

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**
Measure **Green 1 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (GREETE_029)**

Record Vote No.

FC-067

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (21-29)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes			X
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz			X	Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)	0	29	1		21	0	3

Committee Totals:

21	29	4
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**
Measure **Williams of GA 1 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (HOMECDBGAMND)**

Record Vote No.

FC-068

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (21-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes			X
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)	0	30	0		21	0	3

Committee Totals:

21	30	3
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**
Measure **Liccardo 1 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (LICCAR_014)**

Record Vote No.

FC-069

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (21-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes			X
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)	0	30	0		21	0	3

Committee Totals:

21	30	3
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**
Measure **Petterson 1 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (PETTER_029)**

Record Vote No.

FC-070

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (21-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes			X
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)	0	30	0		21	0	3

Committee Totals:

21	30	3
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**
Measure **Liccardo 2 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (LICCAR_018)**

Record Vote No.

FC-071

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (21-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes			X
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)	0	30	0		21	0	3

Committee Totals:

21	30	3
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**
Measure **Waters 3 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (G02)**

Record Vote No.

FC-072

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (21-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes			X
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)	0	30	0		21	0	3

Committee Totals:

21	30	3
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**
Measure **Velazquez 2 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (VELAZQ_024)**

Record Vote No.

FC-073

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (21-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes			X
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)	0	30	0		21	0	3

Committee Totals:

21	30	3
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**
Measure **Lynch 1 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (G01)**

Record Vote No.

FC-074

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (22-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)	0	30	0		22	0	2

Committee Totals:

22	30	2
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Foster 1 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (FOSTER_027)**

Record Vote No.

FC-075

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (22-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)	0	30	0		22	0	2

Committee Totals:

22	30	2
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Foster 2 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (FOSTER_028)**

Record Vote No.

FC-076

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (22-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)	0	30	0		22	0	2

Committee Totals:

22	30	2
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Foster 3 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (FOSTER_029)**

Record Vote No.

FC-077

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (22-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)	0	30	0		22	0	2

Committee Totals:

22	30	2
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Liccardo 3 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (LICCAR_013)**

Record Vote No.

FC-078

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (22-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)	0	30	0		22	0	2

Committee Totals:

22	30	2
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Himes 1 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (G10)**

Record Vote No.

FC-079

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (22-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)		X					
	0	30	0		22	0	2

Committee Totals:

22	30	2
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Williams of GA 2 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (G11)**

Record Vote No.

FC-080

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (22-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)		X					
	0	30	0		22	0	2

Committee Totals:

22

30

2

Yeas

Nays

Not
Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Bynum 1 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (G04)**

Record Vote No.

FC-081



Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (22-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)		X					
	0	30	0		22	0	2

Committee Totals:

22

30

2

Yeas

Nays

Not
Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Bynum 2 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (G04)**

Record Vote No.

FC-081

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (22-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)		X					
	0	30	0		22	0	2

Committee Totals:

22	30	2
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Bynum 3 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (G04)**

Record Vote No.

FC-081

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (22-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)		X					
	0	30	0		22	0	2

Committee Totals:

22	30	2
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Pressley 1 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (G07)**

Record Vote No.

FC-084



Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (21-31)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez		X	
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)		X					
	0	30	0		21	1	2

Committee Totals:

21

31

2

Yeas

Nays

Not
Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Pressley 2 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (G07)**

Record Vote No.

FC-084

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (21-31)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez		X	
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)		X					
	0	30	0		21	1	2

Committee Totals:

21	31	2
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Pressley 3 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (G3)**

Record Vote No.

FC-086

Disposition **NOT AGREED TO (3-3)**

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)		X					
	0	30	0		22	0	2

Committee Totals:

22	30	2
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Pressley 4 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (G4)**

Record Vote No.

FC-086

Disposition **NOT AGREED TO (4-4)**

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)		X					
	0	30	0		22	0	2

Committee Totals:

22	30	2
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Waters 4 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (L01)**

Record Vote No.

FC-088

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (22-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)		X					
	0	30	0		22	0	2

Committee Totals:

22	30	2
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Waters 5 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (L02)**

Record Vote No.

FC-089

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (22-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)		X					
	0	30	0		22	0	2

Committee Totals:

22	30	2
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Foster 4 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (FOSTER_030)**

Record Vote No.

FC-090

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (22-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)		X					
	0	30	0		22	0	2

Committee Totals:

22	30	2
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Vargas 1 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (G16)**

Record Vote No.

FC-091

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (22-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)		X					
	0	30	0		22	0	2

Committee Totals:

22	30	2
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Tlaib 1 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (G13)**

Record Vote No.

FC-092

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (22-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)		X					
	0	30	0		22	0	2

Committee Totals:

22	30	2
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Pettersen 2 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (G12)**

Record Vote No.

FC-093

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (22-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)		X					
	0	30	0		22	0	2

Committee Totals:

22	30	2
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Liccardo 4 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (G15)**

Record Vote No.

FC-094

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (22-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)		X					
	0	30	0		22	0	2

Committee Totals:

22	30	2
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Bynum 4 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (BYNUM_008)**

Record Vote No.

FC-095

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (22-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)		X					
	0	30	0		22	0	2

Committee Totals:

22	30	2
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Bynum 5 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (50002_01)**

Record Vote No.

FC-096

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (22-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)		X					
	0	30	0		22	0	2

Committee Totals:

22	30	2
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Lynch 2 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (G17)**

Record Vote No.

FC-097

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (22-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)		X					
	0	30	0		22	0	2

Committee Totals:

22	30	2
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Waters 6 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (50002_08)**

Record Vote No.

FC-098

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (22-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)		X					
	0	30	0		22	0	2

Committee Totals:

22	30	2
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to adopt the amendment**

Measure **Sherman 1 to ANS to FSC Committee Print (SHERMA_041)**

Record Vote No.

FC-099

Disposition

NOT AGREED TO (22-30)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill		X		Ranking Member Waters	X		
Mr. Lucas		X		Ms. Velázquez	X		
Mr. Sessions		X		Mr. Sherman	X		
Mr. Huizenga		X		Mr. Meeks	X		
Mrs. Wagner		X		Mr. Scott	X		
Mr. Barr		X		Mr. Lynch	X		
Mr. Williams (TX)		X		Mr. Green (TX)	X		
Mr. Emmer		X		Mr. Cleaver	X		
Mr. Loudermilk		X		Mr. Himes	X		
Mr. Davidson		X		Mr. Foster	X		
Mr. Rose		X		Mrs. Beatty	X		
Mr. Steil		X		Mr. Vargas	X		
Mr. Timmons		X		Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman		X		Mr. Gonzalez	X		
Mr. Norman		X		Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser		X		Ms. Pressley	X		
Mrs. Kim		X		Ms. Tlaib	X		
Mr. Donalds		X		Mr. Torres (NY)	X		
Mr. Garbarino		X		Ms. Garcia (TX)	X		
Mr. Fitzgerald		X		Ms. Williams of GA	X		
Mr. Flood		X		Ms. Pettersen	X		
Mr. Lawler		X		Mr. Fields	X		
Ms. De La Cruz		X		Ms. Bynum	X		
Mr. Ogles		X		Mr. Liccardo	X		
Mr. Nunn		X					
Mrs. McClain		X					
Ms. Salazar		X					
Mr. Downing		X					
Mr. Haridopolos		X					
Mr. Moore (NC)		X					
	0	30	0		22	0	2

Committee Totals:

22	30	2
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

Committee on Financial Services

Markup 3

April 30, 2025

Bill **FSC Committee Print (Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14)**

Motion **to report favorably**

Measure **Financial Services Committee Print (as amended)**

Record Vote No.

FC-100

Disposition

AGREED TO (30-22)

Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Member	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Chairman Hill	X			Ranking Member Waters		X	
Mr. Lucas	X			Ms. Velázquez		X	
Mr. Sessions	X			Mr. Sherman		X	
Mr. Huizenga	X			Mr. Meeks		X	
Mrs. Wagner	X			Mr. Scott		X	
Mr. Barr	X			Mr. Lynch		X	
Mr. Williams (TX)	X			Mr. Green (TX)		X	
Mr. Emmer	X			Mr. Cleaver		X	
Mr. Loudermilk	X			Mr. Himes		X	
Mr. Davidson	X			Mr. Foster		X	
Mr. Rose	X			Mrs. Beatty		X	
Mr. Steil	X			Mr. Vargas		X	
Mr. Timmons	X			Mr. Gottheimer			X
Mr. Stutzman	X			Mr. Gonzalez		X	
Mr. Norman	X			Mr. Casten			X
Mr. Meuser	X			Ms. Pressley		X	
Mrs. Kim	X			Ms. Tlaib		X	
Mr. Donalds	X			Mr. Torres (NY)		X	
Mr. Garbarino	X			Ms. Garcia (TX)		X	
Mr. Fitzgerald	X			Ms. Williams of GA		X	
Mr. Flood	X			Ms. Pettersen		X	
Mr. Lawler	X			Mr. Fields		X	
Ms. De La Cruz	X			Ms. Bynum		X	
Mr. Ogles	X			Mr. Liccardo		X	
Mr. Nunn	X						
Mrs. McClain	X						
Ms. Salazar	X						
Mr. Downing	X						
Mr. Haridopolos	X						
Mr. Moore (NC)	X						
30	0	0		0	22	2	

Committee Totals:

30	22	2
Yeas	Nays	Not Voting

EARMARK STATEMENT

The Committee has carefully reviewed the provisions of the Committee Print and states that none of its provisions contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits within the meaning of clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

UNFUNDED MANDATES STATEMENT

The Committee adopts as its own the unfunded mandates score prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) as provided above.

APPLICABILITY TO THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Committee finds that the Committee Print does not relate to the terms and conditions of employment or access to public services or accommodations within the meaning of section 102(b)(3) of the *Congressional Accountability Act*.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

(See artifact next page)

Comparative Print: Changes in Existing Law for Bill number:

Notice

This document was computer-generated to show how legislative text that may be considered by the House proposes to change existing law. It has not been reviewed for accuracy. This document does not represent an official expression by the House and should not be relied on as an authoritative delineation of the proposed change(s) to existing law.

Omitted text is shown ~~stricken~~, new matter that is proposed is in underlined italics, and existing text in which no change is being proposed is shown in regular roman. Typesetting and stylistic characteristics, particularly in the headings and indentations, may not conform to how the text, if adopted, would be illustrated in subsequent versions of legislation or public law.

Summary

- (1) 7 amendments.
- (2) 0 automated notifications.

Current Law(s) being amended

[1. Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010](#)

Comparative Print: Changes in Existing Law

1. Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010

[As Amended Through P.L. 117–286, Enacted December 27,
2022]

* * * * *

TITLE I—FINANCIAL STABILITY

* * * * *

SUBTITLE B—Office of Financial Research

* * * * *

Sec. 155. FUNDING.

(a) Financial Research Fund.—

(1) **Fund established.**— There is established in the Treasury of the United States a separate fund to be known as the “Financial Research Fund”.

(2) **Fund receipts.**— All amounts provided to the Office under subsection (c), and all assessments that the Office receives under subsection (d) shall be deposited into the Financial Research Fund.

(3) Investments authorized.—

(A) **Amounts in fund may be invested.**— The Director may request the Secretary to invest the portion of the Financial Research Fund that is not, in the judgment of the Director, required to meet the needs of the Office.

(B) **Eligible investments.**— Investments shall be made by the Secretary in obligations of the United States or obligations that are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States, with maturities suitable to the needs of the Financial Research Fund, as determined by the Director.

(4) **Interest and proceeds credited.**— The interest on, and the proceeds from the sale or redemption of, any obligations held in the Financial Research Fund shall be credited to and form a part of the Financial Research Fund.

(b) Use of Funds.—

(1) **In general.**— Funds obtained by, transferred to, or credited to the Financial Research Fund shall be immediately available to the Office, and shall remain available until expended, to pay the expenses of the Office in carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the Office.

(2) **Fees, assessments, and other funds not government funds.**— Funds obtained by, transferred to, or credited to the Financial Research Fund shall not be construed to be Government funds or appropriated moneys.

(3) **Amounts not subject to apportionment.**— Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts in the Financial Research Fund shall not be subject to apportionment for purposes of chapter 15 of title 31, United States Code, or under any other authority, or for any other purpose.

(c) **Interim Funding.**— During the 2-year period following the date of enactment of this Act, the Board of Governors shall provide to the Office an amount sufficient to cover the expenses of the Office.

(d) **Permanent Self-funding.**— Beginning 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish, by regulation, and with the approval of the Council, an assessment schedule, including the assessment base and rates, applicable to bank holding companies with total consolidated assets of \$250,000,000,000¹ or greater and nonbank financial companies supervised by the Board of Governors, that takes into account differences among such companies, based on the

considerations for establishing the prudential standards under section 115, to collect assessments equal to the total expenses of the Office.

1

Effective November 24, 2019, pursuant to section 401(c)(1)(D) and (d)(1) of Public Law 115–174, section 155(d) is amended by striking “50,000,000,000” and inserting “\$250,000,000,000”. Subsection (d)(2) of such section 401 also states as follows: “Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act with respect to any bank holding company with total consolidated assets of less than \$100,000,000,000”. There is a discrepancy between the Statutes-At-Large and the enrolled bill versions as it relates to the dollar symbol (see Codification note @ 12 U.S.C. 5345).

The text of the Statute-At-Large text is incorrect, as the law signed by the President included a dollar symbol (as so enrolled). Therefore, the above reflects the execution of the amendment made by Public Law 115-174 to the enrolled version.

(e) LIMITATION ON ASSESSMENTS AND THE FINANCIAL RESEARCH FUND.—

(1) LIMITATION ON ASSESSMENTS.— Assessments may not be collected under subsection (d) if the assessments would result in—

(A) the Financial Research Fund exceeding the average annual budget amount; or

(B) the total assessments collected during a single fiscal year exceeding the average annual budget amount.

(2) TRANSFER OF EXCESS FUNDS.— Any amounts in the Financial Research Fund exceeding the average annual budget amount shall be deposited into the general fund of the Treasury.

(3) AVERAGE ANNUAL BUDGET AMOUNT DEFINED.— In this subsection the term ‘average annual budget amount’ means the annual average, over the 3 most recently completed fiscal years, of the expenses of the Council in carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the Council that were paid by the Office using amounts obtained through assessments under subsection (d).

TITLE X—BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION

* * * * *

SUBTITLE A—Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection

* * * * *

Sec. 1017. FUNDING; PENALTIES AND FINES.

(a) Transfer of Funds From Board Of Governors.—

(1) **In general.**— Each year (or quarter of such year), beginning on the designated transfer date, and each quarter thereafter, the Board of Governors shall transfer to the Bureau from the combined earnings of the Federal Reserve System, the amount determined by the Director to be reasonably necessary to carry out the authorities of the Bureau under Federal consumer financial law, taking into account such other sums made available to the Bureau from the preceding year (or quarter of such year).

(2) Funding cap.—

(A) **In general.**— Notwithstanding paragraph (1), and in accordance with this paragraph, the amount that shall be transferred to the Bureau in each fiscal year shall not exceed a fixed percentage of the total operating expenses of the Federal Reserve System, as reported in the Annual Report, 2009, of the Board of Governors, equal to—

(i) 10 percent of such expenses in fiscal year 2011;

(ii) 11 percent of such expenses in fiscal year 2012; and

(iii) ~~12 percent~~ 5 percent of such expenses in fiscal year ~~2013~~ 2025, and in each year thereafter.

(B) **Adjustment of amount.**— The dollar amount referred to in subparagraph (A)(iii) shall be adjusted annually, using the percent increase, if any, in the employment cost index for total compensation for State and local government workers published by the Federal Government, or the successor index thereto, for the 12-month period ending on September 30 of the year preceding the transfer.

~~(C) **Reviewability.**— Notwithstanding any other provision in this title, the funds derived from the Federal Reserve System pursuant to this subsection shall not be subject to review by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.~~

(C) **LIMITATION ON UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.**— With respect to a fiscal year, the amount of unobligated balances of the Bureau may not exceed 5 percent of the dollar amount referred to in subparagraph (A)(iii), as adjusted under subparagraph (B). The Director shall transfer any excess amount of such unobligated balances to the general fund of the Treasury.

(3) **Transition period.**— Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and until the designated transfer date, the Board of Governors shall transfer to the Bureau the amount estimated by the Secretary needed to carry out the authorities granted to the Bureau under Federal consumer financial law, from the date of enactment of this Act until the designated transfer date.

(4) Budget and financial management.—

(A) Financial operating plans and forecasts.— The Director shall provide to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget copies of the financial operating plans and forecasts of the Director, as prepared by the Director in the ordinary course of the operations of the Bureau, and copies of the quarterly reports of the financial condition and results of operations of the Bureau, as prepared by the Director in the ordinary course of the operations of the Bureau.

(B) Financial statements.— The Bureau shall prepare annually a statement of—

- (i) assets and liabilities and surplus or deficit;
- (ii) income and expenses; and
- (iii) sources and application of funds.

(C) Financial management systems.— The Bureau shall implement and maintain financial management systems that comply substantially with Federal financial management systems requirements and applicable Federal accounting standards.

(D) Assertion of internal controls.— The Director shall provide to the Comptroller General of the United States an assertion as to the effectiveness of the internal controls that apply to financial reporting by the Bureau, using the standards established in section 3512(c) of title 31, United States Code.

(E) Rule of construction.— This subsection may not be construed as implying any obligation on the part of the Director to consult with or obtain the consent or approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget with respect to any report, plan, forecast, or other information referred to in subparagraph (A) or any jurisdiction or oversight over the affairs or operations of the Bureau.

(F) Financial statements.— The financial statements of the Bureau shall not be consolidated with the financial statements of either the Board of Governors or the Federal Reserve System.

(5) Audit of the bureau.—

(A) In general.— The Comptroller General shall annually audit the financial transactions of the Bureau in accordance with the United States generally accepted government auditing standards, as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where accounts of the Bureau are normally kept. The representatives of the Government Accountability Office shall have access to the personnel and to all books, accounts, documents, papers, records (including electronic records), reports, files, and all other papers, automated data, things, or property belonging to or under the control of or used or employed by the Bureau pertaining to its financial transactions and necessary to facilitate the audit, and such representatives shall be afforded full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositories, fiscal agents, and custodians. All such books, accounts, documents, records, reports, files, papers, and property of the Bureau shall remain in possession and custody of the Bureau. The Comptroller General may obtain and duplicate any such books, accounts, documents, records, working papers, automated data and files, or other information relevant to such audit without cost to the Comptroller General, and the right of access of the Comptroller General to such information shall be enforceable pursuant to section 716(c) of title 31, United States Code.

(B) Report.— The Comptroller General shall submit to the Congress a report of each annual audit conducted under this subsection. The report to the Congress shall set forth the scope of the audit and shall include the statement of assets and liabilities and surplus or deficit, the statement of income and expenses, the statement of sources and application of

funds, and such comments and information as may be deemed necessary to inform Congress of the financial operations and condition of the Bureau, together with such recommendations with respect thereto as the Comptroller General may deem advisable. A copy of each report shall be furnished to the President and to the Bureau at the time submitted to the Congress.

(C) Assistance and costs.— For the purpose of conducting an audit under this subsection, the Comptroller General may, in the discretion of the Comptroller General, employ by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5), professional services of firms and organizations of certified public accountants for temporary periods or for special purposes. Upon the request of the Comptroller General, the Director of the Bureau shall transfer to the Government Accountability Office from funds available, the amount requested by the Comptroller General to cover the full costs of any audit and report conducted by the Comptroller General. The Comptroller General shall credit funds transferred to the account established for salaries and expenses of the Government Accountability Office, and such amount shall be available upon receipt and without fiscal year limitation to cover the full costs of the audit and report.

(b) Consumer Financial Protection Fund.—

(1) Separate fund in federal reserve established.— There is established in the Federal Reserve a separate fund, to be known as the “**Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection Fund**” (referred to in this section as the “**Bureau Fund**”). The Bureau Fund shall be maintained and established at a Federal reserve bank, in accordance with such requirements as the Board of Governors may impose.

(2) Fund receipts.— All amounts transferred to the Bureau under subsection (a) shall be deposited into the Bureau Fund.

(3) Investment authority.—

(A) Amounts in bureau fund may be invested.— The Bureau may request the Board of Governors to direct the investment of the portion of the Bureau Fund that is not, in the judgment of the Bureau, required to meet the current needs of the Bureau.

(B) Eligible investments.— Investments authorized by this paragraph shall be made in obligations of the United States or obligations that are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States, with maturities suitable to the needs of the Bureau Fund, as determined by the Bureau.

(C) Interest and proceeds credited.— The interest on, and the proceeds from the sale or redemption of, any obligations held in the Bureau Fund shall be credited to the Bureau Fund.

(c) Use of Funds.—

(1) In general.— Funds obtained by, transferred to, or credited to the Bureau Fund shall be immediately available to the Bureau and under the control of the Director, and shall remain available until expended, to pay the expenses of the Bureau in carrying out its duties and responsibilities. The compensation of the Director and other employees of the Bureau and all other expenses thereof may be paid from, obtained by, transferred to, or credited to the Bureau Fund under this section.

(2) Funds that are not government funds.— Funds obtained by or transferred to the Bureau Fund shall not be construed to be Government funds or appropriated monies.

(3) Amounts not subject to apportionment.— Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts in the Bureau Fund and in the Civil Penalty Fund established under subsection (d)

shall not be subject to apportionment for purposes of chapter 15 of title 31, United States Code, or under any other authority.

(d) Penalties and Fines.—

(1) Establishment of victims relief fund.— There is established in the Federal Reserve a separate fund, to be known as the “Consumer Financial Civil Penalty Fund” (referred to in this section as the “Civil Penalty Fund”). The Civil Penalty Fund shall be maintained and established at a Federal reserve bank, in accordance with such requirements as the Board of Governors may impose. If the Bureau obtains a civil penalty against any person in any judicial or administrative action under Federal consumer financial laws, the Bureau shall deposit into the Civil Penalty Fund, the amount of the penalty collected.

(2) Payment to victims.— Amounts in the Civil Penalty Fund shall be available to the Bureau, without fiscal year limitation, for payments to the direct victims of activities for which civil penalties have been imposed under the Federal consumer financial laws. ~~To the extent that such victims cannot be located or such payments are otherwise not practicable, the Bureau may use such funds for the purpose of consumer education and financial literacy programs.~~

(3) TREATMENT OF EXCESS AMOUNTS.— *With respect to a civil penalty described under paragraph (1), if the Bureau makes payments to all of the direct victims of activities for which that civil penalty was imposed, the Bureau shall transfer all amounts that remain in the Civil Penalty Fund with respect to that civil penalty to the general fund of the Treasury.*

(e) Authorization of Appropriations; Annual Report.—

(1) Determination regarding need for appropriated funds.—

(A) In general.— The Director is authorized to determine that sums available to the Bureau under this section will not be sufficient to carry out the authorities of the Bureau under Federal consumer financial law for the upcoming year.

(B) Report required.— When making a determination under subparagraph (A), the Director shall prepare a report regarding the funding of the Bureau, including the assets and liabilities of the Bureau, and the extent to which the funding needs of the Bureau are anticipated to exceed the level of the amount set forth in subsection (a)(2). The Director shall submit the report to the President and to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) Authorization of appropriations.— If the Director makes the determination and submits the report pursuant to paragraph (1), there are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Bureau, for the purposes of carrying out the authorities granted in Federal consumer financial law, \$200,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014.

(3) Apportionment.— Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the amounts in paragraph (2) shall be subject to apportionment under section 1517 of title 31, United States Code, and restrictions that generally apply to the use of appropriated funds in title 31, United States Code, and other laws.

(4) Annual report.— The Director shall prepare and submit a report, on an annual basis, to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives regarding the financial operating plans and forecasts of the Director, the financial condition and results of operations of the Bureau, and the sources and application of funds of the Bureau, including any funds appropriated in accordance with this subsection.

Summary

- (1) 7 amendments.
- (2) 0 automated notifications.

About this report

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DUPLICATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

The Committee states that no provision of the Committee Print establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, including any program that was included in a report to Congress pursuant to section 21 of the Public Law 111-139 or the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

COMMITTEE VIEWS

SECTION 50001: HUD’S GREEN AND RESILIENT RETROFIT PROGRAM FUNDING

Section 50001 rescinds any remaining unobligated balances with the Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD) Green and Resilient Retrofit Program, created under Section 30002 of the *Inflation Reduction Act of 2022*.

Background

Section 30002 of the *Inflation Reduction Act of 2022* appropriated \$1 billion in new, mandatory spending to HUD for a Green and Resilient Retrofit Program (GRRP). The GRRP was designed to make grants and direct loans to the owners of HUD-subsidized properties to support energy efficiency and climate change resilience projects. Projects eligible for GRRP funding include: improving energy or water efficiency; enhancing indoor air quality or sustainability; implementing the use of zero-emission electricity generation, low-emission building materials or processes, energy storage, or building electrification strategies; and addressing climate resilience. The Biden administration executed 12 rounds of obligating funding under the program, with the final round of funding coming in November 2024.

SECTION 50002: PUBLIC COMPANY ACCOUNTING OVERSIGHT BOARD (PCAOB)

Section 50002 eliminates the PCAOB’s authority to independently collect and spend accounting support fees and instead directs that all such fees be remitted to the U.S. Treasury after a transition period. The SEC would continue these responsibilities using funds appropriated by Congress, and further fee collection under Section 109 of the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002* (“Sarbanes-Oxley”) would be discontinued.

Background

The PCAOB is a non-profit corporation Congress established to oversee the audits of public companies. The PCAOB’s responsibilities include: (1) registering public accounting firms; (2) establishing auditing, quality control, ethics, independence, and other standards relating to public company audits; (3)

conducting inspections, investigations, and disciplinary proceedings of registered accounting firms; and (4) enforcing compliance with Sarbanes-Oxley.¹

The PCAOB was established as part of Sarbanes-Oxley in response to various accounting scandals of the late 1990s (i.e., Enron, WorldCom, the collapse of Arthur Anderson). Prior to its creation, the accounting profession was self-regulated. Sarbanes-Oxley provided the SEC the authority to oversee the PCAOB's operations, appoint or remove members, approve the PCAOB's budget and rules, and entertain appeals of any PCAOB inspection reports or disciplinary actions.² The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("Dodd-Frank") established the current funding regime for the PCAOB, which is done primarily through annual accounting support fees. These fees are assessed on public companies (based on their relative average monthly market capitalization) and on broker-dealers (based on their relative average quarterly tentative net capital).

SECTION 50003: CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU (CFPB) FUNDING

Section 50003 modifies CFPB's authority to draw funds from the Federal Reserve to a maximum of 5 percent of the Federal Reserve's total operating expenses for fiscal year 2009, which were \$4.98 billion,³ and adjusting it for inflation thereafter. This would replace the current cap of 12 percent. Additionally, the CFPB would be restricted to holding an unobligated balance no greater than 5 percent of the revised transfer amount (\$12.45 million for 2025) from the Federal Reserve. Any funds exceeding that percentage would be required to be transferred to the general fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Background

The CFPB was established under Title X of Dodd-Frank as a centralized federal agency to implement and enforce consumer financial laws.⁴ Prior to the CFPB's creation, these responsibilities were dispersed across seven federal agencies, each with a primary statutory mission.⁵ Under section 1017 of Dodd Frank, the Federal Reserve Board is required to transfer from the combined

¹ See Securities and Exchange Commission, "Fast Answers: Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB)," *available at* <https://www.sec.gov/fast-answers/answerspcaobhtm.html>.

² See *Id.*

³ Congressional Research Service, *The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau Budget: Background, Trends, and Policy Options*, (Feb. 4, 2025), <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R48295>.

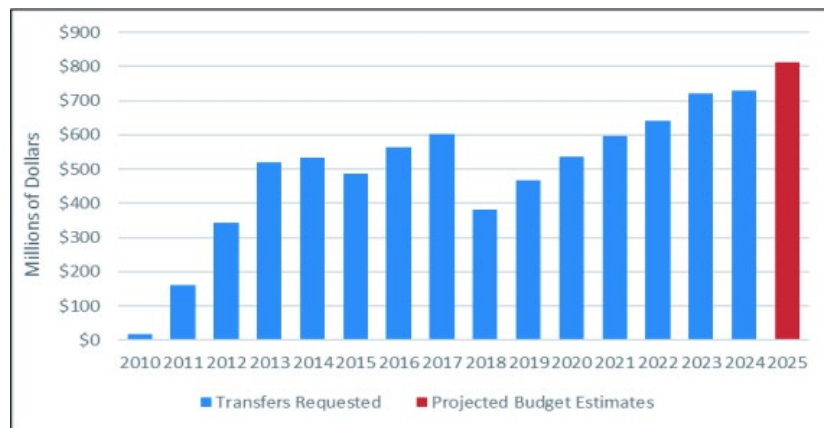
⁴ 12 U.S.C. §§ 5491–5603.

⁵ Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, *Building the CFPB*, <https://www.consumerfinance.gov/data-research/research-reports/building-the-cfpb/>.

earnings⁶ of the Federal Reserve System⁷ to the CFPB an amount “determined by the Director to be reasonably necessary to carry out the authorities of the Bureau under Federal consumer financial law,”⁸ up to a cap of 12 percent of Federal Reserve System’s total operating expenses for 2009, adjusted annually for inflation.⁹

Transfers from the Board were capped at \$734.0 million in FY 2022, at \$750.9 million in FY 2023, \$785.4 million in FY 2024, and \$823.1 million in FY 2025.¹⁰ . Both the Federal Reserve and the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are expressly prohibited from reviewing or scrutinizing the Bureau’s funding requests, and the Fed is legally obligated to transfer the funds upon request.¹¹

EXHIBIT 1. CFPB FUNDING REQUEST FROM THE FEDERAL RESERVE FY2010 - FY2025



Source: CRS. Data from CFPB annual financial reports.

SECTION 50004: CFPB CIVIL PENALTY FUND (CPF)

Section 50004 requires the CFPB to return to the general fund of the U.S. Treasury any civil penalties remaining in the CPF after payment to direct victims.

⁶ Some, such as Harvard Law School Professor Hal Scott, have argued that despite the Supreme Court Case upholding the CFPB funding, the lack of profits in the Federal Reserve System since 2022 means that transfers since then are improper and should be struck down by the courts. See Hal S. Scott, *Understanding the CFPB’s Funding Problem*, Comm. on Cap. Mkt. Regul. (Feb. 14, 2024), <https://capmktreg.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/Hal-Scott-Understanding-the-CFPBs-Funding-Problem-02.24.25.pdf>.

⁷ 12 U.S.C. § 5497.

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ Under Sec. 1017 of Dodd-Frank, after 2012, the CFPB’s funding cap annually adjusts using the percent increase in the employment cost index for total compensation for State and local government workers.

¹⁰ Cons. Fin. Prot. Bur., *Annual Performance Plan and Report, and Budget Overview*, (Feb. 2024), https://files.consumerfinance.gov/f/documents/cfpb_performance-plan-and-report_fy24.pdf.

¹¹ 12 U.S.C. § 5497(a)(2)(C).

This section also removes the use of the CPF for consumer education and financial literacy.

Background

Under current law, when the CFPB obtains a civil penalty through judicial or administrative action under federal consumer financial laws, the collected penalties are deposited into the CPF. These funds are available to the CFPB — without fiscal year limitation — for payments to victims harmed by the underlying violations. Significantly, the CFPB may commingle civil penalties in the CPF and routinely uses penalties from one company to compensate victims of activities of a different company. If the CFPB determines it cannot locate the victims or finds that payments are not practicable, it may use the remaining funds for consumer education and financial literacy programs.

SECTION 50005: OFFICE OF FINANCIAL RESEARCH (OFR) FUNDING

Section 50005 caps assessments collected by the OFR, limiting them to the average actual budgetary expenses of the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC) over the preceding three fiscal years. This cap would include reimbursements made to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) under Section 210(n)(10) of Dodd Frank. Any excess funds in the Financial Research Fund above this three-year average would be required to be transferred to the general fund of the U.S. Treasury. The OFR would also be prohibited from collecting assessments that would cause the Fund to exceed this cap.

Background

Title I of Dodd Frank established the OFR and FSOC to identify and respond to risks to the stability of the U.S. financial system. The OFR's core mission is to support FSOC and promote financial stability by improving the quality, transparency, and availability of financial data and by conducting independent research and analysis of risks to the financial system. Since fiscal year 2012, the OFR relied on assessments levied on large financial institutions — specifically, bank holding companies with over \$250 billion in assets and non-bank financial firms designated as Systemically Important Financial Institutions by FSOC — rather than Congressional appropriations. These assessments are deposited in the Financial Research Fund.¹²

MINORITY VIEWS OR SUPPLEMENTAL VIEWS, ADDITIONAL VIEWS, OR DISSENTING VIEWS

¹² 12 U.S.C. § 5345 (a).

May 7, 2025

Minority Views on “Financial Services Committee Print, Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2025”

H.Con.Res. 14 instructs the Financial Services Committee (FSC) to submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce the deficit by not less than \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2025 through 2034.¹ Described further below, this budget reconciliation bill contains five harmful sections that significantly undermine consumer protection by crippling the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB); raise the prospects of more costly financial crises by slashing funds for the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC) and Treasury’s Office of Financial Research (OFR); eliminate corporate oversight by shuttering the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB); and slash funding for building and maintaining housing, even as an affordable housing crisis rages across the country.

Section 50001. HUD’s Green and Resilient Retrofit Program (GRRP)

This section eliminates the remaining funds for HUD’s Green and Resilient Retrofit Program, funds that were appropriated through the Inflation Reduction Act, and that have been used to help finance 37,000 housing units today.

The U.S. is experiencing one of the worst housing and homelessness crises in its history. There is a growing shortage of millions of homes for rent and purchase.² Since 2019 alone, median asking rents have increased by nearly 50% as house prices have reached an all-time high, surging by nearly 60% during that same timeframe.³ The ongoing affordable housing crisis has contributed to more than 771,000 people experiencing homelessness on any given night,⁴ the highest rate of renters and homeowners paying over 30% and 50% of their incomes on housing costs,⁵ over 4.2 million individuals at risk of eviction or foreclosure,⁶ and millions of mortgage-ready individuals being locked out of the dream of homeownership.⁷ Moreover, the climate crisis is compounding the housing supply and affordability challenges as devastating storms and fires are destroying entire communities and leaving residents displaced or homeless.⁸

Section 50001 of H. Con. Res. 14 undermines efforts to address the climate and housing crises by rescinding unobligated funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD) Green and Resilient Retrofit Program (GRRP). GRRP funds energy efficient and climate resilient upgrades in multifamily housing assisted through HUD’s Section 8, 202, and 811 Programs.⁹ Congress authorized \$1 billion in mandatory funding through the Inflation Reduction Act under President Biden, including to support up to \$4 billion in HUD lending authority. However, upon taking office, the Trump

¹ To learn more about budget reconciliation, see Congressional Research Service (CRS), [Reconciliation Instructions in the House and Senate FY2025 Budget Resolutions: In Brief](#) (Mar. 28, 2025); CRS, [The Reconciliation Process: Frequently Asked Questions](#) (Mar. 6, 2025); and CRS, [The Budget Reconciliation Process: The Senate’s “Byrd Rule”](#) (Sep. 28, 2022).

² *Id.*

³ U.S. Census Bureau, [Housing Vacancies and Homeownership \(CPS/HVS\)](#) (Accessed Feb. 21, 2025); See also Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA), [FHFA House Price Index](#) (Accessed Feb. 21, 2025); See also National Association of Realtors (NAR), [Existing-Home Sales Ascended 2.2% in December](#) (Jan. 24, 2025).

⁴ HUD, [The 2024 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report \(AHAR\) to Congress](#) (Dec. 2024).

⁵ Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies (JCHS), [The State of the Nation’s Housing 2024](#) (2024).

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, [Phase 4.2 Cycle 09 Household Pulse Survey: August 20-September 16](#) (Oct. 3, 2024).

⁷ JCHS, [The State of the Nation’s Housing 2024](#) (2024).

⁸ The Guardian, [Displaced by climate disasters, ageing Americans struggle to find housing](#) (May 22, 2024); See also National League of Cities, [Why Cities Need to Think More About the Intersection of Housing and Climate Change](#) (Apr. 28, 2023); See also Center for American Progress, [A Perfect Storm: Extreme Weather as an Affordable Housing Crisis Multiplier](#) (Aug. 1, 2019).

⁹ Public Law No. 117-169.

Administration cancelled GRRP contracts by Executive Order.¹⁰ On April 15, 2025, the U.S. District Court for the District of Rhode Island granted a preliminary injunction in *Woonasquatucket River Watershed Council, et al. v. USDA, et al.*, requiring HUD to immediately reinstate GRRP contracts while litigation is pending.¹¹ As of November 2024, HUD reported that it had supported nearly 31,000 homes with 17% of its funds being awarded in rural communities.¹²

Sec. 50002. Elimination of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB)

This section eliminates the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB), an agency that oversees the auditors of U.S. registered public companies, and transfers the responsibilities to the Securities and Exchange Commission, without providing any new funding or preserving the authority to assess fees on the regulated auditors as Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Sarbanes-Oxley) currently provides. Congress established the PCAOB in response to the Enron and WorldCom accounting scandals. Enron's collapse alone resulted in the loss of approximately 25,000 jobs, wiped out \$74 billion in shareholder value, and erased over \$2 billion in employee retirement savings.¹³ The failure of WorldCom cost shareholders upwards of \$180 billion.¹⁴ At the time of failure, Enron was the 7th largest U.S. public company; for comparison, today Berkshire Hathaway and Tesla are the 7th and 8th largest U.S. public companies. These events, coupled with the subsequent collapse of Arthur Andersen—then one of the world's largest accounting firms—damaged faith in the integrity of U.S. financial reporting and the auditing profession's ability to self-regulate. Some analysts have estimated this period's broader scandals resulted in approximately \$7 trillion in lost wealth.¹⁵

In response to this crisis, Congress passed Sarbanes-Oxley—the centerpiece of which was the creation of PCAOB, whose primary purpose is to oversee the audits of public companies and to ensure the accuracy and independence of audit reports. The House—under the Financial Services Committee's Republican Chair Mike Oxley—passed Sarbanes-Oxley with a vote of 423-3, and the bill subsequently passed the Senate by a vote of 99-0. President George W. Bush described it as “the most far-reaching reform of American business practices since the time of Franklin D. Roosevelt,” adding, “the era of low standards and false profits is over. No boardroom in America is above or beyond the law.” He also focused on the importance of timely and reliable financial information that investors deserve, saying, “the only fair risks are based on honest information. Tricking an investor into taking a risk is theft by another name.” Finally, he highlighted the critical need for an independent regulator for the auditing profession: “the accounting profession will be regulated by an independent board. This board will set clear standards to uphold the integrity of public audits and have the authority to investigate abuses and discipline offenders. And auditing firms will no longer be permitted to provide consulting services that create conflicts of interest.”¹⁶ In response to the 2008 Financial Crisis, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 subsequently expanded the PCAOB's jurisdiction to oversee auditors of SEC-registered broker-dealers.¹⁷

¹⁰ The White House, [Unleashing American Energy](#) (Jan. 20, 2025); See also The White House, [Memorandum to the Heads Of Departments and Agencies](#) (Jan. 21, 2025).

¹¹ HUD, *Memo re: Preliminary Injunction Order regarding Disbursements for GRRP Awards* (Apr. 16, 2025); See also LeadingAge New York, [Preliminary Injunction Granted for GRRP Housing Awards Freeze](#) (Apr. 22, 2025).

¹² HUD, [GRRP Funding Overview](#) (Nov. 2024).

¹³ Portraits in Oversight: Congress and the Enron Scandal, available <https://levin-center.org/what-is-oversight/portraits/congress-and-the-enron-scandal/>

¹⁴ WorldCom scandal | EBSCO Research Starters, available <https://www.ebsco.com/research-starters/business-and-management/worldcom-scandal>

¹⁵ An Estimate of the Costs of the Crisis in Corporate Governance - Brookings Institution, available at <https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/20020722Graham.pdf>

¹⁶ President George W. Bush, “Remarks on Signing the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002,” (July 30, 2002), available <https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/remarks-signing-the-sarbanes-oxley-act-2002> (Accessed April 28, 2025).

¹⁷ PCAOB: Information for Auditors of Broker-Dealers, available <https://pcaobus.org/resources/information-for-audit-firms/information-for-auditors-of-broker-dealer#:~:text=The%20Dodd-Frank%20Wall%20Street%20Reform%20and%20Consumer%20Protection,registered%20with%20the%20U.S.%20Securities%20and%20Exchange%20Commission.>

Congress established the PCAOB as an independent, non-profit body, overseen by the SEC, but crucially, made the PCAOB distinct from it. This independence was deemed essential to provide focused, specialized, and unbiased oversight of the audits of public companies and broker-dealers, and ended the century-long “voluntary self-regulation of the auditing profession and the beginning of formal, compulsory oversight.”¹⁸

The PCAOB’s mission, mandated by Congress, is explicit: “to regulate the audits of public companies and SEC-registered brokers and dealers in order to protect investors and further the public interest in the preparation of informative, accurate, and independent audit reports.”¹⁹ It fulfills this mission through four primary functions:²⁰

1. Registration: Overseeing and maintaining the registration of all domestic and foreign public accounting firms that audit U.S. public companies or SEC-registered broker-dealers. Over 1,519, including more than 844 international firms in 80 countries, are currently registered.
2. Inspection: Conducting regular inspections of registered firms to assess compliance with Sarbanes-Oxley, Dodd-Frank Act, PCAOB and SEC rules, and professional auditing standards. Nine of the largest audit firms, representing 98% of the total U.S. market capitalization, are audited annually. These inspections are risk-based, focusing on areas where potential audit failures pose the greatest threat to investors. Last year, the PCAOB conducted inspections at 230 audit firms, including 200 inspections in over 31 countries.
3. Standard-Setting: Establishing and maintaining high-quality auditing, quality control, ethical, and independence standards for registered firms to follow. These standards serve as the benchmark for audit quality in the U.S. markets.
4. Enforcement: Investigating potential violations and imposing disciplinary sanctions, including monetary penalties, and barring firms or individuals from auditing public companies when standards are not met.

Through these integrated functions, the PCAOB plays an indispensable role in promoting the reliability of the financial statements upon which investors depend. This PCAOB’s oversight has contributed to the long-term decline in the frequency of financial restatements from their peak in the mid-2000s, suggesting an overall improvement in financial reporting reliability.²¹ The PCAOB’s focused efforts on setting and enforcing what are widely regarded as gold-standard auditing rules are fundamental to maintaining investor confidence in U.S. capital markets.²²

Effective audit oversight requires deep, specialized expertise. The PCAOB employs a staff of approximately 800 professionals, many with highly specialized qualifications and experience in complex audit methodologies, quality control systems, and forensic accounting techniques necessary to effectively “audit the auditors.” This dedicated workforce represents a significant concentration of expertise focused solely on audit quality. The SEC has a much broader mandate, encompassing market regulation, enforcement across various sectors, corporate finance disclosure, investment management oversight, and more. Its staff expertise is necessarily diverse to cover these wide-ranging responsibilities.

The PCAOB is funded independently through mandatory accounting support fees levied on the public companies and SEC-registered broker-dealers it oversees. These fees are set annually based on

¹⁸ See, Daniel Goezler, “Restoring Public Confidence,” Sept 15, 2003, available https://pcaobus.org/news-events/speeches/speech-detail/restoring-public-confidence_145.

¹⁹ See, PCAOB <https://pcaobus.org/about/mission-vision-values>

²⁰ Information below is either from PCAOB’s Annual Report or PCAOB has provided these statistics through a briefing to Committee staff. PCAOB’s 2024 Annual Report is available at https://assets.pcaobus.org/pcaob-dev/docs/default-source/about/administration/documents/annual_reports/2024-annual-report.pdf?sfvrsn=9cfa1a56_2

²¹ Studies cited show a drop of over 50% between 2013 and 2022 150 and an 81% decline from the 2006 peak to 2020, see https://www.auditanalytics.com/doc/2020_Financial_Restatements_A_Twenty-Year_Review.pdf
https://www.auditanalytics.com/doc/2020_Financial_Restatements_A_Twenty-Year_Review.pdf

²² The Center for Audit Quality, accessed April 28, 2025, <https://www.thecaq.org/stakeholders-investors>

the PCAOB's budget, which is approved by the SEC. The PCAOB draws no funds from the United States Treasury, and by statute its receipts are not "public monies of the United States."²³

Effect of Eliminating the PCAOB and Transferring Responsibilities to SEC

No Transition Period. Transferring the PCAOB's highly specialized function into the larger, multi-mission SEC structure raises concerns about dilution of focus and expertise. Audit oversight could become just one of many competing priorities within the SEC, potentially losing the singular attention and resource allocation it currently receives. Furthermore, replicating the PCAOB's specialized workforce within the SEC would be a formidable challenge. It could take years, potentially decades, to recruit, train, and integrate a comparable cadre of audit oversight specialists within the SEC's structure, assuming the necessary resources were even allocated. During such a transition, the effectiveness of audit oversight could diminish, increasing risks for investors.

No Authorization for SEC Funding. Moreover, nothing in the section requires Congress to increase the budget of the SEC. Notably, because the PCAOB offsets its budget with fees paid by regulated auditors, the SEC would instead have to offset its budget with fees on securities transactions, which are paid by registered brokers.

Jeopardizing International Oversight. A component of the PCAOB's function is its international reach. Sarbanes-Oxley explicitly grants the PCAOB authority to oversee, inspect, and investigate non-U.S. audit firms that participate in the audits of companies listed on U.S. exchanges or SEC-registered broker-dealers. This authority is vital as investors in U.S. markets rely on audits conducted across the globe. The PCAOB currently has authority to conduct inspections in over 80 foreign jurisdictions, and since 2004, has inspected auditors in over 58 non-US jurisdictions. This is facilitated through extensive cross-border cooperation, often formalized in Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) or Statements of Protocol (SOPs) with foreign counterpart audit regulators. A recent significant achievement was the agreement the current PCAOB Chair Erica Williams reached with the People's Republic of China (PRC).²⁴ Subsequent inspections revealed alarmingly high rates of deficiencies in the initial audits reviewed.²⁵

Shutting down the PCAOB would place the SOPs at significant risk. The China SOP, like other international cooperative agreements, specifically names the PCAOB as the U.S. regulatory body.²⁶ Dissolving the PCAOB as a distinct entity and transferring its functions to a SEC division would risk introducing serious uncertainty over the legal standing of these agreements. Renegotiation may be required not only with China but potentially with regulators in all 81 jurisdictions where the PCAOB currently has agreements to operate.

Committee staff requested technical analysis from PCAOB and the SEC regarding the effects of the bill. In Appendix A, below, we produce their responses, in relevant parts.

Sec. 50003. Significantly Reduced Funding for Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB)

This section would slash the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's budget by 70%, undermining the CFPB's ability to protect consumers. CFPB obtains its funding from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Fed), and the amount the CFPB can obtain every year is

²³ MEMORANDUM OPINION FOR THE GENERAL COUNSEL PUBLIC COMPANY ACCOUNTING OVERSIGHT BOARD available <https://www.justice.gov/olc/file/1553226/dl>

²⁴ FACT SHEET: CHINA AGREEMENT - PCAOB, accessed April 28, 2025, <https://pcaobus.org/news-events/news-releases/news-release-detail/fact-sheet-china-agreement>

²⁵ The PCAOB and China: What's Happened Since the HFCAA Became Law, accessed April 28, 2025, <https://www.jgacpa.com/the-pcaob-and-china-whats-happened-since-the-hfcaa-became-law> and 190. 2023 Inspection Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu - PCAOB, accessed April 28, 2025, <https://assets.pcaobus.org/pcaob-dev/docs/default-source/inspections/reports/documents/104-2024-079-dtt-hong-kong.pdf>

²⁶ PCAOB/CSRC and MOF of PRC Statement of Protocol, on file with Committee staff.

capped at 12% of the Fed's operating expenses from 2009.²⁷ This cap has been adjusted for inflation since the CFPB's creation, and for the current fiscal year 2025 (FY25), the CFPB's funding cap is estimated to be \$823.1 million.²⁸ This section, however, dispenses with the past inflation adjustments, and would reduce the CFPB's funding cap to \$249 million for FY25. This represents a significant 70% cut to their budget. Going forward, the cap's inflation adjustment would start again in FY26. Furthermore, this section caps CFPB's unobligated balances to 5% of the annual funding cap (\$12.45 million for FY25), and anything in excess would be remitted to Treasury's general fund. This section also cuts a provision that stipulates that funds CFPB receives from the Fed are not subject to review by the Appropriations Committees in the House and Senate, so presumably this may mean they could hold hearings on CFPB's funding. However, this section does not authorize appropriations for CFPB.

In response to the 2007-2009 global financial crisis, caused in part by a period of unchecked and rampant predatory lending and a lax approach to enforcing consumer protections, Congress passed the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank) in 2010. Dodd-Frank created the CFPB as an independent Federal agency solely focused on protecting consumers from getting ripped off in the financial marketplace.²⁹ Since 2011, the CFPB has delivered remediation and relief to consumers, while imposing fines on companies and individuals that break the law. The CFPB has provided more than \$21 billion in relief to 205 million harmed consumers in the form of monetary compensation, principal reductions, and canceled debts, among other things.³⁰ Furthermore, the CFPB has sent more than 10 million consumer complaints to financial companies named in those complaints, with 98% of consumers receiving a timely response.³¹

Congress designed the CFPB to be a strong, accountable consumer watchdog led by a single Director appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate with an independent funding mechanism that functions apart from the annual appropriations process, similar to most other financial regulators. The Supreme Court, with a 7-2 vote in an opinion written by Justice Clarence Thomas, upheld the constitutionality of CFPB's funding mechanism in the matter of *Consumer Financial Protection Bureau v. Community Financial Services Association of America*.³² Additionally, the CFPB Director is required to report and testify before the Committee twice a year to discuss the agency's budget and activities, something that other regulators like the OCC and FDIC are not required to do. Unlike other financial regulators, the CFPB's rulemakings are subject to a small business review panel process, as well as review and potential veto by the Financial Stability Oversight Council.³³

The proposed new funding cap of \$249 million will not give the agency sufficient resources to carry out all of its obligations, including responding to millions of consumer complaints, issuing regulations, monitoring thousands of bank and nonbank financial companies that offer consumer financial products and services, conducting examinations of the largest consumer financial companies, and enforcing the law. In fact, this funding level is 60% less than what former Trump appointees who led the CFPB believed was required as a matter of law to fulfill the agency's statutory obligations.

After shortly taking over as CFPB Acting Director, Mick Mulvaney, who was no friend to the agency, requested \$0 from the Fed because the CFPB had sufficient funds to cover the agency's operating expenses for the second quarter of FY 2018.³⁴ In his next quarterly request letter to the Fed,

²⁷ CRS, *The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau Budget: Background, Trends, and Policy Options* (Feb. 4, 2025).

²⁸ CFPB, *Annual Performance Plan and Report, and Budget Overview, FY 2024* (Feb. 2024). Also for more budget-related reports, see CFPB, *Strategy, budget and performance* (accessed Apr. 28, 2025).

²⁹ See CRS, *Introduction to Financial Services: The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau* (Jan. 5, 2023).

³⁰ CFPB, *The CFPB* (accessed Mar. 21, 2025).

³¹ CFPB, *By The Numbers Fact Sheet* (Nov. 2024).

³² Supreme Court, *Opinion in the matter of CFPB v. CFSA* (May 16, 2024).

³³ For more examples, see CFPB, *The CFPB's Accountability to Congress* (Mar. 2023); and Constitutional Accountability Center, *Constitutional and Accountable: The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau* (Oct. 2016).

³⁴ CFPB, *CFPB Funding Request Letter to the Fed for FY18 Q2* (Jan. 17, 2018).

Acting Director Mulvaney complained about the structure of the CFPB but wrote, “However, I am bound to execute the law as written.”³⁵ He also noted that Section 1017 of Dodd-Frank requires the Fed to transfer to the CFPB a quarterly sum “determined by the Director to be reasonably necessary to carry out the authorities of the Bureau under Federal consumer financial law...”³⁶ After doing so, he requested the Fed transfer to the CFPB \$98.5 million (\$126.2 million adjusted for inflation) for the third quarter of FY18.³⁷

In fact, there were three occasions when Acting Director Mulvaney and Director Kathy Kraninger made a *quarterly* funding request near or above the proposed new *annual* funding cap of \$249 million. To fund the CFPB’s operations for the first quarter of FY19, FY20, and FY20, the CFPB leaders requested \$219 million, \$278.1 million, and \$249.9 million, respectively, after adjusting for inflation.³⁸ In total, Acting Director Mulvaney and Director Kraninger made an average quarterly funding request from the Fed of about \$130.1 million (about \$155.3 million inflation-adjusted), which translated to an average of about \$520.5 million annually (about \$621.4 million inflation-adjusted).³⁹ Thus, the new funding cap of \$249 million would provide only 40% of the amount of funds that Mulvaney and Kraninger decided were reasonably necessary for the CFPB to carry out their law, despite being vocal critics of the CFPB’s structure.

Sec. 50004. Crippling the CFPB’s Civil Penalty Fund

This section would severely limit CFPB’s use of the Civil Penalty Fund (CPF). The section requires all CPF funds to be remitted to Treasury that are not used to remediate *directly* harmed consumers relating to *that* fine. This essentially undermines the purpose of the CPF, which previously allowed the CFPB to use penalties paid by bad actors to compensate harmed consumers when they may otherwise receive partial or no compensation because the violator closed or went bankrupt. This section also strikes a provision that allowed the CFPB to use any funding from CPF not immediately needed to remediate harmed consumers to support financial literacy, though it is worth noting CFPB rarely used such CPF funds for such purpose to preserve funding for situations where CFPB identified and wanted to remediate consumers were harmed by financial firms that had closed or went bankrupt.

