being expressly provided in legislation, when Congress provides an appropriation for a specific amount, that level is both a floor and a ceiling. These appropriations and levels stipulate an exact amount for a specified purpose and are therefore a directive to the executive branch to prudently obligate and expend that specific amount for the purposes specified within the timeframe allowed. Such is the case for the vast majority of the appropriations in H.R. 1968.

Though H.R. 1968 is a full-year continuing appropriations Act in a format unlike a traditional appropriations Act, the legal principles underlying every appropriation in the bill are the same: an appropriation, whether explicitly spelled out in the legislation or incorporated by reference from a prior-year appropriation Act (such as those included in section 1101 of H.R. 1968) is a direction from Congress to prudently obligate and expend that specific amount, for the applicable purposes and within the timeframe defined unless discretion is provided in statute to do otherwise. H.R. 1968, the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025 (FYCAA), effectuates these appropriations chiefly through section 1101. That provision appropriates anew for fiscal year 2025 each appropriation in the referenced bills from fiscal year 2024, under the same authorities and conditions as were included in those same bills, except as specified otherwise in the FYCAA. That is, each new appropriation from section 1101 is for the same amount, and purpose, as in last year's bill except as directed otherwise in provisions in the FYCAA.

Congress is explicit about any such deviations. For example, section 1103 states that the appropriations provided by section 1101 retain a "comparable period of availability." That means an appropriation provided in a referenced bill that was available for obligation for two fiscal years (for fiscal year 2024 and remaining available through the end of fiscal year 2025), that is appropriated anew by section 1101 would be available for obligation for two fiscal years as well (for fiscal years 2025 and 2026). The FYCAA also includes some specific and explicit negotiations of authorities and conditions in last year's bills, such as section 1503(a), which loosens the requirements under which the Army Corps of Engineers is

required to spend the appropriations provided in this bill to that agency. These are only a couple examples of the deviations (called "anomalies") specified in the bill.

The FYCAA is also distinguishable from the short-term continuing appropriations Act contained in division A of Public Law 118–83, which is currently applicable through March 14, 2025. The FYCAA for example, contains no provision comparable to section 109 of division A of Public Law 118–83: whereas Congress contemplated limited funding actions from the continuing appropriations provided in section 101 of such division, that instruction does not extend to the appropriations provided in the FYCAA, nor other appropriations that were previously enacted, either in this fiscal year or in prior fiscal years.

The appropriations contained in the FYCAA directly renew the appropriations with the applicable authorities and conditions from Public Laws 118–42 and 118–47—except where explicitly directed in this law otherwise—and are a reaffirmation of Congress's intent to provide for those activities in full. That intent was made clear by the original enactment of the appropriations in those laws and the accompanying Joint Explanatory Statements in March of 2024, and by the affirmation and continuation of additional funding for those same purposes under the same authorities and conditions (except where otherwise revised in statute) in September and December of 2025 through the enactment and amendment of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2025.

Fully acknowledging the change in Administration on January 20, 2025, the Congress has observed dramatic changes in how duly enacted appropriations have been executed over the last 50 days. I note that the current Administration's actions to defy Congress's specific appropriations have been rejected by the Judicial Branch to date. The FYCAA also represents a rejection by the legislative branch of the current Administration's unlawful refusal to take care that enacted appropriations be faithfully executed.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 211, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Ms. MENG. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Meng of New York moves to recommit the bill H.R. 1968 to the Committee on Appropriations.

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

Ms. Meng Moves to recommit the bill H.R. 1968 to the Committee on Appropriations with the following amendment:

In the matter preceding division A insert the following after section 3:

SEC. 4. PROTECTING MEDICAID, MEDICARE, SOCIAL SECURITY, AND SNAP.