Congress created the CPF to hold civil penalties collected by the CFPB from companies and individuals violating consumer financial protection laws.⁴⁰ Typically, when a company violates a consumer financial protection law, the CFPB will order the company to remediate harmed consumers directly and pay a fine to the Civil Penalty Fund. The CFPB is used primarily to compensate harmed consumers who cannot obtain full compensation from the violator, for example if they subsequently close or go bankrupt after they committed the consumer violation. CFPB is currently allowed to use CPF funds for consumer education and financial literacy programs, though it rarely has done so, opting to preserve funds to remediate harmed consumers that would not otherwise receive compensation.⁴¹

There have been numerous instances where the CPF has been helpful to compensate harmed consumers that would not otherwise receive relief, including when servicemembers, older consumers, and students have been harmed.⁴² For example, in December 2024 and January 2025, the CFPB distributed \$1.8 billion in refund checks using the CPF to more than 4 million consumers harmed by

³⁵ CFPB, [CFPB Funding Request Letter to the Fed for FY18 Q3](#) (Mar. 23, 2018).

³⁶ *Id.*

³⁷ *Id.* For inflation-adjustment calculations in this section, staff utilized U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, [CPI Inflation Calculator](#) (accessed Apr. 27, 2025) for each individual funding request.

³⁸ See CFPB, [CFPB Funding Request Letter to the Fed for FY19 Q1](#) (Sep. 17, 2018)(Note: As he did in the Mar. 23, 2018 letter, Mulvaney reiterated in this letter, “However, I am bound to execute the law as written.”); CFPB, [CFPB Funding Request Letter to the Fed for FY20 Q1](#) (Sep. 24, 2019); and CFPB, [CFPB Funding Request Letter to the Fed for FY21 Q1](#) (Sep. 23, 2020).

³⁹ See the 12 quarterly funding request letters from Acting Director Mulvaney and Director Kraninger between the third quarter of FY18 and the second quarter of FY21, available at CFPB, [CFPB Funds Transfer Request Letters](#) (accessed Apr. 27, 2025).

⁴⁰ CFPB, [Civil Penalty Fund](#) (accessed Apr. 27, 2025); also see CFPB, [Civil Penalty Fund - Frequently Asked Questions](#) (Dec. 20, 2023).

⁴¹ CFPB, [Civil Penalty Fund: consumer education and financial literacy](#) (accessed Apr. 28, 2025)

Lexington Law and CreditRepair.com, which the agency previously found engaged in bait-and-switch advertising and illegally collected upfront fees for marketed credit repair services.⁴³ CFPB also distributed \$384 million to 191,000 consumers harmed by Think Finance and their illegal lending practices.⁴⁴ This section would prevent the CFPB from helping these and similarly situated harmed consumers in the future, undermining a key consumer protection tool.

Sec. 50005. Significantly Reduced Funding for Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC) and Office of Financial Research (OFR)

This section would significantly reduce funding for FSOC and OFR by more than 90% and would even permit future funding reductions. FSOC and OFR are both funded by the Financial Research Fund (FRF), which is funded through assessments of the largest banks and nonbank systemically important financial institutions (SIFIs) designated by FSOC.⁴⁵ In 2010, Congress, through the Dodd-Frank Act, created the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC) and Treasury's Office of Financial Research (OFR) to close regulatory gaps exposed by the 2007-2009 global financial crisis and to ensure the U.S. financial regulatory framework monitored and mitigated threats to U.S. financial stability. FSOC is comprised of the Federal financial regulators and the Secretary of the Treasury, who serves as FSOC's Chairperson.⁴⁶ FSOC "was tasked with identifying risks to financial stability, promoting market discipline by eliminating expectations that the government will prevent firms from failing, and responding to emerging threats to financial stability."⁴⁷ OFR is an office within the Department of the Treasury that supports the work of FSOC and its member agencies, typically through research relating to financial stability.⁴⁸

This section would effectively limit the FRF to the annual average of FSOC's expenses from the three most recent fiscal years that have been completed, and any excess funds would be remitted to Treasury's general fund. Notably, this formula does *not* include OFR's expenses too, which is much larger than FSOC's. For FY25, FSOC's budget is \$19.7 million to support 48 employees, while OFR's budget is \$124.6 million with 231 employees. Combined, their FY25 budget is \$144.3 million. Reviewing FSOC's expenses for FY22-FY24,⁴⁹ this section appears to create an estimated cap of \$13.289 million, representing a 90.8% funding reduction for FSOC and OFR combined. Furthermore, this section would not prevent FSOC from spending less than their new funding cap, and if they do, they effectively will be lowering the cap for FSOC and OFR in future years since the cap itself is based on FSOC's expenses over a three-year period.

Moreover, this significant funding cut for FSOC and OFR would also likely curtail the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's (FDIC) implementation of Orderly Liquidation Authority (OLA) pursuant to Title II of Dodd-Frank. Congress created OLA after Lehman Brother's disorderly bankruptcy contributed to the global financial crisis. OLA gives regulators an alternative to bankruptcy to safely

⁴² CFPB, [Payments to harmed consumers by case](#) (accessed Apr. 28, 2025); CFPB, [The CFPB is protecting the military community and providing relief](#) (May 23, 2024); see state-by-state map at CFPB, [CFPB to distribute more than \\$53 million to consumers harmed by BrightSpeed Solutions](#) (Jul. 23, 2024); see state-by-state map at CFPB, [CFPB v. All American Check Cashing, Inc. and Mid-State Finance, Inc., and sole owner, Michael Gray](#) (Jul. 30, 2024).

⁴³ See state-by-state map at CFPB, [CreditRepair.com and Lexington Law refund checks: What you need to know](#) (Dec. 5, 2024).

⁴⁴ See state-by-state map at CFPB, [CFPB Distributes \\$384 Million to 191,000 Victims of Think Finance's Illegal Lending Practices](#) (May 14, 2024).

⁴⁵ See FSOC budget documents at Treasury, [Budget Documents - Congressional Justification](#) (accessed Apr. 28, 2025).

⁴⁶ Voting members include the chair of the FSOC (Treasury Secretary); the heads of the FDIC, OCC, Federal Reserve, NCUA, SEC, CFTC, FHFA, and CFPB; and an independent insurance expert appointed by the President. Nonvoting members include the directors of the OFR and Federal Insurance Office, as well as state regulatory representatives, one each for insurance, banking, and securities. See CRS, [Introduction to Financial Services: Systemic Risk](#) (Jan. 5, 2023); CRS, [Financial Regulation: Systemic Risk](#) (Feb. 1, 2022); and CRS, [Financial Stability Oversight Council \(FSOC\): Structure and Activities](#) (Feb. 12, 2018).

⁴⁷ CRS, [Introduction to Financial Services: Systemic Risk](#) (Jan. 5, 2023).

⁴⁸ *Id.*

⁴⁹ FSOC's actual expenditures were \$8.808 million for FY22, \$13.671 million for FY23, and a revised estimate for FY24 expenditures of \$17.388 million. See Treasury, [Budget Documents - Congressional Justification](#) (accessed Apr. 28, 2025).

resolve a large and complex failing financial firm. FSOC is required to use part of their funds to reimburse FDIC's reasonable expenses to implement OLA. Between 2010 and 2022, FSOC provided \$64 million to FDIC for this purpose.⁵⁰ In 2018, Trump directed the Treasury Department to study OLA, and the Department affirmed, "Since the bankruptcy of a large, complex financial company may not be feasible in some circumstances, Treasury also recommends retaining OLA as an emergency tool for use under extraordinary circumstances."⁵¹ In September 2023, FDIC's Office of Inspector General (OIG) found that FDIC had made progress in implementing the OLA framework, however the OIG made 17 recommendations of additional steps needed to improve the agency's preparedness to utilize OLA to promote financial stability.⁵² Those efforts could be curtailed by this section, given the significantly less funding FSOC would have at its disposal to reimburse the FDIC with.

It is worth noting this is not the first time Republicans have attempted to rollback FSOC and OFR. During Trump's first term, the budget and staffing levels for FSOC and OFR were significantly reduced. One analysis noted FSOC's budget was reduced by more than 25% and staffing was reduced by almost 60%, and OFR's staffing levels were cut by more than half.⁵³ The Biden Administration reversed course to strengthen these financial stability bodies. For FY25, FSOC planned to increase staffing to 48 full-time equivalent staff (FTEs) compared to 14 FTEs in FY21. OFR planned to increase its staffing to 231 FTEs, which compares to when OFR had 111 FTEs in FY21.⁵⁴ However, this section would impose much more significant budget cuts on FSOC and OFR than the Trump Administration advanced in his first term, potentially crippling the work of these offices to promote financial stability.

Amendments

Committee Democrats offered dozens of amendments to improve the bill, however Committee Republicans unanimously rejected each of these.⁵⁵ They include:

- **Amendment from Rep. Waters.** This amendment would prevent the CFPB rollbacks and funding cuts from taking effect unless Treasury certifies that the bill will not lead to increased fraud for veterans or prevent harmed veterans from getting prompt remediation.
- **Amendment from Rep. Velázquez.** This amendment would exempt from the bill's CFPB's funding cut to ensure the CFPB has resources necessary for CFPB to fully enforce all regulations it has issued to protect consumers.
- **Amendment from Rep. Lynch.** This amendment would provide an exemption to CFPB's funding cut to ensure they have sufficient funding to protect servicemembers.
- **Amendment from Rep. Foster.** This amendment would provide an exemption to CFPB's funding cut to ensure they have sufficient funding to fully implement their Sec. 1033 rule to promote open banking and data privacy.
- **Amendment from Rep. Foster.** This amendment would ensure CFPB has sufficient funding to ensure consumers are protected from unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices (UDAAP) related to Artificial Intelligence (AI) and other emerging technologies used in consumer finance.
- **Amendment from Rep. Foster.** This amendment would ensure CFPB has sufficient funding to operate the consumer complaint database and ensure financial firms respond to complaints.

⁵⁰ FDIC OIG, *The FDIC's Orderly Liquidation Authority* (Sep. 2023).

⁵¹ Treasury, *Treasury Releases Report To The President On Orderly Liquidation Authority* (Feb. 21, 2018).

⁵² *Id.*

⁵³ Gregg Gelzinis, *5 Priorities for the Financial Stability Oversight Council*, Center for American Progress (Mar. 2021).

⁵⁴ See FSOC and OFR budget documents at Treasury, *Budget Documents - Congressional Justification* (accessed Apr. 28, 2025).

⁵⁵ FSC, *BREAKING: Republicans Voted to Give Billionaires \$7 Trillion Tax Cut and Drive U.S. Toward 2008-Style Recession* (May 2, 2025).

- **Amendment from Rep. Liccardo.** This amendment would ensure that reforms to undermine CFPB's Civil Penalty Fund will be blocked if the CFPB certifies that the changes would prevent consumers harmed by corporate malfeasance from being remediated.
- **Amendment from Rep. Himes.** This amendment would ensure harmed servicemembers and veterans would still be compensated through CFPB's Civil Penalty Fund if the financial firm has closed, went bankrupt, or is otherwise unable to remediate such harmed consumers.
- **Amendment from Rep. Williams (GA).** This amendment would block the White House from undermining CFPB's independence by prohibiting its ability to review or modify CFPB's budget or proposed rules and guidance before it is finalized.
- **Amendment from Rep. Bynum.** This amendment would ensure CFPB has sufficient funding for the purpose of ensuring student borrowers are protected.
- **Amendment from Rep. Bynum.** This amendment ensures that CFPB has sufficient funding for the purpose of implementing interpretative guidance on how payment consumer protections apply to emerging digital payment mechanisms, including those offered through video gaming platforms.
- **Amendment from Rep. Bynum.** This amendment would prevent the CFPB rollbacks and funding cuts from taking effect unless Treasury certifies that fees and other financing costs will be reduced for every consumer financial product.
- **Amendment from Rep. Pressley.** This amendment would maintain CFPB's robust funding and replace their funding mechanism with industry assessments, including on megabanks, big tech payment providers, and payday lenders.
- **Amendment from Rep. Pressley.** This amendment would maintain CFPB's robust funding and replace their funding mechanism with assessments on financial firms that broke consumer financial protection laws.
- **Amendment from Rep. Bynum.** This amendment would make the effective date of the PCAOB related section effective only upon certification by the SEC that retirement savers would not be exposed to greater risk, given that PCAOB will no longer inspect the auditors and public company audits.
- **Amendment from Rep. Lynch.** This amendment allow FSOC to study the effects of Trump's ownership of a crypto company that is creating a stablecoin and crypto exchange, and given his government role, whether such an arrangement could harm competition and financial stability.
- **Amendment from Rep. Waters.** This amendment authorizes the SEC \$3.2 billion, to be offset by fees on well-known seasoned issuers (large public companies), to carry out the duties that PCAOB would now no longer do, including auditor registration, inspections, standard setting, etc.
- **Amendment from Rep. Sherman.** Strikes Sec. 50002, to not dismantle the PCAOB.
- **Amendment from Rep. Pressley.** This amendment would require FSOC and OFR to study DOGE cuts and their negative effect on consumer harm and financial stability.
- **Amendment from Rep. Pressley.** This amendment would require FSOC member agencies to report to Congress on the types and amounts of sensitive data that DOGE has had access to, and for FSOC to assess whether that information sharing has undermined data privacy, competition, cybersecurity, or other financial stability concerns.

- **Amendment from Rep. Waters.** This amendment would allow FSOC to investigate the President and other government officials who are gaining financial benefit from their ownership and marketing of crypto products for conflicts of interest that may harm financial stability.
- **Amendment from Rep. Waters.** This amendment would allow FSOC to monitor risks to financial stability arising from the government potentially requiring the use of particular stablecoins and other digital assets to contract with the government.
- **Amendment from Rep. Foster.** This amendment would require an FSOC and OFR study on the financial stability impact of the use of social media and other unofficial channels, including those personally owned by the President, to convey major policy initiatives, like on tariffs or attacking the independence of the Fed.
- **Amendment from Rep. Vargas.** This amendment would require an FSOC and OFR study on the impact that the President's attempt to undermine the independence of the Federal Reserve has on the economy, price stability, maximum employment, and dollar primacy.
- **Amendment from Rep. Tlaib.** This amendment would prevent these FSC provisions from taking effect if the government extends or expands tax cuts for wealthy individuals or large corporations.
- **Amendment from Rep. Pettersen.** This amendment would prevent these FSC provisions from taking effect if the government cuts funding for Medicaid, Social Security, or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
- **Amendment from Rep. Liccardo.** This amendment would require FSOC and OFR to study how chaotic tariff plans and a global trade war can harm the economy, financial system and dollar primacy.
- **Amendment from Rep. Bynum.** This amendment would require the Fed to conduct a study on the impact tariffs have on the cost of goods and services for consumers.
- **Amendment from Rep. Waters.** This amendment would provide over \$150 billion in robust new investment in housing to address the crisis.
- **Amendment from Rep. Waters.** This amendment would provide full funding for 60,000 Emergency Housing Vouchers.
- **Amendment from Rep. Velázquez.** This amendment would strike Section 50001 and replace this section with funding to address the public housing capital backlog.
- **Amendment from Rep. Green.** This amendment would strike Section 50001 and replace this section with Rep. Green's Reforming Disaster Recovery Act.
- **Amendment from Rep. Williams.** This amendment would strike Section 5001 and replace it with funding for the HOME and CDBG programs to build, rehabilitate, and preserve affordable and resilient housing to bring down house prices and reduce the cost of post-disaster recovery efforts.
- **Amendment from Rep. Pettersen.** This amendment would create an exception to the requirement of transferring excess funds from the civil penalty fund to Treasury. Any remaining amounts in the fund that come from enforcement actions for violations of the Military Lending Act shall be transferred to the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Veteran Affairs HUD-VASH program.

- **Amendment from Rep. Liccardo.** This amendment would provide that Section 50001 would not take place if the HUD Secretary determines that the rescission of funds would undermine efforts to reduce utility bills to tenants and landlords in public housing.
- **Amendment from Rep. Liccardo.** This amendment would provide that Section 50001 would not take place if the HUD Secretary determines that the rescission of funds would reduce funding for affordable housing projects to protect against natural disasters in disaster-prone areas.

Group Opposition

There are a number of organizations that strongly oppose this bill. For example, AARP, AFL-CIO, CFA Institute, Council of Institutional Investors, and Former Regulators and Accounting Professionals oppose the bill. There are also 349 consumer, civil rights, labor, lender, religious, servicemember, student, senior, and community organizations that “oppose changes to the CFPB’s funding, structure or other changes that would weaken its ability to stand up for consumers, competition and a fair financial marketplace,”⁵⁶ including 20/20 Vision, Accountable.US, American Association for Justice, American Association of People with Disabilities, American Friends Service Committee, American Muslim Health Professionals, Americans for Financial Reform (AFR), Americans for Tax Fairness, Association for Financial Counseling & Planning Education, Autistic Self Advocacy Network, Blue Future, CAARMA, CAMEO Network, Center for Digital Democracy, Center for Economic Justice, Center for Justice & Democracy, Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP), Center for LGBTQ Economic Advancement & Research (CLEAR), Center for Responsible Lending (CRL), Center for Survivor Agency and Justice, Chief Warrant and Warrant Officers Association of the U.S. Coast Guard, Coalition on Human Needs, Committee for Better Banks, Communications Workers of America (CWA), Community Change Action, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, U.S. Provinces, Consumer Action, Consumer Federation of America, Consumer Reports, Consumer Watchdog, Demand Progress Education Fund, Demcast National Disability Belongs, Disability Rights Advocates, Elder Justice Coalition, Equal Rights Advocates, Faith in Action National Network, Family Values @ Work, HEAL (Health, Environment, Agriculture, Labor) Food Alliance, Health Care for America Now (HCAN), Impact Fund, Indivisible, Institute for Local Self-Reliance, Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility, Japanese American Citizens League, Just Solutions, Justice in Aging, Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), MomsRising, National Advocacy Center of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, National Association for Latino Community Asset Builders (NALCAB), National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), National Association of Consumer Advocates (NACA), National Association of Consumer Bankruptcy Attorneys (NACBA), National Association of Social Workers, National Association of Student Loan Lawyers, National Black Justice Coalition, National Center for Law and Economic Justice, National Coalition for Asian Pacific American Community Development (National CAPACD), National Coalition for the Homeless, National Community Reinvestment Coalition (NCRC), National Consumer Law Center (on behalf of its low-income clients) (NCLC), National Consumers League, National Disability Institute, National Education Association, National Employment Law Project, National Fair Housing Alliance (NFHA), National Health Law Program, National Housing Law Project, National Immigration Law Center, National LGBTQI+ Cancer Network, National Low Income Housing Coalition, National Military Family Association, National Partnership for Women & Families, National Women’s Law Center, NETWORK Lobby for Catholic Social Justice, P Street, People Power United, Popular Democracy In Action, Poverty & Race Research Action Council, Private Equity Stakeholder Project, Project on Predatory Student Lending, Public Advocacy for Kids (PAK), Public Citizen, Public Good Law Center, Public Justice, Pulmonary Hypertension Association, Student Borrower Protection Center, The National Council of Asian Pacific Americans (NCAPA), Truth in Advertising, Inc. (TINA.org), U.S. PIRG, United Church of Christ, Woodstock Institute, and Young Invincibles.

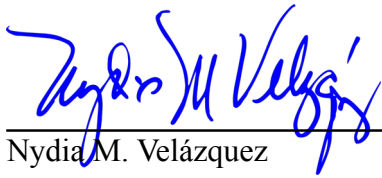
⁵⁶ NCLC, [Letter in Support of the CFPB](#) (Apr. 29 2025).

For these reasons, we oppose the “Financial Services Committee Print, Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H.Con.Res. 14, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2025.”

Sincerely,



Maxine Waters
Ranking Member
Committee on Financial
Services



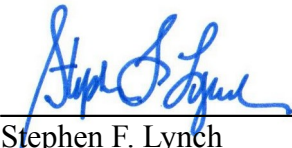
Nydia M. Velázquez
Member of Congress



Brad Sherman
Member of Congress
Ranking Member,
Subcommittee on Capital
Markets



David Scott
Member of Congress



Stephen F. Lynch
Member of Congress



Al Green
Member of Congress
Ranking Member,
Subcommittee on Oversight and
Investigations



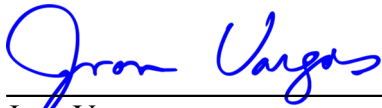
Emanuel Cleaver, II
Member of Congress



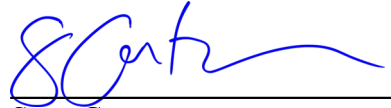
Bill Foster
Member of Congress



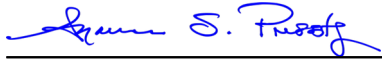
Joyce Beatty
Member of Congress



Juan Vargas
Member of Congress



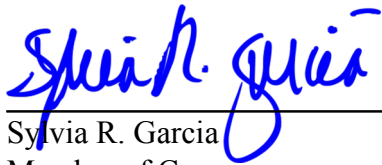
Sean Casten
Member of Congress



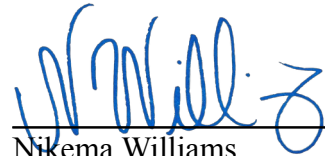
Ayanna Pressley
Member of Congress



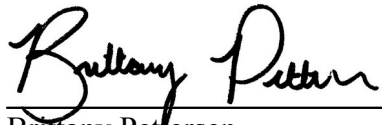
Rashida Tlaib
Member of Congress



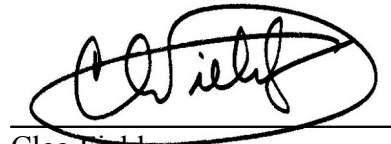
Sylvia R. Garcia
Member of Congress




Nikema Williams
Member of Congress



Brittany Pettersen
Member of Congress



Cleo Fields
Member of Congress



Janelle S. Bynum
Member of Congress

Appendix A

Technical Analysis from PCAOB.

PCAOB programs would be impossible to replicate in the legislation's one year timeframe without significant disruption to audit oversight

The PCAOB has spent the last 22 years developing inspection, enforcement, and standard-setting programs that are based on audit-specific experience and expertise. That experience and expertise cannot simply be transferred to the SEC, meaning that there would be significant disruptions in our programs, putting our investor-protection mandate at serious risk.

The PCAOB operates three main programs.

- First, we inspect over 200 audit firms each year on a statutorily mandated schedule. We inspect selected audits and the quality control systems at these firms and publish our results in inspection reports. We also provide a remediation process that allows firms to correct quality control criticisms that we find during these inspections.
- Second, we conduct investigations and bring enforcement matters where we find serious violations of audit-related rules and standards.
- Finally, we set rules and standards for audits of publicly-traded companies and broker-dealers.

Re-creating these programs at the SEC would be extremely difficult for two primary reasons:

First, the PCAOB has spent the last 22 years building our programs. While our policies and processes are certainly critical to our programs, it is our people who execute our investor-protection mission. We have spent more than two decades hiring experts in the field of auditing and further developing their expertise to perform inspections, investigations, and enforcement, and standard setting. It would be very difficult to re-create the talented expert staff that the PCAOB has assembled. Because each of our programs requires expertise to execute, including making complex judgments in technical areas, having the right staff is critical to our success as an audit regulator.

Second, we have spent twenty years negotiating agreements with the governments of foreign countries in which we need to perform inspections and investigations. Many of the countries in which we perform our work require by law that these agreements be in place. They are often difficult to negotiate, require the consent of multiple government bodies, and have taken years to put in place. The SEC is not a party to these agreements, and the agreements do not provide for assigning the duties and privileges of these agreements to another party, like the

SEC. As a result, the SEC will not be able to inspect or investigate in many of these countries, including China, until new agreements are reached.

As discussed in greater detail below, we estimate that it will take years to reassemble staff with the experience and expertise necessary to perform these inspections and to negotiate agreements with foreign governments required to perform our work. While those processes are ongoing, audit firms will know that their regulator is compromised and unable to adequately inspect and investigate their work. That puts investors in a dangerous position.

Experience of PCAOB staff

The PCAOB performs a large number of inspections each year. We have approximately 480 inspectors who conduct inspections, including selecting engagements for inspection, drafting inspection

reports, and conducting our quality control remediation process, and many others are essential to supporting their work. In 2024, our inspectors spent over 750,000 hours inspecting 231 audit firms, including reviewing portions of over 900 individual audits, and conducting our quality control remediation process. These inspections were performed in 36 countries and include more than 20,000 hours that the PCAOB spent inspecting firms in mainland China and Hong Kong. In order to maintain that level of inspections work, the SEC would need to assemble a comparably-sized team of highly experienced staff willing and able to travel around the world to perform this work. We additionally have over 70 staff across our Office of the Chief Auditor and Office of Economic and Risk Analysis who all have unique experience to consult with and assist inspectors. These are aside from staff who have gained specialized experience operationalizing our programs. our programs.

The experience and expertise of the team are just as important as its size. Our inspections staff average 22 years of auditing and inspections experience. On average, half of that experience (11 years) was obtained working at public accounting firms and half was obtained working at the PCAOB. Our inspection leaders average over 31 years of experience, of which nearly half (14 years) occurred in public accounting prior to joining the PCAOB.

Our inspections staff have professional expertise in over 30 different industry sectors, including banking, technology, manufacturing, retail, oil and gas, and broker-dealers. Many of these sectors require specialized accounting, making this expertise invaluable. Our inspections staff also have expertise across 40 different subject matters that involve complex accounting and auditing, including revenue recognition, allowance for credit losses, derivatives, business combinations, and technology. Additionally, our inspection staff have expertise in over 30 different languages, which is important to support our work across the globe.

The same is true across our enforcement and standard-setting groups. Our staff are experts in auditing and are therefore able to bring complex auditing-related investigations and enforcement matters and draft standards that address the audit issues that put investors at risk. On average, our enforcement staff have over eight years of professional experience at the PCAOB, and most have a minimum of seven years of experience addressing complex legal and accounting/auditing issues before coming to the PCAOB. Our standard-setting staff have an average of nearly 10 years of standard-setting and rulemaking experience at the PCAOB, in addition to a minimum of 10 years of experience working in public accounting before joining the PCAOB.

Because of the experience and expertise required to successfully execute our programs, it has taken many years to build them to their current levels. Our inspection program began in 2003, and it took approximately six years for the inspection program to develop to the point where all statutorily required inspections of U.S. firms were performed at a basic level. More advanced types of inspections and inspections of certain critical foreign firms came later.

Inspectors' familiarity with the firms and their methodologies has continuously increased and contributes to the effectiveness and efficiency of inspections.

Still, even if the SEC assumed the significant cost of offering positions to all 480 plus PCAOB staff needed to conduct inspections, it is not guaranteed staff would be available to fill those roles. There is currently an industry-wide shortage of accounting and audit talent, and our team members are some of the most respected and employable members of the profession. In the last few years, firms have hired many of our staff members, often at significant salary increases. Our team members would be highly valued both in companies' accounting departments and at audit firms.

The SEC would be unable to inspect and investigate in the most critical foreign jurisdictions for a significant period of time, if at all

As a threshold matter, without greatly expanding on it in this letter, there is a risk that the Proposed Bill would be deemed to have no extraterritorial application – meaning the Proposed Bill might eliminate inspections and investigations abroad. In such case, the Proposed Bill will all but nullify the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act, signed into law by President Donald J. Trump, which gave the PCAOB historic access to Chinese audit firms.

Potential legal deficiencies aside, the PCAOB regulates audit firms that audit publicly-traded companies listed on U.S. stock exchanges (among other issuers), regardless of where those companies or their auditors are located. This means that there are many foreign audit firms that fall within the PCAOB's jurisdiction. In fact, of the 1,519 audit firms registered with the PCAOB as of April 15, 2025, 844 of them were non-U.S. firms.

The fact that a majority of registered firms are non-U.S. firms creates unique challenges. Many jurisdictions – including China, Hong Kong, and every member state of the European Economic Area – require that we enter into agreements with their governments in order to inspect and investigate audit firms in their countries. These agreements include statements of protocol with provisions on how inspections will be conducted, how foreign governments will facilitate (but not interfere with) our inspections, and how confidential information will be shared between the PCAOB and the foreign audit regulator, and they were negotiated over a period of twenty years. More than a dozen of the agreements are accompanied by separate, detailed data protection agreements that govern our procedures for handling protected information, such as personally-identifiable information, obtained in foreign jurisdictions.

The PCAOB currently has 27 working arrangements (not including accompanying data protection agreements) with foreign authorities, including a statement of protocol signed in 2022 that allows us to inspect and investigate completely in mainland China and Hong Kong for the first time. These agreements facilitate cooperation in each of these jurisdictions, but they are currently required in 20 jurisdictions for us to perform our work, including mainland China, Hong Kong, countries in the European Union and European Economic Area (EU/EEA), Switzerland, and the United Kingdom (with more EU/EEA countries requiring inspections – and therefore agreements – in the next few years). These are some of the jurisdictions with the most registered firms and some of the largest public companies. Together, firms in these 20 jurisdictions audit public companies representing \$6.3 trillion in global market capitalization – roughly half of the \$12.3 trillion market capitalization of public companies audited by all non-U.S. firms inspected by the PCAOB.

None of the agreements contains provisions that would allow the PCAOB's privileges and responsibilities under the agreements to be transferred to the SEC. In fact, all of the agreements are voluntary, and either party can exit the agreement at any time. This means that the foreign jurisdictions can simply end the agreements, are not in any way required to form new agreements with the SEC, and may indeed be required by their own laws to renegotiate such agreements.

These agreements give the PCAOB access that the SEC does not otherwise have. Importantly, the PCAOB's newly-obtained ability to inspect and investigate Chinese firms, made possible by the Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act, would not transfer to the SEC and would be lost unless a new agreement can be formed and successfully implemented. PCAOB inspections and enforcement matters have revealed poor audit quality at several Chinese firms and have allowed us to take steps to protect investors who invest in Chinese companies traded on U.S. exchanges. That ability to protect investors in Chinese companies would, at a minimum, be significantly disrupted.

Even if the SEC were able to negotiate new agreements, it would take a significant amount of time. Many of these agreements have taken years to negotiate (and, collectively, well over a decade), and they often require the approvals of several government entities within a given jurisdiction. A transfer

of PCAOB inspections functions to the SEC can be expected to delay, at least, the 2025 and 2026 inspections of non-U.S. firms as authorities in those jurisdictions assess whether they can facilitate SEC access to audit work papers in compliance with local laws under existing arrangements or whether new agreements and/or regulatory approvals are required.

For example, the law in the European Union requires an “Adequacy Decision” for foreign regulators, like the PCAOB or SEC, before any audit firm may transfer audit work papers to that audit regulator for inspections or investigations. Although the current EU Adequacy Decision recognizes the SEC as a “competent authority” to investigate audit firms in the EU, the PCAOB is the only U.S. authority to whom firms in the EU can transfer audit work papers and associated material for inspections.

The SEC would therefore need European authorities to revise the current Adequacy Decision to include the SEC as a party to whom audit work papers may be transferred for the purpose of inspections, and that statutory legal process alone requires nine months to a year. The European Commission (EC) initiates and manages this process, but it requires fact finding and legal analysis by, consultation with, and an affirmative vote of, all European Economic Area (EEA) audit regulators (via the Committee of European Audit Oversight Bodies or CEAOB). The PCAOB was able to obtain an Adequacy Decision only after an extensive education campaign about its inspection and enforcement processes and legal protections under U.S. law for information provided to the PCAOB by EU auditors, as well as reaching a nuanced understanding with regard to the reliance among audit regulators that is required by EU law.

Additionally, EU law and the Adequacy Decision require that each EEA audit regulator have in place bilateral agreements with third-country audit regulators, such as the PCAOB or SEC, that satisfy EU law, before firms can provide audit work papers to the third-country authorities. These arrangements address legal requirements on both sides, including the scope of cooperation, the confidentiality of information provided, the scope of the use of such information, potential onward transfer of information to other authorities, and the protection and use of personal data. Finally, because the U.S. is not deemed adequate by the EU with respect to the protection of personal data, an administrative arrangement (bilateral agreement) addressing the requirements of the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) for the transfer of personal data to an audit regulator in the U.S. is also required. Such agreements must be approved by a European Data Protection Board (EDPB) opinion finding that the agreements are compliant with GDPR (as required by EU law, including the Adequacy Decision). The PCAOB’s negotiation and EDPB approval of a model data protection agreement took well over two years, and the PCAOB continues to negotiate additional agreements based on this model, which takes months, if not longer, given the country-specific approval processes required in each EU member state.

These are just examples for European Union countries. Other countries present different challenges, and legal conflicts must be resolved frequently.

The PCAOB is uniquely positioned to secure and maintain these critical bilateral agreements. In particular, the PCAOB staff believe that the PCAOB’s status as a non-governmental entity and the restrictions in SOX related to the PCAOB’s use and onward transfer of information received in connection with PCAOB inspections and investigations were extremely helpful in achieving access to jurisdictions around the world. While challenges reaching new agreements with other countries are likely not insurmountable, they will take time and skill to surmount.

We do not anticipate the proposal having the desired cost savings for the federal government

It is not at all clear that transferring the PCAOB’s responsibilities to the SEC would result in any cost savings for the federal government. First, it should be noted that because the PCAOB is a private entity, the majority of whose funding comes from fees paid by the largest publicly-traded companies,

rather than through taxes, transferring the PCAOB's responsibilities to the SEC would require an expansion of the federal budget.

As described above, in order to execute the PCAOB's responsibilities, the SEC would need to hire hundreds of highly-skilled staff members. Although publicly-available information on SEC salary ranges also indicates that the average salaries of our inspectors are comparable to salaries of professionals at the SEC, over the last three years our staff seldom moved from the PCAOB to the SEC. The SEC also would need to set up and maintain systems that would allow them to perform inspections, including IT systems to document inspections work and retain firm work papers that serve as evidence of the inspection findings. Such systems are expected to cost tens of millions of dollars to develop and maintain.

Consequently, there likely would be minimal to no savings in compensation and IT costs related to our inspections program should it transfer to the SEC. While we have not been contacted by the Congressional Budget Office seeking our technical assistance, we stand ready to offer our perspective on the budgetary implications of the Proposed Bill.

The potential legal ramifications of the Proposed Bill's cut-and-paste approach

As an initial matter, the "cut and paste" approach the Proposed Bill takes to simply replace all references to the PCAOB under current law with the SEC may result in significant unintended consequences. For instance, the Proposed Bill requires that any reference to the Board in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States be treated as a reference to the "Commission." In so doing, where Section 101(b) of SOX previously referenced the PCAOB, it would now read, "the Commission shall not be an agency or establishment of the United States Government No member or person employed by, or agent for, the Commission shall be deemed to be an officer or employee of or agent for the Federal Government by reason of such service."

This is just one example; there are more. The Proposed Bill leaves the PCAOB in a state of existential purgatory; transfers intellectual property retained by the PCAOB, including that which was developed by or in conjunction with third parties, to the SEC without consideration of the constitutional or contractual implications of doing so; makes consequential changes to the current multi-level review framework for registration disapproval decisions, inspection findings, and remediation determinations; and elevates the PCAOB's existing processes to the functional equivalent of SEC rules. These are some of the many complex issues that our staff have identified since we first learned of the language of the Proposed Bill near midnight last Friday.

The legal complexities and the potential market implications of disrupting domestic and foreign inspections (among other consequences) require careful deliberation. PCAOB staff have had mere days to consider these significant changes. By comparison, prior to enacting SOX, the Senate Banking Committee held ten hearings and engaged in a four-months-long bipartisan deliberation. The House Financial Services Committee held three hearings and deliberated for five weeks. The legal, practical, and market impacts of significant changes to the PCAOB are of such magnitude that significant difficulties may arise if those changes are made without sufficient time and deliberation, potentially resulting in harm to investors. The PCAOB staff will continue to assess the impacts of the Proposed Bill and stand ready to provide technical assistance.

The Proposed Bill would lead to significant gaps in investor protection

In summary, this proposal would lead to significant gaps in investor protection. The SEC already has a wide mandate. Adding to it would take significant time and resources. Adding a global audit oversight function would stretch the SEC's resources thin, disrupt ongoing inspections of audit firms, and nullify carefully negotiated agreements.

By contrast, the PCAOB has focused exclusively on audit quality and resulting investor protection for over 20 years and has built a successful program that is a model for audit regulators around the world. Much of the PCAOB's expertise and experience would be sacrificed by transferring its functions to the SEC, and we expect that there would be significant disruptions in audit oversight over the coming years while the SEC tries to build that experience and expertise in-house and attempts to secure agreements with foreign governments.

When similar audit oversight was absent in the early 2000s, accounting restatements and fraud wiped out hundreds of billions of dollars in shareholder value. History shows us what happens when auditor scrutiny faces impediments. These disruptions invite that risk back into today's far larger and far more interconnected markets.

Technical Analysis from the SEC regarding the PCAOB section (Section 50002) of the bill produced at the request of the Committee staff, reproduced here, in relevant parts.

Does the SEC have any indication or engagement to suggest that jurisdiction that have signed SOPs with PCAOB are willing to sign similar SOPs with the SEC?

OCA Response: OCA understands that the SEC is not a party to any of the PCAOB's SOPs. For more than three decades, the SEC has developed an extensive list of Memorandums of Understanding with many foreign authorities under §24 of the Exchange Act. Additional analysis is required to determine their breadth, including applicability to audit oversight and regulation. We feel confident that the SEC could accede to these relationships.

How many examiners or auditors does the SEC employ who have specialized experience in inspecting audit firms?

OCA Response: As of April 2025, OCA does not employ any personnel with experience conducting examinations or inspections of registered public accounting firms. Certain OCA staff in the Professional Practice Group, Accounting Group, and International Group have previous private sector experience conducting internal inspections of audits. As part of the Commission's current PCAOB oversight responsibilities, there are nine professionals in OCA's professional practice group, in addition to the Acting Chief Accountant, who regularly engage on issues related to the PCAOB's inspection program (e.g., methodology, reporting, interim Commission review of PCAOB inspection reports pursuant to 17 CFR §202.140). There are an additional two personnel in the International Group who regularly engage on international auditing and oversight activities that consider audit firm inspection issues. Additionally, the draft legislation provides that employees of the Board "may be offered equivalent positions on Commission staff."

How many auditors does the SEC have that have previously inspected audit firms under SOX?

OCA Response: OCA is not aware of any of its personnel that have engaged in the examination of an audit firm pursuant to SOX (presumably as a member of the PCAOB staff). Note – this does not include SEC personnel's engagement on Interim Commission review of PCAOB inspection reports pursuant to 17 CFR §202.140 as responsive. Additionally, the draft legislation provides that employees of the Board "may be offered equivalent positions on Commission staff."

How many individuals in SEC's Office of Chief Accountant are professional accounting fellows?

OCA Response: As of April 2025, 10 of OCA's 40 employees are Professional Accounting Fellows.

For each of the last 5 years, what has been the average salary (whether paid by the SEC or others) of the professional accounting fellows?

OCA Response: In each of the past five years, OCA Professional Accounting Fellows have been full time employees on the Commission staff on term appointments that typically last between two and three years and are not to exceed four years. These positions are at the SK-16 pay grade in Washington, DC, with ranges over the past five years is as follows:

Year	Pay Range - Washington, D.C. (Locality Adj. 30.48% - 33.94%)	
	Minimum	Maximum
2020	\$ 148,878	\$ 250,334
2021	\$ 148,878	\$ 252,838
2022	\$ 153,377	\$ 260,479
2023	\$ 160,831	\$ 272,100
2024	\$ 169,368	\$ 284,600
2025	\$ 173,127	\$ 289,400

How many of these professional accounting fellows have returned to accounting firms/audit firms?

OCA Response: OCA does not maintain official records of former employees' current employer. However, based on historical experience, a majority of OCA's Professional Accounting Fellows seek employment at accounting firms at the end of their fellowship. OCA also notes that OCA Professional Accounting Fellows have not solely been hired from accounting firms (e.g., fellows have been accepted into the program from public companies and standard-setting bodies).

How many of the former professional accounting fellows have appeared or practiced or engaged before OCA?

OCA Response: OCA does not maintain records of former employees' appearance and practice before the Commission or engagement with OCA. However, based on historical experience, a majority of OCA's Professional Accounting Fellows appear and practice before the Commission in some capacity (e.g., as an auditor or preparer of financial statements) following employment in accordance with the SEC post-employment restrictions.



One Hundred Nineteenth Congress
Committee on Homeland Security
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

May 8, 2025

The Honorable Jodey C. Arrington
Chairman
Committee on the Budget
U.S. House of Representatives
204 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Arrington:

Pursuant to section 2001 of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2025, I hereby transmit these recommendations which have been approved by vote of the Committee on Homeland Security, and the appropriate accompanying material including supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views, to the House Committee on the Budget. This submission is in order to comply with reconciliation directives included in H. Con. Res. 14, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2025, and is consistent with section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark E. Green". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Mark E. Green
Chairman
Committee on Homeland Security

[Committee Print, as reported by the Committee on Homeland Security]

**(Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H. Con. Res. 14, the
Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2025)**

TITLE VI—COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

SEC. 60001. BORDER BARRIER SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION, INVASIVE SPECIES, AND BORDER SECURITY FACILITIES IMPROVEMENTS.

In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for fiscal year 2025, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to remain available until September 30, 2029, the following:

(1) \$46,500,000,000 for necessary expenses relating to the following:

(A) Construction, installation, or improvement of primary, waterborne, and secondary barriers.

(B) Access roads.

(C) Barrier system attributes, including cameras, lights, sensors, roads, and other detection technology.

1 (2) \$50,000,000 for necessary expenses relating
2 to eradication and removal of the carrizo cane plant,
3 salt cedar, or any other invasive plant species that
4 impedes border security operations along the Rio
5 Grande River.

6 (3) \$5,000,000,000 for necessary expenses re-
7 lating to lease, acquisition, construction, or improve-
8 ment of U.S. Customs and Border Protection facili-
9 ties and checkpoints in the vicinity of the southwest,
10 northern, and maritime borders.

11 **SEC. 60002. U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION PER-**
12 **SONNEL AND FLEET VEHICLES.**

13 (a) CBP PERSONNEL.—In addition to amounts oth-
14 erwise available, there is appropriated to the Commis-
15 sioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for fiscal
16 year 2025, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise
17 appropriated, \$4,100,000,000; to remain available until
18 September 30, 2029, to hire and train additional Border
19 Patrol agents, Office of Field Operations Officers, Air and
20 Marine agents, rehired annuitants, and U.S. Customs and
21 Border Protection support personnel.

22 (b) RESTRICTIONS.—None of the funds made avail-
23 able by subsection (a) may be used to recruit, hire, or train
24 personnel for the duties of processing coordinators.

1 (c) CBP RETENTION AND HIRING BONUSES.—In ad-
2 dition to amounts otherwise available, there is appro-
3 priated to the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border
4 Protection for fiscal year 2025, out of any money in the
5 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$2,052,630,000, to
6 remain available until September 30, 2029, to provide an-
7 nual retention bonuses or signing bonuses to eligible Bor-
8 der Patrol agents, Office of Field Operations Officers, and
9 Air and Marine agents.

10 (d) CBP VEHICLES.—In addition to amounts other-
11 wise available, there is appropriated to the Commissioner
12 of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for fiscal year
13 2025, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise ap-
14 propriated, \$813,000,000, to remain available until Sep-
15 tember 30, 2029, for the lease or acquisition of additional
16 marked patrol units.

17 (e) FLETC.—In addition to amounts otherwise avail-
18 able, there is appropriated to the Director of the Federal
19 Law Enforcement Training Center for fiscal year 2025,
20 out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appro-
21 priated—

22 (1) \$285,000,000, to remain available until
23 September 30, 2029, to support the training of
24 newly hired Federal law enforcement personnel em-

1 ployed by the Department of Homeland Security;
2 and

3 (2) \$465,000,000, to remain available until
4 September 30, 2029, for procurement and construc-
5 tion, improvements, and related expenses of the Fed-
6 eral Law Enforcement Training Centers facilities.

7 (f) **BORDER SECURITY WORKFORCE RECRUITMENT**
8 **AND APPLICANT SOURCING.**—In addition to amounts oth-
9 erwise available, there is appropriated to the Commis-
10 sioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for fiscal
11 year 2025, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise
12 appropriated, \$600,000,000, to remain available until
13 September 30, 2029, for marketing, recruiting, applicant
14 sourcing and vetting, and operational mobility programs
15 for border security personnel.

16 **SEC. 60003. U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION**
17 **TECHNOLOGY, NATIONAL VETTING CENTER,**
18 **AND OTHER EFFORTS TO ENHANCE BORDER**
19 **SECURITY.**

20 (a) **CBP TECHNOLOGY.**—In addition to amounts oth-
21 erwise available, there is appropriated to the Commis-
22 sioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for fiscal
23 year 2025, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise
24 appropriated, to remain available until September 30,
25 2029, the following:

1 (1) \$1,076,317,000 for necessary expenses re-
2 lating to procurement and integration of new non-in-
3 trusive inspection equipment and associated civil
4 works, artificial intelligence, integration, and ma-
5 chine learning, as well as other mission support, to
6 combat the entry of illicit narcotics along the south-
7 west, northern, and maritime borders.

8 (2) \$2,766,000,000 for necessary expenses re-
9 lating to upgrades and procurement of border sur-
10 veillance technologies along the southwest, northern,
11 and maritime borders.

12 (3) \$673,000,000 for necessary expenses, in-
13 cluding the deployment of technology, relating to the
14 biometric entry and exit system under section 7208
15 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention
16 Act of 2004 (8 U.S.C. 1365b).

17 (b) RESTRICTIONS.—None of the funds made avail-
18 able pursuant to subsection (a)(2) may be used for the
19 procurement or deployment of surveillance towers that
20 have not been—

21 (1) tested, and

22 (2) accepted,

23 by the Federal Government to deliver autonomous capa-
24 bilities.

1 (c) AIR AND MARINE OPERATIONS.—In addition to
2 amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the
3 Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for
4 fiscal year 2025, out of any money in the Treasury not
5 otherwise appropriated, \$1,234,000,000, to remain avail-
6 able until September 30, 2029, for Air and Marine Oper-
7 ations’ upgrading and procurement of new platforms for
8 rapid air and marine response capabilities.

9 (d) NATIONAL VETTING CENTER.—In addition to
10 amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the
11 Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection for
12 fiscal year 2025, out of any money in the Treasury not
13 otherwise appropriated, \$16,000,000, to remain available
14 until September 30, 2029, for necessary expenses relating
15 to U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s National Vetting
16 Center to support screening, vetting activities, and expan-
17 sion of the criminal history database of foreign nationals.

18 (e) OTHER EFFORTS TO COMBAT DRUG TRAF-
19 FICKING TO ENHANCE BORDER SECURITY.—In addition
20 to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to
21 the Secretary of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2025,
22 out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appro-
23 priated, \$500,000,000, to remain available until Sep-
24 tember 30, 2029, for enhancing border security and com-
25 bating trafficking, including fentanyl and its precursor

1 chemicals, at the southwest, northern, and maritime bor-
2 ders.

3 (f) COMMEMORATIONS.—In addition to amounts oth-
4 erwise available, there is appropriated to the Secretary of
5 Homeland Security for fiscal year 2025, out of any money
6 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$1,000,000,
7 to remain available until September 30, 2029, for com-
8 memorating efforts and events related to border security.

9 (g) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “autono-
10 mous” means integrated software and hardware systems
11 that utilize sensors, onboard computing, and artificial in-
12 telligence to identify items of interest that would otherwise
13 be manually identified by U.S. Customs and Border Pro-
14 tection personnel.

15 **SEC. 60004. STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PRESI-**
16 **DENTIAL RESIDENCE PROTECTION.**

17 (a) PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE PROTECTION.—In
18 addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appro-
19 priated to the Administrator of the Federal Emergency
20 Management Agency, for fiscal year 2025, out of any
21 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
22 \$300,000,000, to remain available until September 30,
23 2029, for the reimbursement of extraordinary law enforce-
24 ment personnel costs for protection activities directly and
25 demonstrably associated with any residence of the Presi-

1 dent that is designated pursuant to section 3 of the Presi-
2 dential Protection Assistance Act of 1976 (Public Law
3 94–524) to be secured by the United States Secret Serv-
4 ice.

5 (b) AVAILABILITY.—Funds under subsection (a) shall
6 be available only for costs that a State or local agency—

7 (1) incurred or incurs on or after July 1, 2024;

8 (2) can demonstrate to the Administrator of the
9 Federal Emergency Management Agency as being—

10 (A) in excess of the costs of normal and
11 typical law enforcement operations;

12 (B) directly attributable to the provision of
13 protection described in such subsection; and

14 (C) associated with a non-governmental
15 property designated pursuant to section 3 of
16 the Presidential Protection Assistance Act of
17 1976 (Public Law 94–524) to be secured by the
18 United States Secret Service; and

19 (3) certifies to the Administrator as being for
20 protection activities requested by the Director of the
21 United States Secret Service.

22 **SEC. 60005. STATE HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PRO-**
23 **GRAM.**

24 In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is
25 appropriated to the Administrator of the Federal Emer-

1 gency Management Agency, for fiscal year 2025, out of
2 any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated,
3 to be administered under the State Homeland Security
4 Grant Program authorized under section 2004 of the
5 Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 605), to en-
6 hance State, local, and Tribal security through grants,
7 contracts, cooperative agreements, and other activities, of
8 which—

9 (1) \$500,000,000, to remain available until
10 September 30, 2029, for State and local capabilities
11 to detect, identify, track, or monitor threats from
12 unmanned aircraft systems (as such term is defined
13 in section 44801 of title 49, United States Code);

14 (2) \$625,000,000, to remain available until
15 September 30, 2029, for security, planning, and
16 other costs related to the 2026 FIFA World Cup;

17 (3) \$1,000,000,000, to remain available until
18 September 30, 2029, for security, planning, and
19 other costs related to the 2028 Olympics; and

20 (4) \$450,000,000, to remain available until
21 September 30, 2029, for the Operation Stonegarden
22 Grant Program.

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COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

The Committee met on April 29, 2025, a quorum being present, to consider Committee Print 119-A: Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H. Con. Res. 14, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2025, and ordered the recommendations in the measure to be transmitted, as amended, and all appropriate accompanying material, including additional, supplemental, or dissenting views, to the House Committee on the Budget, in order to comply with the reconciliation directive included in section 2001 of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2025, H. Con. Res. 14, and consistent with section 210 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, by a recorded vote of 18 yeas and 14 nays (Committee Roll Call No. 39).

COMMITTEE VOTES

Clause 3(b) of rule XIII requires the Committee to list the recorded votes on the motion to report legislation and amendments thereto.

The Committee took the following votes during consideration of Committee Print 119-A:

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi (006): inserting a new section at the end of the bill that prohibits funds from being used to aid in or effectuate the removal of United States citizen from the United States, except in compliance with treaty obligations and Federal extradition laws and policies; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 10 Yeas and 14 Nays. (RC#05)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 05		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Thompson of MS (006)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member	
X	Mr. Swalwell, California	
X	Mr. Correa, California	
X	Mr. Thanedar, Michigan	

	<i>Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island</i>	
	<i>Mr. Goldman, New York</i>	
	<i>Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Kennedy, New York</i>	
	<i>Mrs. McIver, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Johnson, Texas</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Pou, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Carter, Louisiana</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Garcia, California</i>	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Carter of LA (015): inserts a new section at the end of the bill that prohibits funds from being made available to aid in or effectuate the removal of minor children who are U.S. citizens; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 12 Yeas and 16 Nays. (RC#06)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY		
119TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 06		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Carter of LA (015)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X

X	Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member	
X	Mr. Swalwell, California	
X	Mr. Correa, California	
X	Mr. Thanedar, Michigan	
X	Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island	
	Mr. Goldman, New York	
X	Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois	
X	Mr. Kennedy, New York	
	Mrs. McIver, New Jersey	
X	Ms. Johnson, Texas	
X	Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico	
X	Ms. Pou, New Jersey	
X	Mr. Carter, Louisiana	
X	Mr. Garcia, California	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Magaziner (023): inserts a new section at the end of the bill prohibiting funds being used relating to foreign detention and incarceration; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 13 Yeas and 16 Nays. (RC#07)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 07		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Magaziner (023)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X

	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member	
X	Mr. Swalwell, California	
X	Mr. Correa, California	
X	Mr. Thanedar, Michigan	
X	Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island	
	Mr. Goldman, New York	
X	Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois	
X	Mr. Kennedy, New York	
X	Mrs. McIver, New Jersey	
X	Ms. Johnson, Texas	
X	Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico	
X	Ms. Pou, New Jersey	
X	Mr. Carter, Louisiana	
X	Mr. Garcia, California	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mrs. Ramirez (014): inserting a new section at the end of the bill to prohibit funds from being used to remove non-citizens to a third country prison, except in compliance with treaty obligations and Federal extradition laws and policies; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 13 Yeas and 16 Nays. (RC#08)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 08		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mrs. Ramirez (014)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	

	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	<i>Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Swalwell, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Correa, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Thanedar, Michigan</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island</i>	
	<i>Mr. Goldman, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Kennedy, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. McIver, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Johnson, Texas</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Pou, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Carter, Louisiana</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Garcia, California</i>	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Garcia of California (025): inserts a new section at the end of the bill to prohibit funds being made available to be used to effectuate the removal from the United States of any non-citizen under the Alien Enemies Act without due process; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 13 Yeas and 17 Nays. (RC#09)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 09		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Garcia of CA (025)		
Yeas		Nays

	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	<i>Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Swalwell, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Correa, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Thanedar, Michigan</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island</i>	
	<i>Mr. Goldman, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Kennedy, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. McIver, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Johnson, Texas</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Pou, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Carter, Louisiana</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Garcia, California</i>	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Thanedar (031): inserting a new section at the end of the bill to prohibit funds relating to supremacy of the supreme court; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 13 Yeas and 17 Nays. (RC#10)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 10		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Thanedar (031)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member	
X	Mr. Swalwell, California	
X	Mr. Correa, California	
X	Mr. Thanedar, Michigan	
X	Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island	
	Mr. Goldman, New York	
X	Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois	
X	Mr. Kennedy, New York	
X	Mrs. McIver, New Jersey	
X	Ms. Johnson, Texas	
X	Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico	
X	Ms. Pou, New Jersey	
X	Mr. Carter, Louisiana	
X	Mr. Garcia, California	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi (004): inserting language that funds made available may not be used to plan for, assist in, or carry out the elimination, dissolution, abolition, transfer, or reduction in core authorities or responsibilities of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 13 Yeas and 17 Nays. (RC#11)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 11		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Thompson of MS (004)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member	
X	Mr. Swalwell, California	
X	Mr. Correa, California	
X	Mr. Thanedar, Michigan	
X	Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island	
	Mr. Goldman, New York	
X	Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois	
X	Mr. Kennedy, New York	
X	Mrs. McIver, New Jersey	
X	Ms. Johnson, Texas	
X	Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico	

X	<i>Ms. Pou, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Carter, Louisiana</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Garcia, California</i>	
	<i>Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman</i>	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Kennedy of New York (028): strikes the word in addition and adds in new wording that prohibits funds from being made available to reduce the number of personnel or reduce or diminish the operational capacity of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 13 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#12)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 12		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Kennedy of NY (028)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	<i>Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Swalwell, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Correa, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Thanedar, Michigan</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island</i>	

	<i>Mr. Goldman, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Kennedy, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. McIver, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Johnson, Texas</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Pou, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Carter, Louisiana</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Garcia, California</i>	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Swalwell (006): inserting a new section at the end of the bill to prohibit funds being made available to use to terminate the employment of any veteran during any reduction in force; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 13 Yeas and 19 Nays. (RC#13)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 13		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Swalwell (006)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X

X	Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member	
X	Mr. Swalwell, California	
X	Mr. Correa, California	
X	Mr. Thanedar, Michigan	
	Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island	X
X	Mr. Goldman, New York	
X	Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois	
X	Mr. Kennedy, New York	
X	Mrs. McIver, New Jersey	
X	Ms. Johnson, Texas	
X	Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico	
X	Ms. Pou, New Jersey	
X	Mr. Carter, Louisiana	
X	Mr. Garcia, California	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Ms. Pou (001):
 Inserts a new section at the end of the bill prohibiting the Administrator for the Federal
 Emergency Management Agency from implementing a process that delays or
 withholds the disbursement of funds made available under subsection (a); was NOT
 AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 14 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#14)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 14		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Ms. Pou (001)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X

	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member	
X	Mr. Swalwell, California	
X	Mr. Correa, California	
X	Mr. Thanedar, Michigan	
X	Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island	
X	Mr. Goldman, New York	
X	Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois	
X	Mr. Kennedy, New York	
X	Mrs. McIver, New Jersey	
X	Ms. Johnson, Texas	
X	Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico	
X	Ms. Pou, New Jersey	
X	Mr. Carter, Louisiana	
X	Mr. Garcia, California	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Ms. Johnson of Texas (014): Inserts a new section at the end of the bill which prohibits the use of funds for pushing disaster response responsibilities onto communities; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 14 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#15)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 15		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Ms. Johnson of TX (014)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X

	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	<i>Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Swalwell, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Correa, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Thanedar, Michigan</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Goldman, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Kennedy, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. McIver, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Johnson, Texas</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Pou, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Carter, Louisiana</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Garcia, California</i>	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mrs. McIver (011): Inserts a new section at the end of the bill that prohibits funds being made available to effectuate the removal from the United States of any non-citizen student; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 14 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#16)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY		
119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 16		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Ms. McIver (011)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X

	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	<i>Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Swalwell, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Correa, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Thanedar, Michigan</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Goldman, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Kennedy, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. McIver, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Johnson, Texas</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Pou, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Carter, Louisiana</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Garcia, California</i>	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Ms. Johnson of Texas (013): Inserts a new section at the end of the bill which prohibits funds being used to effectuate the removal of non-citizen students without due process; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 14 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#17)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY	
119 TH CONGRESS	
Date: April 29, 2025	

Roll Call Vote No. 17		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Ms. Johnson of TX (013)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	<i>Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Swalwell, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Correa, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Thanedar, Michigan</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Goldman, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Kennedy, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. McIver, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Johnson, Texas</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Pou, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Carter, Louisiana</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Garcia, California</i>	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Hernández (027): Inserting a new section at the end of the bill to prohibit funds being used to effectuate the removal from the United States of veterans with honorable discharges; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 14 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#18)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 18		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Hernández (027)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	<i>Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Swalwell, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Correa, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Thanedar, Michigan</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Goldman, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Kennedy, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. McIver, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Johnson, Texas</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Pou, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Carter, Louisiana</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Garcia, California</i>	

	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X
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An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mrs. Ramirez (013): Inserting a new section at the end of the bill prohibiting funds be made available on facilitating the transfer of non-citizens to United States naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 14 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#19)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 19		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mrs. Ramirez (013)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member	
X	Mr. Swalwell, California	
X	Mr. Correa, California	
X	Mr. Thanedar, Michigan	
X	Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island	
X	Mr. Goldman, New York	
X	Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois	
X	Mr. Kennedy, New York	
X	Mrs. McIver, New Jersey	
X	Ms. Johnson, Texas	

X	Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico	
X	Ms. Pou, New Jersey	
X	Mr. Carter, Louisiana	
X	Mr. Garcia, California	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Kennedy of New York (029): Inserting a new section at the end of the bill that prohibits funds from being used to impose, collect, or enforce tariffs on Canada; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 14 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#20)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 20		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Kennedy of NY (029)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member	
X	Mr. Swalwell, California	
X	Mr. Correa, California	
X	Mr. Thanedar, Michigan	
X	Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island	

X	Mr. Goldman, New York	
X	Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois	
X	Mr. Kennedy, New York	
X	Mrs. McIver, New Jersey	
X	Ms. Johnson, Texas	
X	Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico	
X	Ms. Pou, New Jersey	
X	Mr. Carter, Louisiana	
X	Mr. Garcia, California	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Hernández (028): Inserting additional language to include local, tribal, and territorial entities within the homeland security grant program; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 14 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#21)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 21		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Hernández (028)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X

X	Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member	
X	Mr. Swalwell, California	
X	Mr. Correa, California	
X	Mr. Thanedar, Michigan	
X	Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island	
X	Mr. Goldman, New York	
X	Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois	
X	Mr. Kennedy, New York	
X	Mrs. McIver, New Jersey	
X	Ms. Johnson, Texas	
X	Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico	
X	Ms. Pou, New Jersey	
X	Mr. Carter, Louisiana	
X	Mr. Garcia, California	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Carter of Louisiana (016): Inserting a new section at the end of the bill prohibiting funds from being used for the detention and removal of non-citizens due to exercising the right to free speech; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 14 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#22)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 22		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Carter of LA (016)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X

	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member	
X	Mr. Swalwell, California	
X	Mr. Correa, California	
X	Mr. Thanedar, Michigan	
X	Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island	
X	Mr. Goldman, New York	
X	Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois	
X	Mr. Kennedy, New York	
X	Mrs. McIver, New Jersey	
X	Ms. Johnson, Texas	
X	Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico	
X	Ms. Pou, New Jersey	
X	Mr. Carter, Louisiana	
X	Mr. Garcia, California	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Swalwell (007): Inserting a line to make funds available for State, local, Tribal, and territorial capabilities to counter antisemitic threats; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 14 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#23)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 23		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Swalwell (007)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X

	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	<i>Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Swalwell, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Correa, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Thanedar, Michigan</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Goldman, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Kennedy, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. McIver, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Johnson, Texas</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Pou, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Carter, Louisiana</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Garcia, California</i>	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Correa (013): Inserting a new section at the end of the bill that prohibits the detention and removal of certain spouses of active-duty members of the armed forces; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 14 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#24)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 24		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Correa (013)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X

	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	<i>Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Swalwell, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Correa, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Thanedar, Michigan</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Goldman, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Kennedy, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. McIver, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Johnson, Texas</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Pou, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Carter, Louisiana</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Garcia, California</i>	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Thanedar (032): Inserts a new section prohibiting funds from being used to engage in activities that conflict with any ruling by any Federal or State court; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 14 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#25)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY	
119 TH CONGRESS	
Date: April 29, 2025	

Roll Call Vote No. 25		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Thanedar (032)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	<i>Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Swalwell, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Correa, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Thanedar, Michigan</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Goldman, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Kennedy, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. McIver, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Johnson, Texas</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Pou, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Carter, Louisiana</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Garcia, California</i>	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mrs. Ramirez (015): Inserting a section at the end of the bill that prohibits funds from being used to separate families in violation of the Ms. L settlement; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 14 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#26)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 26		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mrs. Ramirez (015)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	<i>Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Swalwell, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Correa, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Thanedar, Michigan</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Goldman, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Kennedy, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. McIver, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Johnson, Texas</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Pou, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Carter, Louisiana</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Garcia, California</i>	

	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X
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An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Magaziner (026): Inserting a new section at the end of the bill appropriating \$25 million to rehire former CISA employees fired by DOGE; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 14 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#27)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 27		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Magaziner (026)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member	
X	Mr. Swalwell, California	
X	Mr. Correa, California	
X	Mr. Thanedar, Michigan	
X	Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island	
X	Mr. Goldman, New York	
X	Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois	
X	Mr. Kennedy, New York	
X	Mrs. McIver, New Jersey	
X	Ms. Johnson, Texas	
X	Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico	

X	<i>Ms. Pou, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Carter, Louisiana</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Garcia, California</i>	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Magaziner (024): Inserting a new section at the end of the bill which prohibits funds from being made available to restrict or prevent the presence of legal counsel for any person being interviewed or detained on immigration offenses or removal activity; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 14 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#28)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 28		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Magaziner (024)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	<i>Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Swalwell, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Correa, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Thanedar, Michigan</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island</i>	

X	Mr. Goldman, New York	
X	Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois	
X	Mr. Kennedy, New York	
X	Mrs. McIver, New Jersey	
X	Ms. Johnson, Texas	
X	Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico	
X	Ms. Pou, New Jersey	
X	Mr. Carter, Louisiana	
X	Mr. Garcia, California	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Thanedar (033): Inserting a new section at the end of the bill appropriating funds for fiscal year 2025 to U.S. Customs and Border Protection for the proper medical care of persons detained U.S. Customs and Border Protection; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 14 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#29)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 29		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Thanedar (033)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X

X	Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member	
X	Mr. Swalwell, California	
X	Mr. Correa, California	
X	Mr. Thanedar, Michigan	
X	Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island	
X	Mr. Goldman, New York	
X	Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois	
X	Mr. Kennedy, New York	
X	Mrs. McIver, New Jersey	
X	Ms. Johnson, Texas	
X	Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico	
X	Ms. Pou, New Jersey	
X	Mr. Carter, Louisiana	
X	Mr. Garcia, California	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mrs. Ramirez (016): Inserts a new section at the end of the bill that prohibits funds from being used to effectuate the removal from the United States of a pregnant woman; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 14 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#30)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 30		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mrs. Ramirez (016)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X

	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member	
X	Mr. Swalwell, California	
X	Mr. Correa, California	
X	Mr. Thanedar, Michigan	
X	Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island	
X	Mr. Goldman, New York	
X	Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois	
X	Mr. Kennedy, New York	
X	Mrs. McIver, New Jersey	
X	Ms. Johnson, Texas	
X	Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico	
X	Ms. Pou, New Jersey	
X	Mr. Carter, Louisiana	
X	Mr. Garcia, California	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Correa (012): Inserting a new section at the end of the bill that prohibits the use of funds to undermine or cancel any collective bargaining agreement covering employees of the Department of Homeland Security; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 14 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#31)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 31		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Correa (012)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X

	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	<i>Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Swalwell, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Correa, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Thanedar, Michigan</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Goldman, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Kennedy, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. McIver, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Johnson, Texas</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Pou, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Carter, Louisiana</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Garcia, California</i>	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Correa (014): This amendment would clarify that the funds in this bill could be used for tower development and demonstrating autonomous capabilities. The testing and acceptance program is not yet formalized, so the current language restricting funds only to tech that have been accepted by the government would exclude companies that are still going through the process; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 12 Yeas and 19 Nays. (RC#32)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY
119 TH CONGRESS
Date: April 29, 2025
Roll Call Vote No. 32
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Correa (014)

Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pflugger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member	
	Mr. Swalwell, California	
X	Mr. Correa, California	
X	Mr. Thanedar, Michigan	
	Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island	X
X	Mr. Goldman, New York	
X	Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois	
X	Mr. Kennedy, New York	
X	Mrs. McIver, New Jersey	
X	Ms. Johnson, Texas	
X	Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico	
X	Ms. Pou, New Jersey	
X	Mr. Carter, Louisiana	
X	Mr. Garcia, California	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Garcia of California (028): Strikes the amount of funding and inserts the new dollar amount at \$2,000,000,000 and inserts funding be used for the Paralympics; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 14 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#33)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 33		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Garcia of CA (028)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member	
X	Mr. Swalwell, California	
X	Mr. Correa, California	
X	Mr. Thanedar, Michigan	
X	Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island	
X	Mr. Goldman, New York	
X	Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois	
X	Mr. Kennedy, New York	
X	Mrs. McIver, New Jersey	
X	Ms. Johnson, Texas	
X	Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico	
X	Ms. Pou, New Jersey	
X	Mr. Carter, Louisiana	
X	Mr. Garcia, California	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Garcia of California (030): Inserts a new section at the end of the bill that adds Paralympics to be eligible for grant funding; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 14 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#34)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY		
119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 34		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Garcia of CA (030)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member	
X	Mr. Swalwell, California	
X	Mr. Correa, California	
X	Mr. Thanedar, Michigan	
X	Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island	
X	Mr. Goldman, New York	
X	Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois	
X	Mr. Kennedy, New York	
X	Mrs. McIver, New Jersey	
X	Ms. Johnson, Texas	
X	Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico	
X	Ms. Pou, New Jersey	
X	Mr. Carter, Louisiana	

X	Mr. Garcia, California	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Magaziner (025): Inserts text in section 600003(d) to require a report on the Tate Brothers (Tristan and Andrew Tate) detailing who is responsible for their admission into the United States; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 14 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#35)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 35		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Magaziner (025)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member	
X	Mr. Swalwell, California	
X	Mr. Correa, California	
X	Mr. Thanedar, Michigan	
X	Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island	
X	Mr. Goldman, New York	
X	Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois	
X	Mr. Kennedy, New York	

X	Mrs. McIver, New Jersey	
X	Ms. Johnson, Texas	
X	Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico	
X	Ms. Pou, New Jersey	
X	Mr. Carter, Louisiana	
X	Mr. Garcia, California	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Carter of Louisiana (017): Inserting a new section at the end of the bill that no funds can be used by the so-called Department of Government Efficiency; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 14 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#36)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 36		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Carter of LA (017)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member	
X	Mr. Swalwell, California	
X	Mr. Correa, California	

X	Mr. Thanedar, Michigan	
X	Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island	
X	Mr. Goldman, New York	
X	Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois	
X	Mr. Kennedy, New York	
X	Mrs. McIver, New Jersey	
X	Ms. Johnson, Texas	
X	Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico	
X	Ms. Pou, New Jersey	
X	Mr. Carter, Louisiana	
X	Mr. Garcia, California	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mr. Carter of Louisiana (017): Inserts a new section at the end of the bill which prohibits the termination of FEMA grants; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 14 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#37)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 37		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mr. Carter of LA (018)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X
	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X

X	Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member	
X	Mr. Swalwell, California	
X	Mr. Correa, California	
X	Mr. Thanedar, Michigan	
X	Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island	
X	Mr. Goldman, New York	
X	Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois	
X	Mr. Kennedy, New York	
X	Mrs. McIver, New Jersey	
X	Ms. Johnson, Texas	
X	Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico	
X	Ms. Pou, New Jersey	
X	Mr. Carter, Louisiana	
X	Mr. Garcia, California	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

An amendment to the Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute offered by Mrs. Ramirez (017): Asserts that \$500,000,000 will remain available until September 29, 2025, for State, local, Tribal, territorial capabilities to counter hate crimes, Islamophobia, and antisemitism; was NOT AGREED TO by a roll call vote of 14 Yeas and 18 Nays. (RC#38)

The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 38		
Amendment to the ANS offered by Mrs. Ramirez (017)		
Yeas		Nays
	Mr. McCaul, Texas	X
	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	X
	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	X
	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	X
	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	X
	Mr. Garbarino, New York	X
	Ms. Greene, Georgia	X
	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	X
	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	X
	Mr. Strong, Alabama	X
	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	X

	Mr. Crane, Arizona	X
	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	X
	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	X
	Mr. Evans, Colorado	X
	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	X
	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	X
X	<i>Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Swalwell, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Correa, California</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Thanedar, Michigan</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Goldman, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Kennedy, New York</i>	
X	<i>Mrs. McIver, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Johnson, Texas</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico</i>	
X	<i>Ms. Pou, New Jersey</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Carter, Louisiana</i>	
X	<i>Mr. Garcia, California</i>	
	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	X

A motion by Mr. Green to transmit the recommendations of Committee Print 119-A, as amended, and all appropriate accompanying material, including additional, supplemental, or dissenting views, to the House Committee on the Budget, in order to comply with the reconciliation directive included in section 2001 of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2025, H. Con. Res. 14, and consistent with section 210 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974. The vote was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY 119 TH CONGRESS		
Date: April 29, 2025		
Roll Call Vote No. 39		
Committee Print 119-A to be transmitted, as amended, to the House Committee on the Budget		
Yeas		Nays
X	Mr. McCaul, Texas	
X	Mr. Higgins, Louisiana	
X	Mr. Guest, Mississippi	
X	Mr. Gimenez, Florida	

X	Mr. Pfluger, Texas	
X	Mr. Garbarino, New York	
X	Ms. Greene, Georgia	
X	Mr. Gonzales, Texas	
X	Mr. Luttrell, Texas	
X	Mr. Strong, Alabama	
X	Mr. Brecheen, Oklahoma	
X	Mr. Crane, Arizona	
X	Mr. Ogles, Tennessee	
X	Mrs. Biggs, South Carolina	
X	Mr. Evans, Colorado	
X	Mr. Mackenzie, Pennsylvania	
X	Mr. Knott, North Carolina	
	<i>Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, Ranking Member</i>	X
	<i>Mr. Swalwell, California</i>	X
	<i>Mr. Correa, California</i>	X
	<i>Mr. Thanedar, Michigan</i>	X
	<i>Mr. Magaziner, Rhode Island</i>	X
	<i>Mr. Goldman, New York</i>	X
	<i>Mrs. Ramirez, Illinois</i>	X
	<i>Mr. Kennedy, New York</i>	X
	<i>Mrs. McIver, New Jersey</i>	X
	<i>Ms. Johnson, Texas</i>	X
	<i>Mr. Hernández, Puerto Rico</i>	X
	<i>Ms. Pou, New Jersey</i>	X
	<i>Mr. Carter, Louisiana</i>	X
	<i>Mr. Garcia, California</i>	X
X	Mr. Green, Tennessee, Chairman	

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS

In compliance with clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII, the Committee advises that the findings and recommendations of the Committee, based on oversight activities under clause 2(b)(1) of rule X, are incorporated in the descriptive portions of this report.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ESTIMATE, NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY, ENTITLEMENT
AUTHORITY, AND TAX EXPENDITURES

With respect to the requirements of clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII and section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, and with respect to the requirements of clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII and section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee adopts as its own the estimate of any new budget authority, spending authority, credit authority, or an increase or decrease in revenues or tax expenditures contained in the cost estimate prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

At a Glance

Reconciliation Recommendations of the House Committee on Homeland Security

As ordered reported on April 29, 2025

<https://tinyurl.com/3darueme>

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2025	2025-2029	2025-2034
Direct Spending (Outlays)	*	27,874	67,147
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	*	27,874	67,147

Increases *net direct spending* in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2035?

No

Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?

Yes

Mandate Effects

Increases *on-budget deficits* in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2035?

No

Contains intergovernmental mandate?

No

Contains private-sector mandate?

No

* = between zero and \$500,000.

CBO has not reviewed the legislation for effects on spending subject to appropriation.

The legislation would directly appropriate funds for

- Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to construct, upgrade, and replace barriers on U.S. borders; procure new vehicles and technology; and perform other activities related to border security
- CBP to hire additional border patrol agents and other personnel, provide signing and retention bonuses, and expand marketing and recruitment to increase the CBP workforce
- The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to protect the private residences of the President
- FEMA to reimburse state and local governments for costs incurred in hosting the 2028 Olympic Games and 2026 FIFA World Cup, to procure technology for state and local governments to counter unmanned aircraft systems, and to make grants under the Operation Stonegarden Program

Estimated budgetary effects would mainly stem from

- Expending funds directly appropriated for CBP's and FEMA's activities

Areas of significant uncertainty include

- Projecting CBP's pace of spending and the amount spent by 2034 on construction of physical barrier systems
- Projecting how quickly CBP could hire additional border patrol agents and officers

Detailed estimate begins on the next page.

See also

[CBO's Cost Estimates Explained](#), [CBO Describes Its Cost-Estimating Process](#), [Glossary](#)



Legislation Summary

H. Con. Res. 14, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2025, instructed the House Committee on Homeland Security to recommend legislative changes that would increase deficits up to a specified amount over the 2025-2034 period. As part of the reconciliation process, the House Committee on Homeland Security approved legislation on April 29, 2025, that would increase deficits.

Estimated Federal Cost

The reconciliation recommendations of the House Committee on Homeland Security would increase deficits by \$67.1 billion over the 2025-2034 period. The estimated budgetary effects of the legislation are shown in Table 1. The costs of the legislation fall within budget functions 450 (community and regional development) and 750 (administration of justice).

Table 1.
Estimated Budgetary Effects of Reconciliation Recommendations
Title VI, House Committee on Homeland Security, as Ordered Reported on April 29, 2025

	By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars										2025-2029	2025-2034
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034		
	Increases in Direct Spending											
Budget Authority	69,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69,007	69,007
Estimated Outlays	*	1,978	4,963	8,683	12,250	13,458	11,145	7,984	4,556	2,130	27,874	67,147
	Net Increase in the Deficit From Changes in Direct Spending											
Effect on the Deficit	*	1,978	4,963	8,683	12,250	13,458	11,145	7,984	4,556	2,130	27,874	67,147

Budget authority includes only specified amounts.

* = between zero and \$500,000.

Basis of Estimate

For this estimate, CBO assumes that the legislation will be enacted in summer 2025. CBO's estimates are relative to its January 2025 baseline and cover the period from 2025 through 2034. Outlays of appropriated amounts were estimated using historical obligation and spending rates for similar programs.

Direct Spending

Enacting this legislation would increase direct spending by \$67.1 billion over the 2025-2034 period (see [Table 2](#)). All of that amount would result from specified direct appropriations for activities performed by Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).



Border Barrier System Construction, Invasive Species, and Border Security Facilities Improvements. Section 60001 would appropriate \$51.6 billion for border barrier system construction and related activities, increasing outlays by \$49.7 billion over the 2025-2034 period, CBO estimates.

Border Barrier System and Technology. The legislation would appropriate \$46.5 billion for CBP to construct, upgrade, and replace components of the barrier system along the southwestern, northern, and maritime borders of the United States.

Based on an analysis of information from CBP and historical rates of spending on border construction projects, CBO estimates that enacting the provision would increase outlays by \$44.6 billion over the 2025-2034 period.

CBO expects that all of the funds provided by the legislation will be obligated before the period of availability expires at the end of 2029. However, we do not expect that all funds will be spent during the 2025-2034 period based on the historical spending patterns for other federal construction projects and because the pace of spending for construction projects typically spans more than five years from the time funds are obligated. (Under the rules that govern the federal budget, CBP would need to return any unspent funds to the Treasury on September 30, 2034.)

CBP Facilities and Checkpoints and Invasive Species Eradication. The legislation also would appropriate \$5.0 billion for CBP to lease, acquire, and construct new facilities and checkpoints, and to upgrade or replace existing facilities and \$50 million to eradicate invasive plant species along the border, increasing outlays by those amounts over the 2025-2034 period.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Personnel and Fleet Vehicles. Section 60002 would appropriate \$8.3 billion for CBP to recruit, hire, and train, personnel and to procure new vehicles and technology, increasing outlays by \$8.3 billion over the 2025-2034 period.

CBP Personnel and Training. The legislation would appropriate the following amounts for CBP personnel and training:

- \$4.1 billion for CBP to hire, train, and, in some cases, rehire federal employees as border patrol agents, field operations officers, air and marine agents, and support staff; and
- \$2.1 billion for signing and retention bonuses.

CBP currently employs about 19,000 border patrol agents, 26,000 officers, and 1,400 air and marine operators. The agency indicates that the funding provided by the legislation would be used to hire approximately 8,500 employees, including 5,000 officers and 3,000 border patrol agents. Using information from the agency, CBO expects that officers and agents would be hired gradually over the next 10 years, with most additions occurring in the next



five years, and that enacting this provision would increase outlays by \$6.2 billion over the 2025-2034 period.

Training, Recruitment, and Screening and Patrol Vehicle Procurement. Additionally, the legislation would appropriate the following amounts, increasing outlays equal to the appropriated amounts over the 2025-2034 period:

- \$750 million for CBP to train staff at Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers and to improve those facilities;
- \$600 million for marketing, recruitment, applicant screening, and programs to facilitate staff reassignments and relocation; and
- \$813 million for CBP to lease or purchase patrol vehicles.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection Technology, National Vetting Center, and Other Efforts to Enhance Border Security. Section 60003 would appropriate \$6.3 billion for CBP to procure, upgrade, and integrate new technology into the border control system, increasing outlays by \$6.3 billion over the 2025-2034 period.

The funding would include:

- \$4.5 billion for surveillance towers, linear ground detection systems, nonintrusive inspection systems, and scanners for the agency's biometric entry and exit program;
- \$1.2 billion for CBP to acquire or upgrade various air and marine systems, including aircraft, watercraft, and unmanned aircraft systems, which CBO expects would be procured in bulk purchases; and
- \$517 million for other CBP activities, including funds to combat drug trafficking, to support screening of applicants by the National Vetting Center, and for other activities including commemorations of events related to border security.

State and Local Law Enforcement Presidential Residence Protection. Section 60004 would appropriate \$300 million for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to reimburse state and local law enforcement agencies for costs incurred to protect the private residences of the President, increasing outlays by \$300 million over the 2025-2034 period. Most of those amounts would cover overtime pay for officers and other personnel.

State Homeland Security Grant Program. Section 60005 would appropriate \$2.6 billion for FEMA to support state and local law enforcement agencies addressing security threats, increasing outlays by \$2.6 billion over the 2025-2034 period.

The funding would include:

- \$1 billion to reimburse state and local governments for security, planning, and other costs related to hosting the 2028 Olympic Games;



- \$625 million for similar activities for the 2026 FIFA World Cup;
- \$500 million for FEMA to enhance state and local governments' detection and monitoring of threats from unmanned aircraft systems; and
- \$450 million for the Operation Stonegarden Grant Program, which covers costs for personnel and equipment incurred by state and local governments as part of joint operations to secure U.S. borders.

Uncertainty

Significant uncertainty surrounds CBO's projections of the pace at which CBP would obligate funds and the total amount the agency could spend by 2034 to construct walls, fences, facilities, and checkpoints for the border barrier system. These amounts significantly exceed amounts previously provided for similar activities. For example, over the 2018-2021 period, lawmakers appropriated about \$5.5 billion for physical barriers on the southwestern border of the United States. By the end of 2024, CBP had spent roughly \$2.6 billion—less than half of the amount provided.

How quickly funds provided in this legislation would be spent will depend on factors that include the availability of contractors; fluctuations in the cost and availability of materials; and CBP's ability to acquire private land or obtain access to state, local, or tribal property.

Based on information from the agency, CBO expects that some stages of the process could progress more quickly than they might have in the past—many aspects of planning, land acquisition, and permitting for certain segments of the border have been completed or streamlined. However, the pace of spending on construction funded by the legislation is uncertain and the total amounts spent over the 2025-2034 period could be larger or smaller than CBO estimates here.

Considerable uncertainty also surrounds projections of the pace at which CBP would hire new personnel, particularly border patrol agents and officers. Although the legislation would provide funding for signing and retention bonuses and increase spending on marketing, recruitment, and screening of new employees, significant uncertainty exists about how responsive the labor supply might be to fill those positions. In recent years, because of background checks, training requirements, and other pre-employment processes, the time to recruit and hire new officers has ranged from 300 to 600 days. As a result, the pace of spending on personnel over the 2025-2034 period could be faster or slower than CBO estimates here.

Pay-As-You-Go Considerations

The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 establishes budget-reporting and enforcement procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or revenues. The net changes in outlays that are subject to those pay-as-you-go procedures are shown in Table 1.



Increase in Long-Term Net Direct Spending and Deficits

CBO estimates that enacting the legislation would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2035.

Mandates

The legislation contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

Estimate Prepared By

Federal Costs:

Jeremy Crimm (for Customs and Border Protection)

Jon Sperl (for Customs and Border Protection, and Federal Emergency Management Agency)

Mandates: Rachel Austin

Estimate Reviewed By

Justin Humphrey

Chief, Finance, Housing, and Education Cost Estimates Unit

Kathleen FitzGerald

Chief, Public and Private Mandates Unit

Christina Hawley Anthony

Deputy Director of Budget Analysis

H. Samuel Papenfuss

Deputy Director of Budget Analysis

Chad Chirico

Director of Budget Analysis

Estimate Approved By

Phillip L. Swagel

Director, Congressional Budget Office

[Table 2 begins on the next page.]



[Return to Reference](#)

Table 2.
Estimated Changes in Direct Spending Under Reconciliation Recommendations
Title VI, House Committee on Homeland Security, as Ordered Reported on April 29, 2025

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars											2025-	2025-
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2029	2034
Increases in Direct Spending												
Sec. 60001, Border Barrier System Construction, Invasive Species, and Border Security Facilities Improvements												
Budget Authority	51,550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51,550	51,550
Estimated Outlays	*	934	2,850	5,505	8,208	9,776	9,333	7,031	4,124	1,929	17,497	49,690
Sec. 60002, U.S. Customs and Border Protection Personnel and Fleet Vehicles												
Budget Authority	8,316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,316	8,316
Estimated Outlays	*	427	842	1,399	1,949	2,093	763	408	257	178	4,617	8,316
Sec. 60003, U.S. Customs and Border Protection Technology, National Vetting Center, and Other Efforts to Enhance Border Security												
Budget Authority	6,266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,266	6,266
Estimated Outlays	*	212	577	1,023	1,403	1,330	991	534	173	23	3,215	6,266
Sec. 60004, State and Local Law Enforcement Presidential Residence Protection												
Budget Authority	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	300
Estimated Outlays	*	11	74	106	84	21	4	0	0	0	275	300
Sec. 60005, State Homeland Security Grant Program												
Budget Authority	2,575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,575	2,575
Estimated Outlays	*	394	620	650	606	238	54	11	2	0	2,270	2,575
Total Changes												
Budget Authority	69,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69,007	69,007
Estimated Outlays	*	1,978	4,963	8,683	12,250	13,458	11,145	7,984	4,556	2,130	27,874	67,147
Net Increase in the Deficit From Changes in Direct Spending												
Effect on the Deficit	*	1,978	4,963	8,683	12,250	13,458	11,145	7,984	4,556	2,130	27,874	67,147

* = between zero and \$500,000; Budget authority includes specified amounts only.

FEDERAL MANDATES STATEMENT

The Committee adopts as its own the estimate of Federal mandates prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 423 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995.

DUPLICATIVE FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Pursuant to clause 3(c) of rule XIII, the Committee finds that Committee Print 119-A: Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H. Con. Res. 14, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2025 does not contain any provision that establishes or reauthorizes a program known to be duplicative of another Federal program.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, AND LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

In compliance with rule XXI, this bill, as reported, contains no congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of rule XXI.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE STATEMENT

No advisory committees within the meaning of section 5(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act were created by this legislation.

APPLICABILITY TO THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Committee finds that Committee Print 119-A: Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H. Con. Res. 14, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2025 does not relate to the terms and conditions of employment or access to public services or accommodations within the meaning of section 102(b)(3) of the Congressional Accountability Act.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE LEGISLATION

Section 60001. Border Barrier System Construction, Invasive Species, and Border Security Facilities Improvements.

This section appropriates \$46,500,000,000 to the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) for construction, installation, or improvements of primary, waterborne, and secondary barriers, as well as technology upgrades such as, but not limited to, lighting, surveillance systems, smart access roads, and fiber optic cables to support enhanced communication and situational awareness across the border.

For nearly three decades, the use of physical barriers has been a core component of CBP's comprehensive border security strategy. Since the initial construction of border barriers in the San

Diego Sector in 1991, U.S. Border Patrol agents have consistently advocated for barrier infrastructure, due to its proven effectiveness in enhancing domain awareness and agent safety.

The Committee believes that physical barriers serve as a critical force-multiplier by delaying illegal entries and giving frontline agents valuable time to detect, assess, and respond to migration events.

This section also appropriates \$50,000,000 to CBP for the eradication and removal of carrizo cane and salt cedar plants. These invasive, dense, and fast-growing plants pose a significant tactical challenge for Border Patrol agents along the Rio Grande River as they can create major blind spots, severely limiting agents' ability to detect and respond to illegal crossings. The Committee believes that by eradication of these invasive species along key sections of the Rio Grande River will help improve and enhance visibility and ensure agent safety by restoring line-of-sight capabilities and increasing early detection of illicit activity.

Finally, this section will appropriate \$5,000,000,000 for CBP to lease, acquire, upgrade, and/or expand U.S. Border Patrol, Air and Marine Operations, and Office of Field Operations facilities. CBP personnel operate on the front lines every day, yet many are forced to work out of facilities that are overcrowded, structurally inadequate, and technologically outdated. The Committee believes that investing in CBP's physical infrastructure is not just about modernization, it's about mission effectiveness and safety.

Section 60002. U.S. Customs and Border Protection Personnel and Fleet Vehicles.

This section appropriates \$4,100,000,000 to CBP for the hiring and training additional Border Patrol agents, Office of Field Operations officers, Air and Marine agents, rehired annuitants, and CBP support staff. Under the previous administration, agents and officers faced extreme operational pressure, mental health concerns, and an overwhelming sense of mission fatigue. The Committee believes that increasing the number of frontline personnel will help to alleviate the burden on current agents and officers and help restore morale.

This section also appropriates \$2,052,630,000 to CBP for annual retention bonuses or signing bonuses to eligible Border Patrol agents, Office of Field Operations officers, and Air and Marine agents. CBP is currently facing a staffing crisis that threatens the agency's ability to meet its core national security mission. As the demands on frontline personnel continue to grow, CBP is struggling to recruit and retain the skilled workforce necessary to meet these demands. In some of the most critical geographic areas, persistent staffing shortages have left agents overextended and vulnerable to burnout. The Committee believes that the CBP mission depends on a resilient and dedicated workforce. The Committee strongly supports investments in annual retention and signing bonuses to secure the personnel needed to protect our borders, uphold the rule of law, and safeguard our national security for years to come.

This section also appropriates \$813,000,000 for CBP to lease or acquire additional patrol units. CBP operates one of the largest law enforcement vehicle fleets in the federal government, with thousands of vehicles deployed across some of the most challenging and remote terrain in the

country. These vehicles are essential tools serving as mobile command centers, transportation platforms, and first-response units that enable agents to carry out their mission of securing the border. Unfortunately, the agency's current fleet is rapidly aging. Many vehicles in operation have exceeded their recommended service life, leading to increased maintenance costs, higher rates of mechanical failure, and reduced reliability in the field. This not only jeopardizes agent and officer safety but also hinders mission readiness and response times during critical operations.

This section also appropriates, to the Director of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, \$285,000,000 to support the training of newly hired federal law enforcement personnel employed by the Department of Homeland Security, and \$465,000,000 for the procurement, construction, and improvements to Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) facilities.

FLETC provides training for federal law enforcement personnel across four campuses located in New Mexico, Georgia, South Carolina, and Maryland. In addition to serving over 125 federal partner agencies, FLETC also supports state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement organizations with specialized training resources. FLETC plays a vital role in both the initial training and ongoing professional development of DHS law enforcement personnel. The Committee believes funding in this section is essential as CBP and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement seek to recruit, train, and deploy additional personnel to meet mission demands.

Finally, this section also appropriates \$600,000,000 to CBP for marketing, recruiting, applicant sourcing and vetting, and operational mobility programs for border security personnel. The increase in law enforcement personnel is only possible with investments to increase hiring capabilities. This can include every step from recruitment to medical and fitness assessments, entrance exams, and training professionals. In addition to these efforts to expand CBP's hiring capacity, the funding supports significant recruitment incentives to increase the pool of candidates in the application and assessment process.

Section 60003. U.S. Customs and Border Protection Technology, National Vetting Center, and Other Efforts to Enhance Border Security.

This section appropriates \$1,076,317,000 to CBP to procure and integrate new Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) equipment and associated civil works, artificial intelligence, integration, and machine learning, as well as other mission support, to combat the entry of illicit narcotics along the southwest, northern, and maritime borders. At our ports of entry, CBP employs NII technology to detect and interdict illicit drugs, including fentanyl, as well as concealed currency, contraband, and individuals being smuggled into the country. While CBP has made huge strides in interdiction efforts, its current screening capacity at ports of entry remains alarmingly limited. The Committee believes that these gaps leave our southwest, northern, and maritime borders vulnerable to exploitation by transnational criminal organizations trafficking fentanyl and other deadly substances into our communities.

This section also appropriates \$2,766,000,000 to CBP to upgrade and procure border surveillance technologies along the southwest, northern, and maritime borders. As threats to our national security grow more complex, CBP must have the tools it needs to detect, monitor, and respond to illicit activity across all sectors of the border. The Committee believes investing in

advanced surveillance technology along the southwest, northern, and maritime borders is essential to maintaining domain awareness and ensuring the safety of our frontline personnel. Technology in this section includes, but is not limited to, ground detection sensors, integrated surveillance towers, tunnel detection capability, unmanned aircraft systems (UAS), and enhanced communications equipment.

This section also appropriates \$673,000,000 to CBP for necessary expenses, including the deployment of technology, relating to the biometric entry and exit system under section 7208 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (8 U.S.C. 1365b). Investing in the expansion of CBP's entry/exit system is a critical step toward strengthening America's national security, enforcing immigration laws, and modernizing the travel experience at air, land, and seaports of entry. As the volume of international travel continues to rise and global threats evolve, traditional identity verification methods are no longer sufficient to meet today's operational demands. Unfortunately, full implementation of the exit system remains incomplete. Biometric entry and exit expansion will not only enhance CBP's operational effectiveness and efficiency, but it will also provide law enforcement and intelligence partners with timely and accurate information to help identify fraud and persons who overstay their visas.

This section also appropriates \$1,234,000,000 to CBP for Air and Marine Operations (AMO) upgrades and procurement of new platforms for rapid air and marine response capabilities. Through the deployment of advanced aircraft and marine vessels outfitted with cutting-edge technology, this will enable AMO to expand their reach allowing for continuous detection, monitoring, and tracking of potential threats approaching or operating within U.S. borders

This section appropriates \$16,000,000 to CBP for necessary expenses related to U.S. Customs and Border Protection's National Vetting Center (NVC) to support screening, vetting activities, and expansion of the criminal history database of foreign nationals. As transnational criminal networks grow more sophisticated, the Committee believes that CBP must be equipped with the tools and data necessary to identify threats swiftly and accurately. Expanding the NVC is essential to enhancing national security and protecting communities by assisting frontline agents and officers to make informed, real-time decisions during border encounters.

This section appropriates \$500,000,000 to the Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary) for targeted communication campaigns designed to combat drug trafficking, fentanyl and its precursor chemicals, and counter adversarial messaging operations. Cartels increasingly exploit social media platforms such as TikTok and Snapchat to recruit associates and facilitate trafficking activities. Given the escalating threats posed by transnational criminal organizations, targeted communication plans are crucial in deterring these illicit activities and mitigating the cartel's media influence. These information campaigns can play a vital role in protecting American lives, dismantling criminal networks, and safeguarding the nation by effectively warning potential drug traffickers of the severe repercussions they will face.

Finally, this section appropriates \$1,000,000 to the Secretary to support commemorative events honoring meritorious contributions and achievements related to border security, including events recognizing victims of crimes. Examples of such events include Line-of-Duty death memorials, Department or agency anniversaries, and commendation ceremonies. Funding in this

section can be used for venue and setup, program materials, commemoratives (e.g., plaques, flags, awards); and personnel and services (e.g., honor guard, officiants, security).

Section 60004. State and Local Law Enforcement Presidential Residence Protection.

This section appropriates \$300,000,000 to the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), for the reimbursement of law enforcement personnel costs for protection activities directly and demonstrably associated with any residence of the President that is designated pursuant to section 3 of the Presidential Protection Assistance Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-524) to be secured by the United States Secret Service.

Continued support of the Presidential Residence Protection Assistance grant is essential for the continued safety of the President. This grant provides reimbursement to state and local law enforcement agencies for operational overtime costs incurred while protecting any non-governmental residence of the President of the United States as designated or identified to be secured by the U.S. Secret Service.

With President Trump maintaining regular travel, proper security measures need to be maintained, particularly following the two highly publicized assassination attempts in 2024. Assistance from state and local law enforcement agencies is oftentimes necessary to ensure protection of the President's residences given limited U.S. Secret Service resources. This funding would build upon past congressional appropriations and ensure that the Department of Homeland Security has the necessary funding to reimburse and utilize state and local law enforcement.

Section 60005. State Homeland Security Grant Program.

This section appropriates funds to FEMA to be administered under the State Homeland Security Grant Program authorized under section 2004 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 605), to enhance State, local, and Tribal security through grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other activities. Appropriations in this section include: \$500,000,000 for State and local capabilities to detect, identify, track, or monitor threats from unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) (as such term is defined in section 44801 of title 49, United States Code); \$625,000,000 for security, planning, and other costs related to the 2026 FIFA World Cup; \$1,000,000,000 for security, planning, and other costs related to the 2028 Olympics and Paralympics; and \$450,000,000 for the Operation Stonegarden Grant Program.

The Committee believes it is essential to continue to pursue efforts to enhance counter-UAS capabilities and authorities for federal, State, and local law enforcement. As the capabilities and availability of commercially available drone technology have made significant advances in recent years, the emerging homeland security threat from such technology in the wrong hands has likewise increased. Terrorists, criminal organizations, and foreign actors can use drones to exploit vulnerabilities across a wide range of environments and targets for espionage or terrorist acts.

Suspicious drone incursions have occurred at military installations, sporting events, airports, critical energy facilities, and across the Southwest border at an alarming rate. This is a critical concern in communities nationwide, particularly for high-profile public events and critical

infrastructure. \$500,000,000 in appropriations for this grant program will support law enforcement efforts across the United States in developing their ability to detect, identify, track, or monitor UAS threats.

In 2026, the FIFA World Cup will be held in eleven cities across the United States. FIFA anticipates that at least 5,000,000 fans will travel to the United States for the World Cup. Attendees will include multiple heads of state and other foreign dignitaries. The Committee recognizes the national security implications of hosting an international sporting event of this size.

On March 7, 2025, President Trump signed an Executive Order *Establishing the White House Task Force on the FIFA World Cup 2026*, to facilitate coordination with executive departments and agencies “to assist in the planning, organization, and execution of the events surrounding the 2025 FIFA Club World Cup and 2026 FIFA World Cup.” To support President Trump’s priority of the safety and security of events held on American soil, the Committee believes an appropriation of \$625,000,000 for grants related to this event will enhance planning and security related to the 2026 FIFA World Cup. These funds will be made available through FEMA’s State Homeland Security Grant Program, which assists State, local, and Tribal efforts to build, sustain, and deliver the capabilities necessary to prevent, prepare for, protect against, and respond to acts of terrorism.

Two years following the FIFA World Cup, the 2028 Summer Olympics and 2028 Summer Paralympics will be held in the greater Los Angeles area. The Committee believes an appropriation of \$1,000,000,000 for grants to be made available for security, planning, and other costs related to the 2028 Olympics and Paralympic Games, made available through FEMA’s State Homeland Security Grant Program, will have a vital impact on the security of our nation in preparation for and throughout the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games.

Already in 2024, the Department of Homeland Security designated the Olympic and Paralympic Games a National Special Security Event (NSSE), the furthest in advance that a NSSE has ever been granted. This designation is based in part on the event’s significance, size, and anticipated attendance, allowing for significant resources from the federal government, as well as from state and local partners, to be utilized in a comprehensive security plan. The U.S. Secret Service is designated as the lead federal agency responsible for coordinating, planning, exercising, and implementing security for NSSEs through the Presidential Threat Protection Act of 2000.

Operation Stonegarden is part of FEMA’s Homeland Security Grant Program, which provides funding to state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) law enforcement agencies that are located along the borders of the United States to improve overall border security. Over the last four years, the United States faced a historic border crisis with communities and local law enforcement along the Southwest border bearing the brunt of the hardship due to the chaos brought on by failed border policies.

Operation Stonegarden is an essential part in the overall advancement of security along our borders. An addition of \$450,000,000 in funding for this grant program will allow the Department of Homeland Security to further enhance its relationship with law enforcement, implementing a layered approach to secure our land and maritime borders from traffickers and smugglers. This

grant program provides cooperation and coordination among U.S. Customs and Border Protection's U.S. Border Patrol and federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement agencies by providing funding to support joint efforts to secure the United States' borders, especially in states bordering Mexico and Canada, as well as in states and territories with international water borders.

DISSENTING VIEWS OF COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY DEMOCRATS

During the markup of the House Republican reconciliation package, Homeland Security Committee Democrats offered 34 amendments that addressed a range of concerns ignored in the disastrous underlying legislation, which was the Committee's piece of the larger, extreme Trump agenda, containing \$7 trillion in giveaways to billionaires and big corporations and \$880 billion in cuts to Medicaid.

The amendments—which ranged from prohibiting the Trump administration from illegally deporting U.S. citizens to upholding the supremacy of the Supreme Court to prohibiting cuts to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), among many others—addressed the Trump administration's abuse of its mass deportation agenda that has sent American citizen children with cancer to South America; its dismantling of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS); and its blatant mismanagement of the Department since taking office in January 2025.

Committee Republicans could neither promote nor defend their legislation or their party's administration. They chose silence instead.

On Tuesday, April 29, 2025, Committee Democrats fought for due process for migrants and American citizens alike. We fought for a strong DHS that did not ignore its responsibilities to keep Americans safe. We fought against handouts to billionaires and budget cuts for victims of disasters. We fought for our communities and the rule of law.

Republicans, meanwhile, leaned back in their chairs for more than 5 hours and waited in deafening silence to rubber stamp the worst excesses of a Trump administration that has proven it cannot be trusted. They waited to approve tens of billions of funds for a border wall President Trump once claimed would be paid for by Mexico.

Having rejected all the Democratic amendments during the Committee's consideration of this fast-tracked legislation, we implore our colleagues to do a little soul searching before voting to advance this legislation any further. We continue to believe that our country is better than what is represented in a bill that provides tax cuts for billionaires while denying the most vulnerable basic healthcare.

Deportations

Committee Democrats put forward dozens of amendments to protect the American people as the Trump administration recklessly and cruelly implements its mass deportation agenda. Under President Trump and Secretary Kristi Noem, DHS is detaining and deporting American children with terminal cancer, punishing students for engaging in protected First Amendment activity, and denying due process to individuals, including those in the country legally.

Ranking Member Thompson offered an amendment to prevent funds in the legislation from being used to remove American citizens from the United States, except for compliance with treaty obligations and Federal extradition laws and policies. Committee Republicans

unanimously voted against this amendment. Committee Republicans similarly rejected Democratic amendments that would have prohibited DHS from removing U.S. children—including those with cancer—veterans who served in the U.S. military and were honorably discharged, the spouses of active duty servicemembers, and pregnant women.

Committee Republicans also uniformly opposed Rep. Magaziner's amendment to prohibit deporting Americans to foreign prisons, including El Salvador's notorious Terrorism Confinement Center (CECOT). Committee Republicans then rejected Rep. Ramirez's amendment to prohibit deporting immigrants to third-country prisons, along with Rep. Garcia's amendment to prohibit removing immigrants under the Alien Enemies Act without due process.

Committee Democrats are appalled by the Trump administration's actions to send individuals to dangerous foreign prisons where they have no chance at due process or proving their innocence. Many of these individuals have never been convicted of a crime or had their day in court, in contravention of the U.S. Constitution.¹ President Trump has threatened to expand these illegal disappearances to U.S. citizens. In a meeting with President Bukele of El Salvador, he stated "The homegrown are next, the homegrown." Trump then instructed El Salvador's president to "build about five more places," to imprison the "homegrown."²

Committee Democrats are committed to protecting the American people and the rule of law. By rejecting Democratic amendments, Committee Republicans made clear that no person is safe in America under the Trump administration's mass deportation agenda. Even American children undergoing cancer treatment are fair targets for Republicans and the Trump administration.

Rep. Magaziner also offered an amendment to ensure that no funds would be used to prevent an individual from seeking or meeting with legal counsel when being questioned or detained by immigration enforcement authorities. Republicans voted this down. Rep. Ramirez also offered an amendment prohibiting the Trump administration from reinstating family separation at the border. Republicans opposed this amendment.

Rep. Carter offered an amendment to prohibit DHS from detaining and removing any non-citizen for exercising their First Amendment right to free speech. If individuals like Rümeyza Öztürk and Mahmoud Khalil are jailed and deported for exercising their First Amendment rights, then any person in this country is under threat for doing the same thing. Republicans also voted this amendment down.

Rep. McIver and Rep. Johnson offered amendments to protect international students studying at American universities. Under the Trump administration, thousands of international students had their legal status terminated or visas revoked without transparency or justification, causing fear and chaos across the country. In some cases, students and their universities were not even notified of their change in status. These Democratic amendments would have ensured transparency and due process for students studying in the United States, yet Republicans unanimously rejected them.

¹ U.S. Const. amend. V.

² Brian Mann, *'Homegrown are next': Trump hopes to deport and jail U.S. citizens abroad*, NPR (Apr. 16, 2025), <https://www.npr.org/2025/04/16/nx-s1-5366178/trump-deport-jail-u-s-citizens-homegrown-el-salvador>.

Rep. Ramirez offered an amendment preventing Customs and Border Protection (CBP) from facilitating the transfer of migrants to Guantanamo Bay, a facility that President Trump promised would hold “the worst of the worst.” Instead, the Trump administration wasted \$40 million to temporarily jail there approximately 400 detainees, most of whom are nonviolent, low-risk individuals with no serious criminal records.³ Committee Republicans, who claim to be against waste and abuse, voted against this amendment.

Rep. Kennedy also offered an amendment aimed at protecting American consumers and the economic vibrancy of our communities, which are heavily reliant on trade with Canada. His amendment would have prevented funds from being used to enforce tariffs on Canada, which raise the cost of everyday goods for the American people.

When the Trump administration spends its resources harassing, rounding up, and deporting American citizens, legal permanent residents, and international students in the name of border security, it is ignoring real threats from terrorism, domestic violent extremism, and gun violence. It is also putting at risk Americans who rely on government programs, like Medicaid, Social Security and FEMA’s disaster relief programs, which Republicans would gut to fund the administration’s campaign of terror and intimidation.

Furthermore, taxpayers should not foot the bill for failed campaign promises. This bill includes an additional \$46.5 billion to construct the border wall that President Trump promised Mexico would pay for.⁴ Republicans propose spending ten times the amount on Trump’s failed border wall as they do on CBP personnel. Committee Democrats support the use of more efficient border security technologies to catch and detect smugglers and interdict drugs. Yet when Rep. Correa offered an amendment enabling funding in the bill to be used for new, innovative technologies, Republicans opposed that effort.

Health Care in CBP Custody

Democrats support funding for CBP to provide adequate health care to detainees in its custody, but Republicans rejected Rep. Thanedar’s amendment to provide \$1.8 billion over 5 years to do so. In 2018, two young children died in CBP custody within months of each other,⁵ and a third child died in CBP custody in 2023.⁶ After the 2023 death, CBP’s Office of Professional Responsibility found numerous breakdowns in the child’s health care.⁷ Rep. Thanedar’s

³ Carol Rosenberg, *U.S. Has Spent \$40 Million to Jail about 400 migrants at Guantanamo*, N.Y. TIMES (Mar. 31, 2025), <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/03/31/us/politics/migrants-guantanamo-costs.html>.

⁴ Perla Trevizo and Jeremy Schwartz, *Records Show Trump’s Border Wall Is Costing Taxpayers Billions More Than Initial Contracts*, PROPUBLICA (Oct. 27, 2020), <https://www.propublica.org/article/records-show-trumps-border-wall-is-costing-taxpayers-billions-more-than-initial-contracts>.

⁵ Joshua Barajas, *A Second Migrant Child Died in U.S. Custody This Month. Here’s What We Know.*, PBS NEWS (Dec. 28, 2018), <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/nation/a-second-migrant-child-died-in-u-s-custody-this-month-heres-what-we-know>.

⁶ Jazmine Ulloa, *Family Seeks \$15 Million in Death of Migrant Girl in U.S. Custody*, N.Y. TIMES (May 1, 2025), <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/05/01/us/migrant-girl-death-cbp-damages.html>.