It is the sense of Congress that no measure should be enacted, nor executive action

taken, that eliminates, restricts, or reduces access to, the level of, or Federal financial support for benefits or services owed to lawfully eligible individuals under Medicaid, Medicare, or Social Security programs, or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Passage of H.R. 1156;

Motion to recommit on H.R. 1968;

Passage of H.R. 1968, if ordered; and

Passage of H.J. Res. 25.

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

PANDEMIC UNEMPLOYMENT FRAUD ENFORCEMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the bill (H.R. 1156) to amend the CARES Act to extend the statute of limitations for fraud under certain unemployment programs, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 295, nays 127, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 68]

YEAS—295

Aderholt	Bost	Comer
Alford	Brecheen	Conaway
Allen	Bresnahan	Connolly
Amodei (NV)	Brownley	Correa
Arrington	Buchanan	Courtney
Auchincloss	Budzinski	Craig
Babin	Burchett	Crane
Bacon	Burlison	Crank
Baird	Bynum	Crawford
Balderson	Calvert	Crenshaw
Barr	Cammack	Crow
Barrett	Carey	Cuellar
Baumgartner	Carter (GA)	Davids (KS)
Bean (FL)	Carter (TX)	Davidson
Begich	Case	Davis (NC)
Bentz	Castro (TX)	De La Cruz
Bergman	Cleaver	DesJarlais
Bice	Cline	Diaz-Balart
Biggs (AZ)	Cloud	Donalds
Biggs (SC)	Clyde	Downing
Bilirakis	Cohen	Dunn (FL)
Bishop	Cole	Edwards
Boebert	Collins	Elfreth

Ellzey	Kiley (CA)	Pfluger
Emmer	Kim	Pou
Escobar	Knott	Quigley
Estes	Kustoff	Reschenthaler
Evans (CO)	LaHood	Riley (NY)
Ezell	LaLota	Rogers (AL)
Fallon	LaMalfa	Rogers (KY)
Fedorchak	Landsman	Rose
Feenstra	Langworthy	Ross
Finstad	Latta	Rouzer
Fischbach	Lawler	Roy
Fitzgerald	Lee (FL)	Rulli
Fitzpatrick	Lee (NV)	Rutherford
Fleischmann	Leger Fernandez	Ryan
Flood	Letlow	Salazar
Fong	Levin	Scalise
Foster	Liccardo	Schmidt
Fox	Loudermilk	Scholten
Fox	Lucas	Schrier
Franklin, Scott	Luna	Schweikert
Fry	Luttrell	Scott, Austin
Fulcher	Gill (TX)	Lynch
Gill	Gillen	Mace
Gimenez	Golden (ME)	Mackenzie
Golden (ME)	Goldman (NY)	Magaziner
Goldman (NY)	Goldman (TX)	Malliotakis
Goldman (TX)	Gonzales, Tony	Maloy
Gonzales, Tony	Gonzalez, V.	Mann
Gooden	Gooden	Mannion
Goodlander	Gosar	Massie
Gosar	Gottheimer	Mast
Gottheimer	Graves	McBath
Graves	Gray	McBride
Greene (GA)	Griffith	McCaul
Grothman	Grothman	McClain
Guest	Guest	McClain Delaney
Guthrie	Hageman	McClintock
Hageman	Hamadeh (AZ)	McCormick
Hamadeh (AZ)	Harder (CA)	McDonald Rivet
Harder (CA)	Haridopolos	McDowell
Haridopolos	Harrigan	McGuire
Harrigan	Harris (MD)	Meng
Harris (MD)	Harris (NC)	Messmer
Harris (NC)	Hern (OK)	Meuser
Higgins (LA)	Hill (AR)	Mfume
Hill (AR)	Himes	Miller (IL)
Himes	Hinson	Miller (OH)
Hinon	Houchin	Miller (WV)
Houchin	Houlahan	Miller-Meeks
Houlahan	Hoyer	Mills
Hoyer	Hoyle (OR)	Min
Hoyle (OR)	Hudson	Moolenaar
Hudson	Huizenga	Moore (AL)
Huizenga	Hunt	Moore (NC)
Hunt	Hurd (CO)	Moore (UT)
Hurd (CO)	Issa	Moore (WV)
Issa	Ivey	Moran
Ivey	Jack	Morelle
Jack	Jackson (TX)	Morrison
Jackson (TX)	James	Moulton
James	Johnson (LA)	Mrvan
Johnson (LA)	Johnson (SD)	Murphy
Johnson (SD)	Johnson (TX)	Nehls
Johnson (TX)	Joyce (PA)	Newhouse
Joyce (PA)	Kaptur	Norman
Kaptur	Kean	Nunn (IA)
Kean	Keating	Oberholte
Keating	Kelly (MS)	Ogles
Kelly (MS)	Kelly (PA)	Olzewski
Kelly (PA)	Kennedy (UT)	Onder
Kennedy (UT)	Kiggins (VA)	Owens
Kiggins (VA)		Palmer
		Pappas
		Perez
		Perry
		Peters