⁷ *June 1, 2023 Update: Death in Custody of 8-Year-Old in Harlingen, Texas*, U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION (June 1, 2023), <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/national-media-release/june-1-2023-update-death-custody-8-year-old-harlingen-texas>.

amendment would have provided CBP the funding it needs to ensure adequate health care for detainees, but Republicans rejected the amendment.

Dismantling DHS

Committee Republicans did not just oppose commonsense amendments to stop cruel deportations. They also rejected amendments aimed at ending the Trump administration's wholesale dismantling of the Nation's homeland security and disaster response and recovery enterprise.

Republicans Wish to Abolish FEMA

The Republican reconciliation package completely neglects the fact that the Trump administration has started executing a plan to abolish FEMA. Secretary Noem and other officials in the Trump administration continue to openly discuss dismantling FEMA, which is the one agency dedicated to assisting Americans in the aftermath of disasters.⁸ In a March 2025 televised Cabinet meeting, Secretary Noem even proudly declared, "We're going to eliminate FEMA."⁹ Secretary Noem's remarks on eliminating FEMA come at a time when reports say FEMA will be short staffed by 20 percent at the start of hurricane season, largely due to Elon Musk's staffing schemes and politically motivated firings.¹⁰

In addition to weakening the FEMA workforce, the administration is unlawfully withholding billions of Federal disaster response, flood mitigation, and wildfire prevention grant funding even as court orders have instructed the Agency to immediately disburse the funding.¹¹ Committee Republicans rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Pou that would have prohibited implementing a process that delays or withholds the disbursement of funds made available in the measure. In April, the Trump administration announced that it was canceling nearly \$4.5 billion in mitigation funding awards to communities across the country in from the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) program—which is congressionally authorized and appropriated funding for mitigation projects.¹² Furthermore, political retribution is reportedly influencing key FEMA decisions on the allocation of assistance and determining which communities receive aid. Reportedly, FEMA employees are now saying that the Agency is politicizing "grant funds and disaster assistance like we've never seen before."¹³

Committee Republicans unanimously rejected all the amendments offered by Democrats that would have addressed the Trump administration's planned elimination of FEMA and the

⁸ Thomas Frank, *FEMA halts grant program that spent billions on disaster protection*, E&E NEWS (Apr. 4, 2025), <https://www.eenews.net/articles/fema-halts-grant-program-that-spent-billions-on-disaster-protection/>.

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ Gabe Cohen, *FEMA losing roughly 20% of permanent staff, including longtime leaders, ahead of hurricane season*, CNN (Apr. 23, 2025), <https://www.cnn.com/2025/04/23/politics/fema-staff-cuts-hurricane-season/index.html>.

¹¹ Zach Schonfeld, *Judge finds FEMA withholding grants in violation of court order*, THE HILL (Apr. 4, 2025), <https://thehill.com/regulation/court-battles/5232494-judge-fema-grants-trump-blue-states/>.

¹² Gabe Cohen & Annie Grayer, *When billions in emergency funds were stalled, the Trump administration sped FEMA money to some GOP-led states*, CNN (Apr. 22, 2025), <https://www.cnn.com/2025/04/22/politics/fema-money-slowed-trump/index.html>.

¹³ *Id.*

deleterious decisions at the Agency, including an amendment offered by Resident Commissioner Hernández that would have explicitly included the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, local, Tribal, and other territorial entities within the title's Homeland Security Grant Program section. This markup was another missed opportunity for the Committee to do its part to address the misguided effort to dismantle FEMA. At a minimum, Committee Republicans are complicit in the Trump administration's assault on Federal disaster relief and emergency support for Americans.

DHS Mismanagement

The Trump administration has paired dismantling DHS with mismanaging it. Committee Democrats attempted to draw highlight Republican failures to uphold the rule of law, strengthen cybersecurity, protect DHS systems from foreign interference through the official use of commercial messaging apps like Signal to share operationally sensitive information, and protect DHS workers.

Respect for the Rule of Law

Republicans' reconciliation package gives massive amounts of money to the Trump administration without accountability or guardrails to protect the Constitution and laws of the United States. The Trump administration has repeatedly engaged in activities that conflict with decisions and orders of American courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States.¹⁴ For example, the Trump administration wrongfully deported a Maryland man despite an immigration judge having granted him a withholding of removal.¹⁵ The Supreme Court stepped in and ordered the Trump administration to "facilitate" the man's release from custody in El Salvador and ensure that his case is handled as it would have been had he not been improperly deported.¹⁶ The Trump administration has ignored the Supreme Court,¹⁷ and President Trump has said that he does not know whether he is required to comply with the Constitution.¹⁸

There is no doubt that the Trump administration has—and will continue to—ignore the courts and Constitution. The reconciliation package essentially funds the Trump administration's lawlessness, and Republicans rejected Rep. Thanedar's amendments to prevent DHS funding from being used to engage in actions that conflict with court opinions or orders. Republicans are willing to spend taxpayer dollars on the diminution of the courts, laws, and Constitution of the United States, despite Democratic and democratic objections.

¹⁴ See, e.g., Peter Kafka, *Donald Trump is Shrugging Off the Supreme Court. These Are Uncharted Waters.*, BUSINESS INSIDER (Apr. 15, 2025), <https://www.businessinsider.com/donald-trump-defies-supreme-court-dangerous-precedent-why-2025-4>.

¹⁵ Alan Feuer & Karoun Demirjian, *What to Know About the Deportation of Abrego Garcia to El Salvador*, N.Y. TIMES (Apr. 21, 2025), <https://www.nytimes.com/article/abrego-garcia-trump-deportations-el-salvador.html>.

¹⁶ *Trump v. J.G.G., et al.*, 604 U.S. ____ (2025).

¹⁷ Alan Feuer & Aishvarya Kavi, *White House Continues Defiant Stance on Seeking Return of Deported Man*, N.Y. TIMES (Apr. 11, 2025), <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/04/11/us/politics/us-maryland-man-deportation-delay.html>.

¹⁸ Amanda Terkel & Lawrence Hurley, *Trump, Asked If He Has to 'Uphold the Constitution,' Says, 'I Don't Know'*, NBC NEWS (May 4, 2025), <https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/trump-administration/trump-asked-uphold-constitution-says-dont-know-rcna204580>.

Ignoring Cybersecurity

On the matter of cybersecurity, once again, Republicans say one thing and do another. Despite the Chairman's pronouncement that the 119th Congress would be devoted to improving the Nation's cybersecurity, there is not one penny in the Homeland Security Committee's reconciliation title devoted to the issue. And, although the Committee did not allocate the full \$90 billion allotted to it in the budget resolution, Republicans unanimously rejected an amendment offered by Rep. Magaziner that would have provided funding to rehire and retain highly sought-after employees at the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) the Trump administration indiscriminately fired or harassed into quitting in order to pass off the savings as tax cuts to billionaires. They also rejected an amendment by Rep. Swalwell that would have barred the Department from including veterans—among best trained and most devoted public employees in the Federal Government—from being included in reductions in force.

If the Chairman is waiting to find his so-called “cyber border” before investing in cybersecurity, he will be waiting a long time, and Americans will pay the price. This tone-deaf reconciliation package ignores serious threats facing the Nation—including cyber threats from Russia, China and its typhoon campaign, Iran, and cyber criminals—while turning a blind eye to the administration's reckless dismantling of America's cybersecurity agency. From election security, to threat hunting, to security by design, the Trump administration is gutting the core services CISA offers governments and the private sector alike, and Committee Republicans do not care.

Failing the Workforce

The Republican reconciliation package provides tens of billions of dollars to DHS for border security at the same time as the Trump administration undermines the government workers who actually protect the homeland. Rep. Correa proposed an amendment to prohibit DHS from using its funding to harm homeland security workers by undermining or canceling collective bargaining agreements, but Republicans rejected that amendment. Meanwhile, President Trump issued an executive order undermining collective bargaining at DHS agencies like USCIS and ICE,¹⁹ and Secretary Noem announced that DHS would cancel its collective bargaining agreement with the union representing TSA Officers.²⁰ The Republican reconciliation scam is a giveaway that will harm workers, and Republicans are complicit.

Drug Trafficking

The Republican reconciliation package seeks to combat drug trafficking across our borders but fails to address the very things that fuel drug traffickers: guns and bulk cash. Firearms and bulk amounts of cash are consistently smuggled out of America and into Mexico. The outbound flow of weapons and cash to fuel cartel violence is a real threat. Just recently, CBP officers in Del Rio seized nine weapons, 260 rounds of ammunition, 24 magazines, and weapons' components

¹⁹ *Exclusion from Federal Labor-Management Relations Programs*, Exec. Order No. 14251 (Mar. 27, 2025), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/03/exclusions-from-federal-labor-management-relations-programs/>.

²⁰ Justin Doubleday, *Homeland Security Secretary Kristi Noem Is Ending Collective Bargaining at TSA and Seeking to Prevent Future Administrations from Granting Union Rights to TSOs*, FEDERAL NEWS NETWORK (Mar. 7, 2025), <https://federalnewsnetwork.com/unions/2025/03/dhs-moves-to-end-collective-bargaining-for-tsa-officers/>.

hidden in two vehicles traveling to Mexico.²¹ A few weeks prior, officers at the same port of entry found 16 firearms, including three assault rifles, 26 magazines, and 182 rounds of ammunition hidden in another van.²² Moreover, in Texas, CBP officers recently seized over \$270,000 dollars in unreported currency from a single Toyota headed to Mexico.²³ The seized weapons and cash could have easily gone into the hands of cartel members, furthering drug trafficking and other criminal operations. Without a mandate and resources for CBP to improve its outbound inspections program, the administration's crackdown on the drug trade is mere talk. Securing the southern border and countering drug trafficking means making sure U.S. officials are inspecting *both* what is *entering* and what is *leaving* the country, and the Republican legislation fails to address the latter.

Signalgate

Foreign intelligence services work around the clock to gain access to sensitive U.S. homeland and national security information. The targeting of senior government officials to elicit such information is one method used by foreign adversaries to do this. On March 24, our foreign adversaries learned that they may not have to work so hard to target the most senior national security officials in the country when it was revealed that the highest-ranking Trump administration officials had used the commercial messaging app Signal to discuss highly sensitive and classified information and inadvertently added a journalist to the text message chain.

The Trump administration and House Republicans want the American people to believe that nothing classified was discussed on these chats, but the American people know better. It is clear from the lack of investigations and introduced articles of impeachment related to the egregious national security breach—and Mike Waltz's recent promotion to nominee for UN ambassador—that House Republicans and the Trump administration could not care less about protecting information that, if disclosed, could damage our national security and harm our U.S. service men and women. This is also evident from the fact that the Republican reconciliation package allocated zero dollars for DHS counterintelligence programs, projects, or activities to detect, deter, and disrupt foreign intelligence threats.

²¹ *CBP officers seize nine weapons, 260 rounds of ammunition, 24 magazines, and weapon components in less than 72 hours at Del Rio Port of Entry*, U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION (Apr. 10, 2025), <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/local-media-release/cbp-officers-seize-nine-weapons-260-rounds-ammunition-24-magazines-and>.

²² *CBP officers seize 16 weapons, 26 magazines, 182 rounds of ammunition at Del Rio Port of Entry*, U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION (Mar. 18, 2025), <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/local-media-release/cbp-officers-seize-16-weapons-26-magazines-182-rounds-ammunition-del>.

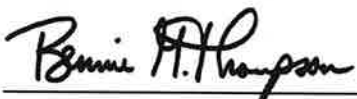
²³ *CBP officers seize over \$270K in unreported currency at Hidalgo International Bridge*, U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION (Apr. 8, 2025), <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/local-media-release/cbp-officers-seize-over-270k-unreported-currency-hidalgo-international>.

Conclusion

Committee Republicans chose silence over addressing pressing concerns regarding unlawful deportations, the haphazard dismantling of DHS without legislative mandate, and the amateurish mismanagement of the Department. They have chosen to spend \$69 billion in hard-earned taxpayer money to make more palatable deep cuts to Medicaid and to cut the taxes of billionaires.

Regardless of what these funds in the reconciliation package *could* potentially do if put in the right hands, the Trump administration has proven itself incompetent and unreliable at best and an enemy of the Constitution and Congress's power of the purse at worst. Trump and Noem are unconstitutionally dismantling DHS—firing hundreds of civil servants, freezing grants, eliminating the watchdogs who protect Americans, and failing to respond to Hurricane Helene's devastation in North Carolina. There is no guarantee that the money included in this package would be spent the way it is laid out in the Committee Print—or anywhere else in the Republican legislative agenda. Moreover, congressional Republicans have also proven themselves wholly incapable of any oversight of this administration. Even worse, the Homeland Security Committee has embarked on this massive spending plan without having first held a hearing with Secretary Noem and scrutinizing her priorities and the Department's needs. The Committee scheduled its first meeting with the Secretary for more than 2 weeks after marking up this funding package.

The Republican reconciliation measure spends billions of taxpayer dollars and puts Americans' security at risk—all while cutting Medicaid to give tax cuts to billionaires and large corporations. Homeland Security Democrats strongly oppose this reckless Republican rip-off.



Bennie G. Thompson
Member of Congress
Ranking Member, Committee
on Homeland Security



Eric Swalwell
Member of Congress



J. Luis Correa
Member of Congress



Shri Thanedar
Member of Congress



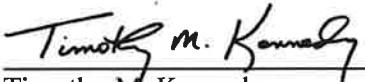
Seth Magaziner
Member of Congress



Dan Goldman
Member of Congress



Delia C. Ramirez
Member of Congress



Timothy M. Kennedy
Member of Congress



LaMonica McIver
Member of Congress



Julie Johnson
Member of Congress



Pablo José Hernández
Member of Congress



Nellie Pou
Member of Congress



Troy A. Carter, Sr.
Member of Congress



Robert Garcia
Member of Congress

ONE HUNDRED NINETEENTH CONGRESS

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

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May 6, 2025

The Honorable Jodey C. Arrington
Chairman
Committee on the Budget
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Arrington:

Pursuant to section 2001 of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2025, I hereby transmit these recommendations that have been approved by vote of the Committee on the Judiciary, and appropriate accompanying material including supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views, to the House Committee on the Budget. This submission is in order to comply with reconciliation directives included in H. Con. Res. 14, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2025, and is consistent with section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,


Jim Jordan
Chairman

Enclosures

**COMMITTEE PRINT, AS REPORTED BY THE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY**

**[Providing for reconciliation pursuant to H. Con. Res. 14, the
Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2025]**

1 **TITLE VII—COMMITTEE ON THE**
2 **JUDICIARY**

3 **Subtitle A—Immigration Matters**

4 **PART 1—IMMIGRATION FEES**

5 **SEC. 70001. APPLICABILITY OF THE IMMIGRATION LAWS.**

6 (a) **APPLICABILITY.**—Notwithstanding any provision
7 of the immigration laws (as defined under section 101 of
8 the Immigration and Nationality Act), the fees under this
9 subtitle shall apply.

10 (b) **TERMS.**—The terms used under this subtitle shall
11 have the meanings given such terms in section 101 of the
12 Immigration and Nationality Act.

13 (c) **REFERENCES TO IMMIGRATION AND NATION-**
14 **ALITY ACT.**—Except as otherwise expressly provided,
15 whenever this subtitle references a section or other provi-
16 sion, the reference shall be considered to be to a section
17 or other provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

1 **SEC. 70002. ASYLUM FEE.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other fee au-
3 thorized by law, the Secretary of Homeland Security or
4 the Attorney General, as applicable, shall impose a fee in
5 the amount specified in this section for a fiscal year on
6 each alien who files an application for asylum under sec-
7 tion 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act at the
8 time such application is filed.

9 (b) INITIAL AMOUNT.—The amount specified in this
10 section for fiscal year 2025 shall be such amount as the
11 Secretary or Attorney General, as applicable, may by rule
12 provide, but in any event not less than \$1,000.

13 (c) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Beginning in fiscal
14 year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amount
15 specified in this section for a fiscal year shall be equal
16 to the sum of—

17 (1) the amount imposed under this section for
18 the prior fiscal year; and

19 (2) rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$10,
20 the amount referred to in paragraph (1), multiplied
21 by the percentage (if any) by which the Consumer
22 Price Index for All Urban Consumers for the month
23 of July preceding the date on which such adjustment
24 takes effect exceeds the Consumer Price Index for
25 All Urban Consumers for the same month of the
26 preceding calendar year.

1 (d) CREDITING CERTAIN FUNDS.—During any fiscal
2 year, the total amount of fees received under this section
3 shall be credited as follows:

4 (1) 50 percent of fees received from applica-
5 tions filed with the Attorney General shall be cred-
6 ited to the Executive Office for Immigration Review
7 to retain and spend without further appropriation.

8 (2) 50 percent of fees received from applica-
9 tions filed with the Secretary of Homeland Security
10 shall be credited to U.S. Citizenship and Immigra-
11 tion Services and deposited into the Immigration
12 Examinations Fee Account established under section
13 286(m) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8
14 U.S.C. 1356(m)) to retain and spend without fur-
15 ther appropriation.

16 (3) Any amounts not credited to the Executive
17 Office for Immigration Review or U.S. Citizenship
18 and Immigration Services shall be credited as offset-
19 ting receipts and deposited into the general fund of
20 the Treasury.

21 (e) NO WAIVER.—A fee imposed under this section
22 shall not be waived or reduced.

23 **SEC. 70003. EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION DOCUMENT**
24 **FEES.**

25 (a) ASYLUM APPLICANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other fee authorized by law, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall impose on any alien who files an initial application for employment authorization under section 208(d)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act a fee in the amount specified in this subsection at the time such initial employment authorization application is filed. Each initial employment authorization shall be valid for a period of not more than six months.

(2) INITIAL AMOUNT.— For purposes of this subsection, the amount specified in this subsection for fiscal year 2025 shall be such amount as the Secretary may by rule provide, but in any event not less than \$550.

(3) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Beginning in fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amount for a fiscal year shall be equal to the sum of—

(A) the amount imposed under this section for the prior fiscal year; and

(B) rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$10, the amount referred to in subparagraph (A), multiplied by the percentage (if any) by which the Consumer Price Index for All Urban

1 Consumers for the month of July preceding the
2 date on which such adjustment takes effect ex-
3 ceeds the Consumer Price Index for All Urban
4 Consumers for the same month of the preceding
5 calendar year.

6 (4) CREDITING OF FUNDS.—25 percent of fees
7 received under this section shall be credited to U.S.
8 Citizenship and Immigration Services and deposited
9 into the Immigration Examinations Fee Account es-
10 tablished under section 286(m) of the Immigration
11 and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(m)) to retain
12 and spend without further appropriation, of which
13 50 percent shall be used by U.S. Citizenship and Im-
14 migration Services to detect and prevent immigra-
15 tion benefit fraud. Any amounts not credited to U.S.
16 Citizenship and Immigration Services under this sec-
17 tion shall be credited as offsetting receipts and de-
18 posited into the general fund of the Treasury.

19 (5) NO WAIVER.—A fee imposed under this
20 subsection shall not be waived or reduced.

21 (b) PAROLE.—

22 (1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other fee
23 authorized by law, the Secretary of Homeland Secu-
24 rity shall impose on any alien paroled into the
25 United States a fee for any initial application for

1 employment authorization in an amount specified in
2 this subsection at the time such initial application is
3 filed. Each initial employment authorization shall be
4 valid for a period of not more than six months.

5 (2) INITIAL AMOUNT.—For purposes of this
6 subsection, the amount specified in this subsection
7 for fiscal year 2025 shall be such amount as the
8 Secretary may by rule provide, but in any event not
9 less than \$550.

10 (3) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Beginning in
11 fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter, the
12 amount specified in this subsection for a fiscal year
13 shall be equal to the sum of—

14 (A) the amount imposed under this sub-
15 section for the prior fiscal year; and

16 (B) rounded to the next lowest multiple of
17 \$10, the amount referred to in subparagraph
18 (A), multiplied by the percentage (if any) by
19 which the Consumer Price Index for All Urban
20 Consumers for the month of July preceding the
21 date on which such adjustment takes effect ex-
22 ceeds the Consumer Price Index for All Urban
23 Consumers for the same month of the preceding
24 calendar year.

1 (4) CREDITING OF FUNDS.—The fees received
2 under this section shall be credited as offsetting re-
3 cepts and deposited into the general fund of the
4 Treasury.

5 (5) NO WAIVER.—A fee imposed under this
6 subsection shall not be waived or reduced.

7 (c) TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS.—

8 (1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other fee
9 authorized by law, for any alien who files an initial
10 application for employment authorization under sec-
11 tion 244(a)(1)(B) of the Immigration and Nation-
12 ality Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall
13 impose a fee in an amount specified in this sub-
14 section at the time such initial application is filed.
15 Each initial employment authorization shall be valid
16 for a period of not more than six months.

17 (2) INITIAL AMOUNT.—For purposes of this
18 subsection, the amount specified in this subsection
19 for fiscal year 2025 shall be such amount as the
20 Secretary may by rule provide, but in any event not
21 less than \$550.

22 (3) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Beginning in
23 fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter, the
24 amount specified in this subsection for a fiscal year
25 shall be equal to the sum of—

1 (A) the amount imposed under this sub-
2 section for the prior fiscal year; and

3 (B) rounded to the next lowest multiple of
4 \$10, the amount referred to in subparagraph
5 (A), multiplied by the percentage (if any) by
6 which the Consumer Price Index for All Urban
7 Consumers for the month of July preceding the
8 date on which such adjustment takes effect ex-
9 ceeds the Consumer Price Index for All Urban
10 Consumers for the same month of the preceding
11 calendar year.

12 (4) CREDITING OF CERTAIN FUNDS.—The fees
13 received under this section shall be credited as off-
14 setting receipts and deposited into the general fund
15 of the Treasury.

16 (5) NO WAIVER.—A fee imposed under this
17 subsection shall not be waived or reduced.

18 **SEC. 70004. PAROLE FEE.**

19 (a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other fee au-
20 thorized by law, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall
21 impose a fee in an amount specified in this section on each
22 alien who is paroled into the United States, except if, as
23 established by the alien, the alien is paroled because—

24 (1) the alien has a medical emergency, and—

1 (A) the alien cannot obtain necessary
2 treatment in the foreign state in which the alien
3 is residing; or

4 (B) the medical emergency is life-threat-
5 ening and there is insufficient time for the alien
6 to be admitted to the United States through the
7 normal visa process;

8 (2) the alien is the parent or legal guardian of
9 an alien described in paragraph (1) and the alien de-
10 scribed in paragraph (1) is a minor;

11 (3) the alien is needed in the United States to
12 donate an organ or other tissue for transplant and
13 there is insufficient time for the alien to be admitted
14 to the United States through the normal visa proc-
15 ess;

16 (4) the alien has a close family member in the
17 United States whose death is imminent and the alien
18 could not arrive in the United States in time to see
19 such family member alive if the alien were to be ad-
20 mitted to the United States through the normal visa
21 process;

22 (5) the alien is seeking to attend the funeral of
23 a close family member and the alien could not arrive
24 in the United States in time to attend such funeral

1 if the alien were to be admitted to the United States
2 through the normal visa process;

3 (6) the alien is an adopted child with an urgent
4 medical condition who is in the legal custody of the
5 petitioner for a final adoption-related visa and whose
6 medical treatment is required before the expected
7 award of a final adoption-related visa;

8 (7) the alien is a lawful applicant for adjust-
9 ment of status under section 245 of the Immigration
10 and Nationality Act and is returning to the United
11 States after temporary travel abroad;

12 (8) the alien is returned to a contiguous coun-
13 try under section 235(b)(2)(C) of the Immigration
14 and Nationality Act and paroled into the United
15 States to allow the alien to attend the alien's immi-
16 gration hearing;

17 (9) the alien—

18 (A) is a national of the Republic of Cuba
19 and is living in the Republic of Cuba;

20 (B) is the beneficiary of an approved peti-
21 tion under section 203(a) of the Immigration
22 and Nationality Act;

23 (C) is an alien for whom an immigrant
24 visa is not immediately available;

1 (D) meets all eligibility requirements for
2 an immigrant visa;

3 (E) is not otherwise inadmissible; and

4 (F) is receiving a grant of parole in fur-
5 therance of the commitment of the United
6 States to the minimum level of annual legal mi-
7 gration of Cuban nationals to the United States
8 specified in the U.S.-Cuba Joint Communiqué
9 on Migration, done at New York September 9,
10 1994, and reaffirmed in the Cuba-United
11 States: Joint Statement on Normalization of
12 Migration, Building on the Agreement of Sep-
13 tember 9, 1994, done at New York May 2,
14 1995; or

15 (10) the Secretary of Homeland Security deter-
16 mines that a significant public benefit has resulted
17 or will result from the parole of an alien only if—

18 (A) the alien has assisted or will assist the
19 United States Government in a law enforcement
20 matter;

21 (B) the alien's presence is required by the
22 Government in furtherance of such law enforce-
23 ment matter; and

24 (C) the alien is inadmissible, does not sat-
25 isfy the eligibility requirements for admission as

1 a nonimmigrant, or there is insufficient time for
2 the alien to be admitted to the United States
3 through the normal visa process.

4 (b) INITIAL AMOUNT.—For purposes of this section,
5 the amount specified in this subsection for fiscal year
6 2025 shall be such amount as the Secretary may by rule
7 provide, but in any event not less than \$1,000.

8 (c) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Beginning in fiscal
9 year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amount
10 specified in this section for a fiscal year shall be equal
11 to the sum of—

12 (1) the amount imposed under this section for
13 the prior fiscal year; and

14 (2) rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$10,
15 the amount referred to in paragraph (1), multiplied
16 by the percentage (if any) by which the Consumer
17 Price Index for All Urban Consumers for the month
18 of July preceding the date on which such adjustment
19 takes effect exceeds the Consumer Price Index for
20 All Urban Consumers for the same month of the
21 preceding calendar year.

22 (d) CREDITING OF FUNDS.—Fees received under this
23 section shall be credited as offsetting receipts and depos-
24 ited in the general fund of the Treasury.

1 (e) NO WAIVER.—A fee imposed under this section
2 shall not be waived or reduced.

3 **SEC. 70005. SPECIAL IMMIGRANT JUVENILE FEE.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other fee au-
5 thorized by law, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall
6 impose a fee in an amount specified in this section on any
7 alien applying for special immigrant juvenile status under
8 section 101(a)(27)(J) of the Immigration and Nationality
9 Act if reunification with 1 parent or legal guardian is via-
10 ble, notwithstanding abuse, neglect, abandonment, or a
11 similar basis found under State law making reunification
12 with the other parent or legal guardian not viable.

13 (b) INITIAL AMOUNT.—For purposes of this sub-
14 section, the amount specified in this section for fiscal year
15 2025 shall be such amount as the Secretary may by rule
16 provide, but in any event not less than \$500.

17 (c) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Beginning in fiscal
18 year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amount
19 specified in this section for a fiscal year shall be equal
20 to the sum of—

21 (1) the amount imposed under this section for
22 the prior fiscal year; and

23 (2) rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$10,
24 the amount referred to in paragraph (1), multiplied
25 by the percentage (if any) by which the Consumer

1 Price Index for All Urban Consumers for the month
2 of July preceding the date on which such adjustment
3 takes effect exceeds the Consumer Price Index for
4 All Urban Consumers for the same month of the
5 preceding calendar year.

6 (d) CREDITING OF FUNDS.—Fees received under this
7 section shall be credited as offsetting receipts and depos-
8 ited in the general fund of the Treasury.

9 (e) NO WAIVER.—A fee imposed under this section
10 shall not be waived or reduced.

11 **SEC. 70006. TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS FEE.**

12 (a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other fee au-
13 thorized by law, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall
14 impose a fee in an amount specified in this section for
15 the consideration of an application for temporary pro-
16 tected status under section 244 of the Immigration and
17 Nationality Act on any alien who—

18 (1) has not been admitted into the United
19 States; or

20 (2) has been admitted to the United States as
21 a nonimmigrant but at the time of application for
22 temporary protected status has failed—

23 (A) to maintain or extend the non-
24 immigrant status in which the alien was admit-
25 ted or to which the status was changed under

1 section 248 of the Immigration and Nationality
2 Act, including complying with the period of stay
3 authorized by the Secretary of Homeland Secu-
4 rity in connection with such status; or

5 (B) to comply with the conditions of such
6 nonimmigrant status.

7 (b) INITIAL AMOUNT.—For purposes of this sub-
8 section, the amount specified in this section for fiscal year
9 2025 shall be such amount as the Secretary may by rule
10 provide, but in any event not less than \$500.

11 (c) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Beginning in fiscal
12 year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amount
13 specified in this section for a fiscal year shall be equal
14 to the sum of—

15 (1) the amount imposed under this section for
16 the prior fiscal year; and

17 (2) rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$10,
18 the amount referred to in paragraph (1), multiplied
19 by the percentage (if any) by which the Consumer
20 Price Index for All Urban Consumers for the month
21 of July preceding the date on which such adjustment
22 takes effect exceeds the Consumer Price Index for
23 All Urban Consumers for the same month of the
24 preceding calendar year.

1 (d) CREDITING OF FUNDS.—Fees received under this
2 section shall be credited as offsetting receipts and depos-
3 ited in the general fund of the Treasury.

4 (e) NO WAIVER.—A fee imposed under this section
5 shall not be waived or reduced.

6 **SEC. 70007. UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILD SPONSOR FEE.**

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other fee au-
8 thorized by law, before placing the child with an individual
9 under section 235(c) of the William Wilberforce Traf-
10 ficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008,
11 the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall collect
12 from that individual a fee in an amount specified in this
13 section as partial reimbursement to the Federal Govern-
14 ment for the period during which the child was in the cus-
15 tody of the Government, for processing, housing, feeding,
16 educating, transporting, and otherwise providing for the
17 care of the child.

18 (b) INITIAL AMOUNT.—For purposes of this sub-
19 section, the amount specified in this section for fiscal year
20 2025 shall be such amount as the Secretary may by rule
21 provide, but in any event not less than \$3,500.

22 (c) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Beginning in fiscal
23 year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amount
24 specified in this section for a fiscal year shall be equal
25 to the sum of—

1 (1) the amount imposed under this section for
2 the prior fiscal year; and

3 (2) rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$10,
4 the amount referred to in paragraph (1), multiplied
5 by the percentage (if any) by which the Consumer
6 Price Index for All Urban Consumers for the month
7 of July preceding the date on which such adjustment
8 takes effect exceeds the Consumer Price Index for
9 All Urban Consumers for the same month of the
10 preceding calendar year.

11 (d) CREDITING OF FUNDS.—During any fiscal year,
12 the total amount of fees received under this section shall
13 be credited as follows:

14 (1) 25 percent of fees received under this sec-
15 tion shall be credited to the Department of Health
16 and Human Services to retain and spend without
17 further appropriation and shall be used for the pur-
18 pose of conducting background checks of potential
19 sponsors of unaccompanied alien children and of
20 adults residing in potential sponsors' households,
21 which shall include, at a minimum—

22 (A) the name of the individual and all
23 adult residents of the individual's household;

1 (B) the social security number of the indi-
2 vidual and all adult residents of the individual's
3 household;

4 (C) the date of birth of the individual and
5 all adult residents of the individual's household;

6 (D) the validated location of the individ-
7 ual's residence where the child will be placed;

8 (E) the immigration status of the indi-
9 vidual and all adult residents of the individual's
10 household;

11 (F) contact information for the individual
12 and all adult residents of the individual's house-
13 hold; and

14 (G) the results of all background and
15 criminal records checks for the individual and
16 all adult residents of the individual's household,
17 which shall include at a minimum an investiga-
18 tion of the public records sex offender registry,
19 a public records background check, and a na-
20 tional criminal history check based on finger-
21 prints.

22 (2) Any amounts not credited to the Depart-
23 ment of Health and Human Services shall be cred-
24 ited as offsetting receipts and deposited into the
25 general fund of the Treasury.

1 (e) NO WAIVER.—A fee imposed under this section
2 shall not be waived or reduced.

3 **SEC. 70008. VISA INTEGRITY FEE.**

4 (a) VISA INTEGRITY FEE.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other fee
6 authorized by law, the Secretary of State shall im-
7 pose a fee in an amount specified in this subsection
8 on each alien issued a nonimmigrant visa by the
9 State Department upon the issuance of such alien's
10 nonimmigrant visa.

11 (2) INITIAL AMOUNT.—For purposes of this
12 subsection, the amount specified in this subsection
13 for fiscal year 2025 shall be such amount as the
14 Secretary may by rule provide, but in any event not
15 less than \$250.

16 (3) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Beginning in
17 fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter, the
18 amount specified in this subsection for a fiscal year
19 shall be equal to the sum of—

20 (A) the amount imposed under this section
21 for the prior fiscal year; and

22 (B) rounded to the next lowest multiple of
23 \$1, the amount referred to in subparagraph
24 (A), multiplied by the percentage (if any) by
25 which the Consumer Price Index for All Urban

1 Consumers for the month of July preceding the
2 date on which such adjustment takes effect ex-
3 ceeds the Consumer Price Index for All Urban
4 Consumers for the same month of the preceding
5 calendar year.

6 (4) CREDITING OF FUNDS.—The fees received
7 under this subsection that are not reimbursed in ac-
8 cordance with subsection (b) shall be credited as off-
9 setting receipts and deposited in the general fund of
10 the Treasury.

11 (5) NO WAIVER.—A fee imposed under this
12 subsection shall not be waived or reduced.

13 (b) FEE REIMBURSEMENT.—The Secretary of State
14 may reimburse to an alien a fee imposed under this section
15 on that alien for the issuance of a nonimmigrant visa after
16 the expiration of such nonimmigrant visa's period of valid-
17 ity if the alien demonstrates that—

18 (1) the alien has not sought admission during
19 such period of validity;

20 (2) the alien, after admission to the United
21 States pursuant to such nonimmigrant visa, com-
22 plied with all conditions of such nonimmigrant visa,
23 including the condition that an alien shall not accept
24 unauthorized employment, and that the alien de-
25 parted the United States not later than 5 days after

1 the date on which the alien was authorized to re-
2 main in the United States; or

3 (3) the alien filed to extend, change, or adjust
4 such status within the nonimmigrant visa's period of
5 validity.

6 **SEC. 70009. FORM I-94 FEE.**

7 (a) FEE AUTHORIZED.—In addition to any other fee
8 authorized by law, the Secretary of Homeland Security
9 shall impose a fee in an amount specified in subsection
10 (b) on any alien upon the alien's application for a Form
11 I-94 Arrival/Departure Record.

12 (b) FEE SPECIFIED.—

13 (1) INITIAL AMOUNT.—The amount specified in
14 this subsection for fiscal year 2025 shall be such
15 amount as the Secretary may by rule provide, but in
16 any event not less than \$24.

17 (2) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Beginning in
18 fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter, the
19 amount specified in this subsection for a fiscal year
20 shall be equal to the sum of—

21 (A) the amount imposed under this section
22 for the prior fiscal year; and

23 (B) the amount referred to in subpara-
24 graph (A), multiplied by the percentage (if any)
25 by which the Consumer Price Index for All

1 Urban Consumers for the month of July pre-
2 ceding the date on which such adjustment takes
3 effect exceeds the Consumer Price Index for All
4 Urban Consumers for the same month of the
5 preceding calendar year.

6 (c) CREDITING OF FUNDS.—During any fiscal year,
7 the total amount of fees received under this section shall
8 be credited as follows:

9 (1) 20 percent of the fee collected under this
10 section for each application shall be deposited pursu-
11 ant to section 286(q)(2) of the Immigration and Na-
12 tionality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(q)(2)) and made avail-
13 able to U.S. Customs and Border Protection to re-
14 tain and spend without further appropriation for the
15 purpose of processing Form I-94.

16 (2) Any amounts not credited to U.S. Customs
17 and Border Protection shall be credited as offsetting
18 receipts and deposited in the general fund of the
19 Treasury.

20 (d) NO WAIVER.—A fee imposed under this section
21 shall not be waived or reduced.

22 **SEC. 70010. YEARLY ASYLUM FEE.**

23 (a) FEE AUTHORIZED.—In addition to any other fee
24 authorized by law, for each calendar year that an alien's
25 application for asylum remains pending, the Secretary of

1 Homeland Security or the Attorney General, as applicable,
2 shall impose a fee in an amount specified in subsection
3 (b) on that alien.

4 (b) FEE SPECIFIED.—

5 (1) INITIAL AMOUNT.—The amount specified in
6 this subsection for fiscal year 2025 shall be such
7 amount as the Secretary and the Attorney General
8 may by rule provide, but in any event not less than
9 \$100.

10 (2) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Beginning in
11 fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter, the
12 amount specified in this subsection for a fiscal year
13 shall be equal to the sum of—

14 (A) the amount imposed under this section
15 for the prior fiscal year; and

16 (B) the amount referred to in subpara-
17 graph (A), multiplied by the percentage (if any)
18 by which the Consumer Price Index for All
19 Urban Consumers for the month of July pre-
20 ceding the date on which such adjustment takes
21 effect exceeds the Consumer Price Index for All
22 Urban Consumers for the same month of the
23 preceding calendar year.

1 (c) CREDITING OF FUNDS.—The fees received under
2 this section shall be credited as offsetting receipts and de-
3 posited in the general fund of the Treasury.

4 (d) NO WAIVER.—A fee imposed under this section
5 shall not be waived or reduced.

6 **SEC. 70011. FEE FOR CONTINUANCES GRANTED IN IMMI-**
7 **GRATION COURT PROCEEDINGS.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other fee au-
9 thorized by law, the Attorney General shall impose a fee
10 in an amount specified in subsection (b) on any alien who
11 requests and is granted a continuance by an immigration
12 judge for each such continuance.

13 (b) FEE SPECIFIED.—

14 (1) INITIAL AMOUNT.—The amount specified in
15 this subsection for fiscal year 2025 shall be such
16 amount as the Attorney General may by rule pro-
17 vide, but in any event not less than \$100.

18 (2) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Beginning in
19 fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter, the
20 amount specified in this subsection for a fiscal year
21 shall be equal to the sum of—

22 (A) the amount imposed under this section
23 for the prior fiscal year; and

24 (B) the amount referred to in subpara-
25 graph (A), multiplied by the percentage (if any)

1 by which the Consumer Price Index for All
2 Urban Consumers for the month of July pre-
3 ceding the date on which such adjustment takes
4 effect exceeds the Consumer Price Index for All
5 Urban Consumers for the same month of the
6 preceding calendar year.

7 (c) CREDITING OF CERTAIN FUNDS.—Amounts re-
8 ceived as fees under this section shall be credited as offset-
9 ting receipts and deposited in the general fund of the
10 Treasury.

11 (d) NO WAIVER.—A fee imposed under this section
12 shall not be waived or reduced, except no fee shall be im-
13 posed on any alien whose request for a continuance is
14 granted based on exceptional circumstances (as such term
15 is defined in section 240 of the Immigration and Nation-
16 ality Act).

17 **SEC. 70012. FEE RELATING TO RENEWAL AND EXTENSION**
18 **OF EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION FOR PA-**
19 **ROLEES.**

20 (a) FEE IMPOSED.—In addition to any other fee au-
21 thorized by law, for a parolee who seeks a renewal or ex-
22 tension of employment authorization based on a grant of
23 parole, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall impose
24 a fee in an amount specified in subsection (b).

25 (b) FEE SPECIFIED.—

1 (1) INITIAL AMOUNT.—The amount specified in
2 this subsection for fiscal year 2025 shall be such
3 amount as the Secretary may by rule provide, but in
4 any event not less than \$550.

5 (2) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Beginning in
6 fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter, the
7 amount specified in this subsection for a fiscal year
8 shall be equal to the sum of—

9 (A) the amount imposed under this sub-
10 section for the prior fiscal year; and

11 (B) rounded to the next lowest multiple of
12 \$10, the amount referred to in subparagraph
13 (A), multiplied by the percentage (if any) by
14 which the Consumer Price Index for All Urban
15 Consumers for the month of July preceding the
16 date on which such adjustment takes effect ex-
17 ceeds the Consumer Price Index for All Urban
18 Consumers for the same month of the preceding
19 calendar year.

20 (c) IN GENERAL.—The employment authorization for
21 any alien paroled into the United States, or any renewal
22 or extension thereof, shall be valid for a period of not more
23 than six months.

1 (d) CREDITING OF FUNDS.—The fees received under
2 this section shall be credited as offsetting receipts and de-
3 posited into the general fund of the Treasury.

4 (e) NO WAIVER.—A fee imposed under this sub-
5 section shall not be waived or reduced.

6 **SEC. 70013. FEE RELATING TO TERMINATION, RENEWAL,**
7 **AND EXTENSION OF EMPLOYMENT AUTHOR-**
8 **IZATION FOR ASYLUM APPLICANTS.**

9 (a) FEE IMPOSED.—In addition to any other fee au-
10 thorized by law, for any alien who applies for asylum and
11 who seeks a renewal or extension of employment author-
12 ization based on such application, the Secretary of Home-
13 land Security shall impose a fee of not less than \$550 for
14 each such renewal or extension, in accordance with sub-
15 section (b).

16 (b) EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary
17 of Homeland Security may provide employment authoriza-
18 tion to an applicant for asylum for a period of not more
19 than six months. Each renewal or extension thereof shall
20 also be valid for a period of not more than six months.

21 (c) TERMINATION.—Each initial employment author-
22 ization, or renewal or extension of such authorization,
23 shall terminate as follows:

1 (1) Immediately following the denial of an asy-
2 lum application by an asylum officer, unless the case
3 is referred to an immigration judge.

4 (2) On the date that is 30 days after the date
5 on which an immigration judge denies an asylum ap-
6 plication, unless the alien makes a timely appeal to
7 the Board of Immigration Appeals.

8 (3) Immediately following the denial by the
9 Board of Immigration Appeals of an appeal of a de-
10 nial of an asylum application.

11 (d) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary of Homeland Se-
12 curity shall not grant, renew, or extend employment au-
13 thorization to an alien if the alien was previously granted
14 employment authorization as an applicant for asylum and
15 the employment authorization was terminated pursuant to
16 a circumstance described in subsection (c), unless a Fed-
17 eral Court of Appeals remands the alien's case to the
18 Board of Immigration Appeals.

19 (e) CREDITING OF FUNDS.—The total amount of fees
20 received under this section shall be credited as offsetting
21 receipts and deposited in the general fund of the Treasury.

22 (f) NO WAIVER.—A fee imposed under this sub-
23 section shall not be waived or reduced.

1 **SEC. 70014. FEE RELATING TO RENEWAL AND EXTENSION**
2 **OF EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION FOR**
3 **ALIENS GRANTED TEMPORARY PROTECTED**
4 **STATUS.**

5 (a) **FEE IMPOSED.**—In addition to any other fee au-
6 thorized by law, for any alien who seeks a renewal or ex-
7 tension of employment authorization based on a grant of
8 temporary protected status, the Secretary of Homeland
9 Security shall impose a fee in an amount specified in sub-
10 section (b) at the time of each such renewal or extension.

11 (b) **FEE SPECIFIED.**—

12 (1) **INITIAL AMOUNT.**—The amount specified in
13 this subsection for fiscal year 2025 shall be such
14 amount as the Secretary may by rule provide, but in
15 any event not less than \$550.

16 (2) **SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.**—Beginning in
17 fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter, the
18 amount specified in this subsection for a fiscal year
19 shall be equal to the sum of—

20 (A) the amount imposed under this sub-
21 section for the prior fiscal year; and

22 (B) rounded to the next lowest multiple of
23 \$10, the amount referred to in subparagraph
24 (A), multiplied by the percentage (if any) by
25 which the Consumer Price Index for All Urban
26 Consumers for the month of July preceding the

1 date on which such adjustment takes effect ex-
2 ceeds the Consumer Price Index for All Urban
3 Consumers for the same month of the preceding
4 calendar year.

5 (c) EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION.—Any employ-
6 ment authorization for an alien granted temporary pro-
7 tected status, or any renewal or extension thereof, shall
8 be valid for a period of not more than six months.

9 (d) CREDITING OF FUNDS.—The fees received under
10 this section shall be credited as offsetting receipts and de-
11 posited into the general fund of the Treasury.

12 (e) NO WAIVER.—A fee imposed under this sub-
13 section shall not be waived or reduced.

14 **SEC. 70015. DIVERSITY IMMIGRANT VISA FEES.**

15 (a) FEE FOR FILING A DIVERSITY IMMIGRANT VISA
16 APPLICATION.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other fee
18 authorized by law, the Secretary of State shall im-
19 pose on any alien who files an application for a di-
20 versity immigrant visa as described in section 203(c)
21 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.
22 1153(c)) a fee in the amount specified in this sub-
23 section at the time such application is filed.

24 (2) FEE SPECIFIED.—

1 (A) INITIAL AMOUNT.—The amount speci-
2 fied in this subsection for fiscal year 2025 shall
3 be such amount as the Secretary may by rule
4 provide, but in any event not less than \$400.

5 (B) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Begin-
6 ning in fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year
7 thereafter, the amount specified in this sub-
8 section for a fiscal year shall be equal to the
9 sum of—

10 (i) the amount imposed under this
11 subsection for the prior fiscal year; and

12 (ii) rounded to the next lowest mul-
13 tiple of \$10, the amount referred to in
14 clause (i), multiplied by the percentage (if
15 any) by which the Consumer Price Index
16 for All Urban Consumers for the month of
17 July preceding the date on which such ad-
18 justment takes effect exceeds the Con-
19 sumer Price Index for All Urban Con-
20 sumers for the same month of the pre-
21 ceding calendar year.

22 (b) FEE FOR ALIENS WHO REGISTER FOR THE DI-
23 VERSITY IMMIGRANT VISA PROGRAM.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other fee
25 authorized by law, the Secretary of State shall im-

pose on any alien who registers for the diversity immigrant visa program, as described in section 203(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(c)) a fee in the amount specified in this subsection at the time of registration.

(2) FEE SPECIFIED.—

(A) INITIAL AMOUNT.—The amount specified in this subsection for fiscal year 2025 shall be such amount as the Secretary may by rule provide, but in any event not less than \$250.

(B) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Beginning in fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amount specified in this subsection for a fiscal year shall be equal to the sum of—

(i) the amount imposed under this subsection for the prior fiscal year; and

(ii) the amount referred to in clause (i), multiplied by the percentage (if any) by which the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for the month of July preceding the date on which such adjustment takes effect exceeds the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for

1 the same month of the preceding calendar
2 year.

3 (c) CREDITING OF FUNDS.—During any fiscal year,
4 the total amount of fees received under this section shall
5 be credited as follows:

6 (1) 10 percent of fees received shall be credited
7 to the Department of State to retain and spend
8 without further appropriation to detect and prevent
9 fraud in the diversity immigrant visa program and
10 to offset costs associated with such program.

11 (2) 10 percent of fees received shall be credited
12 to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to
13 retain and spend without further appropriation for
14 the purpose of detention and immigration enforce-
15 ment and removal operations.

16 (3) Any amounts not credited under this sub-
17 section to the Department of State or U.S. Immigra-
18 tion and Customs Enforcement shall be credited as
19 offsetting receipts and deposited into the general
20 fund of the Treasury.

21 (d) NO WAIVER.—A fee imposed under this section
22 shall not be waived or reduced.

1 **SEC. 70016. EOIR FEES.**

2 (a) FEE FOR FILING AN APPLICATION TO ADJUST
3 STATUS TO THAT OF A LAWFUL PERMANENT RESI-
4 DENT.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other fees
6 authorized by law, the Attorney General shall impose
7 on any alien who files with an immigration court an
8 application to adjust the alien's status to that of a
9 lawful permanent resident, or whose application to
10 adjust status to that of a lawful permanent resident
11 is adjudicated in immigration court, a fee in the
12 amount specified in this subsection at the time such
13 application is filed, or, as applicable, prior to the ad-
14 judication of such application in immigration court.

15 (2) FEE SPECIFIED.—

16 (A) INITIAL AMOUNT.—The amount speci-
17 fied in this subsection for fiscal year 2025 shall
18 be such amount as the Attorney General may
19 by rule provide, but in any event not less than
20 \$1,500.

21 (B) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Begin-
22 ning in fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year
23 thereafter, the amount specified in this sub-
24 section for a fiscal year shall be equal to the
25 sum of—

1 (i) the amount imposed under this
2 subsection for the prior fiscal year; and

3 (ii) rounded to the next lowest mul-
4 tiple of \$10, the amount referred to in
5 clause (i), multiplied by the percentage (if
6 any) by which the Consumer Price Index
7 for All Urban Consumers for the month of
8 July preceding the date on which such ad-
9 justment takes effect exceeds the Con-
10 sumer Price Index for All Urban Con-
11 sumers for the same month of the pre-
12 ceding calendar year.

13 (3) CREDITING CERTAIN FUNDS.—During any
14 fiscal year, not more than 50 percent of the total
15 amount of fees received under this section shall be
16 derived by transfer from the Immigration Examina-
17 tions Fee Account under section 286(n) of the Im-
18 migration and Nationality Act and credited to the
19 Executive Office for Immigration Review to retain
20 and spend without further appropriation. Any
21 amounts not credited under the previous sentence
22 shall be credited as offsetting receipts and deposited
23 into the general fund of the Treasury.

24 (b) FEE FOR FILING AN APPLICATION FOR WAIVER
25 OF GROUNDS OF INADMISSIBILITY.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other fees
2 authorized by law, the Attorney General shall impose
3 on any alien who files with an immigration court an
4 application for waiver of grounds of inadmissibility,
5 or whose application for waiver of grounds of inad-
6 missibility is adjudicated in immigration court, a fee
7 in the amount specified in this subsection at the
8 time such application is filed, or, as applicable, prior
9 to the adjudication of such application in immigra-
10 tion court.

11 (2) FEE SPECIFIED.—

12 (A) INITIAL AMOUNT.—The amount speci-
13 fied in this subsection for fiscal year 2025 shall
14 be such amount as the Attorney General may
15 by rule provide, but in any event not less than
16 \$1,050.

17 (B) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Begin-
18 ning in fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year
19 thereafter, the amount specified in this sub-
20 section for a fiscal year shall be equal to the
21 sum of—

22 (i) the amount imposed under this
23 subsection for the prior fiscal year; and

24 (ii) rounded to the next lowest mul-
25 tiple of \$10, the amount referred to in

1 clause (i), multiplied by the percentage (if
2 any) by which the Consumer Price Index
3 for All Urban Consumers for the month of
4 July preceding the date on which such ad-
5 justment takes effect exceeds the Con-
6 sumer Price Index for All Urban Con-
7 sumers for the same month of the pre-
8 ceding calendar year.

9 (3) CREDITING CERTAIN FUNDS.—During any
10 fiscal year, not more than 25 percent of the total
11 amount of fees received under this section shall be
12 derived by transfer from the Immigration Examina-
13 tions Fee Account under section 286(n) of the Im-
14 migration and Nationality Act and credited to the
15 Executive Office for Immigration Review to retain
16 and spend without further appropriation. Any
17 amounts not credited under the previous sentence
18 shall be credited as offsetting receipts and deposited
19 into the general fund of the Treasury.

20 (c) FEE FOR FILING AN APPLICATION FOR TEM-
21 PORARY PROTECTED STATUS.—

22 (1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other fees
23 authorized by law, the Attorney General shall impose
24 on any alien who files with an immigration court an
25 application for temporary protected status, or whose

1 application for temporary protected status is adju-
2 dicated in immigration court, a fee in the amount
3 specified in this subsection at the time such applica-
4 tion is filed or, as applicable, prior to the adjudica-
5 tion of such application in immigration court.

6 (2) FEE SPECIFIED.—

7 (A) INITIAL AMOUNT.—The amount speci-
8 fied in this subsection for fiscal year 2025 shall
9 be such amount as the Attorney General may
10 by rule provide, but in any event not less than
11 \$500.

12 (B) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Begin-
13 ning in fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year
14 thereafter, the amount specified in this sub-
15 section for a fiscal year shall be equal to the
16 sum of—

17 (i) the amount imposed under this
18 subsection for the prior fiscal year; and

19 (ii) rounded to the next lowest mul-
20 tiple of \$10, the amount referred to in
21 clause (i), multiplied by the percentage (if
22 any) by which the Consumer Price Index
23 for All Urban Consumers for the month of
24 July preceding the date on which such ad-
25 justment takes effect exceeds the Con-

1 sumer Price Index for All Urban Con-
2 sumers for the same month of the pre-
3 ceding calendar year.

4 (3) CREDITING CERTAIN FUNDS.—During any
5 fiscal year, not more than 25 percent of the total
6 amount of fees received under this section shall be
7 derived by transfer from the Immigration Examina-
8 tions Fee Account under section 286(n) of the Im-
9 migration and Nationality Act and credited to the
10 Executive Office for Immigration Review to retain
11 and spend without further appropriation. Any
12 amounts not credited under the previous sentence
13 shall be credited as offsetting receipts and deposited
14 into the general fund of the Treasury.

15 (d) FEE FOR FILING AN APPEAL FROM A DECISION
16 OF AN IMMIGRATION JUDGE.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other fees
18 authorized by law, the Attorney General shall impose
19 on any alien who files any appeal from a decision of
20 an immigration judge a fee in the amount specified
21 in this subsection at the time such appeal is filed.

22 (2) FEE SPECIFIED.—

23 (A) INITIAL AMOUNT.—The amount speci-
24 fied in this subsection for fiscal year 2025 shall
25 be such amount as the Attorney General may

1 by rule provide, but in any event not less than
2 \$900.

3 (B) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Begin-
4 ning in fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year
5 thereafter, the amount specified in this sub-
6 section for a fiscal year shall be equal to the
7 sum of—

8 (i) the amount imposed under this
9 subsection for the prior fiscal year; and

10 (ii) rounded to the next lowest mul-
11 tiple of \$10, the amount referred to in
12 clause (i), multiplied by the percentage (if
13 any) by which the Consumer Price Index
14 for All Urban Consumers for the month of
15 July preceding the date on which such ad-
16 justment takes effect exceeds the Con-
17 sumer Price Index for All Urban Con-
18 sumers for the same month of the pre-
19 ceding calendar year.

20 (3) EXCEPTION.—The fee described in this sec-
21 tion shall not apply to the appeal of a bond decision.

22 (4) CREDITING CERTAIN FUNDS.—During any
23 fiscal year, not more than 25 percent of the total
24 amount of fees received under this section shall be
25 derived by transfer from the Immigration Examina-

1 tions Fee Account under section 286(n) of the Im-
2 migration and Nationality Act and credited to the
3 Executive Office for Immigration Review to retain
4 and spend without further appropriation. Any
5 amounts not credited under the previous sentence
6 shall be credited as offsetting receipts and deposited
7 into the general fund of the Treasury.

8 (e) FEE FOR FILING AN APPEAL FROM A DECISION
9 OF AN OFFICER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND
10 SECURITY.—

11 (1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other fees
12 authorized by law, the Attorney General shall impose
13 on any alien who files an appeal from a decision of
14 an officer of the Department of Homeland Security
15 a fee in the amount specified in this subsection at
16 the time such appeal is filed.

17 (2) FEE SPECIFIED.—

18 (A) INITIAL AMOUNT.—The amount speci-
19 fied in this subsection for fiscal year 2025 shall
20 be such amount as the Attorney General may
21 by rule provide, but in any event not less than
22 \$900.

23 (B) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Begin-
24 ning in fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year
25 thereafter, the amount specified in this sub-

1 section for a fiscal year shall be equal to the
2 sum of—

3 (i) the amount imposed under this
4 subsection for the prior fiscal year; and

5 (ii) rounded to the next lowest mul-
6 tiple of \$10, the amount referred to in
7 clause (i), multiplied by the percentage (if
8 any) by which the Consumer Price Index
9 for All Urban Consumers for the month of
10 July preceding the date on which such ad-
11 justment takes effect exceeds the Con-
12 sumer Price Index for All Urban Con-
13 sumers for the same month of the pre-
14 ceding calendar year.

15 (3) CREDITING CERTAIN FUNDS.—During any
16 fiscal year, not more than 25 percent of the total
17 amount of fees received under this section shall be
18 derived by transfer from the Immigration Examina-
19 tions Fee Account under section 286(n) of Immigra-
20 tion and Nationality and credited to the Executive
21 Office for Immigration Review to retain and spend
22 without further appropriation. Any amounts not
23 credited under the previous sentence shall be cred-
24 ited as offsetting receipts and deposited into the
25 general fund of the Treasury.

1 (f) FEE FOR FILING AN APPEAL FROM A DECISION
2 OF AN ADJUDICATING OFFICIAL IN A PRACTITIONER DIS-
3 CIPLINARY CASE.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other fees
5 authorized by law, the Attorney General shall impose
6 on any practitioner who files an appeal from a deci-
7 sion of an adjudicating official in a practitioner dis-
8 ciplinary case a fee in the amount specified in this
9 subsection at the time such appeal is filed.

10 (2) FEE SPECIFIED.—

11 (A) INITIAL AMOUNT.—The amount speci-
12 fied in this subsection for fiscal year 2025 shall
13 be such amount as the Attorney General may
14 by rule provide, but in any event not less than
15 \$1,325.

16 (B) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Begin-
17 ning in fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year
18 thereafter, the amount specified in this sub-
19 section for a fiscal year shall be equal to the
20 sum of—

21 (i) the amount imposed under this
22 subsection for the prior fiscal year; and

23 (ii) rounded to the next lowest mul-
24 tiple of \$10, the amount referred to in
25 clause (i), multiplied by the percentage (if

1 any) by which the Consumer Price Index
2 for All Urban Consumers for the month of
3 July preceding the date on which such ad-
4 justment takes effect exceeds the Con-
5 sumer Price Index for All Urban Con-
6 sumers for the same month of the pre-
7 ceding calendar year.

8 (3) CREDITING CERTAIN FUNDS.—During any
9 fiscal year, not more than 25 percent of the total
10 amount of fees received under this section shall be
11 derived by transfer from the Immigration Examina-
12 tions Fee Account under section 286(n) of the Im-
13 migration and Nationality Act and credited to the
14 Executive Office for Immigration Review to retain
15 and spend without further appropriation. Any
16 amounts not credited under the previous sentence
17 shall be credited as offsetting receipts and deposited
18 into the general fund of the Treasury.

19 (g) FEE FOR FILING A MOTION TO REOPEN OR A
20 MOTION TO RECONSIDER.—

21 (1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other fees
22 authorized by law, the Attorney General shall impose
23 on any alien who files a motion to reopen or motion
24 to reconsider a decision of an immigration judge or
25 the Board of Immigration Appeals a fee in the

1 amount specified in this subsection at the time such
2 motion is filed.

3 (2) FEE SPECIFIED.—

4 (A) INITIAL AMOUNT.—The amount speci-
5 fied in this subsection for fiscal year 2025 shall
6 be such amount as the Attorney General may
7 by rule provide, but in any event not less than
8 \$900.

9 (B) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Begin-
10 ning in fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year
11 thereafter, the amount specified in this sub-
12 section for a fiscal year shall be equal to the
13 sum of—

14 (i) the amount imposed under this
15 subsection for the prior fiscal year; and

16 (ii) rounded to the next lowest mul-
17 tiple of \$10, the amount referred to in
18 clause (i), multiplied by the percentage (if
19 any) by which the Consumer Price Index
20 for All Urban Consumers for the month of
21 July preceding the date on which such ad-
22 justment takes effect exceeds the Con-
23 sumer Price Index for All Urban Con-
24 sumers for the same month of the pre-
25 ceding calendar year.

1 (3) EXCEPTIONS.—The fee described in this
2 section shall not apply to any motion that is:

3 (A) a motion to reopen a removal order en-
4 tered in absentia if the motion is filed under
5 section 240(b)(5)(C)(ii) of the Immigration and
6 Nationality Act; or

7 (B) a motion to reopen a deportation order
8 entered in absentia if the motion is filed under
9 section 242B(c)(3)(B) of the Immigration and
10 Nationality Act, as the section existed prior to
11 April 1, 1997.

12 (4) CREDITING CERTAIN FUNDS.—During any
13 fiscal year, not more than 25 percent of the total
14 amount of fees received under this section shall be
15 derived by transfer from the Immigration Examina-
16 tions Fee Account under section 286(n) of the Im-
17 migration and Nationality Act and credited to the
18 Executive Office for Immigration Review to retain
19 and spend without further appropriation. Any
20 amounts not credited under the previous sentence
21 shall be credited as offsetting receipts and deposited
22 into the general fund of the Treasury.

23 (h) FEE FOR FILING AN APPLICATION FOR SUSPEN-
24 SION OF DEPORTATION.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other fees
2 authorized by law, the Attorney General shall impose
3 on any alien who files with an immigration court an
4 application for suspension of deportation a fee in the
5 amount specified in this subsection at the time such
6 application is filed.

7 (2) FEE SPECIFIED.—

8 (A) INITIAL AMOUNT.—The amount speci-
9 fied in this subsection for fiscal year 2025 shall
10 be such amount as the Attorney General may
11 by rule provide, but in any event not less than
12 \$600.

13 (B) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Begin-
14 ning in fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year
15 thereafter, the amount specified in this sub-
16 section for a fiscal year shall be equal to the
17 sum of—

18 (i) the amount imposed under this
19 subsection for the prior fiscal year; and

20 (ii) rounded to the next lowest mul-
21 tiple of \$10, the amount referred to in
22 clause (i), multiplied by the percentage (if
23 any) by which the Consumer Price Index
24 for All Urban Consumers for the month of
25 July preceding the date on which such ad-

1 justment takes effect exceeds the Con-
2 sumer Price Index for All Urban Con-
3 sumers for the same month of the pre-
4 ceding calendar year.

5 (3) CREDITING CERTAIN FUNDS.—During any
6 fiscal year, not more than 25 percent of the total
7 amount of fees received under this section shall be
8 derived by transfer from the Immigration Examina-
9 tions Fee Account under section 286(n) of the Im-
10 migration and Nationality Act and credited to the
11 Executive Office for Immigration Review to retain
12 and spend without further appropriation. Any
13 amounts not credited under the previous sentence
14 shall be credited as offsetting receipts and deposited
15 into the general fund of the Treasury.

16 (i) FEE FOR FILING AN APPLICATION FOR CAN-
17 CELLATION OF REMOVAL FOR CERTAIN PERMANENT
18 RESIDENTS.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other fees
20 authorized by law, the Attorney General shall impose
21 on any alien who files with an immigration court an
22 application for cancellation of removal for certain
23 permanent residents a fee in the amount specified in
24 this subsection at the time such application is filed.

25 (2) FEE SPECIFIED.—

1 (A) INITIAL AMOUNT.—The amount speci-
2 fied in this subsection for fiscal year 2025 shall
3 be such amount as the Attorney General may
4 by rule provide, but in any event not less than
5 \$600.

6 (B) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Begin-
7 ning in fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year
8 thereafter, the amount specified in this sub-
9 section for a fiscal year shall be equal to the
10 sum of—

11 (i) the amount imposed under this
12 subsection for the prior fiscal year; and

13 (ii) rounded to the next lowest mul-
14 tiple of \$10, the amount referred to in
15 clause (i), multiplied by the percentage (if
16 any) by which the Consumer Price Index
17 for All Urban Consumers for the month of
18 July preceding the date on which such ad-
19 justment takes effect exceeds the Con-
20 sumer Price Index for All Urban Con-
21 sumers for the same month of the pre-
22 ceding calendar year.

23 (3) CREDITING CERTAIN FUNDS.—During any
24 fiscal year, not more than 25 percent of the total
25 amount of fees received under this section shall be

1 derived by transfer from the Immigration Examina-
2 tions Fee Account under section 286(n) of the Im-
3 migration and Nationality Act and credited to the
4 Executive Office for Immigration Review to retain
5 and spend without further appropriation. Any
6 amounts not credited under the previous sentence
7 shall be credited as offsetting receipts and deposited
8 into the general fund of the Treasury.

9 (j) FEE FOR FILING AN APPLICATION FOR CAN-
10 CELLATION OF REMOVAL AND ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS
11 FOR CERTAIN NONPERMANENT RESIDENTS.—

12 (1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other fees
13 authorized by law, the Attorney General shall impose
14 on any alien who files with an immigration court an
15 application for cancellation of removal and adjust-
16 ment of status for certain nonpermanent residents a
17 fee in the amount specified in this subsection at the
18 time such application is filed.

19 (2) FEE SPECIFIED.—

20 (A) INITIAL AMOUNT.—The amount speci-
21 fied in this subsection for fiscal year 2025 shall
22 be such amount as the Attorney General may
23 by rule provide, but in any event not less than
24 \$1,500.

1 (B) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Begin-
2 ning in fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year
3 thereafter, the amount specified in this sub-
4 section for a fiscal year shall be equal to the
5 sum of—

6 (i) the amount imposed under this
7 subsection for the prior fiscal year; and

8 (ii) rounded to the next lowest mul-
9 tiple of \$10, the amount referred to in
10 clause (i), multiplied by the percentage (if
11 any) by which the Consumer Price Index
12 for All Urban Consumers for the month of
13 July preceding the date on which such ad-
14 justment takes effect exceeds the Con-
15 sumer Price Index for All Urban Con-
16 sumers for the same month of the pre-
17 ceding calendar year.

18 (3) CREDITING CERTAIN FUNDS.—During any
19 fiscal year, not more than 25 percent of the total
20 amount of fees received under this section shall be
21 derived by transfer from the Immigration Examina-
22 tions Fee Account under section 286(n) of the Im-
23 migration and Nationality Act and credited to the
24 Executive Office for Immigration Review to retain
25 and spend without further appropriation. Any

1 amounts not credited under the previous sentence
2 shall be credited as offsetting receipts and deposited
3 into the general fund of the Treasury.

4 (k) NO WAIVER.—Any fee imposed under this section
5 shall not be waived or reduced.

6 (l) CONDITION ON FUNDS.—No fees received under
7 this section shall be used to fund the Legal Orientation
8 Program or any successor program.

9 **SEC. 70017. ESTA FEE.**

10 Section 217(h)(3)(B) of the Immigration and Nation-
11 ality Act (8 U.S.C. 1187(h)(3)(B)) is amended—

12 (1) in clause (i)—

13 (A) in subclause (I), by striking “and” at
14 the end;

15 (B) in subclause (II)—

16 (i) by inserting after “an amount” the
17 following “of not less than \$10”; and

18 (ii) by striking the period at the end
19 and inserting “; and”; and

20 (C) by adding at the end the following:

21 “(III) not less than \$13.”;

22 (2) in clause (ii)—

23 (A) by striking “Amounts collected under
24 clause (i)(I)” and inserting the following:

1 “(I) IN GENERAL.—Notwith-
2 standing any other provision of law, of
3 the amounts collected under clause
4 (i)(I) during a fiscal year, not more
5 than \$20,000,000”;

6 (B) by inserting before the period at the
7 end of the first sentence the following: “, and
8 the remainder of the amounts collected under
9 clause (i)(I) shall be credited as offsetting re-
10 ceipts and deposited in the general fund of the
11 Treasury”; and

12 (C) by inserting after “to pay the costs in-
13 curred to administer the System.” the fol-
14 lowing: “Amounts collected under clause (i)(III)
15 shall be credited as offsetting receipts and de-
16 posited in the general fund of the Treasury.”;
17 (3) in clause (iii), by striking “2028” and in-
18 serting “2034”; and

19 (4) by adding at the end the following:

20 “(iv) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—
21 Beginning in fiscal year 2026 and each fis-
22 cal year thereafter, the amount specified in
23 clause (i)(II) for a fiscal year shall be
24 equal to the sum of—

1 “(I) the amount imposed under
2 this subsection for the prior fiscal
3 year; and

4 “(II) the amount referred to in
5 subclause (I), multiplied by the per-
6 centage (if any) by which the Con-
7 sumer Price Index for All Urban Con-
8 sumers for the month of July pre-
9 ceding the date on which such adjust-
10 ment takes effect exceeds the Con-
11 sumer Price Index for All Urban Con-
12 sumers for the same month of the
13 preceding calendar year.”.

14 **SEC. 70018. IMMIGRATION USER FEES.**

15 Section 286 of the Immigration and Nationality Act
16 (8 U.S.C. 1356) is amended—

17 (1) in subsection (d)—

18 (A) by striking “In addition to any other
19 fee” and inserting the following:

20 “(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any other
21 fee”;

22 (B) by inserting “and except as provided
23 in subsection (e),” before “the Attorney General
24 shall charge and collect”;

1 (C) by striking “\$7” and inserting “a fee
2 in an amount specified in paragraph (2)”; and

3 (D) by adding at the end the following:

4 “(2) INITIAL AMOUNT.—For purposes of this
5 section, the amount specified in this section for fis-
6 cal year 2025 shall be not less than \$10.

7 “(3) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Beginning
8 in fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter,
9 the amount specified in this subsection for a fiscal
10 year shall be equal to the sum of—

11 “(A) the amount imposed under this sub-
12 section for the prior fiscal year; and

13 “(B) rounded to the next lowest multiple
14 of \$0.25, the amount referred to in subpara-
15 graph (A), multiplied by the percentage (if any)
16 by which the Consumer Price Index for All
17 Urban Consumers for the month of July pre-
18 ceding the date on which such adjustment takes
19 effect exceeds the Consumer Price Index for All
20 Urban Consumers for the same month of the
21 preceding calendar year.

22 “(4) CREDITING OF AMOUNTS.—Of amounts
23 collected under this subsection \$1 per individual for
24 immigration inspection or preinspection as described
25 in this subsection shall be credited as offsetting re-

1 cepts and deposited in the general fund of the
2 Treasury.

3 “(5) NO WAIVER.—A fee imposed under this
4 subsection shall not be waived or reduced.”; and

5 (2) in subsection (e)—

6 (A) by striking paragraph (1);

7 (B) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and
8 (3) as paragraphs (1) and (2); and

9 (C) in paragraph (2) (as redesignated by
10 subparagraph (B) above), by striking “The At-
11 torney General shall charge” and all that fol-
12 lows through “this requirement shall not apply
13 to” and inserting the following: “No fee shall be
14 charged under subsection (d) for”.

15 **SEC. 70019. EVUS FEE.**

16 (a) IN GENERAL.— In addition to any other fee au-
17 thorized by law, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall
18 impose on any alien subject to the Electronic Visa Update
19 System a fee in the amount specified in this section at
20 the time of such alien’s enrollment in the Electronic Visa
21 Update System.

22 (b) AMOUNT.—For purposes of this section, the
23 amount specified in this section for fiscal year 2025 shall
24 be such amount as the Secretary may by rule provide, but
25 in any event not less than \$30.

1 (c) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Beginning in fiscal
2 year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amount
3 specified in this section for a fiscal year shall be equal
4 to the sum of—

5 (1) the amount imposed under this section for
6 the prior fiscal year; and

7 (2) rounded to the next lowest multiple of
8 \$0.25, the amount referred to in paragraph (1),
9 multiplied by the percentage (if any) by which the
10 Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for
11 the month of July preceding the date on which such
12 adjustment takes effect exceeds the Consumer Price
13 Index for All Urban Consumers for the same month
14 of the preceding calendar year.

15 (d) CREDITING OF FUNDS.—

16 (1) IN GENERAL.—The fees received under this
17 section shall be deposited into the CBP Electronic
18 Visa Update System Account, less \$5 per enrollment
19 which shall be credited as offsetting receipts and de-
20 posited into the general fund of the Treasury.

21 (2) ESTABLISHMENT.—Notwithstanding any
22 other provision of law, there is hereby established in
23 the Treasury of the United States a separate ac-
24 count which shall be known as the “CBP Electronic
25 Visa Update System Account”.

1 (3) APPROPRIATION.— Amounts deposited in
2 the CBP Electronic Visa Update System Account
3 are hereby appropriated to make payments and off-
4 set program costs as specified in this section without
5 further appropriation necessary and shall remain
6 available until expended for any U.S. Customs and
7 Border Protection costs associated with admin-
8 istering the Electronic Visa Update System.

9 (e) NO WAIVER.—A fee imposed under this section
10 shall not be waived or reduced.

11 **SEC. 70020. FEE FOR SPONSOR OF UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN**
12 **CHILD WHO FAILS TO APPEAR IN IMMIGRA-**
13 **TION COURT.**

14 (a) FEE IMPOSED.—In addition to any other fee au-
15 thorized by law, for the sponsor of an unaccompanied alien
16 child, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall
17 impose a fee in an amount specified in subsection (b) prior
18 to the unaccompanied alien child's release to such sponsor.

19 (b) FEE SPECIFIED.—

20 (1) INITIAL AMOUNT.—The amount specified in
21 this subsection for fiscal year 2025 shall be such
22 amount as the Secretary may by rule provide, but in
23 any event not less than \$5,000.

24 (2) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Beginning in
25 fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter, the

1 amount specified in this subsection for a fiscal year
2 shall be equal to the sum of—

3 (A) the amount imposed under this sub-
4 section for the prior fiscal year; and

5 (B) rounded to the next lowest multiple of
6 \$10, the amount referred to in subparagraph
7 (A), multiplied by the percentage (if any) by
8 which the Consumer Price Index for All Urban
9 Consumers for the month of July preceding the
10 date on which such adjustment takes effect ex-
11 ceeds the Consumer Price Index for All Urban
12 Consumers for the same month of the preceding
13 calendar year.

14 (c) FEE REIMBURSEMENT.—At the conclusion of an
15 unaccompanied alien child's immigration court pro-
16 ceedings as an unaccompanied alien child, or upon the
17 ending of such sponsor's sponsorship of such unaccom-
18 panied alien child, the Secretary of Health and Human
19 Services may reimburse to a sponsor a fee imposed under
20 this section if such sponsor demonstrates that the unac-
21 companied alien child in the care of such sponsor was not
22 ordered removed in absentia under section 240(b)(5) of
23 the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the case of a
24 sponsor of an unaccompanied alien child who was ordered
25 removed in absentia and such order was rescinded under

1 section 240(b)(5)(C) of the Immigration and Nationality
2 Act, the sponsor may seek reimbursement of the fee under
3 this section.

4 (d) CREDITING OF FUNDS.—The fees received under
5 this section shall be credited as offsetting receipts and de-
6 posited into the general fund of the Treasury.

7 (e) NO WAIVER.—A fee imposed under this sub-
8 section shall not be waived or reduced.

9 **SEC. 70021. FEE FOR ALIENS ORDERED REMOVED IN**
10 **ABSENTIA.**

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—As partial reimbursement for the
12 cost of arresting an alien described in this section, the Sec-
13 retary of Homeland Security shall impose a fee in an
14 amount specified in this section on any alien who—

15 (1) is ordered removed in absentia under sec-
16 tion 240(b)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality
17 Act (8 U.S.C. 1229a(b)(5)); and

18 (2) is subsequently arrested by U.S. Immigra-
19 tion and Customs Enforcement.

20 (b) INITIAL AMOUNT.—For purposes of this sub-
21 section, the amount specified in this subsection for fiscal
22 year 2025 shall be such amount as the Secretary may by
23 rule provide, but in any event not less than \$5,000.

1 (c) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Beginning in fiscal
2 year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amount for
3 a fiscal year shall be equal to the sum of—

4 (1) the amount imposed under this section for
5 the prior fiscal year; and

6 (2) rounded to the next lowest multiple of \$10,
7 the amount referred to in paragraph (1), multiplied
8 by the percentage (if any) by which the Consumer
9 Price Index for All Urban Consumers for the month
10 of July preceding the date on which such adjustment
11 takes effect exceeds the Consumer Price Index for
12 All Urban Consumers for the same month of the
13 preceding calendar year.

14 (d) CREDITING OF FUNDS.—The fees received under
15 this section shall be credited as offsetting receipts and de-
16 posited into the general fund of the Treasury.

17 (e) NO WAIVER.—A fee imposed under this sub-
18 section shall not be waived or reduced.

19 (f) EXCEPTION.—The fee described in this section
20 shall not apply to any alien who was ordered removed in
21 absentia if such order was rescinded under section
22 240(b)(5)(C) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

1 **SEC. 70022. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION INADMISS-**
2 **SIBLE ALIEN APPREHENSION FEE.**

3 (a) FEE IMPOSED.—In addition to any other fee au-
4 thorized by law, for any inadmissible alien who is appre-
5 hended between ports of entry by U.S. Customs and Bor-
6 der Protection, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall
7 impose a fee in an amount specified in subsection (b) at
8 the time of such apprehension.

9 (b) FEE SPECIFIED.—

10 (1) INITIAL AMOUNT.—The amount specified in
11 this subsection for fiscal year 2025 shall be such
12 amount as the Secretary may by rule provide, but in
13 any event not less than \$5,000.

14 (2) SUBSEQUENT ADJUSTMENT.—Beginning in
15 fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter, the
16 amount specified in this subsection for a fiscal year
17 shall be equal to the sum of—

18 (A) the amount imposed under this sub-
19 section for the prior fiscal year; and

20 (B) rounded to the next lowest multiple of
21 \$10, the amount referred to in subparagraph
22 (A), multiplied by the percentage (if any) by
23 which the Consumer Price Index for All Urban
24 Consumers for the month of July preceding the
25 date on which such adjustment takes effect ex-
26 ceeds the Consumer Price Index for All Urban

1 Consumers for the same month of the preceding
2 calendar year.

3 (c) CREDITING OF FUNDS.—The fees received under
4 this section shall be credited as offsetting receipts and de-
5 posited into the general fund of the Treasury.

6 (d) NO WAIVER.—A fee imposed under this section
7 shall not be waived or reduced.

8 **SEC. 70023. AMENDMENT TO AUTHORITY TO APPLY FOR**
9 **ASYLUM.**

10 Section 208(d)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality
11 Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(d)(3)) is amended—

12 (1) in the first sentence, by striking “may” and
13 inserting “shall”;

14 (2) by striking “Such fees shall not exceed” and
15 all that follows; and

16 (3) by inserting after the first sentence “Noth-
17 ing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit the
18 authority of the Attorney General to set additional
19 adjudication and naturalization fees in accordance
20 with section 286(m).”.

21 **PART 2—USE OF FUNDS**

22 **SEC. 70100. EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION RE-**
23 **VIEW.**

24 (a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts other-
25 wise available, there is appropriated to the Executive Of-

1 fice for Immigration Review for fiscal year 2025, out of
2 any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
3 \$1,250,000,000 to remain available until September 30,
4 2029, for the purposes described in subsection (b).

5 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts made available under
6 subsection (a) shall only be used for purposes of—

7 (1) hiring the support staff necessary to sup-
8 port immigration judges;

9 (2) hiring immigration judges; and

10 (3) expanding courtroom capacity and infra-
11 structure.

12 **SEC. 70101. ADULT ALIEN DETENTION CAPACITY AND FAM-**
13 **ILY RESIDENTIAL CENTERS.**

14 (a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts other-
15 wise available, there is appropriated to U.S. Immigration
16 and Customs Enforcement for fiscal year 2025, out of any
17 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
18 \$45,000,000,000 to remain available until September 30,
19 2029, for the purposes described in subsection (b).

20 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts made available under
21 subsection (a) shall only be used for family residential cen-
22 ter capacity and single adult alien detention capacity.

23 (c) DURATION.—The Department of Homeland Secu-
24 rity may detain family units of aliens at family residential
25 centers, as described in subsections (b) and (d), pending

1 a decision on whether the aliens are to be removed from
2 the United States and, if such aliens are ordered removed
3 from the United States, until such aliens are removed.

4 (d) FAMILY RESIDENTIAL CENTER DEFINED.—In
5 this section, the term “family residential center” means
6 a facility used by the Department of Homeland Security
7 to detain family units of aliens (including alien children
8 who are not unaccompanied alien children) who are en-
9 countered or apprehended by the Department of Home-
10 land Security, regardless of whether the facility is licensed
11 by the State or a political subdivision of the State in which
12 the facility is located.

13 (e) DETENTION STANDARDS.—To efficiently utilize
14 the funding appropriated by this section, the detention
15 standards for the single adult detention capacity described
16 in subsection (b) shall be set in the sole discretion of the
17 Secretary of Homeland Security.

18 **SEC. 70102. RETENTION AND SIGNING BONUSES FOR U.S.**

19 **IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT**
20 **PERSONNEL.**

21 (a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts other-
22 wise available, there is appropriated to U.S. Immigration
23 and Customs Enforcement for fiscal year 2025, out of any
24 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
25 \$858,000,000 to remain available until September 30,

1 2029, for the purposes described in subsections (b) and
2 (c).

3 (b) RETENTION BONUSES.—U.S. Immigration and
4 Customs Enforcement may provide retention bonuses to
5 any U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement agent,
6 officer, or attorney who commits to two years of additional
7 service with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
8 to carry out immigration enforcement.

9 (c) SIGNING BONUSES.—U.S. Immigration and Cus-
10 toms Enforcement shall provide a signing bonus to each
11 U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement agent, offi-
12 cer, or attorney who is hired on or after the date of enact-
13 ment of this Act and who commits to five years of service
14 with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to carry
15 out immigration enforcement.

16 (d) RULES FOR BONUSES.—U.S. Customs and Immi-
17 gration Enforcement shall provide qualifying individuals
18 with written service agreements that include—

19 (1) the commencement and termination dates of
20 the required service period (or provisions for the de-
21 termination thereof);

22 (2) the amount of the bonus; and

23 (3) other terms and conditions under which the
24 bonus is payable, subject to the requirements of this
25 subsection, including—

1 (A) the conditions under which the agree-
2 ment may be terminated before the agreed-upon
3 service period has been completed; and

4 (B) the effect of a termination described in
5 subparagraph (A).

6 **SEC. 70103. HIRING OF ADDITIONAL U.S. IMMIGRATION AND**
7 **CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL.**

8 (a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts other-
9 wise available, there is appropriated to U.S. Immigration
10 and Customs Enforcement for fiscal year 2025, out of any
11 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
12 \$8,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30,
13 2029, for the purposes described in subsection (b).

14 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts made available under
15 subsection (a) shall only be used to hire additional per-
16 sonnel of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, in-
17 cluding officers, agents, and support staff, to carry out
18 immigration enforcement, and to prioritize and streamline
19 the hiring of retired U.S. Immigration and Customs En-
20 forcement personnel. There shall be a minimum of—

- 21 (1) 2,500 individuals hired in fiscal year 2025;
22 (2) 1,875 individuals hired in 2026;
23 (3) 1,875 individuals hired in 2027;
24 (4) 1,875 individuals hired in 2028; and
25 (5) 1,875 individuals hired in 2029.

1 **SEC. 70104. U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCE-**
2 **MENT HIRING CAPABILITY.**

3 (a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts other-
4 wise available, there is appropriated to U.S. Immigration
5 and Customs Enforcement for fiscal year 2025, out of any
6 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
7 \$600,000,000, to remain available until September 30,
8 2029, for the purpose described in subsection (b).

9 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—The funds made available
10 under subsection (a) shall only be used for the purpose
11 of facilitating the recruitment, hiring, and onboarding of
12 additional U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
13 personnel to carry out immigration enforcement, including
14 by investments in information technology, recruitment,
15 marketing, and staff necessary for such activities.

16 **SEC. 70105. TRANSPORTATION AND REMOVAL OPERATIONS.**

17 (a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts other-
18 wise available, there is appropriated to U.S. Immigration
19 and Customs Enforcement for fiscal year 2025, out of any
20 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
21 \$14,400,000,000, to remain available until September 30,
22 2029, for the purposes described in subsection (b).

23 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts made available under
24 subsection (a) shall only be used for transportation and
25 removal operations, including transportation of unaccom-

panied alien children, and for ensuring the departure of
aliens.

SEC. 70106. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS.

(a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement for fiscal year 2025, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$700,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2029, for the purposes described in subsection (b).

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts made available under subsection (a) shall only be used for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement information technology investments to support enforcement and removal operations, including to streamline fine and penalty collections.

SEC. 70107. FACILITIES UPGRADES.

(a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement for fiscal year 2025, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$550,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2029, for the purposes described in subsection (b).

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts made available under subsection (a) shall only be used for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facility upgrades to support enforcement and removal operations.

1 **SEC. 70108. FLEET MODERNIZATION.**

2 (a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts other-
3 wise available, there is appropriated to U.S. Immigration
4 and Customs Enforcement for fiscal year 2025, out of any
5 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
6 \$250,000,000 to remain available until September 30,
7 2029, for the purposes described in subsection (b).

8 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts made available under
9 subsection (a) shall only be used for U.S. Immigration and
10 Customs Enforcement fleet modernization to support en-
11 forcement and removal operations.

12 **SEC. 70109. PROMOTING FAMILY UNITY.**

13 (a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts other-
14 wise available, there is appropriated to U.S. Immigration
15 and Customs Enforcement for fiscal year 2025, out of any
16 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
17 \$20,000,000 to remain available until September 30,
18 2029, for the purposes described in subsection (b).

19 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—The funds made available
20 under subsection (a) shall only be used to—

21 (1) maintain the care and custody, during the
22 period in which the charges described in subpara-
23 graph (A) are pending, of an alien who—

24 (A) is charged only with a misdemeanor of-
25 fense under section 275(a) of the Immigration
26 and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1325(a)); and

1 (B) entered the United States with the
2 alien's child who has not attained 18 years of
3 age; and

4 (2) detain the alien with the alien's child.

5 **SEC. 70110. FUNDING SECTION 287(G) OF THE IMMIGRA-**
6 **TION AND NATIONALITY ACT.**

7 (a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts other-
8 wise available, there is appropriated to the U.S. Immigra-
9 tion and Customs Enforcement for fiscal year 2025, out
10 of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
11 \$650,000,000, to remain available until September 30,
12 2029, for the purposes described in subsection (b).

13 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—The amounts made available
14 under subsection (a) shall only be used for purposes of
15 facilitating and implementing agreements under section
16 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.
17 1357(g)).

18 **SEC. 70111. COMPENSATION FOR INCARCERATION OF**
19 **CRIMINAL ALIENS.**

20 (a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts other-
21 wise available, there is appropriated to the Department
22 of Justice for fiscal year 2025, out of any money in the
23 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$950,000,000, to re-
24 main available until September 30, 2029, for the purposes
25 described in subsection (b).

1 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—The amounts made available
2 under subsection (a) shall only be used to compensate a
3 State or political subdivision of a State, as may be appro-
4 priate, with respect to the incarceration of any alien
5 who—

6 (1) has been convicted of a felony or two or
7 more misdemeanors; and

8 (2)(A) entered the United States without in-
9 spection or at any time or place other than as des-
10 ignated by the Secretary of Homeland Security;

11 (B) was the subject of removal proceedings at
12 the time he or she was taken into custody by the
13 State or a political subdivision of the State; or

14 (C) was admitted as a nonimmigrant and, at
15 the time he or she was taken into custody by the
16 State or a political subdivision of the State, has
17 failed to maintain the nonimmigrant status in which
18 the alien was admitted, or to which it was changed,
19 or to comply with the conditions of any such status.

20 (c) LIMITATION.—The amounts made available under
21 subsection (a) shall not be used to compensate any State
22 or political subdivision of the State if the State or political
23 subdivision of the State prohibits or in any way restricts
24 a Federal, State, or local government entity, official, or
25 other personnel from any of the following:

1 (1) Complying with the immigration laws (as
2 defined in section 101(a)(17) of the Immigration
3 and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(17)).

4 (2) Assisting or cooperating with Federal law
5 enforcement entities, officials, or other personnel re-
6 garding the enforcement of the immigration laws.

7 (3) Undertaking any one of the following law
8 enforcement activities as they relate to information
9 regarding the citizenship or immigration status, law-
10 ful or unlawful, the inadmissibility or deportability,
11 and the custody status, of any individual:

12 (A) Making inquiries to any individual to
13 obtain such information regarding such indi-
14 vidual or any other individuals.

15 (B) Notifying the Federal Government re-
16 garding the presence of individuals who are en-
17 countered by law enforcement officials or other
18 personnel of a State or political subdivision of
19 a State.

20 (C) Complying with requests for such in-
21 formation from Federal law enforcement enti-
22 ties, officials, or other personnel.

23 **SEC. 70112. OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL LEGAL ADVISOR.**

24 (a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts other-
25 wise available, there is appropriated to U.S. Immigration

1 and Customs Enforcement for fiscal year 2025, out of any
2 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
3 \$1,320,000,000 to remain available until September 30,
4 2029, for the purposes described in subsection (b).

5 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts made available under
6 subsection (a) shall only be used for purposes of hiring
7 additional support staff and attorneys within the Office
8 of the Principal Legal Advisor to represent the Depart-
9 ment of Homeland Security in removal proceedings.

10 **SEC. 70113. RETURN OF ALIENS ARRIVING FROM CONTIG-**
11 **UOUS TERRITORY.**

12 (a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts other-
13 wise available, there is appropriated to the Department
14 of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2025, out of any
15 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
16 \$500,000,000 to remain available until September 30,
17 2029, for the purposes described in subsection (b).

18 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—The funds made available
19 under subsection (a) shall only be used for purposes of
20 return of aliens under section 235(b)(2)(C) of the Immi-
21 gration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1225(b)(2)(C)).

22 **SEC. 70114. STATE AND LOCAL PARTICIPATION IN HOME-**
23 **LAND SECURITY EFFORTS.**

24 (a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts other-
25 wise available, there is appropriated to U.S. Immigration

1 and Customs Enforcement for fiscal year 2025, out of any
2 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
3 \$787,000,000, to remain available until September 30,
4 2029, for the purpose described in subsection (b).

5 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—The funds made available
6 under subsection (a) shall only be used for the purpose
7 of ending the presence of criminal gangs and transnational
8 criminal organizations throughout the United States, com-
9 bating human smuggling and trafficking networks, sup-
10 porting immigration enforcement activities, and providing
11 reimbursement for State and local participation in such
12 efforts.

13 **SEC. 70115. UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN CAPACITY.**

14 (a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts other-
15 wise available, there is appropriated to the Office of Ref-
16 ugee Resettlement for fiscal year 2025, out of any money
17 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
18 \$3,000,000,000 to remain available until September 30,
19 2029, for the purposes described in subsection (b).

20 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—The funds made available
21 under subsection (a) shall only be used for the Office of
22 Refugee Resettlement to house, transport, and supervise
23 unaccompanied alien children in the custody of the Office
24 of Refugee Resettlement pursuant to section 235 of the

1 William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reau-
2 thorization Act of 2008.

3 **SEC. 70116. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CRIMI-**
4 **NAL AND GANG CHECKS FOR UNACCOM-**
5 **PANIED ALIEN CHILDREN.**

6 (a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts other-
7 wise available, there is appropriated to U.S. Customs and
8 Border Protection for fiscal year 2025, out of any money
9 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$20,000,000,
10 to remain available until September 30, 2029, for the pur-
11 poses described in subsection (b).

12 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—In the case of an unaccom-
13 panied alien child who has attained 12 years of age and
14 is encountered by U.S. Customs and Border Protection,
15 the funds made available under subsection (a) shall only
16 be used to—

17 (1) contact the consulate or embassy of the
18 country of nationality or last habitual residence of
19 such unaccompanied alien child to request such un-
20 accompanied alien child’s criminal record; and

21 (2) conduct an examination of such unaccom-
22 panied alien child for gang-related tattoos and other
23 gang-related markings,

24 (c) UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILD DEFINED.—In
25 this section, the term “unaccompanied alien child” shall

1 have the meaning given such term in section 462(g) of
2 the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

3 **SEC. 70117. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERV-**
4 **ICES CRIMINAL AND GANG CHECKS FOR UN-**
5 **ACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN.**

6 (a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts other-
7 wise available, there is appropriated to the Office of Ref-
8 ugee Resettlement for fiscal year 2025, out of any money
9 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$20,000,000,
10 to remain available until September 30, 2029, for the pur-
11 poses described in subsection (b).

12 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—In the case of each unaccom-
13 panied alien child who has attained 12 years of age, the
14 funds made available under subsection (a) shall only be
15 used for the purpose of making a determination pursuant
16 to section 235(c)(2)(A) of the William Wilberforce Traf-
17 ficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008
18 about whether an unaccompanied alien child poses a dan-
19 ger to self or others or has been charged with having com-
20 mitted a criminal offense, to—

21 (1) contact the consulate or embassy of such
22 unaccompanied alien child's country of nationality or
23 last habitual residence to request such unaccom-
24 panied alien child's criminal record; and

1 (2) conduct an examination of the unaccom-

2 panied alien child for gang-related tattoos and other

3 gang-related markings.

(c) UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILD DEFINED.—In this section, the term “unaccompanied alien child” shall have the meaning given such term in section 462(g) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

8 SEC. 70118. INFORMATION ABOUT SPONSORS AND ADULT
9 RESIDENTS OF SPONSOR HOUSEHOLDS.

(a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Office of Refugee Resettlement for fiscal year 2025, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$50,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2029, for the purposes described in subsection (b).

(b) INFORMATION ABOUT INDIVIDUALS WITH WHOM UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN ARE PLACED AND RESIDE.—Before placing an unaccompanied alien child with an individual pursuant to section 235(c) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall provide to the Secretary of Homeland Security, regarding the individual with whom the child will be placed and all adult residents of the individual's household, information on—

1 (1) the name of the individual and all adult
2 residents of the individual's household;

3 (2) the social security number of the individual
4 and all adult residents of the individual's household;

5 (3) the date of birth of the individual and all
6 adult residents of the individual's household;

7 (4) the validated location of the individual's res-
8 idence where the child will be placed;

9 (5) the immigration status of the individual and
10 all adult residents of the individual's household;

11 (6) contact information for the individual and
12 all adult residents of the individual's household; and

13 (7) the results of all background and criminal
14 records checks for the individual and all adult resi-
15 dents of the individual's household, which shall in-
16 clude at a minimum an investigation of the public
17 records sex offender registry, a public records back-
18 ground check, and a national criminal history check
19 based on fingerprints.

20 (c) UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILD DEFINED.—In
21 this section, the term “unaccompanied alien child” shall
22 have the meaning given such term in section 462(g) of
23 the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

1 **SEC. 70119. REPATRIATION OF UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN**
2 **CHILDREN.**

3 (a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts other-
4 wise available, there is appropriated to the Department
5 of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2025, out of any
6 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
7 \$100,000,000, to remain available until September 30,
8 2029, for the purposes described in subsection (b).

9 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—Notwithstanding any other pro-
10 vision of law, the funds made available under subsection
11 (a) shall only be used to permit a specified unaccompanied
12 alien child to withdraw the child's application for admis-
13 sion pursuant to section 235(a)(4) of the Immigration and
14 Nationality Act and return such child to the child's coun-
15 try of nationality or country of last habitual residence.

16 (c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

17 (1) SPECIFIED UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN
18 CHILD.—The term “specified unaccompanied alien
19 child” means an unaccompanied alien child (as de-
20 fined in section 462(g) of the Homeland Security
21 Act of 2002) who the Secretary of Homeland Secu-
22 rity determines on a case-by-case basis—

23 (A) has been found by an immigration offi-
24 cer at a land border or port of entry of the
25 United States and is inadmissible under the Im-
26 migration and Nationality Act;

1 (B) has not been a victim of severe forms
2 of trafficking in persons, and there is no cred-
3 ible evidence that such child is at risk of being
4 trafficked upon return to the child's country of
5 nationality or of last habitual residence; and

6 (C) does not have a fear of returning to
7 the child's country of nationality or of last ha-
8 bitual residence owing to a credible fear of per-
9 secution.

10 (2) SEVERE FORMS OF TRAFFICKING IN PER-
11 SONS.—The term “severe forms of trafficking in
12 persons” shall have the meaning given such term in
13 section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection
14 Act of 2000.

15 **SEC. 70120. UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE.**

16 (a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts other-
17 wise available, there is appropriated to the Director of the
18 United States Secret Service for fiscal year 2025, out of
19 any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
20 \$1,170,000,000 to remain available until September 30,
21 2029, for the purposes described in subsection (b).

22 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts made available under
23 subsection (a) shall only be used for additional United
24 States Secret Service resources, including personnel, train-
25 ing facilities, and technology.

1 **SEC. 70121. COMBATING DRUG TRAFFICKING AND ILLEGAL**
2 **DRUG USE.**

3 (a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts other-
4 wise available, there is appropriated to the Department
5 of Justice for fiscal year 2025, out of any money in the
6 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$500,000,000 to re-
7 main available until September 30, 2029, for the purposes
8 described in subsection (b).

9 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts made available under
10 subsection (a) shall only be used for efforts to combat
11 drug trafficking, including of fentanyl and its precursor
12 chemicals, and illegal drug use.

13 **SEC. 70122. INVESTIGATING AND PROSECUTING IMMIGRA-**
14 **TION RELATED MATTERS.**

15 (a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts other-
16 wise available, there is appropriated to the Department
17 of Justice for fiscal year 2025, out of any money in the
18 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$600,000,000, to re-
19 main available until September 30, 2029, for the purposes
20 described in subsection (b).

21 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts made available under
22 subsection (a) shall only be used to investigate and pros-
23 ecute immigration matters, gang-related crimes involving
24 aliens, child trafficking and smuggling involving aliens,
25 voting by aliens, violations of the Alien Registration Act,
26 and violations of or fraud relating to title IV of the Per-

1 sonal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996,
2 including through hiring Department of Justice personnel
3 to investigate and prosecute such matters.

4 **SEC. 70123. EXPEDITED REMOVAL FOR CRIMINAL ALIENS.**

5 (a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts other-
6 wise available, there is appropriated to the Department
7 of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2025, out of any
8 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
9 \$75,000,000, to remain available until September 30,
10 2029, for the purposes described in subsection (b).

11 (b) USE OF FUNDS.—The amounts made available
12 in subsection (a) shall only be used for applying the provi-
13 sions of section 235(b)(1) of the Immigration and Nation-
14 ality Act to any alien who is inadmissible under paragraph
15 (2) or (3) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Na-
16 tionality Act, regardless of the period that such alien has
17 been physically present in the United States.

18 **SEC. 70124. REMOVAL OF CERTAIN CRIMINAL ALIENS WITH-**
19 **OUT FURTHER HEARING.**

20 (a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts other-
21 wise available, there is appropriated to the Department
22 of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2025, out of any
23 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
24 \$25,000,000, to remain available until September 30,
25 2029, for the purposes described in subsection (b).

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—The amounts made available in subsection (a) shall only be used for applying the provisions of section 235(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to any arriving alien that an immigration officer or an immigration judge suspects may be inadmissible under paragraph (2) or (3) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Subtitle B—Regulatory Matters

SEC. 70200. REVIEW OF AGENCY RULEMAKING.

(a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated:

(1) To the Director of the Office of Management and Budget for fiscal year 2025, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$10,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2034, to carry out this section and the amendments made by this section.

(2) To the Comptroller General of the United States for fiscal year 2025, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$10,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2034, to carry out this section and the amendments made by this section.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—

1 (1) OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET.—

2 The Director of the Office of Management and
3 Budget shall use amounts made available under sub-
4 section (a)(1) to pay expenses associated with imple-
5 menting the requirements of subsections (c) and (d).

6 (2) COMPTROLLER GENERAL.—The Comp-
7 troller General of the United States shall use
8 amounts made available under subsection (a)(2) to
9 pay expenses associated with implementing the re-
10 quirements of subsection (e).

11 (c) CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF AGENCY RULE-
12 MAKING.—

13 (1) Chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, is
14 amended by inserting at the end the following:

15 **“§ 809. Additional reporting requirements**

16 “(a) AGENCY REPORTS.—In the case of any rule for
17 which a report is submitted under section 801(a)(1)(A)
18 the agency shall also include in such report—

19 “(1) an estimate of the budgetary effects asso-
20 ciated with the enactment and enforcement of the
21 rule;

22 “(2) an analysis of the direct and reasonably
23 foreseeable indirect costs associated with the rule;

24 “(3) an analysis of any jobs added or lost with-
25 in each affected industry, as identified by North

1 American Industrial Classification System code, dif-
2 ferentiating between public and private sector jobs,
3 as a direct or indirect result of the rule;

4 “(4) a determination, by the Administrator of
5 the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of
6 the Office of Management and Budget, of whether
7 the rule is a major or nonmajor rule, including an
8 explanation of the finding specifically addressing
9 each criteria for a major rule contained within sub-
10 paragraphs (A) through (C) of section 804(2);

11 “(5) a list of information on which the rule is
12 based, including data, scientific and economic stud-
13 ies, and cost-benefit analyses;

14 “(6) a list of any other related regulatory ac-
15 tions that implement the same statutory provision or
16 regulatory objective as well as the estimated eco-
17 nomic effects of those actions;

18 “(7) an estimate of the effect on inflation of the
19 rule; and

20 “(8) a statement of the constitutional authority
21 authorizing the agency to make the rule.

22 “(b) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORTS.—If re-
23 quested in writing by a Member of Congress—

24 “(1) the Comptroller General of the United
25 States shall make a determination whether an agen-

1 cy action qualifies as a rule for purposes of this
2 chapter, and shall submit to Congress this deter-
3 mination not later than 60 days after the date of the
4 request; and

5 “(2) the Comptroller General shall make a de-
6 termination whether a rule is considered a major
7 rule for purposes of this chapter, and shall submit
8 to Congress this determination not later than 90
9 days after the date of the request.

10 “(c) DETERMINATION.—For purposes of this section,
11 a determination under this subsection (b) shall be deemed
12 to be a report under section 801(a)(1)(A).

13 **“§ 810. Approval of certain major rules**

14 “(a) APPROVAL REQUIRED.—Notwithstanding any
15 other provision of this chapter, a major rule that increases
16 revenues, as determined in section 809(a), shall not take
17 effect unless Congress enacts a joint resolution of approval
18 described in subsection (c).

19 “(b) EFFECT.—If a joint resolution of approval relat-
20 ing to a major rule that increases revenue is not enacted
21 into law by the end of 60 session days or legislative days,
22 as applicable, beginning on the date on which the report
23 referred to in section 801(a)(1)(A) is received by Congress
24 (excluding days either House of Congress is adjourned for
25 more than 3 days during a session of Congress), then the

1 rule described in that resolution shall be deemed not to
2 be approved and such rule shall not take effect.

3 “(c) RESOLUTION OF APPROVAL.—Section 802 shall
4 apply to a joint resolution of approval under this section
5 to the same extent as it does to a joint resolution of dis-
6 approval, except that the matter after the resolving clause
7 of a joint resolution of approval shall be as follows: ‘That
8 Congress approves the rule submitted by the _____
9 relating to _____.’ (The blank spaces being appro-
10 priately filled in).

11 “(d) RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.—The enactment of
12 a joint resolution of approval under this section shall not
13 be interpreted to serve as a grant or modification of statu-
14 tory authority by Congress for the promulgation of a rule,
15 shall not extinguish or affect any claim, whether sub-
16 stantive or procedural, against any alleged defect in a rule
17 or the rulemaking process, and shall not form part of the
18 record before the court in any judicial proceeding con-
19 cerning a rule except for purposes of determining whether
20 or not the rule is in effect.

21 “(e) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Notwithstanding section
22 805, a court may determine whether a Federal agency has
23 completed the necessary requirements under this chapter
24 for a rule to take effect.

1 **“§ 811. Additional review of rules**

2 “(a) ADDITIONAL REVIEW.—In addition to the op-
3 portunity for review otherwise provided under this chap-
4 ter, notwithstanding any other provision under this chap-
5 ter, in the case of any rule for which a report is submitted
6 under section 801(a)(1)(A) which increases revenue as de-
7 termined under section 809(a) and which was submitted
8 during the final year of a President’s term, the procedures
9 described in section 802 shall apply to such rule in the
10 succeeding session of Congress, and a joint resolution may
11 contain one or more such rules.

12 “(b) RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—In the case of
13 such a resolution containing one or more such rules under
14 this section, the matter after the resolving clause shall be
15 as follows: ‘That Congress disapproves the following rules:
16 the rule submitted by the ____ relating to ____; and the
17 rule submitted by the ____ relating to _____. Such rules
18 shall have no force or effect.’ (The blank spaces being ap-
19 propriately filled in and additional clauses describing addi-
20 tional rules to be included as necessary).

21 **“§ 812. Review of rules currently in effect**

22 “(a) ANNUAL REVIEW.—Beginning on the date that
23 is 6 months after the date of enactment of this section
24 and annually thereafter for the 4 years following, each
25 agency shall designate not less than 20 percent of eligible
26 rules made by that agency for review, and shall submit

1 a report including each such eligible rule in the same man-
2 ner as a report under section 801(a)(1). Sections 801,
3 802, 809, 810, and 811 shall apply to each such rule, sub-
4 ject to subsection (c) of this section. No eligible rule pre-
5 viously designated may be designated again.

6 “(b) SUNSET FOR ELIGIBLE RULES NOT EX-
7 TENDED.—Beginning after the date that is 5 years after
8 the date of enactment of this section, if Congress has not
9 enacted a joint resolution of approval for that eligible rule,
10 that eligible rule shall not continue in effect.

11 “(c) APPROVAL OF RULES.—

12 “(1) Unless Congress approves all eligible rules
13 designated by executive agencies for review within
14 90 days after designation, they shall have no effect
15 and the Federal agency which originally promul-
16 gated such rules may not enforce such rules.

17 “(2) A single joint resolution of approval shall
18 apply to all eligible rules in a report designated for
19 a year as follows: ‘That Congress approves the rules
20 submitted by the _____ for the year _____.’ (The
21 blank spaces being appropriately filled in).

22 “(d) DEFINITION.—In this section the term ‘eligible
23 rule’ means a rule that is in effect as of the date of enact-
24 ment of this section.”.

1 (2) The table of chapters for chapter 8 of title
2 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after
3 the item relating to section 808 the following:

“809. Additional reporting requirements.

“810. Approval of certain major rules.

“811. Additional review of rules.

“812. Review of rules currently in effect.”.

4 (d) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

5 Chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

6 (1) in section 801(a)(3)—

7 (A) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking

8 “or” at the end;

9 (B) in subparagraph (C), by striking the
10 period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

11 (C) by inserting at the end the following:

12 “(D) in the case of a major rule that in-
13 creases revenue, such rule shall not take effect
14 unless Congress passes a joint resolution of ap-
15 proval described in section 810.”; and

16 (2) in section 804, by amending paragraph (3)

17 to read as follows:

18 “(3) The term ‘rule’ has the meaning given
19 such term in section 551, except that such term—

20 “(A) includes interpretative rules, general
21 statements of policy, and all other agency guid-
22 ance documents; and

23 “(B) does not include—

1 “(i) any rule of particular applica-
2 bility, including a rule that approves or
3 prescribes for the future rates, wages,
4 prices, services, or allowances therefore,
5 corporate or financial structures, reorga-
6 nizations, mergers, or acquisitions thereof,
7 or accounting practices or disclosures bear-
8 ing on any of the foregoing;

9 “(ii) any rule relating to agency man-
10 agement or personnel; or

11 “(iii) any rule of agency organization,
12 procedure, or practice that does not sub-
13 stantially affect the rights or obligations of
14 nonagency parties.”.

15 (e) GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE STUDY
16 OF RULES.—

17 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of
18 the United States shall conduct a study to deter-
19 mine, as of the date of the enactment of this sec-
20 tion—

21 (A) how many rules (as such term is de-
22 fined in section 804 of title 5, United States
23 Code) were in effect;

1 (B) how many major rules (as such term
2 is defined in section 804 of title 5, United
3 States Code) were in effect; and

4 (C) the total estimated economic cost im-
5 posed by all such rules.