NAYS—127

Adams	Chu	Fletcher
Aguilar	Cisneros	Foushee
Amo	Clark (MA)	Frankel, Lois
Ansari	Clarke (NY)	Friedman
Balint	Clyburn	Frost
Barragán	Costa	Garamendi
Beatty	Crockett	Garcia (CA)
Bell	Davis (IL)	Garcia (IL)
Bera	Dean (PA)	Garcia (TX)
Beyer	DeGette	Gomez
Bonamici	DeLauro	Green, Al (TX)
Boyle (PA)	DelBene	Hayes
Brown	Deluzio	Horsford
Carbajal	DeSaulnier	Huffman
Carson	Dexter	Jackson (IL)
Carter (LA)	Dingell	Jacobs
Casas	Doggett	Jayapal
Casten	Espallat	Jeffries
Castor (FL)	Evans (PA)	Kamlager-Dove
Cherfilus-	Fields	Kelly (IL)
McCormick	Figures	Kennedy (NY)

Khanna	Ocasio-Cortez	Smith (WA)
Krishnamoorthi	Omar	Stevens
Larsen (WA)	Pallone	Strickland
Larson (CT)	Panetta	Takano
Latimer	Pelosi	Thompson (CA)
Lee (PA)	Petersen	Thompson (MS)
Lieu	Pingree	Titus
Lofgren	Pocan	Tlaib
Matsui	Pressley	Tokuda
McClellan	Ramirez	Tonko
McCollum	Randall	Torres (NY)
McGarvey	Raskin	Trahan
McGovern	Rivas	Underwood
McIver	Ruiz	Vargas
Meeks	Salinas	Veasey
Menendez	Scanlon	Velázquez
Moore (WI)	Schakowsky	Wasserman
Moskowitz	Schneider	Schultz
Mullin	Scott (VA)	Waters
Nadler	Scott, David	Watson Coleman
Neal	Sewell	Williams (GA)
Neguse	Simon	Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—10

Ciscomani	Harshbarger	Norcross
Garbarino	Johnson (GA)	Sánchez
Green (TN)	Jordan	
Grijalva	Joyce (OH)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1732

Mses. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, and PINGREE changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mses. HOYLE of Oregon, MENG, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. ELFRETH, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mrs. MCBATH, and Mr. SCALISE changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FULL-YEAR CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS AND EXTENSIONS ACT, 2025

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. VAN DREW). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to recommit on the bill (H.R. 1968) making further continuing appropriations and other extensions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MENG), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 213, nays 216, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 69]

YEAS—213

Adams	Bera	Carbajal
Aguilar	Beyer	Carson
Amo	Bishop	Carter (LA)
Ansari	Bonamici	Casas
Auchincloss	Boyle (PA)	Case
Balint	Brown	Casten
Barragán	Brownley	Castor (FL)
Beatty	Budzinski	Castro (TX)
Bell	Bynum	