6 (2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the
7 date of the enactment of this section, the Comp-
8 troller General of the United States shall submit a
9 report (and publish the report on the website of the
10 Comptroller General) to Congress that contains the
11 findings of the study conducted under subsection (e).

12 **SEC. 70201. CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW ACT COMPLIANCE.**

13 (a) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts other-
14 wise available, there is appropriated to the Director of the
15 Office of Management and Budget for fiscal year 2025,
16 out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appro-
17 priated, \$10,000,000, to remain available through Sep-
18 tember 30, 2034, to carry out this section.

19 (b) ANALYSIS.—The Administrator of the Office of
20 Information and Regulatory Affairs of the Office of Man-
21 agement and Budget shall use amounts appropriated
22 under this section to conduct de novo analysis of the direct
23 and reasonably foreseeable indirect costs of compliance as-
24 sociated with rules submitted under section 801(a)(1)(A)
25 of title 5, United States Code. The Administrator shall

1 use such analysis as the basis for determining whether a
2 rule is a major rule and publish each such analysis to the
3 regulatory review database of the Office of Information
4 and Regulatory Affairs prior to transmission of such rule
5 to each House of the Congress and the Comptroller Gen-
6 eral of the United States. The Administrator shall also
7 publish an estimate of the budgetary effects associated
8 with the promulgation and enforcement of such rules prior
9 to transmission.

10 **Subtitle C—Other Matters**

11 **SEC. 70300. LIMITATION ON DONATIONS MADE PURSUANT** 12 **TO SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS TO WHICH** 13 **THE UNITED STATES IS A PARTY.**

14 (a) **LIMITATION ON REQUIRED DONATIONS.**—An of-
15 ficial or agent of the Government may not enter into or
16 enforce any settlement agreement on behalf of the United
17 States directing or providing for a payment to any person
18 or entity other than the United States, other than a pay-
19 ment that provides restitution for or otherwise directly
20 remedies actual harm (including to the environment) di-
21 rectly and proximately caused by the party making the
22 payment, or constitutes payment for services rendered in
23 connection with the case.

24 (b) **PENALTY.**—Any official or agent of the Govern-
25 ment who violates subsection (a) shall be subject to the

1 same penalties that would apply in the case of a violation
2 of section 3302 of title 31, United States Code.

3 (c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsections (a) and (b)
4 apply only in the case of a settlement agreement entered
5 on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

6 (d) DEFINITION.—The term “settlement agreement”
7 means a settlement agreement resolving a civil action or
8 potential civil action.

9 (e) ANNUAL AUDIT REQUIREMENT.—

10 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than at the end of
11 the first fiscal year that begins after the date of en-
12 actment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the In-
13 spector General of each Federal agency shall submit,
14 and make available on a publicly accessible website,
15 a report on any settlement agreement entered into
16 in violation of this section by that agency to—

17 (A) the Committee on the Judiciary of the
18 Senate; and

19 (B) the Committee on the Judiciary of the
20 House of Representatives.

21 (2) PROHIBITION ON ADDITIONAL FUNDING.—
22 No additional funds are authorized to be appro-
23 priated to carry out this subsection.

1 **SEC. 70301. SOLICITATION OF ORDERS DEFINED.**

2 Section 101(d) of Public Law 86—272 (73 Stat.
3 555) is amended—

4 (1) in paragraph (1) by striking “and” at the
5 end,

6 (2) in paragraph (2) by striking the period at
7 the end and inserting “; and”, and

8 (3) by adding at the end the following:

9 “(3) the term ‘solicitation of orders’ means any
10 business activity that facilitates the solicitation of
11 orders even if that activity may also serve some
12 independently valuable business function apart from
13 solicitation.”.

14 **SEC. 70302. RESTRICTION OF FUNDS.**

15 No court of the United States may use appropriated
16 funds to enforce a contempt citation for failure to comply
17 with an injunction or temporary restraining order if no
18 security was given when the injunction or order was issued
19 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(c), wheth-
20 er issued prior to, on, or subsequent to the date of enact-
21 ment of this section.



PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

The Committee on the Judiciary’s budget reconciliation provisions provide funding to effectuate President Trump’s immigration enforcement agenda and creates a series of immigration-related fees. The Committee’s recommendations also include a series of funds that will allow the Trump Administration to enact its regulatory reform agenda and make agencies more efficient and effective.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

IMMIGRATION FUNDS

The Committee’s budget reconciliation provisions include a series of funds that provide resources to various agencies.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

In just four years, the Biden-Harris Administration allowed 8 million illegal aliens into the United States, including at least 6 million illegal aliens who were released into American communities, while nearly 2 million illegal alien “gotaways” evaded Customs and Border Protection (CBP) at the southwest border.¹ At the same time, the number of aliens in the U.S. with final orders of removal grew to nearly 1.5 million.² For four years, untold scores of otherwise removable aliens were allowed to remain in the United States because the previous Administration did not classify them as “priorities” for removal.³

The Biden-Harris Administration made it nearly impossible to remove illegal aliens from the United States. In September 2021, then-Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary Mayorkas issued a memorandum entitled “Guidelines for the Enforcement of Civil Immigration

¹ Info. provided to the H. Comm. on the Judiciary by U.S. Dep’t of Homeland Sec., Table 1: Detention Histories of CBP Encounters, January 20, 2021 – March 31, 2024 (Aug. 16, 2024); U.S. Customs and Border Prot., *Custody and Transfer Statistics*, U.S. DEP’T OF HOMELAND SEC. (last accessed Jan. 6, 2025); Camilo Montoya-Galvez, *Biden administration has admitted more than 1 million migrants into U.S. under parole policy Congress is considering restricting*, CBS NEWS (Jan. 22, 2024); *Latest UC Data, Total Monthly Discharges to Individual Sponsors Only*, U.S. DEP’T OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVS. (last accessed Mar. 22, 2024); Off. of Refugee Resettlement, *Unaccompanied Children Released to Sponsors by State*, U.S. DEP’T OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVS. (last accessed Jan 15, 2025); U.S. Customs and Border Prot., *CBP Releases December 2024 Monthly Update*, U.S. DEP’T OF HOMELAND SEC. (Jan. 14, 2025); Immigr. and Customs Enf’t, *Daily SWB Placemat*, U.S. DEP’T OF HOMELAND SEC. (May 2024-Jan. 2025) (on file with Comm.); Off. of Homeland Sec. Statistics, *Immigr. Enf’t and Legal Processes Monthly Tables – Apr. 2024*, U.S. DEP’T OF HOMELAND SEC. (last accessed Aug. 19, 2024); Casey Harper, *Border crisis creates national security threat for U.S., observers say*, WASH. EXAMINER (Aug. 7, 2023); Bill Melugin (@BillMelugin_), X (June 20, 2024, 10:22 AM).

² Info. provide to the H. Comm. on the Judiciary by U.S. Immigr. and Customs Enf’t., Table 1: Noncitizens on the ICE Non-Detained Docket with Final Orders of Removal by Country of Citizenship (Dec. 10, 2024).

³ See Memorandum from Alejandro N. Mayorkas, Sec’y, Dep’t of Homeland Sec., to Tae Johnson, Acting Dir., U.S. Immigr. and Customs Enf’t, et al., “Guidelines for the Enforcement of Civil Immigration Law” (Sept. 30, 2021), <https://www.ice.gov/doclib/news/guidelines-civilimmigrationlaw.pdf>.

Law” (“Mayorkas Memo”), which outlined three enforcement priorities: national security, public safety, and border security.⁴ The Mayorkas Memo began with the assumption that “undocumented noncitizens” work hard and contribute to “our communities” and that “bipartisan groups” have “tried to pass legislation that would provide a path to citizenship or other lawful status for the approximately 11 million undocumented noncitizens” in the country.⁵ From that premise, Secretary Mayorkas articulated a new policy that the mere fact that aliens are removable pursuant to U.S. law “should not alone be the basis of an enforcement action against them.”⁶ Under the Mayorkas Memo, for instance, “[b]efore ICE officers [could] arrest and detain aliens as a threat to public safety, they [were] now required to conduct an assessment of the individual and the totality of facts and circumstances, including various aggravating or mitigating factors.”⁷ In this assessment, ICE officers were prohibited from relying solely on the fact of an alien’s conviction, regardless of the seriousness of the underlying crime.⁸ After listing certain aggravating and mitigating factors, the Mayorkas Memo stated that the listed factors were “not exhaustive” and that “the overriding question is whether the noncitizen poses a *current* threat to public safety.”⁹ The Mayorkas Memo also did not presumptively subject aliens with aggravated felony convictions to enforcement action or detention.¹⁰

As a result of the Mayorkas Memo and the Biden-Harris Administration’s refusal to enforce immigration laws, ICE administrative arrests and interior removals dropped off a cliff. In fiscal year 2018, under the first Trump Administration, ICE made 158,581 administrative arrests of aliens in the United States.¹¹ Those arrests included 105,140 convicted criminals; 32,977 with pending criminal charges; and 20,464 with other immigration violations.¹² During the same time, ICE removed 95,360 aliens from the interior of the United States.¹³ The Biden-Harris Administration reversed course, arresting only 36,322 convicted criminals and only 10,074 with pending criminal charges in fiscal year 2022.¹⁴ The drop in removals was even more staggering, with only 28,204 interior removals in fiscal year 2022.¹⁵

Although the Biden-Harris Administration boasted that its “overall removals” in fiscal year 2024 (271,484) exceeded the Trump Administration’s overall removals in fiscal year 2019 (267,258), this increase is solely because there were more illegal aliens arriving at the border, being arrested by CBP, and being immediately removed or allowed to return to Mexico.¹⁶ The

⁴ *See id.*

⁵ *See id.* at 2.

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *Texas v. United States*, 40 F.4th 205, 214 (5th Cir. 2022) (internal quotation marks omitted).

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *See* Memorandum from Alejandro N. Mayorkas, *supra* note 3, at 4 (emphasis added).

¹⁰ *See Texas v. United States*, 606 F. Supp. 3d 437, 457 (S.D. Tex. 2022).

¹¹ U.S. Immigr. and Customs Enf’t, Fiscal Year 2018 ICE Enf’t and Removal Operations Report, at 2, <https://www.ice.gov/doclib/about/offices/ero/pdf/eroFY2018Report.pdf>.

¹² *Id.* at 2-3.

¹³ *Id.* at 7.

¹⁴ U.S. Immigr. and Customs Enf’t, ICE Annual Report, Fiscal Year 2022, at 6 (Dec. 30, 2022), <https://www.ice.gov/doclib/eoy/iceAnnualReportFY2022.pdf>.

¹⁵ *Id.* at 21.

¹⁶ *See* U.S. Immigr. and Customs Enf’t, *ICE Annual Report, Fiscal Year 2024*, U.S. DEP’T OF HOMELAND SEC., at 3 (Dec. 19, 2024), <https://www.ice.gov/doclib/eoy/iceAnnualReportFY2024.pdf> [hereinafter FY 2024 ICE Annual Rep.]

removal numbers were not indicative of increased enforcement compared to the first Trump Administration and were only a fraction of the more than two million illegal aliens encountered at the southwest border in fiscal year 2024.¹⁷ In fact, removals of aliens from the interior of the U.S. remained significantly lower in fiscal year 2024 than in the last full, non-COVID year of the first Trump Administration. In fiscal year 2024, the Biden-Harris Administration removed from the interior of the country only 47,732 aliens, compared to 85,958 interior removals in fiscal year 2019.¹⁸ At the same time, the Biden-Harris Administration removed far fewer criminal aliens from the interior of the U.S. compared to the Trump Administration. For example, in fiscal year 2024, the Biden-Harris Administration removed only 36,279 convicted criminals from the interior compared to 64,991 removed in 2019.¹⁹

Record border encounters also led to a drop in arrests of aliens from fiscal year 2023 to fiscal year 2024.²⁰ In highlighting how both at-large arrests—ICE interior arrests that are made in the community and not in a controlled environment like a jail—and overall arrests of aliens dropped from fiscal year 2023 to fiscal year 2024, ICE admitted that a “focus on border cases impacted routine interior enforcement operations.”²¹ In other words, because of the Biden-Harris border crisis, more criminal aliens were allowed to remain in the United States. In fact, in fiscal year 2024, the Biden-Harris Administration made fewer at-large arrests of criminal aliens (14,851) than the Trump Administration in fiscal year 2019 (25,421).²² Likewise, overall arrests of criminal aliens were far lower in fiscal year 2024 (81,312) than in fiscal year 2019 (123,128).²³ Meanwhile, the number of aliens on ICE’s non-detained docket soared to more than 7.6 million, a 135 percent increase from the end of fiscal year 2020, just before President Biden and Vice President Harris took office.²⁴

Accordingly, with thousands of criminal and otherwise removable aliens left roaming the streets due to the Biden-Harris Administration’s policies, the Trump Administration today has been left with a tall task to enforce the immigration laws. The Committee’s reconciliation package will give ICE the necessary resources to enforce current immigration law.

Adult alien detention capacity and family residential centers

Currently, ICE is funded through annual appropriations for detention beds sufficient to support an average daily population of 41,500 single adult aliens.²⁵ While the Trump Administration reconfigured resources and currently has detention space for nearly 50,000

¹⁷ See U.S. Customs and Border Prot., *Sw. Land Border Encounters*, U.S. DEP’T OF HOMELAND SEC. (last accessed Apr. 24, 2025), <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/southwest-land-border-encounters>.

¹⁸ See FY 2024 ICE Annual Report, *supra* note 16.

¹⁹ *Id.* at 32.

²⁰ *Id.* at 16.

²¹ *Id.*

²² *Id.* at 18.

²³ *Id.* at 17.

²⁴ *Id.* at 22.

²⁵ U.S. Immigr. and Customs Enf’t, *ICE announces ongoing work to optimize enforcement resources*, U.S. DEP’T OF HOMELAND SEC. (June 10, 2024), <https://www.ice.gov/news/releases/ice-announces-ongoing-work-optimize-enforcement-resources>.

aliens,²⁶ and has worked creatively to increase the amount of detention available to the agency,²⁷ a large increase in the number of detention beds is necessary to effectuate the President's immigration agenda. The Trump Administration also seeks to expand family residential center capacity. The Biden-Harris Administration, in line with its other policies that completely disregarded the enforcement of immigration laws, generally released family units into the United States.²⁸ In fact, by December 2021, "ICE stopped housing families entirely."²⁹ Although the Biden-Harris Administration briefly considered resuming family detention,³⁰ the outcry from open-borders activists³¹ scuttled those plans.³²

Knowing that the Biden-Harris Administration would give them a free pass into the United States, family units arrived at the southwest border in record numbers. During fiscal year 2019, CBP apprehended 473,682 aliens who were part of a family unit.³³ In fiscal year 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic, CBP encountered 70,994 aliens who were part of a family unit.³⁴ In fiscal year 2021, that number soared to 478,492;³⁵ in fiscal year 2022, 560,646; in fiscal year 2023, 821,537; and in fiscal year 2024, CBP encountered 804,456 aliens who were part of a family unit.³⁶

For years, cartels have exploited children to attempt entry into the United States. During the first Trump Administration, then-Acting CBP Commissioner Mark Morgan described how "illegal aliens were coached and mentored and given what to say by the cartels and the human smuggling organizations: You grab a kid, and that is your U.S. passport."³⁷ After President

²⁶ Didi Martinez, *Immigrant detention centers are at capacity, Trump admin officials say*, NBC NEWS (Mar. 12, 2025), <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/latino/immigrant-detention-centers-are-capacity-trump-admin-officials-say-rcna196085>.

²⁷ Zolan Kanno-Youngs, Hamed Aleaziz, & Eric Schmitt, *Trump Plans to Use Military Sites Across the Country to Detain Undocumented Immigrants*, N.Y. TIMES (Feb. 21, 2025), <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/02/21/us/politics/migrants-military-sites.html>.

²⁸ Eileen Sullivan & Zolan Kanno-Youngs, *U.S. Is Said to Consider Reinstating Detention of Migrant Families*, N.Y. TIMES (Mar. 6, 2023), <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/03/06/us/politics/biden-immigration-family-detention.html>.

²⁹ U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Detention Management (last accessed Mar. 21, 2023), <https://www.ice.gov/detain/detention-management> (last accessed Mar. 17, 2023).

³⁰ See Eileen Sullivan & Zolan Kanno-Youngs, *supra* note 28.

³¹ Press Release, Immigrants' Rights Organizations Rally in D.C., Demand the Biden Administration Not Ban Asylum or Lock Up Families, ACLU (Mar. 16, 2023, 3:00 PM), <https://www.aclu.org/press-releases/immigrants-rights-organizations-rally-in-d-c-demand-the-biden-administration-not-ban-asylum-or-lock-up-families>.

³² Ted Hesson, *US family immigration detention won't restart 'at this time,' official says*, REUTERS (Apr. 18, 2023, 5:23 PM), <https://www.reuters.com/world/us/us-family-immigration-detention-wont-restart-at-this-time-official-says-2023-04-18/>.

³³ U.S. Customs and Border Protection, *Southwest Border Migration FY 2019*, U.S. DEP'T OF HOMELAND SEC., <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/sw-border-migration/fy-2019> (last accessed Feb. 28, 2025).

³⁴ U.S. Customs and Border Protection, *Southwest Border Migration FY 2020*, U.S. DEP'T OF HOMELAND SEC., <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/sw-border-migration-fy2020> (last accessed Feb. 28, 2025).

³⁵ Off. of Immigr. Statistics, *Fiscal Year 2021 Southwest Border Enforcement Rep.*, U.S. DEP'T OF HOMELAND SEC., at 2 (Aug. 2022), https://ohss.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/2023-12/2022_0818_plec_southwest_border_enforcement_report_fy_2021_0.pdf.

³⁶ U.S. Customs and Border Protection, *Southwest Land Border Encounters*, U.S. DEP'T OF HOMELAND SEC., <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/southwest-land-border-encounters> (last accessed Apr. 24, 2025).

³⁷ John Davis, *Border Crisis: CBP Fights Child Exploitation*, U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROT., <https://www.cbp.gov/frontline/border-crisis-cbp-fights-child-exploitation>.

Biden took office, cartels took advantage of the Biden-Harris Administration’s policies related to the mass release of family units. According to a report by the *New York Post*, cartels split up minors from their parents and then had cartel members pose as the minors’ relatives to ensure quick entry into the United States.³⁸

The Committee’s reconciliation package provides ICE with funds to increase adult alien detention capacity and family residential center capacity. The Committee’s reconciliation package also provides funding for short-term detention space for adult aliens who are charged with illegal entry so that the aliens can be detained with the alien minors who entered the United States with them.

Ground and air transportation

To effectuate the President’s removal goals, an increase in ground and air transportation is also needed. The Committee’s reconciliation package provides funds to increase ICE removal operations, including amounts necessary for ground transportation, air charters to return aliens to their home countries, commercial air costs associated with in-country transfers, transportation of unaccompanied alien children (UAC), and ensuring other departures of aliens.

ICE personnel

The Committee’s reconciliation package provides funds to hire additional ICE officers, agents, and support personnel to enforce current immigration law. Personnel to be hired include new law enforcement officers involved in case management, detention, investigations, and removals. In addition, the Committee’s proposal funds support-staff positions to allow ICE to complete its enforcement functions more efficiently.

ICE trial attorneys at the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor

The process to remove an alien from the United States usually involves an ICE attorney prosecuting the alien’s removal case before an immigration judge in immigration court.³⁹ ICE attorneys, through the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA), are the “exclusive representative of DHS in immigration removal proceedings before [EOIR], litigating all removal cases.”⁴⁰ OPLA “is the largest legal program in DHS, with more than 1,700 attorneys and nearly 300 support personnel.”⁴¹

The Biden-Harris Administration upended OPLA’s role in prosecuting immigration cases and directed ICE attorneys to support the Administration’s open-borders agenda. On April 3, 2022, Kerry Doyle, the DHS official who at the time oversaw OPLA, issued a memorandum (“Doyle Memo”) to ICE attorneys directing them to promote the closure and dismissal of cases,

³⁸ Gabrielle Fonrouge, *Mexican drug cartels using kids as decoys in to smuggle its members into US: sheriff*, N.Y. POST (Mar. 22, 2021, 12:01 P.M.), <https://nypost.com/2021/03/22/mexican-drug-cartels-use-kids-as-decoys-to-smuggle-members-into-us/>.

³⁹ U.S. Immigr. and Customs Enf’t, *Off. of the Principal Legal Advisor*, <https://www.ice.gov/about-ice/opla> (last accessed May 5, 2025).

⁴⁰ *Id.*

⁴¹ *Id.*

particularly given the immigration court backlog.⁴² The Doyle Memo outlined how ICE attorneys were “expected to exercise discretion”—that is, move to dismiss immigration cases—“at all stages of the enforcement process.”⁴³ In other words, ICE attorneys were expected to ensure that certain aliens’ cases never moved forward in immigration court so the Biden-Harris Administration could achieve its open-borders agenda.

Through the Doyle Memo, the Biden-Harris Administration gave ICE attorneys a playbook for ensuring countless cases disappeared from the immigration court docket or, as the Doyle Memo framed it, “efficiently remov[ing] nonpriority cases from the docket altogether.”⁴⁴ For cases that were not a priority—meaning cases that ICE attorneys determined did not qualify as a threat to national security, public safety, or border security—the Doyle Memo specified that ICE attorneys should not file a Notice to Appear in the cases.⁴⁵ If DHS does not file a Notice to Appear in a case, DHS does not initiate immigration court removal against those particular aliens.⁴⁶ In non-priority cases in which immigration court proceedings have already begun, the Doyle Memo instructed ICE attorneys to seek to dismiss proceedings or “consider alternative forms of prosecutorial discretion, including administrative closure, stipulations to issues or relief, continuances, not pursuing an appeal, joining motions to reopen, and stipulations in bond hearings.”⁴⁷ In both cases, ICE attorneys’ actions ensured that an alien would not be removed from the United States.

Because of the Biden-Harris Administration’s policies, the workload for OPLA attorneys is now higher than ever. The numbers tell the story: During the Biden-Harris Administration, immigration judges dismissed, terminated, or administratively closed hundreds of thousands of cases,⁴⁸ most of which will likely need to be reopened or restarted so OPLA attorneys can pursue the aliens’ removals from the United States. With an immigration court backlog of more than 4

⁴² Memorandum from Kerry E. Doyle, Principal Legal Advisor, U.S. Immigr. and Customs Enf’t, to All OPLA Attorneys, “Guidance to OPLA Attorneys Regarding the Enforcement of Civil Immigr. Laws and the Exercise of Prosecutorial Discretion,” at 9 (Apr. 3, 2022), https://www.ice.gov/doclib/about/offices/opla/OPLA-immigration-enforcement_guidanceApr2022.pdf.

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ *Id.* at 10.

⁴⁵ *Id.*

⁴⁶ See Immigr. Court Practice Manual, ch. 4.2, <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/reference-materials/ic/chapter-4/2> (last accessed Apr. 24, 2025). According to the Immigration Court Practice Manual, “[o]n occasion, an initial hearing is scheduled before the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has been able to file a Notice to Appear with the immigration court. For example, DHS may serve a Notice to Appear, which contains a hearing date, on a respondent, but not file the Notice to Appear with the court until sometime later. Where DHS has not filed the Notice to Appear with the court by the time of the first hearing, this is known as a ‘failure to prosecute.’ If there is a failure to prosecute, the respondent and counsel may be excused until DHS files the Notice to Appear with the court, at which time a hearing is scheduled.” *Id.*

⁴⁷ See Memorandum from Kerry E. Doyle, *supra* note 42, at 10.

⁴⁸ See H. Comm. on the Judiciary, Interim Staff Rep., Quiet Amnesty: How the Biden-Harris Admin. Uses the Nation’s Immigr. Courts to Advance an Open-Borders Agenda (Oct. 24, 2024), <https://judiciary.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/republicans-judiciary.house.gov/files/evo-media-document/2024-10-24%20Quiet%20Amnesty%20-%20How%20the%20Biden-Harris%20Administration%20Uses%20the%20Nation%27s%20Immigration%20Courts%20to%20Advance%20an%20Open-Borders%20Agenda.pdf>.

million cases,⁴⁹ OPLA requires even more manpower to prosecute the millions of new cases that flooded the system under the Biden-Harris Administration. Meanwhile, a 2024 DHS report revealed how OPLA already had to “implement[] new virtual capabilities to address attorney shortages relative to the expansion” of the number of immigration judges.⁵⁰

The Committee’s reconciliation package provides funding to the Trump Administration to hire additional OPLA attorneys to represent DHS in removal proceedings and staff necessary to support such attorneys.

ICE hiring and retention bonuses

Like many law enforcement agencies, in the wake of anti-police sentiment fomented by activists on the left, ICE has faced recruiting and retention challenges. In addition to the challenge posed by general anti-law enforcement sentiment, immigration activists frequently vilify ICE for simply doing their jobs. Recently, in Los Angeles, for example, ICE agents were doxed by anti-immigration activists.⁵¹ These kinds of actions can result in threats against individual officers, making it difficult not only for ICE to complete its mission but for the agency to maintain an appropriate level of staffing. The Committee’s reconciliation package provides funding for \$10,000 hiring and retention bonuses for ICE personnel. The hiring bonuses require newly hired personnel to commit to at least two years of service with ICE. The retention bonuses require personnel to commit to five additional years of service with ICE. This section provides ICE discretion in awarding retention bonuses due to issues with certain statutory pay caps. The Committee’s proposal further provides that qualifying individuals will enter into written service agreements with ICE that include relevant terms and conditions.

287(g) program

Current immigration law empowers state and local law enforcement agencies to partner with ICE to investigate, apprehend, or detain illegal aliens.⁵² Under section 287(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), the federal government may enter into written agreements with state and local agencies, through which law enforcement officers “may carry out” immigration enforcement-related functions “at the expense of the [s]tate . . . and to the extent consistent with [s]tate and local law.”⁵³ The program is known as the 287(g) program.⁵⁴ According to ICE, the 287(g) program gives the agency the ability “to enhance collaboration with state and local law enforcement partners to protect the homeland through the arrest and

⁴⁹ Exec. Off. for Immigr. Rev., *Adjudication Statistics: Pending Cases, New Cases, and Total Completions*, U.S. DEP’T OF JUSTICE, <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/media/1344791/dl?inline> (last accessed Mar. 4, 2025).

⁵⁰ U.S. DEP’T OF HOMELAND SEC., *Annual Performance Report, FY 2023-2025*, at 42 (Mar. 2024), https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/2024-03/2024_0305_annual_performance_report_for_fiscal_years_2023_2025.pdf.

⁵¹ Stepheny Price & Bill Melugin, *Anti-ICE activists disrupt LA operations, post photos, names and phone numbers of agents*, FOX NEWS (Feb. 24, 2025), <https://www.foxnews.com/us/anti-ice-activists-disrupt-la-operations-post-photos-names-phone-numbers-agents>.

⁵² ABIGAIL F. KOLKER, CONG. RES. SERV., THE 287(G) PROGRAM: STATE AND LOCAL IMMIGR. ENF’T, IF11898 (AUG. 12, 2021), <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF11898>.

⁵³ 8 U.S.C. § 1357(g).

⁵⁴ See KOLKER, *supra* note 52.

removal of aliens who undermine the safety of our nation’s communities and the integrity of U.S. immigration laws.”⁵⁵ Law enforcement agencies “interested in participating in the 287(g) [p]rogram must sign a[] [memorandum of agreement] with ICE” and “nominate officers to participate in the 287(g) [p]rogram.”⁵⁶

ICE uses three types of 287(g) agreements: the Jail Enforcement Model (JEM); the Warrant Service Officer Model (WSO); and the Task Force Model (TFM).⁵⁷ The models include varying degrees of immigration authority:

- The Jail Enforcement Model “delegates certain authority to state and local law enforcement agencies to identify criminal aliens and immigration violators in local custody and place them into immigration proceedings.”⁵⁸
- The Warrant Service Officer Model “provides legal authority to state and local law enforcement officers to execute civil immigration warrants on behalf of [Enforcement and Removal Operations] within the confines of their detention facilities.”⁵⁹
- The Task Force Model “serves as a force multiplier for state and local law enforcement agencies to enforce limited immigration authority with ICE oversight during their routine police duties.”⁶⁰

As of May 1, 2025, ICE had entered into 287(g) JEM agreements with 87 law enforcement agencies in 25 states, 287(g) WSO agreements with 189 law enforcement agencies in 28 states, and 287(g) TFM agreements with 241 agencies in 26 states.⁶¹ In fiscal year 2024, 287(g) WSO agreements resulted in 817 arrests,⁶² with 1,819 removals facilitated through 287(g) JEM agreements.⁶³

The Committee’s reconciliation package provides additional funding for the 287(g) program. In doing so, this section funds the Trump Administration’s efforts to arrest, detain, and remove criminal aliens from the United States in accordance with current immigration law and ensure safer streets for every American.

⁵⁵ *Delegation of Immigration Authority Section 287(g) Immigration and Nationality Act*, U.S. IMMIGR. AND CUSTOMS ENF’T, <https://www.ice.gov/identify-and-arrest/287g> (last accessed Mar. 3, 2025).

⁵⁶ *Id.*

⁵⁷ *ERO Facts: 287(g) Program*, U.S. IMMIGR. AND CUSTOMS ENF’T (Feb. 2025), <https://www.ice.gov/doclib/about/offices/ero/287g/factsheet287g.pdf> (last accessed Mar. 3, 2025).

⁵⁸ *Id.*

⁵⁹ *Id.*

⁶⁰ *Id.*

⁶¹ *Delegation of Immigration Authority Section 287(g) Immigration and Nationality Act*, U.S. IMMIGR. AND CUSTOMS ENF’T, <https://www.ice.gov/identify-and-arrest/287g> (last accessed May 1, 2025).

⁶² *ERO Facts: WSO*, U.S. IMMIGR. AND CUSTOMS ENF’T (Feb. 2025), <https://www.ice.gov/doclib/about/offices/ero/287g/factsheetWSO.pdf> (last accessed Mar. 3, 2025).

⁶³ *ERO Facts: JEM*, U.S. IMMIGR. AND CUSTOMS ENF’T (Feb. 2025), <https://www.ice.gov/doclib/about/offices/ero/287g/factsheetJEM.pdf> (last accessed Mar. 3, 2025).

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

“Remain in Mexico” / Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP)

During his first term, President Trump implemented a new program called the Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP), also known as “Remain in Mexico,” which addressed the increasing number of aliens illegally crossing the border.⁶⁴ Based on existing statutory authority,⁶⁵ MPP was designed for “certain aliens attempting to enter the U.S. illegally or without documentation, including those who claim[ed] asylum”⁶⁶ The first Trump Administration explained that those aliens would “no longer be released into the country. . . . Instead, [the] aliens [would] be given a ‘Notice to Appear’ for their immigration court hearing and [would] be returned to Mexico until their hearing date.”⁶⁷

The Committee’s reconciliation package provides funding to support MPP.

Protect Americans from criminal UACs

UACs are, in general, initially encountered at the border by CBP officials.⁶⁸ Within 72 hours of encountering a UAC, CBP officials must transfer the UAC to the Department of Health and Human Services’ (HHS) Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR). Under the Biden-Harris Administration, CBP did not fingerprint aliens under the age of 14 and did not sufficiently vet UACs.

The Committee’s reconciliation package funds a DHS pilot program to ensure DHS checks every UAC for gang-related tattoos and contacts the consulate or embassy of the UAC’s home country to determine if the UAC has a criminal history. Kayla Hamilton’s killer, a UAC, had gang tattoos, was previously arrested in his home country for his affiliation with MS-13, and admitted to committing additional murders and rapes, but was released because multiple federal agencies failed to conduct these checks.⁶⁹

U.S. Secret Service

The key mission of the U.S. Secret Service (USSS) is “to ensure the safety and security of our protectees, key locations, and events of national significance.”⁷⁰ USSS protectees can be permanent or temporary.⁷¹ Permanent protectees include the U.S. President and Vice-President

⁶⁴ *Migrant Protection Protocols*, U.S. DEP’T OF HOMELAND SEC. (Jan. 24, 2019), <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2019/01/24/migrant-protection-protocols>.

⁶⁵ See 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2)(c).

⁶⁶ *Migrant Protection Protocols*, U.S. DEP’T OF HOMELAND SEC. (Jan. 24, 2019), <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2019/01/24/migrant-protection-protocols>.

⁶⁷ *Id.*

⁶⁸ *Id.*

⁶⁹ See H. Comm. on the Judiciary, Interim Staff Rep., *The Murder of Kayla Hamilton: A Case for Immigr. Enf’t, and Border Sec.* (May 23, 2023).

⁷⁰ U.S. Secret Serv., *About Us*, U.S. DEP’T OF HOMELAND SEC., <https://www.secretservice.gov/about/overview> (last accessed May 5, 2025).

⁷¹ U.S. Secret Serv., *How Protection Works*, U.S. DEP’T OF HOMELAND SEC., <https://www.secretservice.gov/protection/leaders> (last accessed Apr. 14, 2025).

and temporary protectees include foreign heads of state visiting the U.S.⁷² The Committee’s reconciliation package funds U.S. Secret Service protective functions and other necessary security operations.

Miscellaneous

State and local participation in homeland security efforts

Shortly after taking office on January 20, 2025, President Trump issued an executive order (EO) entitled “Protecting the American People Against Invasion.”⁷³ The EO details how the Biden-Harris Administration “invited, administrated, and oversaw an unprecedented flood of illegal immigration into the United States.”⁷⁴ The EO announced that the official policy of the United States would be “faithfully execut[ing] the immigration laws against all inadmissible and removable aliens.”⁷⁵ The EO details several specific steps the Administration will take in furtherance of this policy, including the establishment of Federal Homeland Security Task Forces (FHSTFs).⁷⁶ Each FHSTF will include representation from relevant federal agencies and state and local law enforcement.⁷⁷

The Committee’s reconciliation package funds state and local participation in efforts to “end the presence of criminal cartels, gangs, and transnational criminal organizations,” “dismantle cross-border human smuggling and trafficking networks,” and use “all available law enforcement tools to faithfully execute the immigration laws,” as outlined in the FHSTF EO.⁷⁸

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of Refugee Resettlement

UAC bed space

Under current funding levels, ORR has a bed capacity of roughly 9,000 UAC beds. The Committee’s reconciliation package funds UAC bed space necessary to support increased capacity at HHS ORR for the pendency of such UACs’ immigration court proceedings and to prevent hasty, unsafe releases that endanger both UACs and the public. The amounts funded in the Committee’s proposals presume that the annual base of \$6.1 billion for UAC bed space and other related costs in connection with the UAC program will continue to be funded in the appropriations process.

⁷² *Id.*

⁷³ *Protecting the American People Against Invasion*, Exec. Order. No. 14159, 90 Fed. Reg. 8443 (Jan. 20, 2025), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/01/29/2025-02006/protecting-the-american-people-against-invasion>.

⁷⁴ *Id.*

⁷⁵ *Id.*

⁷⁶ *Id.*

⁷⁷ *Id.*

⁷⁸ *Id.*

UAC sponsor information

At the same time as record UAC encounters, the Biden-Harris Administration loosened safety standards for the placement of UACs with sponsors by relaxing background checks and other requirements. In 2021, HHS and DHS signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), replacing a previous 2018 MOA between the two departments and removing some requirements for background checks for potential UAC sponsors.⁷⁹ The 2021 MOA removed the requirement that ORR provide biographic and biometric data for all adult members of a sponsor's household to check the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) national and statewide criminal history, child abuse and neglect, and sex offender databases prior to placement of a UAC.⁸⁰ The Biden-Harris Administration rolled back these security and background checks for sponsors of UACs encountered at the southwest border so that it could move the UACs out of government facilities more quickly.⁸¹

The Biden-Harris Administration's rationale for cutting these corners may have been motivated by a desire to avoid bad optics. According to a press report, "[o]fficials said at the time they wanted to avoid the images that had plagued the [first] Trump administration of children in severely congested facilities—widely derided as 'kids in cages.'"⁸² The Biden-Harris Administration's loosening of background check requirements was particularly alarming given that, as ORR put it, "[t]he age of these individuals, their separation from parents and relatives, and the hazardous journey they take make [UACs] especially vulnerable to human trafficking, exploitation, and abuse."⁸³

By prioritizing speed over safety, the Biden-Harris Administration created a crisis where record numbers of UACs were placed with inadequately vetted sponsors. On February 28, 2023, the *New York Times* published an exposé relating to HHS's broad failure to adequately screen sponsors of UACs and monitor them after placement.⁸⁴ The report included troubling comments by then-HHS Secretary Xavier Becerra comparing the UAC placement process to an assembly line.⁸⁵ These failures caused UACs to be exploited and work in extremely dangerous jobs that children are legally prohibited from performing.⁸⁶

On February 8, 2023, the HHS Office of the Inspector General (OIG) released a report, "Gaps in Sponsor Screening and Follow-up Raise Safety Concerns for Unaccompanied

⁷⁹ S. Comm. on Homeland Security and Gov't Affairs, Report on Federal Care of Unaccompanied Children: Minors Remain Vulnerable to Trafficking and Abuse (Dec. 19, 2022), [https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/imo/media/doc/Federal%20Care%20of%20Unaccompanied%20Alien%20Children%20Report%20\(FINAL\).pdf](https://www.hsgac.senate.gov/wp-content/uploads/imo/media/doc/Federal%20Care%20of%20Unaccompanied%20Alien%20Children%20Report%20(FINAL).pdf).

⁸⁰ *Id.*

⁸¹ Jack Gillum & Michelle Hackman, *U.S. Officials Wanted to Avoid Trump's 'Kids in Cages' Problem. Doing So Created Another Dilemma.*, WALL ST. J. (July 8, 2024, 5:00 AM), <https://www.wsj.com/us-news/biden-migrant-children-temporary-guardians-trump-cages-e4d115f1?st=8qp2nheopf025k>.

⁸² *Id.*

⁸³ Off. of Refugee Resettlement, *About the Program*, U.S. DEP'T OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVS., <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/orr/programs/ucs/about> (last accessed July 21, 2024).

⁸⁴ Hannah Dreier, *Alone and Exploited, Migrant Children Work Brutal Jobs Across the U.S.*, N.Y. TIMES (Feb. 28, 2023), <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/02/25/us/unaccompanied-migrant-child-workers-exploitation.html>.

⁸⁵ *Id.*

⁸⁶ *Id.*

Children,” documenting the inadequacy of sponsor vetting under the Biden-Harris Administration.⁸⁷ Specifically, the OIG found:

- Case files for 16 percent of UACs examined by the OIG “did not contain any documentation that indicated one or more required safety checks for sponsors were conducted.”⁸⁸ In some case files that contained references to purportedly completed public background checks (e.g. sex offender registry name and address checks and internet criminal public records checks) or address checks, the OIG was unable to identify ORR-required documentation to verify that the checks were truly completed.⁸⁹
- For 19 percent of UACs in the audit whose sponsors required an FBI fingerprint check or a child abuse and neglect registry check, the OIG found documentation in UAC’s case files indicating that a check was initiated, but the results were pending at the time of the children’s release—and UAC case files were not updated to include the results of these checks after the children’s release.⁹⁰
- Of the 342 UAC case files reviewed during the OIG audit, HHS failed to conduct required sex offender name checks in one case and required sex offender address checks in 13 cases.⁹¹

The Trump Administration has moved swiftly to reverse course. On February 14, 2025, ORR published guidance to “enhance the safety of releases to sponsors, prevent fraud, and combat trafficking.”⁹² This guidance requires all adult sponsors and adult household members to be fingerprinted and tightens background check requirements for sponsors regardless of sponsor category.⁹³ Additionally, on March 14, 2025, ORR issued guidance that “requires DNA testing to support proof of relationship between a potential sponsor and an unaccompanied alien child where a sponsor purports to be biologically related to the child.”⁹⁴ On March 21, 2025, ORR further notified care providers that, in the case of UACs in HHS custody “who either lack a Notice to Appear (NTA) or lack an NTA that has been filled with an immigration court,” DHS will issue the UAC an NTA that will “be filed with the local immigration court where the child is placed.”⁹⁵

The Committee’s reconciliation package funds a program through which HHS will provide DHS with information regarding the UAC sponsor and all adult residents of the sponsor’s household prior to HHS releasing the UAC to such sponsor. Information collected will

⁸⁷ See generally INSPECTOR GENERAL, U.S. DEP’T. OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVS., OEI-07-21-00250, GAPS IN SPONSOR SCREENING AND FOLLOWUP RAISE SAFETY CONCERNS FOR UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN (2024).

⁸⁸ *Id.* at 16.

⁸⁹ *Id.*

⁹⁰ *Id.* at 17.

⁹¹ *Id.* at 38.

⁹² Off. Refugee Resettlement, *Field Guidance #26 - Fingerprint Background Checks and Acceptable Supporting Documentation for a Family Reunification Application*, U.S. DEP’T OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVS. (Feb. 14, 2025), <https://acf.gov/sites/default/files/documents/orr/ORR-FG-26-Revised-Fingerprint-Requirements-for-Sponsors-and-HHM--02-14-2025-.pdf>

⁹³ *Id.*

⁹⁴ Info. provided to H. Jud. Comm. staff (Mar. 17, 2025).

⁹⁵ Info. provided to H. Jud. Comm. staff (Mar. 26, 2025).

include names, social security numbers, dates of birth, immigration status, contact information, and background and criminal records checks results for the sponsor and all adult residents of the sponsor's household. The information will also include the location of the residence. At a minimum, the background and criminal records checks will include an investigation of the public records sex offender registry, a public records background check, and a national criminal history check based on fingerprints.

Protecting Americans from criminal UACs

As the first Trump Administration recognized, the UAC program has for years suffered from exploitation by criminals, including “gang members who come to this country as wolves in sheep[’s] clothing” and “use th[e UAC] program as a means by which to recruit new members.”⁹⁶ As the Committee’s oversight has shown, under Secretary Becerra’s leadership, HHS disregarded the potential gang affiliation of UACs who were released into the United States.

Indeed, as revealed in the Committee’s May 2023 interim report, in May 2022, HHS released to a sponsor a UAC named Walter Javier Martinez, despite his previous arrest record for “illicit association with MS-13.”⁹⁷ Martinez went on to brutally assault and murder 20-year-old Maryland resident Kayla Hamilton.⁹⁸ Incredibly, in response to requests for information about the case, on several occasions, HHS noted to the Committee that its focus was on protecting the privacy of Martinez, the UAC who killed Kayla Hamilton.⁹⁹ Although local police quickly identified Martinez as the primary suspect in the murder and expressed their concern about the threat he posed to society, Martinez was placed in a Maryland foster home with other children and enrolled in high school.¹⁰⁰ Later, while in custody for Kayla’s murder, Martinez wrote a letter in which he “admitted to committing [four] murders, [two] rapes, and additional other crimes.”¹⁰¹ Martinez has since been sentenced to more than 70 years in prison.¹⁰² As the Harford County, Maryland State’s Attorney said in a statement, Martinez was “residing in our country illegally, had no legal right to be here, preying on the members of our communities, and perpetuating the same violent gang activity that he did in his own country.”¹⁰³

⁹⁶ *Attorney General Sessions Gives Remarks to Federal Law Enforcement in Boston About Transnational Criminal Organizations*, U.S. DEP’T OF JUSTICE (Sept. 21, 2017), <https://www.justice.gov/opa/speech/attorney-general-sessions-gives-remarks-federal-law-enforcement-boston-about>.

⁹⁷ See H. Comm. on the Judiciary, Interim Staff Rep., *The Murder of Kayla Hamilton: A Case for Immigr. Enf’t, and Border Sec.* (May 23, 2023).

⁹⁸ *Id.*

⁹⁹ E-mail from Off. of Ass. Sec’y for Leg. staff, U.S. Dep’t of Health and Human Servs. to Comm. staff, H. Comm. on the Judiciary (May 22, 2023) (on file with Comm.); E-mail from Off. of Ass. Sec’y for Leg. staff, U.S. Dep’t of Health and Human Servs. to Comm. staff, H. Comm. on the Judiciary (May 24, 2023) (on file with Comm.).

¹⁰⁰ Chris Papst, *MS-13 gang member attends Maryland High School as murder suspect, school not told*, FOX 5 BALTIMORE (Sept. 9, 2024), <https://www.foxbaltimore.com/news/project-baltimore/ms-13-gang-member-attends-maryland-high-school-as-murder-suspect-school-not-told>.

¹⁰¹ *Press Release*, Off. of the State’s Att’y, Harford County (Aug. 21, 2024), https://www.harfordcountystatesattorney.org/illegal-immigrant-ms-13-gang-member-pleads-guilty-in-brutal-2022-murder/?fbclid=IwY2xjawEzd-NleHRuA2FlbQIxMQABHaAfjtcHc4YCUfwaoHPE90LeFeGazUN0C0UDUNfeQX9Y6UhBbTOL0WrWqg_aem_zd2qdQ4lse4z14WoUKhjCg.

¹⁰² *Id.*

¹⁰³ *Id.*

Despite having released Martinez—an illegal alien with gang tattoos and a history of “illicit association” with MS-13—to a sponsor, HHS under the Biden-Harris Administration told the Committee that it did not have a policy to refer known or suspected gang members to the Justice Department for investigation or, where appropriate, prosecution.¹⁰⁴ Then-ORR Director Robin Dunn Marcos, a senior Biden-Harris HHS official who was in charge of the UAC program at the time, admitted that while HHS contacted the consulate or embassy of UACs’ country of origin or last habitual residence to verify certain documents or claimed familial relationships, HHS did not even *request* UACs’ criminal records from their home countries.¹⁰⁵ At the same time, the Biden-Harris Administration’s HHS admitted that it did not have any secure facilities “in-network”—that is, facilities designed for the secure placement of UACs who pose a danger to themselves or others or who have been determined to have a criminal record.¹⁰⁶

The Committee’s reconciliation proposal provides HHS with funding for a pilot program to ensure HHS checks UACs for gang-related tattoos and contacts the consulate or embassy of UACs’ home countries to determine if UACs have a criminal history.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Executive Office for Immigration Review

Immigration court resources

Immigration cases are initially heard before “approximately 700 immigration judges located in 71 immigration courts and three adjudications centers” across the United States.¹⁰⁷ These courts are housed in the Department of Justice’s Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR). Immigration judges are appointed by—and report to—the Attorney General.¹⁰⁸ As administrative judges, immigration judges “are career employees with no fixed terms”¹⁰⁹ who decide immigration cases through the Attorney General’s delegated authority.¹¹⁰ DHS acts as the prosecutor in immigration court, with ICE attorneys serving “as the exclusive representative of DHS in immigration removal proceedings before [EOIR], litigating all removal cases.”¹¹¹ DHS initiates immigration court removal proceedings for an alien by filing the charging document, called a Notice to Appear, with an immigration court.¹¹²

¹⁰⁴ H. Comm. on the Judiciary, Interim Staff Rep., New Information and Testimony From Biden Administration Officials Reveal Disregard for Potential Gang Affiliation of UACs, at 3 (June 17, 2024).

¹⁰⁵ *Id.* at 2.

¹⁰⁶ *Id.* at 3.

¹⁰⁷ Exec. Off. for Immigr. Rev., *Off. of the Chief Immigr. Judge*, U.S. DEP’T OF JUSTICE, <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/office-of-the-chief-immigration-judge> (last accessed May 5, 2025).

¹⁰⁸ See HOLLY STRAUT-EPPSTEINER, CONG. RESEARCH SERV., R47637, IMMIGR. JUDGE HIRING AND PROJECTED IMPACT ON THE IMMIGR. COURTS BACKLOG 1 (JULY 28, 2023).

¹⁰⁹ *Id.* at 1 n.6.

¹¹⁰ *Id.* at 1.

¹¹¹ U.S. Immigr. and Customs Enf’t, *Off. of the Principal Legal Advisor*, <https://www.ice.gov/about-ice/opla> (last accessed May 5, 2025).

¹¹² See *Immigration Court*, ICE PORTAL, <https://portal.ice.gov/immigration-guide/court> (last accessed Feb. 28, 2025); 8 U.S.C. §§ 1225(b)(1)(B)(ii), (b)(2)(A); see also 8 C.F.R. § 1239.1(a) (“Every removal proceeding

During removal proceedings, an alien may present evidence to the immigration judge and argue why the alien should be allowed to remain in the U.S., either because the alien is eligible for asylum or on some other ground for relief.¹¹³ If an alien disagrees with an immigration judge's decision, the alien may file an appeal with the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), "the highest administrative body for interpreting and applying immigration laws."¹¹⁴ Published BIA decisions "are binding on all DHS officers and [i]mmigration [j]udges unless modified or overruled by the Attorney General or a federal court."¹¹⁵ Because immigration courts are administrative courts, the Executive Branch wields broad authority over the courts' functioning. For example, the Attorney General can overrule BIA decisions, establish new immigration law precedent, and adopt new policies that immigration judges must follow.¹¹⁶

Because of the Biden-Harris border crisis, the immigration court case backlog ballooned exponentially. At the end of October 2020, less than three months before President Biden and Vice President Harris took office, EOIR had a backlog of 1.5 million cases.¹¹⁷ By the time President Biden left office, the backlog reached more than 4 million cases, an increase of 167 percent.¹¹⁸ As the border crisis raged, EOIR received 1.2 million new cases in fiscal year 2023 and nearly 1.8 million new cases in fiscal year 2024, compared to 1.9 million new cases received from fiscal years 2015 through 2020 *combined*.¹¹⁹

Given the case backlog, EOIR requires additional resources, including immigration judges, support staff, and courtrooms, to restore integrity, efficiency, and the rule of the law to the immigration system. As of the end of fiscal year 2023, for example, EOIR had only 601 courtrooms nationwide, despite employing more than 700 immigration judges.¹²⁰ At that time, 84 immigration judges "us[ed] remote hearing equipment units on a full-time basis," with "six [immigration judges] using remote hearing equipment outside of an EOIR space on a full-time basis, and 100 [immigration judges] using remote hearing equipment from in-chamber units (i.e., outside of a courtroom but inside EOIR space)."¹²¹ Meanwhile, the Biden-Harris Administration's immigration court officials used congressionally appropriated funding to hire additional immigration judges without hiring sufficient support staff for either existing judges or new judges, in an apparent effort to stack the immigration courts with Democrat appointed

conducted under [8 U.S.C. § 1229a] to determine the deportability or inadmissibility of an alien is commenced by the filing of a notice to appear with the immigration court.").

¹¹³ See *Immigration Court*, ICE PORTAL, <https://portal.ice.gov/immigration-guide/court> (last accessed Feb. 28, 2025).

¹¹⁴ Exec. Off. for Immigr. Rev., *Board of Immigr. Appeals*, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/board-of-immigration-appeals> (last accessed Mar. 10, 2025).

¹¹⁵ *Id.*

¹¹⁶ See, e.g., Andrew R. Arthur, *AG Certification Explained*, CENTER FOR IMMIGR. STUDIES (Nov. 5, 2019), <https://cis.org/Arthur/AG-Certification-Explained>.

¹¹⁷ Exec. Off. for Immigr. Rev., *Adjudication Statistics: Pending Cases, New Cases, and Total Completions*, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/media/1344791/dl?inline> (last accessed Feb. 28, 2025).

¹¹⁸ *Id.*

¹¹⁹ See *id.*

¹²⁰ Letter from Carlos Uriarte, Ass't Att'y Gen., to Rep. Jim Jordan, Chairman, H. Comm. on the Judiciary (Dec. 12, 2023).

¹²¹ *Id.*

judges.¹²² Former EOIR Acting Director Mary Cheng ignored complaints about such hiring.¹²³

The Committee’s reconciliation package provides funding for EOIR to hire immigration judges and support staff to improve the efficiency of the nation’s immigration courts.

Miscellaneous

Reimbursement for state incarceration of criminal aliens

Criminal aliens overwhelm local, state, and federal facilities—a problem that will only worsen following the Biden-Harris border crisis. According to a 2018 report from the Government Accountability Office, at least 39,500 criminal aliens were incarcerated in federal prisons in fiscal year 2016, with roughly 198,000 unique criminal aliens incarcerated in federal prisons from fiscal years 2011 through 2016.¹²⁴ In fiscal year 2015, at least 169,300 criminal aliens were incarcerated in state prisons and local jails.¹²⁵

Staggering as they are, these figures do not capture the entire criminal alien population in state and local facilities, as the numbers only encompass criminal aliens for which a state or locality received reimbursement through the Department of Justice’s State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP).¹²⁶ SCAAP “reimburses states and localities for a portion of state and local incarceration costs for criminal alien populations that meet the criteria for reimbursement.”¹²⁷ SCAAP reimbursement, however, is only available for aliens who “(1) had at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions for violations of state or local law and (2) were incarcerated for at least [four] consecutive days during the reporting period.”¹²⁸ In fact, for the fiscal year 2016 SCAAP program, the Department of Justice “determined that 20 percent of the incarcerations for which states or localities submitted a request for SCAAP reimbursement were ineligible for SCAAP reimbursement.”¹²⁹

The Committee’s reconciliation package provides funding to partially reimburse jurisdictions for the incarceration of certain criminal aliens.

Combating drug trafficking and illegal drug use

As illegal aliens flooded across the southwest border during the Biden-Harris Administration, drug trafficking and illicit drug seizures spiked. The Committee’s reconciliation

¹²² See Transcribed Interview of Acting Dir. Mary Cheng, Exec. Off. for Immigr. Rev., at 76 (June 20, 2024) (on file with Comm.).

¹²³ *Id.*

¹²⁴ U.S. GOV’T ACCOUNTABILITY OFF., GAO-18-433, CRIMINAL ALIEN STATISTICS: INFORMATION ON INCARCERATIONS, ARRESTS, CONVICTIONS, COSTS, AND REMOVALS 2 (July 2018), <https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-18-433.pdf>.

¹²⁵ *Id.* at 18.

¹²⁶ See generally *id.* at 10-11.

¹²⁷ *Id.* at 2.

¹²⁸ *Id.* at 10.

¹²⁹ *Id.* at 11.

package provides funding to combat illegal drug trafficking, including of fentanyl and its precursor chemicals, and illegal drug use.

IMMIGRATION FEES

The Committee’s budget reconciliation provisions also include a series of fees. Each fee includes a provision to preclude fee waivers or reductions. In general, fees will be credited to the U.S. Treasury for the purpose of deficit reduction.

Asylum application fee and asylum maintenance fee

Aliens in the United States can file for asylum affirmatively with USCIS or defensively, meaning as a defense to being removed from the United States after the alien has been placed in removal proceedings, in one of the nation’s immigration courts.¹³⁰ Under section 208(d)(3) of the INA, fees may be imposed “for the consideration of an application for asylum . . . not to exceed . . . costs in adjudicating the applications.”¹³¹ Currently, however, no such fee is imposed. In addition, in general, USCIS has operated as a fee-funded agency, based on the principle that aliens, rather than U.S. citizens, should pay for the adjudication of immigration benefits they seek.¹³² As such, because no fees are imposed on asylum applicants, fees paid by legal immigrants subsidize the cost of adjudicating asylum applications at USCIS.¹³³ At the end of fiscal year 2020, the asylum backlogs of both the immigration courts and USCIS totaled roughly 1.1 million asylum applications.¹³⁴ Today, despite the completion, and in many cases inappropriate dismissal or non-adjudication, of hundreds of thousands of asylum applications over the past four years, the combined asylum backlog from EOIR and USCIS stands at more than 3 million pending applications.¹³⁵

Under the first Trump Administration, USCIS published a fee rule, attempting to charge a \$50 fee on asylum applicants.¹³⁶ At the time, DHS noted that this fee was not designed to achieve even a modicum of cost recovery for the agency, but merely to stave off “increases of other fees that must otherwise be raised to cover the estimated full cost of adjudicating asylum

¹³⁰ See generally U.S. Citizenship & Immigr. Servs., *Asylum*, <https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/refugees-and-asylum/asylum> (last accessed Nov. 25, 2024).

¹³¹ INA § 208(d)(3).

¹³² U.S. Citizenship and Immigr. Servs., *Budget, Planning, and Performance*, U.S. DEP’T OF HOMELAND SEC. <https://www.uscis.gov/about-us/budget-planning-and-performance> (last accessed Mar. 31, 2025).

¹³³ Information provided to H. Comm. on the Judiciary.

¹³⁴ See INSPECTOR GEN., U.S. DEP’T. OF HOMELAND SECURITY, *OIG-24-36, USCIS FACES CHALLENGES MEETING STATUTORY TIMELINES AND REDUCING ITS BACKLOG OF AFFIRMATIVE ASYLUM CASES*, at 1 (July 3, 2024), <https://www.oig.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/assets/2024-07/OIG-24-36-Jul24.pdf>; Exec. Off. for Immigr. Rev., *Total Asylum Applications*, U.S. DEP’T OF JUSTICE, <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/media/1344871/dl?inline> (last accessed Feb. 20, 2025).

¹³⁵ U.S. Citizenship & Immigr. Servs., *I-589 Filing, Fiscal Year 2025 YTD*, U.S. DEP’T OF HOMELAND SEC. https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/data/asylumfiscalyear2025todatstats_241231.xlsx (last accessed Feb. 20, 2025); Exec. Off. for Immigr. Rev., *Total Asylum Applications*, U.S. DEP’T OF JUSTICE, <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/media/1344871/dl?inline> (last accessed Feb. 20, 2025).

¹³⁶ *U.S. Citizenship and Immigr. Servs. Fee Schedule and Changes to Certain Other Immigr. Benefit Request Requirements*, 85 Fed. Reg. 46788 (Aug. 3, 2020), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/08/03/2020-16389/us-citizenship-and-immigration-services-fee-schedule-and-changes-to-certain-other-immigration>.

applications.”¹³⁷ In other words, the fee would merely limit the amount by which legal immigrants subsidize asylum application adjudications. Unsurprisingly, immigration activist groups decried these modest changes as “dramatic increases that [would] immediately devastate vulnerable populations.”¹³⁸ The Trump Administration’s fee rule was enjoined until it was abandoned and therefore did not go into effect.¹³⁹

Rather than imposing fees on the aliens backlogging the immigration courts and USCIS, the Biden-Harris Administration imposed a \$600 “Asylum Program Fee” on certain employers of legal immigrant or nonimmigrant workers to offset costs associated with the asylum program.¹⁴⁰ However, even the Biden-Harris Administration’s DHS noted this fee would merely “fund *part* of the costs of administering the entire asylum program” within USCIS, which had expenses in excess of \$400 million per year as of January 2024.¹⁴¹

The Committee’s reconciliation package requires a \$1,000 fee for each asylum application submitted by an alien in immigration court or with USCIS. CBO preliminarily estimated that this provision would reduce the deficit by \$784 million over the 10-year window. A portion of the amounts raised will be directed to the relevant agencies for cost recovery. In addition, the Committee’s proposals require a \$100 annual fee for each year that an alien’s asylum application remains pending. CBO preliminarily estimated that this provision would reduce the deficit by \$1.1 billion over the 10-year window.

Parole fee

Section 212(d)(5) of the INA allows the DHS Secretary to grant parole to an alien “only on a *case-by-case basis* for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit.”¹⁴² The Biden-Harris Administration greatly expanded the use of parole.¹⁴³

Under current law, no fee is imposed on aliens paroled into the U.S. The Committee’s reconciliation package requires a \$1,000 fee for any alien who is paroled into the U.S. other than in limited circumstances (such as medical emergencies, funerals, etc.). CBO preliminarily estimated that this provision would reduce the deficit by \$49 million over the 10-year window.

¹³⁷ *Id.*

¹³⁸ *AILA and Sidley Austin, LLP Challenge Trump Administration’s Unlawful USCIS Fee Rule on Behalf of Immigrants’ Rights Organizations*, AMERICAN IMMIGR. LAWYERS ASS’N (Aug. 21, 2020), <https://www.aila.org/library/aila-and-sidley-austin-llp-challenge-trump>.

¹³⁹ *Trump administration drops appeal of injunction on USCIS fee increase rule*, HRDIVE (Jan. 11, 2021), <https://www.hrdive.com/news/uscis-new-fee-structure-employment-visa-increases/583789/>.

¹⁴⁰ U.S. Citizenship and Immigr. Servs. Fee Schedule and Changes to Certain Other Immigr. Benefit Request Requirements, 89 Fed. Reg. 6194 (Jan. 31, 2024), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/01/31/2024-01427/us-citizenship-and-immigration-services-fee-schedule-and-changes-to-certain-other-immigration>.

¹⁴¹ *Id.* (emphasis added).

¹⁴² INA § 212(d)(5)(A), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(d)(5)(A) (emphasis added).

¹⁴³ *See, e.g.,* U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Servs., Processes for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans (last accessed Feb. 16, 2023), <https://www.uscis.gov/CHNV>.

Fee for illegal alien Temporary Protected Status applicants

Currently, TPS applicants pay a registration fee that is capped at \$50, in addition to a \$30 biometrics services fee, although fee waivers are available for aliens who receive means-tested public benefits, have an income at or below 150 percent of federal poverty guidelines, or are experiencing financial hardship.¹⁴⁴ The Biden-Harris Administration expanded the approval of fee waivers and fee reductions. In fiscal years 2021 through 2023, the Biden-Harris Administration estimated it approved 1.4 million fee waivers, totaling an estimated \$845 million.¹⁴⁵ According to DHS:

The increase from [fiscal year] 2022 to [fiscal year] 2023 in approved fee waivers was driven by four forms I-765 EAD (up almost 74,000 due to the humanitarian parole programs (U4U and CHNV) and an increase in asylum filings), I-485 (up over 58,500 due to the Cuban Adjustment areas), I-821 TPS (up over 28,500), I-765 TPS (up almost 25,000 as there were new countries, redesignations and extensions). These same four forms also increased in approvals each year for the last three years. The increase in receipts from FY 2022 to FY 2023 was driven by the same four forms: I-765 EAD (up almost 81,000), I-485 (up almost 62,000), I-821 TPS (up over 32,500), and I-765 TPS (up almost 28,700). All four of these forms increased each year for the last three fiscal years.¹⁴⁶

Illegal alien TPS applicants are not currently charged a fee specific to their TPS application. The Committee's reconciliation package requires a \$500 fee for an alien who files a TPS application and who either (1) has not been admitted to the U.S. or (2) entered the U.S. on a temporary visa but failed to comply with the terms of the visa, including by not complying with the period of authorized stay. CBO preliminarily estimated that this provision will reduce the deficit by \$2 billion over the 10-year window.

Fees relating to work authorization application, renewal, extension, and termination for asylum applicants

Section 208(d)(3) of the INA authorizes the imposition of fees associated with the adjudication of employment authorization documents (EAD) for asylum applicants, not to exceed the cost of adjudication.¹⁴⁷ Currently, however, asylum applicants who file employment authorization document applications are not charged for their initial application, although such

¹⁴⁴ U.S. Citizenship and Immigr. Servs., *Temporary Protected Status*, U.S. DEP'T OF HOMELAND SEC., <https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/temporary-protected-status> (last accessed Apr. 6, 2025); U.S. Citizenship and Immigr. Servs., *Additional Information on Filing a Fee Waiver*, U.S. DEP'T OF HOMELAND SEC., <https://www.uscis.gov/forms/filing-fees/additional-information-on-filing-a-fee-waiver> (last accessed Apr. 6, 2025).

¹⁴⁵ See U.S. Citizenship and Immigr. Servs., *Use of Fee Waivers, Policies and Data, Fourth Quarter, Fiscal Year 2023*, U.S. DEP'T OF HOMELAND SEC. at 8 (Mar. 11, 2024), https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/2024-04/2024_0415_uscis_use_of_fee_waivers_q4_0.pdf.

¹⁴⁶ *Id.* (See page 8, note 17).

¹⁴⁷ INA § 208(d)(3).

aliens are charged for subsequent renewals or extensions. Depending on whether aliens file electronically or via paper, the current fee is \$470 or \$520.¹⁴⁸ The first Trump Administration attempted to charge asylum applicants the fee charged to all aliens for initial employment authorization document applications, \$550 under the 2020 fee rule.¹⁴⁹ DHS noted that, at the time, “initial EAD applicants with pending asylum applications account for a large volume, approximately 13 percent” of all work authorization applications.¹⁵⁰ However, the fee rule was tied up in litigation and ultimately abandoned before it could go into effect.¹⁵¹

The Biden-Harris Administration expanded the approval of fee waivers and fee reductions, including for employment authorization applications (Form I-765). In fiscal years 2021 through 2023, the Biden-Harris Administration estimated it approved 1.4 million fee waivers or an estimated \$845 million waived.¹⁵² Of those, the Form-765 employment authorization application was the third-highest form in terms of the total dollar amount waived.¹⁵³ Between fiscal years 2021 and 2023, DHS waived nearly \$150 million in fees it otherwise would have collected for employment authorization applications.¹⁵⁴ In a 2024 report, the Biden-Harris Administration DHS admitted that one of the main factors driving the increase in the total amount of fees waived for employment authorization applications was “an increase in asylum filings.”¹⁵⁵

USCIS’s workload with respect to employment authorization applications increased dramatically due to the number of new border arrivals applying for work authorization during the Biden-Harris Administration. According to USCIS data, in fiscal year 2020, at the end of the first Trump Administration, out of the 960,000 employment authorization applications processed by USCIS that year, 230,000, or roughly one quarter, were employment authorization applications for asylum applicants.¹⁵⁶ By fiscal year 2023, the total number of work authorization applications increased dramatically to nearly 2.4 million, of which 800,000 were asylum applicants.¹⁵⁷ And in fiscal year 2024, those figures increased to nearly 3.5 million total employment authorization applications, with 1.2 million such applications processed for asylum applicants, quadruple the number processed just four years prior.¹⁵⁸ At the same time, USCIS also experienced increased flows of renewals for employment authorization applications for asylum applicants.¹⁵⁹ In fiscal year 2020, 250,000 of the roughly 1 million employment

¹⁴⁸ Info. provided to H. Jud. Comm. staff.

¹⁴⁹ *U.S. Citizenship and Immigr. Servs. Fee Schedule and Changes to Certain Other Immigr. Benefit Request Requirements*, 85 Fed. Reg. 46788 (Aug. 3, 2020), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/08/03/2020-16389/us-citizenship-and-immigration-services-fee-schedule-and-changes-to-certain-other-immigration>.

¹⁵⁰ *Id.*

¹⁵¹ *Trump administration drops appeal of injunction on USCIS fee increase rule*, HRDIVE (Jan. 11, 2021), <https://www.hrdive.com/news/uscis-new-fee-structure-employment-visa-increases/583789/>.

¹⁵² See U.S. Citizenship and Immigr. Servs., *Use of Fee Waivers, Policies and Data, Fourth Quarter, Fiscal Year 2023*, U.S. DEP’T OF HOMELAND SEC. at 8 (Mar. 11, 2024), https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/2024-04/2024_0415_uscis_use_of_fee_waivers_q4_0.pdf.

¹⁵³ *Id.* at 16.

¹⁵⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵⁵ *Id.* at 8.

¹⁵⁶ Info. provided to H. Jud. Comm. staff (Mar. 8, 2025).

¹⁵⁷ *Id.*

¹⁵⁸ *Id.*

¹⁵⁹ *Id.*

authorization application renewal filings were for asylum applicants.¹⁶⁰ By fiscal year 2024, nearly 430,000 of the 1.2 million total employment authorization renewal filings were for asylum applicants.¹⁶¹

The Biden-Harris Administration implemented a series of regulations providing for longer validity periods and automatic renewals and extensions of EADs. For instance, on May 4, 2022, USCIS issued a temporary final rule increasing the automatic renewal time-period for EADs from 180 days to 540 days.¹⁶² The rule was effective through October 15, 2022, and applied to asylees, asylum *applicants*, TPS recipients, TPS *applicants*, aliens in the U.S. pursuant to withholding of removal, *applicants* for withholding of removal, and aliens who have filed for suspension of deportation, among others.¹⁶³

On April 8, 2024, DHS issued another temporary final rule to accomplish a similar goal. The same categories of aliens were eligible for automatic EAD extensions for up to 540 days from their EAD expiration date.¹⁶⁴ This rule, however, sought to bind the new Trump Administration by not only applying to EAD applicants who filed their applications on or after October 27, 2023, if the application was still pending on April 8, 2024, but also applying to aliens who filed between April 8, 2024, and September 30, 2025.¹⁶⁵

The Committee's reconciliation package requires USCIS to collect a \$550 fee from asylum applicants who file an application for employment authorization. CBO preliminarily estimated that this provision would reduce the deficit by \$3.8 billion over the 10-year window. In addition, the Committee's proposals require DHS to collect a \$550 fee for asylum applicants seeking to renew or extend employment authorization. CBO preliminarily estimated that this provision would reduce the deficit by \$17.2 billion.

Fees relating to work authorization application, renewal, and extension for parolees

In addition to vastly expanding the use of parole, the Biden-Harris Administration's USCIS worked to expedite the adjudication of parolees' work authorization applications. As a result, wait times for legal immigrants slowed.

USCIS is authorized to collect fees for cost recovery under section 286(m) of the INA.¹⁶⁶ The Trump Administration noted in its 2020 fee rule that it was necessary to increase work authorization application fees for asylum applicants, for example, to at least \$550 to achieve cost

¹⁶⁰ *Id.*

¹⁶¹ *Id.*

¹⁶² Temporary Increase of the Automatic Extension Period of Employment Authorization and Documentation for Certain Employment Authorization Document Renewal Applicants, 87 Fed. Reg. 26614 (proposed May 4, 2022).

¹⁶³ *Id.*

¹⁶⁴ Temporary Increase of the Automatic Extension Period of Employment Authorization and Documentation for Certain Employment Authorization Document Renewal Applicants, 89 Fed. Reg. 24628 (proposed Apr. 8, 2024).

¹⁶⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶⁶ INA § 286(m).

recovery.¹⁶⁷ The fee rule was caught up in litigation for years and ultimately did not go into effect.¹⁶⁸

As the Biden-Harris Administration noted, aliens granted parole “are immediately eligible to apply for employment authorization.”¹⁶⁹ Accordingly, the previous Administration’s expansion of parole led to dramatic increases in the work authorization adjudication backlog with respect to parolees. In 2020, USCIS received and processed new EAD applications for just 9,700 parolees.¹⁷⁰ In 2021 and 2022, the number shot up to 71,500 and 100,000, respectively¹⁷¹—and that was before the Biden-Harris Administration even fully instituted categorical parole programs for nationals of Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela (CHNV).

Today, USCIS still operates under the Biden-Harris Administration’s fee rule. Under the rule, parolees who apply for or seek to renew or extend work authorization are charged a fee of \$470 or \$520, respectively, depending on whether they file electronically or via paper.¹⁷² However, aliens can request a fee waiver. Indeed, the Biden-Harris Administration worked to expand the approval of fee waivers and fee reductions, including for employment authorization applications (Form I-765). In fiscal years 2021 through 2023, the Biden-Harris Administration estimated it approved 1.4 million fee waivers, or an estimated \$845 million.¹⁷³ Of those, the Form I-765 employment authorization application was the third-highest form in terms of the total dollar amount waived.¹⁷⁴ Between fiscal years 2021 and 2023, DHS waived nearly \$150 million in fees it otherwise would have collected for employment authorization applications.¹⁷⁵ The Biden-Harris Administration admitted that among the main factors behind the increases in the amount of fees waived relating to employment authorization applications during this period were the Administration’s categorical parole programs, such as CHNV.¹⁷⁶

USCIS data reflect this reality. Work authorization filings for aliens paroled into the country increased by more than 10,000 percent during the Biden-Harris Administration.¹⁷⁷ In fiscal year 2020, of the 960,000 initial filings for employment authorization, just 7,000 were filed by parolees.¹⁷⁸ By fiscal year 2024, that number increased dramatically, with total employment authorization applications rising to 3.4 million, of which 750,000 were for aliens paroled into the

¹⁶⁷ U.S. Citizenship and Immigr. Servs. *Fee Schedule and Changes to Certain Other Immigr. Benefit Request Requirements*, 85 Fed. Reg. 46788 (Aug. 3, 2020), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/08/03/2020-16389/us-citizenship-and-immigration-services-fee-schedule-and-changes-to-certain-other-immigration>.

¹⁶⁸ *Trump administration drops appeal of injunction on USCIS fee increase rule*, HRDIVE (Jan. 11, 2021), <https://www.hrdive.com/news/uscis-new-fee-structure-employment-visa-increases/583789/>.

¹⁶⁹ See generally U.S. Citizenship and Immigr. Servs., *Processes for Cubans, Haitians, Nicaraguans, and Venezuelans*, U.S. DEP’T OF HOMELAND SEC., <https://www.uscis.gov/CHNV> (last accessed Jan. 19, 2025), <https://www.uscis.gov/CHNV>.

¹⁷⁰ Info. provided to H. Jud. Comm. staff (Mar. 8, 2025).

¹⁷¹ *Id.*

¹⁷² Info. provided to H. Jud. Comm. staff.

¹⁷³ See U.S. Citizenship and Immigr. Servs., *Use of Fee Waivers, Policies and Data, Fourth Quarter, Fiscal Year 2023*, U.S. DEP’T OF HOMELAND SEC. at 8 (Mar. 11, 2024), https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/2024-04/2024_0415_uscis_use_of_fee_waivers_q4_0.pdf.

¹⁷⁴ *Id.* at 16.

¹⁷⁵ *Id.*

¹⁷⁶ *Id.* at 8 n.17.

¹⁷⁷ Info. provided to H. Jud. Comm. staff (Mar. 8, 2025).

¹⁷⁸ *Id.*

country.¹⁷⁹ Renewals for employment authorizations reflected the same trend. In fiscal year 2020, merely 2,600 of the roughly 1 million employment authorization application renewal filings were for aliens paroled into the country.¹⁸⁰ By fiscal year 2024, of the 1.2 million renewal filings, 43,000 were for aliens paroled into the country, an increase of more than 1,500 percent.¹⁸¹

The Committee’s reconciliation package requires USCIS to collect a \$550 fee from an alien who has been paroled into the U.S. and who files an application for employment authorization. In addition, the Committee’s proposals require DHS to collect a \$550 fee for parolees seeking to renew or extend employment authorization. CBO preliminarily estimated that the initial employment authorization document fee for parolees would reduce the deficit by between \$2 and \$3 million.

Fees relating to work authorization application, renewal, and extension for aliens granted Temporary Protected Status

Today, under the Biden-Harris Administration’s fee rule, aliens with TPS who apply for or seek to renew or extend work authorization are charged a fee of \$470 or \$520, respectively, depending on whether they file electronically or via paper.¹⁸² Many aliens request a fee waiver or reduction, which were expanded by the Biden-Harris Administration. In fiscal years 2021 through 2023, the Biden-Harris Administration estimated it approved 1.4 million fee waivers, leaving an estimated \$845 million uncollected.¹⁸³ Of those, the Form I-765 employment authorization application was the third-highest form in terms of the total dollar amount waived.¹⁸⁴ Between fiscal years 2021 and 2023, DHS waived nearly \$150 million in fees it otherwise would have collected for employment authorization applications.¹⁸⁵ The Biden-Harris Administration admitted that among the biggest drivers of the increases in fee waivers for employment authorization applications were the “new countries, redesignations, and extensions” relating to TPS.¹⁸⁶

USCIS data demonstrate the impact of the Biden-Harris Administration’s expansion of TPS on the agency’s workload for work authorization applications. In fiscal year 2020, 251 aliens granted TPS and 119 aliens who were prima facie eligible for TPS applied for employment authorization.¹⁸⁷ These aliens represented less than one percent of all initial work authorization filings.¹⁸⁸ That same year, 28,600 aliens granted TPS and 69 aliens prima facie eligible for TPS filed to renew work authorization.¹⁸⁹ The following year, initial filings increased

¹⁷⁹ *Id.*

¹⁸⁰ *Id.*

¹⁸¹ *Id.*

¹⁸² Info. provided to H. Jud. Comm. staff.

¹⁸³ See U.S. Citizenship and Immigr. Servs., *Use of Fee Waivers, Policies and Data, Fourth Quarter, Fiscal Year 2023*, U.S. DEP’T OF HOMELAND SEC. at 8 (Mar. 11, 2024), https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/2024-04/2024_0415_uscis_use_of_fee_waivers_q4_0.pdf.

¹⁸⁴ *Id.* at 16.

¹⁸⁵ *Id.*

¹⁸⁶ *Id.* at 8 n.17.

¹⁸⁷ Info. provided to H. Jud. Comm. staff (Mar. 8, 2025).

¹⁸⁸ *Id.*

¹⁸⁹ *Id.*

dramatically, with 115,000 aliens granted TPS—a 45,000 percent increase—and 8,000 prima facie eligible for TPS submitting work authorization applications.¹⁹⁰ In fiscal years 2022, 2023, and 2024, aliens granted or prima facie eligible for TPS submitted 66,000, 99,000, and 230,000 initial employment authorization applications, respectively.¹⁹¹ By fiscal year 2023, work authorization renewal filings had similarly increased. That year, 227,000 aliens granted TPS, together with 1,400 aliens prima facie eligible for TPS filed work authorization renewal applications.¹⁹² In fiscal year 2024, 150,000 aliens granted TPS and 11,000 aliens prima facie eligible for TPS submitted work authorization renewal applications.¹⁹³

The Committee’s reconciliation package requires USCIS to collect a \$550 fee for an alien who seeks employment authorization pursuant to a grant of TPS. CBO preliminarily estimated that this provision would reduce the deficit by \$30 million. In addition, the Committee’s package requires DHS to collect a \$550 fee for TPS beneficiaries seeking to renew or extend employment authorization. CBO preliminarily estimated that this provision would reduce the deficit by \$4.7 billion.

Fee for certain special immigrant juveniles (SIJs) applying for a green card

Alien minors who (1) have been abused, neglected, or abandoned by a parent and (2) have been declared a dependent by a state court may be eligible for Special Immigrant Juvenile (SIJ) visa.¹⁹⁴ UACs use the SIJ process to receive green cards. The 2008 TVPRA expanded the SIJ definition to allow a juvenile or other state court to consider whether reunification is possible with “one or both” of the child’s parents.¹⁹⁵ This language allows a minor to receive an SIJ visa even if only one of his or her two parents has abused or abandoned them, and even if the minor can still be safely reunited with their other parent.

The Committee’s reconciliation package requires an alien who files an application for SIJ status to pay a \$500 fee if reunification with one parent is possible despite abuse, abandonment, neglect, or other similar activity by the other parent. CBO preliminarily estimated that the fee would reduce the deficit by \$18 million over the 10-year window.

Fees for unaccompanied alien child (UAC) sponsors

Each year, Congress appropriates billions of dollars to fund the UAC program. While in HHS custody, UACs receive food, education, medical services, clothing, and other services costly to U.S. taxpayers.¹⁹⁶ For example, in fiscal year 2021, when roughly 122,000 UAC were transferred to the care of ORR, obligations for the UAC program were roughly \$7 billion, or

¹⁹⁰ *Id.*

¹⁹¹ *Id.*

¹⁹² *Id.*

¹⁹³ *Id.*

¹⁹⁴ 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(27)(J).

¹⁹⁵ William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, Pub. L. 110-457, 122 Stat. 5044 (Dec. 23, 2008).

¹⁹⁶ Off. of Refugee Resettlement, *ORR Unaccompanied Alien Children Bureau Policy Guide: Section 3*, U.S. DEP’T OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVS. (Mar. 17, 2025), <https://acf.gov/orr/policy-guidance/unaccompanied-children-program-policy-guide-section-3>.

roughly \$57,000 per UAC.¹⁹⁷ Under the Biden-Harris Administration, UACs were then released as quickly as possible to a sponsor, often without necessary safeguards. According to an internal ORR memo, the Biden-Harris Administration released UACs to sponsors who provided images that were “obviously fake or doctored.”¹⁹⁸ For example:

[In one] photo, submitted by a man who wanted custody of a migrant child, showed the child’s mother crudely photoshopped into the image to claim he had a relationship with her. The mother’s feet were clipped off in the botched clip-art job. Another incident had a 23-year-old migrant who claimed he was a minor being held in a federal facility with migrant children. The man was documented reportedly asking kids “You want to have sex?”¹⁹⁹

The Committee’s reconciliation package requires the sponsor of a UAC to pay a \$3,500 fee prior to the release of the UAC to the sponsor. The fee will partially reimburse the government for the cost of processing, housing, feeding, educating, transporting, and otherwise caring for the UAC from the time the UAC entered U.S. government custody to the time at which the sponsor takes custody of the UAC. A portion of the fee will be directed back to the agency to fund background checks on potential UAC sponsors and all adult residents of the potential UAC sponsor’s household. CBO preliminarily estimated that the fee would reduce the deficit by \$350 million over the 10-year window.

Visa integrity fee

Foreign visitors to the United States must either obtain a nonimmigrant visa to legally visit the United States temporarily or, if they are a resident of one of the 40 Visa Waiver Program (VWP) countries, be authorized to travel to the U.S. through the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) for no more than 90 days.²⁰⁰ The United States welcomes tens of millions of foreign nationals with nonimmigrant visas to the United States legally each year.²⁰¹

The Committee’s reconciliation package requires the Secretary of State to impose a \$250 fee on each alien issued a nonimmigrant visa by the State Department. This section provides that aliens may be reimbursed after the visa validity period expires if the alien can demonstrate compliance with certain conditions. First, if the alien demonstrates that the alien did not seek admission to the U.S., and therefore did not utilize the visa, the alien can receive reimbursement. Second, if the alien demonstrates that, after admission to the U.S., he or she complied with all

¹⁹⁷ Info. provided to H. Jud. Comm. staff.

¹⁹⁸ Jennie Taer & Chris Nesi, *Trump admin launches probe into extremely lax HHS vetting for migrant kids that left thousands vulnerable to sex trafficking and exploitation*, N. Y. POST (Feb. 21, 2025), <https://nypost.com/2025/02/21/us-news/trump-admin-launches-massive-probe-into-tens-of-thousands-of-migrant-kids-who-went-missing-under-biden/>.

¹⁹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰⁰ U.S. Customs and Border Protection, *Visa Waiver Program*, U.S. DEP’T OF HOMELAND SECURITY (last accessed Mar. 21, 2023), <https://www.cbp.gov/travel/international-visitors/visa-waiver-program>.

²⁰¹ Off. of Immigr. Statistics, *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics 2023, Table 25. Nonimmigrant Admissions by Class of Admission: Fiscal Years 2014 to 2023*, U.S. DEP’T OF HOMELAND SEC. (Sept. 2024), <https://ohss.dhs.gov/topics/immigration/yearbook/2023/table25>.

terms of the visa and departed the U.S. within five days of the date on which the alien was authorized to remain in the U.S., the alien is eligible for reimbursement. Third, if the alien demonstrates he or she filed to extend, change, or adjust such status, the alien is eligible for reimbursement. According to a preliminary estimate from CBO, this fee would reduce the deficit by an estimated \$28.9 billion over the 10-year window.

Form I-94 fee

CBP uses the Form I-94 to track arrival and departure record information for most aliens traveling to the U.S., as part of the agency's entry-exit system.²⁰² The Committee's reconciliation package creates a \$24 fee for Form I-94. This fee is in addition to the current \$6 fee, thus in total per Form I-94 the cost will now be \$30. According to the agency, an increase in the fee is needed to achieve cost recovery.²⁰³ While most of the increased fee will be allocated to the agency for cost recovery, a portion of the funds raised will be allocated to the Treasury for deficit reduction. CBO preliminarily estimated this fee would reduce the deficit by \$10.8 billion over the 10-year window.

Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) fee

The Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 established an electronic authorization system to pre-screen aliens prior to arrival in the United States.²⁰⁴ The Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) operationalizes the requirement for all Visa Waiver Program (VWP) travelers to obtain authorization prior to travel.²⁰⁵ As part of an ESTA application, aliens are currently required to pay a \$21 fee.²⁰⁶

A portion of the funds raised by this fee is credited to the agency for cost recovery.²⁰⁷ However, currently, the amount credited to CBP is insufficient to cover such costs.²⁰⁸ Additionally, a portion of the funds raised by ESTA fees are credited to a separate account known as the Travel Promotion Fund, which funds the Corporation for Travel Promotion, a non-profit corporation established to promote tourism and travel to the U.S., also known as Brand USA.²⁰⁹ Up to \$100 million derived from the collection of a portion of the ESTA fee becomes available to Brand USA. The first Trump Administration proposed to zero out the Brand USA account in 2017 and "redirect the . . . surcharge . . . to support U.S. Customs and Border Protection passenger inspection activities."²¹⁰

²⁰² U.S. Customs and Border Prot., *I-94 Website Travel Record for U.S. Visitors*, U.S. DEP'T OF HOMELAND SEC., <https://i94.cbp.dhs.gov/home> (last accessed Apr. 6, 2024).

²⁰³ Info. provided by U.S. Customs and Border Prot. to H. Jud. Comm. staff.

²⁰⁴ Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, Pub. L. No. 110-53, 121 Stat. 265 (2007).

²⁰⁵ U.S. Customs and Border Prot., *Electronic System for Travel Authorization*, U.S. DEP'T OF HOMELAND SEC., <https://www.cbp.gov/travel/international-visitors/esta> (last accessed Apr. 8, 2025).

²⁰⁶ *Id.*

²⁰⁷ INA § 217(h)(3)(B)(ii).

²⁰⁸ Info. provided by U.S. Customs and Border Prot. to H. Jud. Comm. staff.

²⁰⁹ INA § 217(h)(3)(B)(i); *See also About, BRAND USA*, <https://www.thebrandusa.com/about> (last accessed Apr. 8, 2025).

²¹⁰ *See America First: A Budget Blueprint to Make America Great Again*, App'x, U.S. DEP'T OF HOMELAND SEC., at 497 (May 23, 2017), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BUDGET-2018-APP/pdf/BUDGET-2018-APP-1-12.pdf>.

The Committee's reconciliation package increases the ESTA fee, paid by all foreign nationals seeking to enter the U.S. via VWP, from \$21 to \$40. The Committee's proposals allocate an increased portion of the funds raised to the agency for cost recovery, \$10 per authorization. At least \$13 per authorization is also allocated to the Treasury for deficit reduction. In addition, the amount that can be transferred to Brand USA is capped each year, and the remainder of the funds raised under that subsection in excess of the cap will be allocated to deficit reduction.

Immigration user fee

The immigration user air and sea passenger processing fee was established in 1986 at \$5 and is currently set at \$7 per passenger.²¹¹ The fee applies to aliens arriving in the United States from a foreign location on a commercial aircraft or arriving from most foreign locations on a commercial sea vessel.²¹²

The Committee's reconciliation package increases the immigration user fee by \$3 for all passengers and eliminates a partial fee exemption for commercial sea passengers arriving from the United States, Canada, Mexico, or adjacent islands. These two adjustments will result in a total fee of \$10 for all passengers, regardless of mode of transportation or point of departure. This fee was last adjusted in 2003, yet international travel volumes continue to grow at an annual rate of between 3 and 4 percent, and, according to the CBP, agency costs for immigration inspections continue to increase.²¹³ Nine dollars per fee imposed will be allocated to the agency for cost recovery, while one dollar per fee imposed will be allocated to the Treasury for deficit reduction. CBO preliminarily estimated that this fee will reduce the deficit by \$1.4 billion over the 10-year window.

Electronic Visa Update System (EVUS) fee

When an alien applies for a nonimmigrant visa to travel to the United States, the validity period of the visa depends in large part on the type of visa and reciprocal arrangements between the United States and the country that issued the alien's passport.²¹⁴ Some visas may be issued with validity periods of up to 10 years.²¹⁵ While longer length visa validity periods may provide convenience to foreign travelers, they limit the U.S. government's ability to receive regular updated biographic or other pertinent information from repeat visitors who travel to the United States multiple times over the life-span of a visa.²¹⁶ These concerns are of particular importance in the case of Chinese nationals.

²¹¹ INA § 286(m); *see also* U.S. Customs and Border Prot., *Air/Sea Passenger User Fees and Railroad Car Fee Collection Information*, U.S. DEP'T OF HOMELAND SEC., <https://www.cbp.gov/border-security/ports-entry/carriers/air-sea-passenger-user-fees-railroad-car-fee> (last accessed Apr. 8, 2025) ("8 U.S.C. 1356, passed in 1986, allowed the INS to begin charging a fee for the inspection of passengers on commercial aircraft or vessels.").

²¹² *Id.*; Info. provided by U.S. Customs and Border Prot. to H. Jud. Comm. staff.

²¹³ Info. provided by U.S. Customs and Border Prot. to H. Jud. Comm. staff.

²¹⁴ Info. provided by U.S. Customs and Border Prot. to H. Jud. Comm. staff.

²¹⁵ *Id.*

²¹⁶ *Id.*

Given these concerns, DHS and the State Department developed the Electronic Visa Update System (EVUS), which provides a mechanism through which information updates can be obtained from aliens holding a U.S. nonimmigrant visa of a designated category in a passport issued by an identified country.²¹⁷ By requiring enrollment in EVUS for periodic updates to biographic and travel information, CBP can increase the chances of identifying individuals who may pose a threat to the United States.²¹⁸ In general, EVUS is used for travelers from China with 10-year, multiple entry B1, B2, or B1/B2 visas for tourism and business.²¹⁹ EVUS requires travelers with these visas to provide updated biographic and travel information to CBP via a publicly-accessible website prior to initial travel on the visa and then at least every two years from the date of visa issuance for the duration of visa validity.²²⁰

The Committee's reconciliation package imposes an EVUS fee of \$30. While most of the funds are allocated to the agency for cost recovery, a portion of the funds raised are allocated to the Treasury for deficit reduction. CBO preliminarily estimated that this fee will reduce the deficit by \$49 million over the 10-year window.

Continuance fee

Under federal regulations, immigration judges “may grant a motion for continuance for good cause shown.”²²¹ A continuance is a “temporary adjournment[] of case proceedings until a different day or time.”²²²

The Committee's reconciliation package requires a \$100 fee for every continuance that (1) is requested by an alien; (2) is granted by an immigration judge; and (3) is not based on “exceptional circumstances.” Current immigration law defines “exceptional circumstances” as “exceptional circumstances (such as battery or extreme cruelty to the alien or any child or parent of the alien, serious illness of the alien, or serious illness or death of the spouse, child, or parent of the alien, but not including less compelling circumstances) beyond the control of the alien.”²²³ With a required fee for continuances, immigration courts could recoup some of the resources lost because of continuances.

²¹⁷ U.S. Customs and Border Prot., *Electronic Visa Update System (EVUS) Frequently Asked Questions*, U.S. DEP'T OF HOMELAND SEC., <https://www.cbp.gov/travel/international-visitors/electronic-visa-update-system-evus/frequently-asked-questions> (Apr. 8, 2025).

²¹⁸ *Id.*

²¹⁹ *Id.*

²²⁰ *Id.*

²²¹ 8 C.F.R. § 1003.29.

²²² U.S. GOV'T ACCOUNTABILITY OFF., GAO-17-438, IMMIGR. COURTS: ACTIONS NEEDED TO REDUCE CASE BACKLOG AND ADDRESS LONG-STANDING MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES 67 (June 2017), <https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-17-438.pdf>.

²²³ 8 U.S.C. § 1229a(e)(1). These circumstances do not include a minor illness, *see Matter of Ali*, 21 I. & N. Dec. 1058 (BIA 1997), a minor injury, *Matter of B-A-S-*, 22 I. & N. Dec. 57 (BIA 1998), confusion, *see Bangoyi Moutsinga v. Garland*, No. 20-2752, 2023 WL 8447209, at *1 (2d Cir. Dec. 6, 2023), or poor planning, traffic, or a vehicle's mechanical problems, *see Arredondo v. Lynch*, 824 F.3d 801 (9th Cir. 2016), but may include a totality of circumstances encompassing memory problems, illiteracy, and misinterpretation of a hearing notice, *see Hernandez-Galand v. Garland*, 996 F.3d 1030 (9th Cir. 2021). *See generally Campos-Chaves v. Garland*, 144 S. Ct. 1637, 1644 (2024).

Additional fees in immigration court

EOIR adjudicates applications for immigration relief before and appeals from immigration judge decisions. Although asylum applications are the most common applications filed at immigration courts, aliens can seek other forms of immigration relief before an immigration judge. In fact, immigration judges and the BIA may adjudicate numerous applications and waivers, including:

- Applications for cancellation of removal for certain permanent residents;²²⁴
- Applications for cancellation of removal and adjustment of status for certain nonpermanent residents;²²⁵
- Applications for adjustment of status;²²⁶
- Applications for waiver of grounds of inadmissibility;²²⁷
- Applications for temporary protected status (TPS);²²⁸

²²⁴ Under the cancellation of removal statute, an immigration judge may cancel the removal of an alien who is otherwise inadmissible or removable from the country if the alien establishes that he “(1) has been an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence for not less than 5 years, (2) has resided in the United States continuously for 7 years after having been admitted in any status, and (3) has not been convicted of any aggravated felony.” 8 U.S.C. § 1229b(a).

²²⁵ Under the cancellation of removal statute, an immigration judge “may cancel the removal of, and adjust to the status of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence,” of an alien who is otherwise inadmissible or removal from the country if the alien establishes that he “(A) has been physically present in the United States for a continuous period of not less than 10 year immediately preceding the date of such application; (B) has been a person of good moral character during such period; (C) has not been convicted” of certain crimes, and “(D) establishes that removal would result in exceptional and extremely unusual hardship to the alien’s spouse, parent, or child, who is a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.” 8 U.S.C. § 1229b(b).

²²⁶ Aliens who were admitted or paroled into the United States may adjust their immigration status to that of a lawful permanent resident (green card holder) if (1) the alien “is eligible to receive an immigrant visa,” (2) the alien “is admissible to the United States for permanent residence,” and (3) “an immigrant visa is immediately available to him at the time his application is filed.” 8 U.S.C. § 1255(a). Aliens who are physically present in the United States but who entered without inspection (i.e. without being admitted or paroled) may also adjust their immigration status to that of a lawful permanent resident under additional requirements. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1255(i). Federal regulations give immigration judges “exclusive jurisdiction to adjudicate any application for adjustment of status” filed by an alien in removal proceedings. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 1245.2(a)(1)(i).

²²⁷ Certain aliens who are inadmissible to the United States and ineligible for various forms of immigration relief may seek a waiver of certain grounds of inadmissibility. *See, e.g.,* 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(v), (C) (unlawful presence waivers); 8 U.S.C. § 1182(g) (waiver of health-related grounds); 8 U.S.C. § 1182(h) (waiver of certain criminal grounds); 8 U.S.C. § 1182(i) (waiver of fraud and misrepresentation ground).

²²⁸ TPS may be granted to eligible aliens from countries that have been designated by the DHS Secretary due to “an ongoing armed conflict within the state” or “an earthquake, flood, drought, epidemic, or other environmental disaster in the state resulting in a substantial, but temporary, disruption of living conditions in the area affected.” 8 U.S.C. § 1254a. *See generally* H. Comm. on the Judiciary, Interim Staff Rep., *De Facto Mass Amnesty: How the Biden-Harris Admin. Abused Temporary Protected Status to Shield Hundreds of Thousands of Illegal Aliens from Deportation* (Mar. 3, 2025).

- Applications for suspension of deportation;²²⁹
- Appeals from decisions of an adjudicating official in a practitioner disciplinary case;²³⁰ and
- Appeals from decisions of DHS officers.²³¹

The BIA has jurisdiction over appeals of immigration judges' decisions.²³² As the nation's immigration courts have been saddled with a historic number of cases, the BIA's caseload has also increased. In 2000, for example, the BIA received 30,049 total appeals.²³³ By fiscal year 2019, the number of case appeals filed with the BIA swelled to 63,235.²³⁴ In fiscal years 2023 and 2024, there were 50,855 and 50,416 total appeals filed, respectively.²³⁵ Meanwhile, the number of *pending* appeals has risen dramatically, from less than 17,000 pending appeals at the end of fiscal year 2015 to roughly 130,000 pending appeals by the end of December 2024—a nearly 650 percent increase.²³⁶

In addition to adjudicating applications and appeals, immigration courts and the BIA

²²⁹ An alien may be eligible for suspension of deportation, a type of immigration relief that was replaced by cancellation of removal, if the alien establishes that (1) he “has been physically present in the United States for a continuous period of not less than 7 years immediately preceding the date the application was filed; (2) he “was and is a person of good moral character”; and (3) his removal from the United States would “result in extreme hardship to the alien or to the alien’s spouse, parent, or child, who is a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.” 8 C.F.R. § 240.65(b). The relevant statute was repealed in 1996, but certain aliens remain eligible for suspension of deportation. *See Suspension of Deportation*, LEGAL INFO. INSTITUTE, CORNELL LAW SCHOOL, https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/suspension_of_deportation.

²³⁰ An adjudicating official or the BIA may impose disciplinary sanctions against a practitioner if he engages in fraudulent or unethical activity, such as charging excessive fees, knowingly making a false statement relating to an immigration case, being disbarred or suspended, or committing a serious crime. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 1003.102. An attorney or organization may appeal a decision of the adjudicating official to the BIA within 30 days of the official’s decision. *See* Exec. Off. for Immigr. Review, *Immigr. Court Practice Manual*, ch. 10.7(e)(5), Disciplinary Proceedings, <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/reference-materials/ic/chapter-10/7> (last accessed Mar. 6, 2025), <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/reference-materials/ic/chapter-10/7>.

²³¹ Aliens applying for immigration benefits from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) can appeal a USCIS denial of certain applications to the BIA. *See generally* EOIR-29, Notice of Appeal to the Board of Immigr. Appeals from a Decision of a DHS Officer, U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGR. SERVS., <https://www.uscis.gov/eoir-29> (last accessed Mar. 6, 2025). These applications are (1) petitions for alien relative and (2) petitions for certain widowers, special immigrants, and other aliens. *See generally* I-360, Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er), or Special Immigrant, U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGR. SERVS., <https://www.uscis.gov/i-360> (last accessed Mar. 6, 2025). A U.S. citizen or green card holder may file a “petition for alien relative,” also known as a Form I-130, “to establish the existence of a relationship to certain alien relatives who wish to immigrate to the United States.” Instructions for Form I-130, Petition for Alien Relative, and Form I-130A, Supplemental Information for Spouse Beneficiary, U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGR. SERVS., <https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/forms/i-130instr.pdf> (last accessed Mar. 6, 2025). The alien relative generally can apply for a green card after USCIS approves the petition. *See* I-130, Petition for Alien Relative, U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGR. SERVS., <https://www.uscis.gov/i-130>.

²³² Exec. Off. for Immigr. Rev., *Board of Immigr. Appeals*, U.S. DEP’T OF JUSTICE, <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/board-of-immigration-appeals> (last accessed Mar. 10, 2025).

²³³ Exec. Off. for Immigr. Rev., FY 2004 Statistical Yearbook, U.S. DEP’T OF JUSTICE, at S2 (Mar. 2005), <https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/eoir/legacy/2008/04/18/fy04syb.pdf>.

²³⁴ Exec. Off. for Immigr. Rev., *Adjudication Statistics: All Appeals Filed, Completed, and Pending*, U.S. DEP’T OF JUSTICE, <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/media/1344986/dl?inline> (last accessed Mar. 6, 2025).

²³⁵ *Id.*

²³⁶ *Id.*

receive thousands of motions to reopen and motions to reconsider each year, only compounding their increasing backlogs. Through a motion to reopen, an alien requests that an immigration judge or the BIA reopen the alien’s case to “consider new facts or evidence in the case.”²³⁷ A motion to reconsider, by contrast, “either identifies an error in law or fact” in the immigration judge’s or BIA’s prior decision “or identifies a change in law” that affects the adjudicator’s decision.²³⁸

The number of motions to reopen filed with immigration courts rose dramatically over the last four years. In addition to overburdening the immigration courts with a flood of new cases, the Biden-Harris Administration worked to undo immigration judges’ previous decisions by encouraging ICE attorneys to join motions to reopen cases. A Biden-era memo outlined how ICE attorneys could join aliens’ motions to reopen their cases so that ICE could then agree to dismiss the case altogether.²³⁹ Aliens and ICE attorneys took note. In fiscal year 2024, 44,094 motions to reopen were filed with the immigration courts, compared to an average of 17,920 motions to reopen during the Trump Administration—a 146 percent increase.²⁴⁰ In fiscal year 2024, immigration courts also received roughly 2,100 motions to reconsider, with more than 7,000 total motions filed with the BIA.²⁴¹

Despite its historic case backlog, EOIR charges fees for only a fraction of the applications it receives—and even then, the fees have not been updated in four decades and are far from covering the cost of adjudication. EOIR last updated its fees in 1986.²⁴² The Trump Administration attempted to raise the fee amounts,²⁴³ but federal district court judges stopped the implementation of the fees in January 2021 and March 2021.²⁴⁴ Through new statutory fees for commonly adjudicated applications and frequently filed motions, EOIR could partially defray its adjudication costs, fund additional immigration judges and support staff, and invest in infrastructure and technology upgrades to more efficiently adjudicate cases.

The Committee’s reconciliation package requires fees for applications, motions, and appeals filed with or adjudicated by EOIR:

²³⁷ Exec. Off. for Immigr. Review, *Immigr. Court Practice Manual*, ch. 5.7(a), Motions to Reopen, <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/reference-materials/ic/chapter-5/7> (last accessed Mar. 6, 2025); Exec. Off. for Immigr. Review, *BIA Practice Manual*, ch. 5.6(a), Motions to Reopen, <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/reference-materials/bia/chapter-5/6> (last accessed Mar. 6, 2025).

²³⁸ Exec. Off. for Immigr. Review, *Immigr. Court Practice Manual*, ch. 5.8(a), Motions to Reconsider, <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/reference-materials/ic/chapter-5/8> (last accessed Mar. 6, 2025); Exec. Off. for Immigr. Review, *BIA Practice Manual*, ch. 5.7(a), Motions to Reconsider, <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/reference-materials/bia/chapter-5/7> (last accessed Mar. 6, 2025).

²³⁹ Memorandum from Kerry E. Doyle, Principal Legal Advisor, U.S. Immigr. and Customs Enf’t, to All OPLA Attorneys, “Guidance to OPLA Attorneys Regarding the Enforcement of Civil Immigr. Laws and the Exercise of Prosecutorial Discretion,” at 14-15 (Apr. 3, 2022), https://www.ice.gov/doclib/about/offices/opla/OPLA-immigration-enforcement_guidanceApr2022.pdf

²⁴⁰ See Exec. Off. for Immigr. Rev., *Adjudication Statistics: Motions*, U.S. DEP’T OF JUSTICE, <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/media/1344926/dl?inline> (last accessed Mar. 6, 2025).

²⁴¹ *Id.*

²⁴² See Exec. Off. for Immigr. Rev., Fee Rev., 85 Fed. Reg. 11866 (proposed Feb. 28, 2020; 85 Fed. Reg. 82750 (Dec. 18, 2020)).

²⁴³ *Id.*

²⁴⁴ *Cath. Legal Immigr. Network, Inc. v. Exec. Off. for Immigr. Rev.*, 513 F. Supp. 3d 154, 178 (D.D.C. 2021); *Centro Legal de la Raza v. Exec. Off. for Immigr. Rev.*, 524 F. Supp. 3d 919, 980 (N.D. Cal. 2021).

- Fee for filing an application for cancellation of removal for certain permanent residents (current filing fee is \$100);²⁴⁵
- Fee for filing an application for cancellation of removal and adjustment of status for certain nonpermanent residents (current filing fee is \$100);²⁴⁶
- Fee for filing an application for adjustment of status (current filing fee is \$1,440);²⁴⁷
- Fee for filing an application for waiver of grounds of inadmissibility (current filing fee is \$1,050);²⁴⁸
- Fee for filing an application for temporary protected status (current filing fee is \$50);²⁴⁹
- Fee for filing an application for suspension of deportation (current filing fee is \$100);²⁵⁰
- Fee for filing an appeal from a decision of an immigration judge (current filing fee is \$110);²⁵¹
- Fee for filing an appeal from a decision of a DHS officer (current filing fee is \$110);²⁵²
- Fee for filing an appeal from a decision of an adjudicating official in a practitioner disciplinary case (current filing fee is \$675);²⁵³ and
- Fee for filing a motion to reopen or motion to reconsider (current filing fee is at least \$110 for a motion to reopen or reconsider before the BIA and at least \$145 for a motion to reopen or reconsider before an immigration judge).²⁵⁴

²⁴⁵ Application for Cancellation of Removal for Certain Permanent Residents, OMB No. 1125-0001, EXEC. OFF. FOR IMMIGR. REV., <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/page/file/904286/dl?inline=>.

²⁴⁶ Application for Cancellation of Removal for Certain Permanent Residents, OMB No. 1125-0001, EXEC. OFF. FOR IMMIGR. REV., <https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/pages/attachments/2015/07/24/eoir42b.pdf>.

²⁴⁷ Fee Schedule, Form G-1055, U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGR. SERVS., <https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/forms/g-1055.pdf>.

²⁴⁸ *Id.*

²⁴⁹ *Id.*

²⁵⁰ Application for Suspension of Deportation, OMB No. 1125-0009, EXEC. OFF. FOR IMMIGR. REV., <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/file/639771/dl?inline>.

²⁵¹ Exec. Off. for Immigr. Rev., *Types of Appeals, Motions and Required Fees*, EXEC. OFF. FOR IMMIGR. REV., <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/types-appeals-motions-and-required-fees> (last accessed Mar. 6, 2025).

²⁵² *Id.*

²⁵³ *Id.*

²⁵⁴ *Id.*

Fees for aliens ordered removed *in absentia*

Illegal aliens routinely fail to attend their immigration court hearings. Current law requires immigration judges to order aliens removed *in absentia* if the aliens fail to attend an immigration court hearing.²⁵⁵

The number of *in absentia* removal orders rose dramatically just as the Biden-Harris Administration released more illegal aliens into the United States. In fiscal year 2023, there were 159,379 *in absentia* removal orders for aliens who failed to appear before an immigration judge, a 74 percent increase from the second-highest total of 91,271 such orders since 2008.²⁵⁶ That is an average of 13,282 *in absentia* removal orders each month.²⁵⁷ For asylum applicants, the number of *in absentia* removal orders in fiscal year 2023 reached 13,732, the highest total since at least 2008.²⁵⁸ In cases that originated with an alien claiming a credible fear of persecution when encountered at the border, the *in absentia* removal order numbers climbed to their second-highest total since at least fiscal year 2008, with 9,988 *in absentia* removal orders in those cases in fiscal year 2023 alone.²⁵⁹ By the end of fiscal year 2024, immigration judges ordered 222,687 aliens removed after they failed to attend their immigration court hearings.²⁶⁰ *In absentia* cases waste the immigration courts' funding resources.

The Committee's reconciliation package requires fees in certain instances when aliens are ordered removed *in absentia*. The package requires the sponsor of an unaccompanied alien child to pay a \$5,000 fee prior to the release of such unaccompanied alien child to a sponsor to ensure the UAC's appearance in immigration court. The sponsor may receive reimbursement for the fee if the sponsor demonstrates that (1) the UAC was not ordered removed *in absentia* or (2) the *in absentia* order was rescinded. The package also requires a \$5,000 fee for any alien who (1) is ordered removed *in absentia* after failing to appear at an immigration court hearing and (2) is subsequently arrested by ICE. This section includes an exception for cases in which an *in absentia* order is rescinded.

²⁵⁵ INA § 240(b)(5)(A).

²⁵⁶ Exec. Off. for Immigr. Rev., *In Absentia Removal Orders*, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE (last accessed Apr. 24, 2025), https://www.justice.gov/d9/pages/attachments/2020/02/04/20_in_absentia_removal_orders_0.pdf.

²⁵⁷ *Id.*

²⁵⁸ Exec. Off. for Immigr. Rev., *Asylum Applicant In Absentia Removal Orders*, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE (last accessed Apr. 24, 2025), https://www.justice.gov/d9/pages/attachments/2018/11/02/21_asylum_applicant_in_absentia_removal_orders_002.pdf.

²⁵⁹ Exec. Off. for Immigr. Rev., *In Absentia Removal Orders In Cases Originating with a Credible Fear Claim*, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE (last accessed Apr. 24, 2025), https://www.justice.gov/d9/pages/attachments/2018/12/03/22_in_absentia_removals_in_cases_originating_with_a_credible_fear_claim.pdf.

²⁶⁰ Exec. Off. for Immigr. Rev., *In Absentia Removal Orders*, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE (last accessed Apr. 24, 2025), <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/media/1344881/dl?inline>.

Diversity visa program fees

Every year for decades, the United States has issued tens of thousands of immigrant visas to aliens around the world who are selected through a lottery.²⁶¹ The diversity visa program, which provides aliens a pathway to citizenship in the U.S., was enacted “to foster legal immigration from countries other than the major sending countries of current immigrants to the United States.”²⁶²

To determine which countries’ nationals are eligible for the diversity visa lottery each year, the program uses a statutory formula to calculate regions with high admissions and low admissions of aliens into the United States.²⁶³ Aliens from high-admission regions are ineligible for a diversity visa, with 50,000 diversity visas distributed to nationals from low-admission regions.²⁶⁴ During a registration period each year, aliens can enter the diversity visa lottery through the Electronic Diversity Visa website.²⁶⁵ There is no cost to enter the lottery, and the eligibility criteria are low, merely requiring “at least a high school education or the equivalent, or two years of experience in an occupation that requires at least two years of training or experience.”²⁶⁶ Through a lottery system, “approximately 100,000 selectees are randomly chosen” and identified as “those who are eligible to apply” for a diversity visa.²⁶⁷ Once selected, aliens must confirm their qualifications, submit a visa application, prepare documentation, undergo an interview, and pay relevant fees.²⁶⁸ The State Department then issues roughly 50,000 diversity visas to qualified applicants.²⁶⁹ The visas are “apportioned among six geographic regions with a maximum of seven percent available to persons born in any single country.”²⁷⁰

Millions of people around the world register for the diversity visa lottery every year. In 2019, 14.3 million aliens entered the diversity visa lottery, with more than 8 million derivatives (spouses and children); in 2020, there were 14.7 million entrants, with 8.4 million derivatives; and in 2021, there were 6.7 million entrants and 5 million derivatives.²⁷¹ In fiscal year 2019,

²⁶¹ See generally JILL H. WILSON, CONG. RES. SERV., THE 287(G) PROGRAM: STATE AND LOCAL IMMIGR. ENF’T, IF11898 (Aug. 12, 2021), <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF11898>.

²⁶² *Id.*

²⁶³ See 8 U.S.C. § 1153(c).

²⁶⁴ *Id.*

²⁶⁵ See *Diversity Visa Program: Submit an Entry*, U.S. DEP’T OF STATE, <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas/immigrate/diversity-visa-program-entry/diversity-visa-submit-entry1.html?wcmode=disabled> (last accessed Mar. 3, 2025).

²⁶⁶ See JILL H. WILSON, CONG. RES. SERV., THE DIVERSITY IMMIGR. VISA PROGRAM, R45973 (OCT. 15, 2019), <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R45973>.

²⁶⁷ *Id.* at 2.

²⁶⁸ See *Diversity Visa Program: Confirm Your Qualifications*, U.S. DEP’T OF STATE, <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas/immigrate/diversity-visa-program-entry/diversity-visa-if-you-are-selected/diversity-visa-confirm-your-qualifications.html> (last accessed Mar. 3, 2025); see JILL H. WILSON, CONG. RES. SERV., THE DIVERSITY IMMIGR. VISA PROGRAM, R45973 (OCT. 15, 2019), <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R45973>.

²⁶⁹ *Id.*

²⁷⁰ *DV 2023 – Selected Entrants*, U.S. DEP’T OF STATE, <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas/immigrate/diversity-visa-program-entry/dv-2023-selected-entrants.html>.

²⁷¹ *Diversity Visa Program, DV 2019-2021: Number of Entries During Each Online Registration Period by Region and Country of Chargeability*, U.S. DEP’T OF STATE, <https://travel.state.gov/content/dam/visas/Diversity-Visa/DVStatistics/DV-applicants-entrants-by-country-2019-2021-Accessible-7-26-2024.pdf>.

453,242 Iranian nationals registered for a chance at this pathway to citizenship in the United States, with 1.8 million registrations from Uzbekistan, 240,323 from Russia, 141,679 from Yemen, 28,542 from Somalia, 35,939 from Afghanistan, and 47,368 from Iraq.²⁷²

The Committee’s reconciliation package requires a \$250 fee for each alien who registers for the diversity visa program. The Committee’s proposal also requires a \$400 diversity visa application fee for any alien who is selected for the program.²⁷³ More than 20 years ago, the OIG warned that the diversity visa program’s costs “significantly exceed revenues,” with embassies lacking sufficient resources “to develop, investigate, and process all [diversity visa] applications fully.”²⁷⁴ As a result, the OIG report recommended that the State Department “request authority to collect processing fees from all persons who apply for the diversity visa program.”²⁷⁵ This proposal accomplishes those goals. CBO preliminarily estimated that the diversity visa application fee would reduce the deficit by \$185 million over the 10-year window, with the initial registration fee reducing the deficit by \$2 billion.

REGULATORY AND OTHER MATTERS

Congressional review of agency rulemaking

The Constitution separates the powers of the federal government by vesting the legislative power in Congress, the executive power in the President, and the judicial power in the courts.²⁷⁶ The “[s]tructural separation between the exercise of federal executive, legislative, and judicial power preserves individual freedom” and “helps to ensure that each branch can more effectively perform its function of serving as a check on the other branches.”²⁷⁷ This careful system of “[c]hecks and balances ha[s] a role in ensuring a more meaningful separation of powers for they help[] ensure that no one branch w[ill] dominate” our federal government.²⁷⁸

Consolidating these separate powers departs from constitutional principles and jeopardizes American liberty.²⁷⁹ Yet, the administrative state does just that: federal agencies exercise legislative power by issuing regulations with the force of law, executive power by enforcing those regulations, and judicial power by adjudicating disputes about them.²⁸⁰

²⁷² *Id.*

²⁷³ The current diversity lottery visa application fee is \$330. *See Fees for Visa Services*, U.S. DEP’T OF STATE, <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas/visa-information-resources/fees/fees-visa-services.html> (last accessed Mar. 4, 2025).

²⁷⁴ *Id.* at 9.

²⁷⁵ *Id.*

²⁷⁶ U.S. CONST. art. I § 1, art. II § 1, art. III § 1; *see* Saikrishna B. Prakash, *A Note on the Separation of Powers*, THE HERITAGE GUIDE TO THE CONSTITUTION (2d ed. 2014).

²⁷⁷ Letter from Jennifer L. Mascott, Assistant Professor of Law, Antonin Scalia Law School to J. Michael Mulvaney, Acting Director, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (May 7, 2018) (internal quotation marks omitted), https://downloads.regulations.gov/CFPB-2018-0002-0033/attachment_1.pdf.

²⁷⁸ Prakash, *supra* note 276.

²⁷⁹ *See id.* (“[T]he diffusion of power helped to secure liberty.”).

²⁸⁰ Michael Uhlmann, *A Note on Administrative Agencies*, THE HERITAGE GUIDE TO THE CONSTITUTION (2d ed. 2014).

Given the administrative state’s unconstitutional assumption of legislative powers and its lack of electoral accountability to the American people, it is unsurprising that it has imposed unpopular and radical regulations. The Biden-Harris Administration routinely sought “to accomplish through regulation what [it could not] pass through Congress.”²⁸¹ Federal agencies, with limited political accountability and freedom from the lawmaking procedures that the Constitution requires of Congress, often try to implement far-left policy goals that could not be attained through the legislative process. Hundreds of examples of this overreach can be found throughout the administrative state.²⁸²

The Administrative Procedure Act

Originally enacted by Congress in 1946, the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) provides standards for agency rulemaking, among other things.²⁸³ Under “formal” rulemaking, an agency may issue a “rule after the kind of trial-type hearing procedures normally reserved for adjudicatory orders.”²⁸⁴ More commonly, agencies issue rules through “informal” or notice-and-comment rulemaking.²⁸⁵ Informal rulemaking requires publication of a “notice of proposed rulemaking in the *Federal Register*,” an opportunity for public feedback (typically through the submission of written comments), and publication of the final rule at least thirty days before its effective date.²⁸⁶ Such legislative rules have the “force and effect of law.”²⁸⁷

Between 1984 and 2024, agencies were given wide judicial latitude when determining the meaning of their own statute for the purposes of promulgating rules. In 1984, the Supreme Court ruled in *Chevron U.S.A., Inc. v. National Resources Defense Council, Inc.* that judges were required to defer to an agency’s interpretation of its own ambiguous statute so long as such legal determination was “reasonable.”²⁸⁸ Despite being relatively innocuous in the beginning,²⁸⁹ the holding in *Chevron* quickly allowed agencies to expand their power by finding new authorities in old statutes.²⁹⁰ By exploiting ambiguities in the law, the administrative state effectively coopted legislative authority from Congress in the form of increased rulemaking.²⁹¹

²⁸¹ Editorial Board, *Courts and the Regulatory State*, WALL ST. J. (Nov. 28, 2021); see Mick Mulvaney & Joe Grogan, Opinion, *Biden Gives Regulators a Free and Heavy Hand*, WALL ST. J. (Jan. 26, 2021).

²⁸² See, e.g., Factoring Criteria for Firearms with Attached “Stabilizing Braces,” 88 Fed. Reg. 6478 (Jan. 31, 2023); Definition of “Engaged in the Business” as a Dealer in Firearms, 88 Fed. Reg. 61993 (Sep. 8, 2023); Non-Compete Clause Rule, 88 Fed. Reg. 3482, 3535 (Jan. 19, 2023); Premerger Notification; Reporting and Waiting Period Requirements, 89 Fed. Reg. 89216 (Nov. 12, 2024).

²⁸³ See, e.g., 5 U.S.C. §§ 551–59 (agency procedures), 701–06 (judicial review).

²⁸⁴ Administrative Conference of the United States & ABA Section of Administrative Law and Regulatory Practice, *Administrative Procedure Act*, FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE SOURCEBOOK (May 25, 2022).

²⁸⁵ See *Informal Rulemaking*, LEGAL INFORMATION INSTITUTE, https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/informal_rulemaking (last accessed Jan. 21, 2025).

²⁸⁶ *Id.*; see 5 U.S.C. § 553 (rulemaking).

²⁸⁷ *Chrysler Corp. v. Brown*, 441 U.S. 281, 302–303 (1979).

²⁸⁸ *Chevron U.S.A., Inc. v. National Resources Defense Council, Inc.*, 467 U.S. 837 (1984).

²⁸⁹ Jonathan H. Adler, *The Chevron Doctrine*, CATO INSTITUTE (2023).

²⁹⁰ *Id.*

²⁹¹ *Id.*

In 2024, the Court’s decision in *Loper Bright Enterprises v. Raimondo* ended the required judicial deference imposed by *Chevron*.²⁹² In *Loper Bright*, the Court held that under the APA, courts are required to express independent judgement when determining whether an agency acted within the boundaries of its statutory authority.²⁹³ While courts *may* look to an agency’s interpretation of its own statute in reaching its independent conclusion, the Court held that the APA prohibits courts from deferring to agency interpretation without conducting its own analysis.

The Congressional Review Act

In addition to the APA, another existing law governing—and designed to constrain—agency action is the Congressional Review Act (CRA) of 1996,²⁹⁴ which was part of then-Speaker Newt Gingrich’s Contract With America legislative agenda.²⁹⁵ The CRA requires agencies to submit rules to Congress and the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) before they can take effect, and it creates an expedited process, which cannot be filibustered, for Congress to disapprove a rule by passing a joint resolution.²⁹⁶ Once both the House and Senate pass a joint resolution disapproving of the rule, and the President signs such resolution into law, the rule will no longer be in effect.²⁹⁷ The CRA provides Congress with a fast-track process to prevent agency rulemaking that satisfies the Constitution’s bicameralism and presentment requirements.²⁹⁸

Under the CRA, “[m]ajor rules”—those causing “an annual effect on the economy of \$100,000,000 or more,” “a major increase in costs or prices,” or other “significant adverse effects” on the economy—are subject to additional restrictions under the CRA.²⁹⁹ In particular, major rules cannot take effect until at least “60 days after the date that the rule is published in the *Federal Register*,” double the thirty-day delay period provided under the APA, giving “Congress additional time to consider whether to overturn a major rule . . . before it goes into effect.”³⁰⁰

Congress’s power to disapprove agency rules under the CRA provides a check on federal administrative power. Currently, however, the CRA requires Congress to introduce separate joint resolutions for each agency rule it seeks to disapprove.³⁰¹ By forcing Congress to consider agency rules one at a time, the CRA slows Congress’s ability to provide oversight of agency action. This inefficiency is especially pronounced in the final year of a President’s term. In so-called “midnight rulemaking,” executive agencies historically issue substantially more

²⁹² *Loper Bright Enterprises v. Raimondo*, 603 U.S. 369, 396 (2024).

²⁹³ *Id.* at 395–401.

²⁹⁴ 5 U.S.C. §§ 801–08.

²⁹⁵ See Christopher M. Davis, *The 118th Congress and the Congressional Review Act “Lookback” Mechanism*, CONG. RESEARCH SERV. 1 (Dec. 1, 2022).

²⁹⁶ See Maeve P. Carey & Christopher M. Davis, *The Congressional Review Act (CRA): Frequently Asked Questions*, CONG. RESEARCH SERV. 1 (Nov. 12, 2021); Davis, *supra* note 295, at 1.

²⁹⁷ *Id.*

²⁹⁸ See Carey & Davis, *supra* note 296, at 23 n.128 (FAQ).

²⁹⁹ *Id.* at 9.

³⁰⁰ *Id.* at 10.

³⁰¹ *Id.*

regulations in the President’s final year of his term.³⁰² During the Clinton, Bush, and Obama administrations, agencies issued approximately 2.5 times more regulations during the last year of each President’s term.³⁰³

Despite the CRA’s initial promise to help reestablish Congress’s proper role in making federal policy, as of July 2024, only twenty agency rules had been overturned under the CRA—because the House, Senate, and President must all be aligned with regard to the disapproval resolution, the CRA is realistically only an effective check on regulations promulgated during the waning days of a presidential administration.³⁰⁴ On average, Congress has disapproved of less than one agency regulation per year since the passage of the CRA, but during that time, federal agencies issued more than 100,000 rules—thus, Congress has rejected just 0.02 percent of the rules issued by agencies.³⁰⁵

The Committee’s reconciliation package provides funding to the Office of Management and Budget and the Comptroller General of the United States to augment their capacity to provide oversight of agency compliance with rulemaking requirements. The Committee’s proposal would also require that Congress affirmatively approve of major rules that increase revenue prior to them taking effect.

Congressional Review Act compliance

In general, agencies are required to quantify the costs and benefits that their regulations will impose on regulated entities.³⁰⁶ Since 1993, Executive Order 12866 has been in effect, and along with requiring a cost-benefit analysis of all regulations, the order “encourages agencies to design their regulations in the most cost-effective manner to achieve the regulatory objective and to ensure that the benefits of a regulation justify the costs.”³⁰⁷ For economically significant rules, defined as imposing an annual effect on the economy of at least \$200 million—raised from \$100 million in 2023—agencies must quantify the costs and benefits of the regulation and reasonably feasible alternatives to such regulation.³⁰⁸

Often, the agency’s analysis is either incorrect or incomplete. For example, the Federal Trade Commission estimated that its newly promulgated Premerger Notification Rule would increase the cost of preparing a merger filing by around \$49,000.³⁰⁹ However, some independent estimates have placed the increase in cost at over \$300,000—over six times more than the agency’s estimate.³¹⁰ Additionally, while the FTC only considered, albeit incorrectly, the direct

³⁰² See *Federal Rulemaking: Trends at the End of President’s Terms Remained Generally Consistent Across Administrations*, U.S. GOV’T ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE (Jan. 31, 2023).

³⁰³ See *Id.* at 14.

³⁰⁴ See Maeve P. Carey & Christopher M. Davis, *The Congressional Review Act; The Lookback Mechanism and Presidential Transitions*, CONG. RESEARCH SERV. (Jul. 9, 2024).

³⁰⁵ See Clyde Wayne Crews, *Ten Thousand Commandments 2022*, COMPETITIVE ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE 47 (2022).

³⁰⁶ Maeve P. Carey, *Cost-Benefit Analysis in Federal Agency Rulemaking*, CONG. RESEARCH SERV. (2024).

³⁰⁷ *Id.* at 1 (internal quotation marks omitted).

³⁰⁸ *Id.*

³⁰⁹ S.P. Kothari, Comment Letter on Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to Amend Premerger Notification Rule to the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act 21 (Sept. 26, 2023).

³¹⁰ *Id.* at 20.

costs of the regulation, the indirect costs associated with the regulation are likely far more significant.³¹¹ The decrease in merger activity related to the rule will likely disrupt innovation and entrepreneurial activity and disrupt economic activity across the nation.³¹²

While not the case for the FTC’s Premerger Notification Rule, some agencies are able to avoid the “major rule” designation under the CRA by underestimating the cost of their regulations. For example, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service’s (APHIS) Electronic Identification Eartag Rule is estimated to impose only \$26 million in economic costs annually,³¹³ less than the \$100 million threshold required by the CRA to be designated as a major rule.³¹⁴ However, to fully establish an electronic database for livestock, as is the stated goal of the regulation, the economic cost is estimated to be over \$550 million in the first year alone.³¹⁵ Taking these estimates as given, there are around \$525 million in indirect costs associated with APHIS’s regulation.

While agencies generally initiate any economic analysis during the rulemaking process, it is the responsibility of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) to ensure that the agency is not cutting corners.³¹⁶ An important function of OIRA is to conduct oversight of the analysis conducted by agencies,³¹⁷ and while some claim that OIRA simply applies a “rubber stamp” to agency analysis,³¹⁸ there is some evidence to suggest that OIRA review makes a meaningful difference in the cost estimates produced by agencies.³¹⁹

Despite the impact that OIRA may have in reviewing agency cost estimates, OIRA is not required to conduct its own analysis to independently verify the precision of an agency’s estimate.³²⁰ OIRA review consists of checking that the agency’s calculations, methodologies, and assumptions are correct, but OIRA does not conduct its own analysis.³²¹

Such *de novo* independent analysis by OIRA may include a complete reworking of the methodology, assumptions, and recollection of any data, but such comprehensive analysis would likely be unnecessary. In conducting *de novo* analysis, OIRA may review and accept an agency’s

³¹¹ *Id.* at 23-26.

³¹² *Id.*

³¹³ Use of Electronic Identification Eartags as Official Identification in Cattle and Bison, 89 Fed. Reg. 39540 (May 9, 2024).

³¹⁴ See 5 U.S.C. § 804(2)(A).

³¹⁵ Hannah E. Shear & Dustin L. Pendell, *Economic Cost of Traceability in U.S. Beef Production*, 1 FRONTIERS IN ANIMAL SCIENCE 4 (2020) (“In the short-run [(year 1)], the slaughter and feeder cattle sectors experience the largest losses at \$271.7 and \$238.0 million, respectively. The wholesale level loses \$56.0 million.”).

³¹⁶ See Sam Batkins & Mitch Boynton, *Changing Rule Estimates*, REGULATION (2014).

³¹⁷ Interview by Keith Romer and Erika Beras with Susan Dudley, Distinguished Professor, George Washington University, for Planet Money (Apr. 16, 2025), <https://www.npr.org/transcripts/1245044458>.

³¹⁸ See Anthony Campau, *Reinforcing the Congressional Review Act*, EPIC (Apr. 24, 2024); Patrick McLaughlin, *How to Bail America Out from Overregulation*, DISCOURSE (Jun. 15, 2023); Interview by Karen Harned with Howard Beales, Professor Emeritus, George Washington University, and Hon. Paul Ray, Heritage Foundation, for the Regulatory Transparency Project (May 24, 2023), <https://rtp.fedsoc.org/podcast/explainer-episode-54-examining-the-biden-administrations-proposed-changes-to-cost-benefit-analysis/>; Dorothy Slater, *Biden’s Dangerous Delay: Where is the Permanent OIRA Administrator*, REVOLVING DOOR PROJECT (Aug. 16, 2021).

³¹⁹ Batkins & Boynton, *supra* note 316.

³²⁰ Sally Katzen, *What Kind of Analysis does OIRA Conduct*, NO. 86 (Aug. 20, 2019).

³²¹ *Id.*

assumptions and methodologies, with proper analysis detailing why the agency’s assumptions and methodologies are correct, but it should not give the agency deference or rubber stamp the agency’s work.

Such an analysis would be particularly impactful given the tendency of agencies to incorrectly estimate the cost of regulations.³²² While there is evidence that agencies both over- and under-estimate the costs associated with their regulatory schemes,³²³ OIRA rarely intervenes to require the agency to conduct more rigorous analysis.³²⁴ OIRA has the power to “return” regulations back to an agency for analytical deficiencies, but estimates reveal that less than one percent of regulations are returned.³²⁵ If OIRA conducted its own *de novo* analysis, it may be in a better position to identify the flaws in an agency’s analysis and propose enhanced methodologies and more accurate assumptions for more rigorous analysis in the future.

The Committee’s reconciliation package provides funding to OMB to enhance its capacity to analyze the direct and reasonably foreseeable indirect costs of compliance with certain regulations and estimate the budgetary effects of enforcement of certain regulations to better ensure agency compliance with applicable rulemaking requirements.

Limitation on donations made pursuant to settlement agreements to which the United States is a party

Popularized during the Obama Administration, the use of settlement slush funds is a litigation technique in which funds that should be directed to injured parties or deposited in the United States Treasury are diverted to politically-favored third-party entities or programs that the executive branch supports, all while avoiding Congressional oversight.³²⁶ In these cases, as part of a settlement, defendants are required to make payments to favored or politically-friendly third parties.³²⁷ Because these payments are from a defendant to a third-party, and the money does not flow through the Treasury, it can be challenging to track these settlements and the funds involved.³²⁸ Many of these settlements also involve non-disclosure requirements, and therefore, other than public statements that may inform the defendant’s shareholders of the settlement amount, there is little transparency into which entities receive the funds under the settlement.³²⁹ Such settlements effectively seize a portion of Congress’s power over the purse and put it into the hands of agencies, as the executive branch, not Congress, is determining the terms of these settlements.

³²² See Jerry Ellig & James Broughel, *While Regulatory Spending and Output Increase, Economic Analysis of Regulations is Often Incomplete*, MERCATUS CENTER (May 6, 2014).

³²³ Winston Harrison, et al., *On the Accuracy of Regulatory Estimates*, 19 J. OF POLICY ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT 297 (2000).

³²⁴ See Susan Dudley, *OIRA Past & Future*, REGULATORY STUDIES CENTER (2017).

³²⁵ *Id.*

³²⁶ See Letter from Michael Buschbacher to Hon. Merrick B. Garland, Att’y Gen., U.S. Dep’t of Just. (Jul. 11, 2022), at 18; see also e.g., John Allison et al., *Improper Third-Party Payments in U.S. Government Litigation Settlements*, REGULATORY TRANSPARENCY PROJECT, 1 (February 22, 2021).

³²⁷ See, e.g., *Improper Third-Party Payments* at 1.

³²⁸ *Id.* at 6–7.

³²⁹ *Id.*

An example of how settlement slush funds work in practice can be seen with President Obama’s unsuccessful request in 2011 that Congress fund electric vehicle innovation.³³⁰ After Congress did not act, the Environment Protection Agency (EPA) reached a partial settlement with Volkswagen in a lawsuit related to pollution claims.³³¹ The settlement required Volkswagen to invest \$2.7 billion in “projects across the country” to reduce emissions, with billions of dollars directed toward “improving infrastructure, access and education to support and advance zero emissions vehicles.”³³² This settlement circumvented Congressional spending authority and was a form of unconstitutional overreach by the executive branch.³³³ The Obama Administration also used settlements to direct funds to groups such as the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the National Community Reinvestment Coalition, the National Urban League, and the National Council of La Raza, among others.³³⁴

Unlike with federal outlays to third parties where Congress has authorized an agency to exercise discretion in directing funds, there are few requirements as to how settlement funds must be spent and accounted for.³³⁵ For example, government contracting laws require clear disclosure and accounting of how the third parties spend funds allocated through normal government channels.³³⁶ In contrast, settlement slush funds are not subject to such laws and enable the executive branch to apply pressure to defendants and direct funds without the same oversight that would apply in other contexts.³³⁷ Accordingly, the details of where third-party payments go are often unknown. For example, one study found that only 1.4 percent of all settlement slush fund payments could be tracked—the remaining 98.6 percent of the \$668 million were directed in ways that were undisclosed.³³⁸

The Trump Administration essentially ended the practice of using settlement slush funds.³³⁹ In 2017, then-Attorney General Jeff Sessions issued a memorandum prohibiting Department of Justice (DOJ) staff from entering into these types of agreements except in limited

³³⁰ Glenn Kessler, *Obama’s 2011 State of the Union Address: an Accounting*, WASH. POST (Jan. 23, 2012) (while President Obama sought to “eliminate tax payer dollars” to oil companies to fund electric vehicle conversion, his request was denied by Congress).

³³¹ Press Release, U.S. Dep’t of Just., Volkswagen to Spend Up to \$14.7 Billion to Settle Allegations of Cheating Admissions Tests and Deceiving Customers on 2.0 Liter Diesel Vehicles (June 28, 2016).

³³² *Id.*

³³³ William Yeatman, *Justice Department Revives Slush Fund Settlements*, CATO AT LIBERTY (May 6, 2022).

³³⁴ See, e.g., Ian Tuttle, *Good Riddance to the Obama DOJ’s Scandalous Settlement ‘Slush Fund’ Policy*, NAT’L REV. (Jun. 7, 2017) (discussing the Trump administration abandoning this policy to stop this end run around Article I appropriations procedures).

³³⁵ *Id.* (explaining that during the Obama administration, funds were directed to third parties with no oversight and no legal relationship to the case giving rise to the settlement).

³³⁶ See, e.g., 2 C.F.R. Part 200, *et seq.* (Dec. 26, 2013) (describing obligations on Federal funds awardees to account for spending while adhering to intent of any federal awards).

³³⁷ Allison et al., *supra* note 326, at 9-10.

³³⁸ *Id.* at 15.

³³⁹ See Memorandum from the Hon. Jeffrey Sessions on the Prohibition on Settlement Payments to Third Parties, U.S. DEP’T OF JUST. (June 5, 2017) (Sessions Memo) (explaining that, with limited exceptions, the Department of Justice would no longer include payments to third parties); see also Memorandum from Jeffrey Clark, Assistant Attorney General, on Supplemental Environmental Projects (“SEPs”) in Settlements with Private Defendants, U.S. DEP’T OF JUST. (March 12, 2020) (Clark Memo) (explaining that, in addition to ceasing the practice, the law requires depositing funds from settlements with the U.S. Treasury).

circumstances.³⁴⁰ In 2020, the Trump Administration further limited the use of these agreements.³⁴¹ Specifically, the Trump DOJ expressly prohibited its attorneys from negotiating settlements in environmental cases that directed funding to third parties, and instead directed settlement funds to be placed in the U.S. Treasury.³⁴²

However, in 2022, then-Attorney General Merrick Garland rescinded the Trump Administration policies that banned third-party payments.³⁴³ In support of the rescission, then-Attorney General Garland noted that third-party payments have certain remedial purposes and should be permissible if they have a “strong connection to the underlying violation or violations of federal law at issue in the enforcement action.”³⁴⁴ However, as one commentator wrote, the concept of a “remedial” settlement agreement is an oxymoron: the courts already provide a legitimate avenue for remedial damages.³⁴⁵ Left unabated and subject to administrative discretion, this practice can result in abuse.³⁴⁶

The Committee’s reconciliation package would prohibit settlement payments to third parties for reasons other than restitution or remedying actual harm, resulting in additional revenue from enforcement actions being deposited in the Treasury.

Solicitation of orders defined

In general, the Interstate Income Act of 1959 exempts businesses whose only economic nexus in the state is the “solicitation of orders” that are subsequently fulfilled from a point outside of the state from state income tax obligation.³⁴⁷ The original intent of this law was to clarify the status of state taxation of interstate commerce following a pair of Supreme Court decisions in 1959.³⁴⁸ The Court held that states are permitted to impose taxes on income that foreign businesses generate within the state.³⁴⁹ Those decisions left open the question of whether states could impose taxes on out-of-state businesses whose income is solicited within the state, but otherwise do not have a physical presence in that state.³⁵⁰ The Interstate Income Act of 1959 was passed to ensure that businesses that only solicit orders within a state, but do not have offices, warehouses, or any other physical presence in the state, are exempt from that state’s income tax regimes.³⁵¹

³⁴⁰ Sessions Memo, *supra* note 339.

³⁴¹ *See generally* Clark Memo, *supra* note 339.

³⁴² Memorandum from the Hon. Jeffrey Bostart Clark on Supplemental Environmental Projects (“SEPS”) in Civil Settlements with Private Defendants, U.S. Dep’t of Just. (Mar. 12, 2020).

³⁴³ Memorandum from the Hon. Merrick Garland on Guidelines and Limitations for Settlement Agreements Involving Payments to Non-Governmental Third Parties, U.S. Dep’t of Just. (May 5, 2022).

³⁴⁴ *Id.* at 2.

³⁴⁵ *See* Letter from Michael Buschbacher, *supra* note 326, at 4.

³⁴⁶ *See id.* at 18.

³⁴⁷ The Interstate Income Act of 1959, Pub. L. 89-272 (1959).

³⁴⁸ 105 Cong. Rec. 19850 (1959).

³⁴⁹ *Northwestern States Portland Cement v. Minnesota*, 358 U.S. 450 (1959) (tried together with *Williams v. Stockham Valves & Fittings, Inc.*); *see also id.*

³⁵⁰ *Id.*

³⁵¹ *Id.*

In 1992, the Supreme Court narrowed the scope of business activities that fall under this tax exemption in *Wisconsin Department of Revenue v. William Wrigley Jr., Co.*³⁵² In *Wrigley*, the Court held that the only protected business activities are those with “no independent business function apart from their connection to soliciting orders.”³⁵³ The Court also articulated a narrow exception from tax liability for activities that occur out-of-state and are not ancillary to the solicitation of orders but otherwise provide the businesses with a *de minimis* value.³⁵⁴

In 2024, the Minnesota Supreme Court seized on the *Wrigley* decision to find that the gathering and reporting of competitor information and market conditions, despite being obtained in the process of soliciting orders, does provide the company with more than *de minimis* value and the company is therefore liable for tax on the income generated in that state.³⁵⁵ The Minnesota Supreme Court held that making such reporting activity a component of the sales process does not necessarily mean that it is required for the solicitation of sales.³⁵⁶ The Minnesota Supreme Court found that the gathering and reporting of information was an exercise in market research, and simply assigning such market research to sales personnel does convert such activity into solicitation.³⁵⁷

In effect, both the United States and Minnesota Supreme Courts have narrowed the scope of the solicitation exemption to state income tax to the point where the exemption is largely ineffective.³⁵⁸ Nearly all activity that a business engages in other than the literal solicitation of orders is subject to state income taxes.³⁵⁹ Further, the Multistate Tax Commission (MTC), a multi-state, intergovernmental tax agency that sets uniform tax policies which its member states agree to follow,³⁶⁰ has compiled a list of numerous, routine business steps that companies engage in during the solicitation and fulfillment of orders but that the MTC has determined do not qualify as exempt under the law.³⁶¹ According to the MTC, activities such as offering post-sale customer service, offering extended warranty plans through its website, or contracting with a third party fulfillment company with fulfillment centers in a given state may cause a business to lose its tax-exempt status.³⁶²

The Committee’s reconciliation package clarifies the tax treatment of certain interstate commercial activity regarding the solicitation of orders.

³⁵² 505 U.S.C. 214 (1992).

³⁵³ Paul E. Guttormsson, *Gumming Up the Works: How the Supreme Court’s Wrigley Opinion Redefined Solicitation of Orders under the Interstate Commerce Tax Act* (15 U.S.C. 381), 1993 WIS. L. REV. 1375 (1993).

³⁵⁴ *Id.*

³⁵⁵ See *Uline, Inc. v. Comm’r of Revenue*, A23-1561 (Minn. Sup. Ct., Aug. 7, 2024).

³⁵⁶ *Id.*

³⁵⁷ *Id.*

³⁵⁸ Andrew Wilford, *Congressman Fitzgerald Steps Up to Fix Decades-Old Problem*, NTUF (Apr. 23, 2024).

³⁵⁹ *Id.*

³⁶⁰ See *About Us*, MTC, <https://www.mtc.gov/the-commission/about-us/> (last accessed Apr. 23, 2025).

³⁶¹ Andrew Wilford, *States Preparing Workaround of P.L. 86-272, A Key Taxpayer Protection for Interstate Businesses*, NTUF (May 25, 2022).

³⁶² *Id.*

COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

On April 30, 2025, the Committee met in open session and ordered the Committee Print transmitted to the Committee on the Budget with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, by a roll call vote of 23-17, a quorum being present

COMMITTEE VOTES

In compliance with clause 3(b) of House rule XIII, the following roll call votes occurred during the Committee's consideration of the Committee Print:

1. Vote on Amendment #2 to the Committee Print ANS, offered by Mr. Raskin—failed 16 ayes to 18 nays.
2. Vote on Amendment #3 to the Committee Print ANS, offered by Ms. Jayapal—failed 11 ayes to 12 nays.
3. Vote on Amendment #4 to the Committee Print ANS, offered by Ms. Lofgren—failed 8 ayes to 14 nays.
4. Vote on Amendment #6 to the Committee Print ANS, offered by Mr. Nadler—failed 14 ayes to 20 nays.
5. Vote on Amendment #7 to the Committee Print ANS, offered by Mr. Johnson—failed 14 ayes to 20 nays.
6. Vote on Amendment #8 to the Committee Print ANS, offered by Mr. Correa—failed 14 ayes to 20 nays.
7. Vote on Amendment #9 to the Committee Print ANS, offered by Ms. Scanlon—failed 16 ayes to 20 nays.
8. Vote on Amendment #10 to the Committee Print ANS, offered by Ms. McBath—failed 16 ayes to 19 nays.
9. Vote on Amendment #11 to the Committee Print ANS, offered by Ms. Ross—failed 15 ayes to 20 nays.
10. Vote on Amendment #12 to the Committee Print ANS, offered by Ms. Balint—failed 15 ayes to 19 nays.
11. Vote on Amendment #13 to the Committee Print ANS, offered by Mr. Garcia—failed 16 ayes to 18 nays.
12. Vote on Amendment #14 to the Committee Print ANS, offered by Ms. Kamlager-Dove—failed 15 ayes to 17 nays.
13. Vote on Amendment #15 to the Committee Print ANS, offered by Mr. Moskowitz—failed 13 ayes to 20 nays.
14. Vote on Amendment #16 to the Committee Print ANS, offered by Ms. Crockett—failed 14 ayes to 20 nays.
15. Vote on Amendment #17 to the Committee Print ANS, offered by Mr. Nadler—failed 13 ayes to 19 nays.
16. Vote on Amendment #18 to the Committee Print ANS, offered by Mr. Goldman—failed 15 ayes to 20 nays.
17. Vote on Amendment #19 to the Committee Print ANS, offered by Ms. Lofgren—failed 15 ayes to 19 nays.

18. Vote on Amendment #20 to the Committee Print ANS, offered by Mr. Johnson—failed 14 ayes to 18 nays.
19. Vote on Amendment #22 to the Committee Print ANS, offered by Ms. Jayapal—failed 16 ayes to 21 nays.
20. Vote on Amendment #23 to the Committee Print ANS, offered by Mr. Correa—failed 16 ayes to 21 nays.
21. Vote on Amendment #24 to the Committee Print ANS, offered by Mr. Raskin—failed 16 ayes to 22 nays.
22. Vote on Amendment #25 to the Committee Print ANS, offered by Mr. Garcia—failed 17 ayes to 22 nays.
23. Vote on Amendment #30 to the Committee Print ANS, offered by Ms. Crockett—failed 16 ayes to 22 nays.
24. Vote on Amendment #31 to the Committee Print ANS, offered by Ms. Jayapal—failed 17 ayes to 23 nays.
25. Vote on transmitting the Committee Print, as amended, to the Committee on the Budget—passed 23 ayes to 17 nays.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Date: 4/30/25

119th CONGRESS

25-19

ROLL CALL

Vote on: RASKIN Amendment (#2) to the Committee PRINT ANS

Roll Call #: 1

REPUBLICANS	AYE	NO	PRESENT	DEMOCRATS	AYE	NO	PRESENT
MR. JORDAN (OH) <i>Chairman</i>		✓		MR. RASKIN (MD) <i>Ranking Member</i>	✓		
MR. ISSA (CA)		✓		MR. NADLER (NY)	✓		
MR. BIGGS (AZ)				MS. LOFGREN (CA)	✓		
MR. McCLINTOCK (CA)		✓		MR. COHEN (TN)			
MR. TIFFANY (WI)				MR. JOHNSON (GA)	✓		
MR. MASSIE (KY)		✓		MR. SWALWELL (CA)	✓		
MR. ROY (TX)		✓		MR. LIEU (CA)	✓		
MR. FITZGERALD (WI)				MS. JAYAPAL (WA)	✓		
MR. CLINE (VA)		✓		MR. CORREA (CA)	✓		
MR. GOODEN (TX)		✓		MS. SCANLON (PA)	✓		
MR. VAN DREW (NJ)		✓		MR. NEGUSE (CO)			
MR. NEHLS (TX)		✓		MS. McBATH (GA)	✓		
MR. MOORE (AL)		✓		MS. ROSS (NC)	✓		
MR. KILEY (CA)				MS. BALINT (VT)	✓		
MS. HAGEMAN (WY)		✓		MR. GARCIA (IL)	✓		
MS. LEE (FL)		✓		MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE (CA)	✓		
MR. HUNT (TX)		✓		MR. MOSKOWITZ (FL)	✓		
MR. FRY (SC)		✓		MR. GOLDMAN (NY)	✓		
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)				MS. CROCKETT (TX)			
MR. KNOTT (NC)							
MR. HARRIS (NC)		✓					
MR. ONDER (MO)		✓					
MR. SCHMIDT (KS)		✓					
MR. GILL (TX)							
MR. BAUMGARTNER (WA)		✓					

Roll Call Totals:

Ayes: 16

Nays: 18

Present: X

Passed: _____

Failed: _____

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Date: 4/30/25

119th CONGRESS

25-19

ROLL CALL

Vote on: Jayapol Amndt (#3) to the Committee Print ANS Roll Call #: 2

REPUBLICANS	AYE	NO	PRESENT	DEMOCRATS	AYE	NO	PRESENT
MR. JORDAN (OH) <i>Chairman</i>				MR. RASKIN (MD) <i>Ranking Member</i>	✓		
MR. ISSA (CA)				MR. NADLER (NY)			
MR. BIGGS (AZ)		✓		MS. LOFGREN (CA)	✓		
MR. McCLINTOCK (CA)		✓		MR. COHEN (TN)			
MR. TIFFANY (WI)		✓		MR. JOHNSON (GA)			
MR. MASSIE (KY)				MR. SWALWELL (CA)	✓		
MR. ROY (TX)				MR. LIEU (CA)	✓		
MR. FITZGERALD (WI)				MS. JAYAPAL (WA)	✓		
MR. CLINE (VA)		✓		MR. CORREA (CA)	✓		
MR. GOODEN (TX)		✓		MS. SCANLON (PA)			
MR. VAN DREW (NJ)				MR. NEGUSE (CO)			
MR. NEHLS (TX)				MS. McBATH (GA)	✓		
MR. MOORE (AL)		✓		MS. ROSS (NC)	✓		
MR. KILEY (CA)				MS. BALINT (VT)	✓		
MS. HAGEMAN (WY)		✓		MR. GARCIA (IL)			
MS. LEE (FL)		✓		MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE (CA)	✓		
MR. HUNT (TX)				MR. MOSKOWITZ (FL)			
MR. FRY (SC)				MR. GOLDMAN (NY)			
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)		✓		MS. CROCKETT (TX)	✓		
MR. KNOTT (NC)							
MR. HARRIS (NC)		✓					
MR. ONDER (MO)							
MR. SCHMIDT (KS)		✓					
MR. GILL (TX)							
MR. BAUMGARTNER (WA)		✓					

Roll Call Totals:

Ayes: 11

Nays: 12

Present: X

Passed: _____

Failed: _____

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Date: 4/30/25

119th CONGRESS

25-19

ROLL CALL

Vote on: Lofgren Amnd t (#4) to the Committee Report ANS Roll Call #: 3

REPUBLICANS	AYE	NO	PRESENT	DEMOCRATS	AYE	NO	PRESENT
MR. JORDAN (OH) <i>Chairman</i>		✓		MR. RASKIN (MD) <i>Ranking Member</i>	✓		
MR. ISSA (CA)				MR. NADLER (NY)			
MR. BIGGS (AZ)				MS. LOFGREN (CA)	✓		
MR. McCLINTOCK (CA)		✓		MR. COHEN (TN)			
MR. TIFFANY (WI)		✓		MR. JOHNSON (GA)			
MR. MASSIE (KY)				MR. SWALWELL (CA)	✓		
MR. ROY (TX)				MR. LIEU (CA)			
MR. FITZGERALD (WI)		✓		MS. JAYAPAL (WA)			
MR. CLINE (VA)		✓		MR. CORREA (CA)	✓		
MR. GOODEN (TX)		✓		MS. SCANLON (PA)			
MR. VAN DREW (NJ)				MR. NEGUSE (CO)			
MR. NEHLS (TX)				MS. McBATH (GA)	✓		
MR. MOORE (AL)		✓		MS. ROSS (NC)	✓		
MR. KILEY (CA)				MS. BALINT (VT)	✓		
MS. HAGEMAN (WY)		✓		MR. GARCIA (IL)			
MS. LEE (FL)				MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE (CA)			
MR. HUNT (TX)				MR. MOSKOWITZ (FL)			
MR. FRY (SC)		✓		MR. GOLDMAN (NY)			
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)		✓		MS. CROCKETT (TX)	✓		
MR. KNOTT (NC)							
MR. HARRIS (NC)		✓					
MR. ONDER (MO)							
MR. SCHMIDT (KS)		✓					
MR. GILL (TX)		✓					
MR. BAUMGARTNER (WA)		✓					

Roll Call Totals:

Ayes:

8

Nays:

14

Present:

A

Passed: _____

Failed: _____

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Date: 4/30/25

119th CONGRESS

25-19

ROLL CALL

Vote on: Nadler Amndt (#6) to the Committee Print AFNS Roll Call #: 4

REPUBLICANS	AYE	NO	PRESENT	DEMOCRATS	AYE	NO	PRESENT
MR. JORDAN (OH) <i>Chairman</i>		✓		MR. RASKIN (MD) <i>Ranking Member</i>	✓		
MR. ISSA (CA)		✓		MR. NADLER (NY)	✓		
MR. BIGGS (AZ)		✓		MS. LOFGREN (CA)	✓		
MR. McCLINTOCK (CA)		✓		MR. COHEN (TN)			
MR. TIFFANY (WI)		✓		MR. JOHNSON (GA)	✓		
MR. MASSIE (KY)		✓		MR. SWALWELL (CA)			
MR. ROY (TX)		✓		MR. LIEU (CA)			
MR. FITZGERALD (WI)				MS. JAYAPAL (WA)	✓		
MR. CLINE (VA)		✓		MR. CORREA (CA)	✓		
MR. GOODEN (TX)		✓		MS. SCANLON (PA)	✓		
MR. VAN DREW (NJ)		✓		MR. NEGUSE (CO)			
MR. NEHLS (TX)		✓		MS. McBATH (GA)	✓		
MR. MOORE (AL)		✓		MS. ROSS (NC)	✓		
MR. KILEY (CA)				MS. BALINT (VT)	✓		
MS. HAGEMAN (WY)		✓		MR. GARCIA (IL)	✓		
MS. LEE (FL)		✓		MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE (CA)	✓		
MR. HUNT (TX)				MR. MOSKOWITZ (FL)	✓		
MR. FRY (SC)				MR. GOLDMAN (NY)			
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)		✓		MS. CROCKETT (TX)	✓		
MR. KNOTT (NC)		✓					
MR. HARRIS (NC)		✓					
MR. ONDER (MO)		✓					
MR. SCHMIDT (KS)							
MR. GILL (TX)		✓					
MR. BAUMGARTNER (WA)		✓					

Roll Call Totals:

Ayes:

14

Nays:

20

Present:

X

Passed: _____

Failed: _____

49

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Date: 4/30/25

119th CONGRESS

25-19

ROLL CALL

Vote on: Johnson Amndt (#7) to the Committee Print ANS Roll Call #: 5

REPUBLICANS	AYE	NO	PRESENT	DEMOCRATS	AYE	NO	PRESENT
MR. JORDAN (OH) <i>Chairman</i>		✓		MR. RASKIN (MD) <i>Ranking Member</i>	✓		
MR. ISSA (CA)		✓		MR. NADLER (NY)	✓		
MR. BIGGS (AZ)		✓		MS. LOFGREN (CA)	✓		
MR. McCLINTOCK (CA)		✓		MR. COHEN (TN)			
MR. TIFFANY (WI)		✓		MR. JOHNSON (GA)	✓		
MR. MASSIE (KY)		✓		MR. SWALWELL (CA)			
MR. ROY (TX)		✓		MR. LIEU (CA)			
MR. FITZGERALD (WI)				MS. JAYAPAL (WA)	✓		
MR. CLINE (VA)		✓		MR. CORREA (CA)	✓		
MR. GOODEN (TX)		✓		MS. SCANLON (PA)	✓		
MR. VAN DREW (NJ)		✓		MR. NEGUSE (CO)			
MR. NEHLS (TX)		✓		MS. McBATH (GA)	✓		
MR. MOORE (AL)		✓		MS. ROSS (NC)	✓		
MR. KILEY (CA)				MS. BALINT (VT)	✓		
MS. HAGEMAN (WY)		✓		MR. GARCIA (IL)	✓		
MS. LEE (FL)		✓		MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE (CA)	✓		
MR. HUNT (TX)				MR. MOSKOWITZ (FL)	✓		
MR. FRY (SC)				MR. GOLDMAN (NY)			
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)		✓		MS. CROCKETT (TX)	✓		
MR. KNOTT (NC)		✓					
MR. HARRIS (NC)		✓					
MR. ONDER (MO)		✓					
MR. SCHMIDT (KS)		✓					
MR. GILL (TX)		✓					
MR. BAUMGARTNER (WA)		✓					

Roll Call Totals:

Ayes: 14

Nays: 21

Present: X

Passed: _____

Failed: 50

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Date: 9/30/25

119th CONGRESS

25-19

ROLL CALL

Vote on:

Correa Amended (#8) to the Committee Print ANS

Roll Call #: 10

REPUBLICANS	AYE	NO	PRESENT	DEMOCRATS	AYE	NO	PRESENT
MR. JORDAN (OH) <i>Chairman</i>		✓		MR. RASKIN (MD) <i>Ranking Member</i>	✓		
MR. ISSA (CA)		✓		MR. NADLER (NY)	✓		
MR. BIGGS (AZ)		✓		MS. LOFGREN (CA)	✓		
MR. McCLINTOCK (CA)		✓		MR. COHEN (TN)			
MR. TIFFANY (WI)		✓		MR. JOHNSON (GA)	✓		
MR. MASSIE (KY)		✓		MR. SWALWELL (CA)			
MR. ROY (TX)		✓		MR. LIEU (CA)			
MR. FITZGERALD (WI)				MS. JAYAPAL (WA)	✓		
MR. CLINE (VA)		✓		MR. CORREA (CA)	✓		
MR. GOODEN (TX)				MS. SCANLON (PA)	✓		
MR. VAN DREW (NJ)		✓		MR. NEGUSE (CO)			
MR. NEHLS (TX)		✓		MS. McBATH (GA)	✓		
MR. MOORE (AL)		✓		MS. ROSS (NC)	✓		
MR. KILEY (CA)				MS. BALINT (VT)	✓		
MS. HAGEMAN (WY)		✓		MR. GARCIA (IL)	✓		
MS. LEE (FL)		✓		MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE (CA)	✓		
MR. HUNT (TX)				MR. MOSKOWITZ (FL)	✓		
MR. FRY (SC)				MR. GOLDMAN (NY)			
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)		✓		MS. CROCKETT (TX)	✓		
MR. KNOTT (NC)		✓					
MR. HARRIS (NC)		✓					
MR. ONDER (MO)		✓					
MR. SCHMIDT (KS)		✓					
MR. GILL (TX)		✓					
MR. BAUMGARTNER (WA)		✓					

Roll Call Totals:

Ayes:

14

Nays:

20

Present:

X

Passed: _____

Failed: _____

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Date:

4/30/25

119th CONGRESS

25-19

ROLL CALL

Vote on: Scanlon Amendment (#9) to the Committee Rules Amendments Roll Call #: 7

REPUBLICANS	AYE	NO	PRESENT	DEMOCRATS	AYE	NO	PRESENT
MR. JORDAN (OH) <i>Chairman</i>		✓		MR. RASKIN (MD) <i>Ranking Member</i>	✓		
MR. ISSA (CA)		✓		MR. NADLER (NY)	✓		
MR. BIGGS (AZ)		✓		MS. LOFGREN (CA)	✓		
MR. McCLINTOCK (CA)		✓		MR. COHEN (TN)			
MR. TIFFANY (WI)		✓		MR. JOHNSON (GA)	✓		
MR. MASSIE (KY)		✓		MR. SWALWELL (CA)			
MR. ROY (TX)		✓		MR. LIEU (CA)			
MR. FITZGERALD (WI)		✓		MS. JAYAPAL (WA)	✓		
MR. CLINE (VA)		✓		MR. CORREA (CA)	✓		
MR. GOODEN (TX)		✓		MS. SCANLON (PA)	✓		
MR. VAN DREW (NJ)		✓		MR. NEGUSE (CO)	✓		
MR. NEHLS (TX)		✓		MS. McBATH (GA)	✓		
MR. MOORE (AL)		✓		MS. ROSS (NC)	✓		
MR. KILEY (CA)				MS. BALINT (VT)	✓		
MS. HAGEMAN (WY)		✓		MR. GARCIA (IL)	✓		
MS. LEE (FL)				MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE (CA)	✓		
MR. HUNT (TX)				MR. MOSKOWITZ (FL)	✓		
MR. FRY (SC)				MR. GOLDMAN (NY)	✓		
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)		✓		MS. CROCKETT (TX)	✓		
MR. KNOTT (NC)		✓					
MR. HARRIS (NC)		✓					
MR. ONDER (MO)		✓					
MR. SCHMIDT (KS)		✓					
MR. GILL (TX)		✓					
MR. BAUMGARTNER (WA)							

Roll Call Totals:

Ayes:

16

Nays:

20

Present:

X

Passed:

Failed:

32

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Date: 4/30/25

119th CONGRESS

25-19

ROLL CALL

Vote on: *McBath Amndt (410) to the Committee Print ANS* Roll Call #: 8

REPUBLICANS	AYE	NO	PRESENT	DEMOCRATS	AYE	NO	PRESENT
MR. JORDAN (OH) <i>Chairman</i>		✓		MR. RASKIN (MD) <i>Ranking Member</i>	✓		
MR. ISSA (CA)		✓		MR. NADLER (NY)	✓		
MR. BIGGS (AZ)				MS. LOFGREN (CA)	✓		
MR. McCLINTOCK (CA)		✓		MR. COHEN (TN)			
MR. TIFFANY (WI)		✓		MR. JOHNSON (GA)	✓		
MR. MASSIE (KY)		✓		MR. SWALWELL (CA)			
MR. ROY (TX)		✓		MR. LIEU (CA)			
MR. FITZGERALD (WI)		✓		MS. JAYAPAL (WA)	✓		
MR. CLINE (VA)		✓		MR. CORREA (CA)	✓		
MR. GOODEN (TX)		✓		MS. SCANLON (PA)	✓		
MR. VAN DREW (NJ)		✓		MR. NEGUSE (CO)	✓		
MR. NEHLS (TX)		✓		MS. McBATH (GA)	✓		
MR. MOORE (AL)		✓		MS. ROSS (NC)	✓		
MR. KILEY (CA)				MS. BALINT (VT)	✓		
MS. HAGEMAN (WY)		✓		MR. GARCIA (IL)	✓		
MS. LEE (FL)				MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE (CA)	✓		
MR. HUNT (TX)				MR. MOSKOWITZ (FL)	✓		
MR. FRY (SC)				MR. GOLDMAN (NY)	✓		
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)		✓		MS. CROCKETT (TX)	✓		
MR. KNOTT (NC)		✓					
MR. HARRIS (NC)		✓					
MR. ONDER (MO)		✓					
MR. SCHMIDT (KS)		✓					
MR. GILL (TX)		✓					
MR. BAUMGARTNER (WA)							

Roll Call Totals:

Ayes:

10

Nays:

9

Present:

1

Passed: _____

Failed: _____

33

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Date: 4/30/25

119th CONGRESS

25-19

ROLL CALL

Vote on: Ross AmndL (#11) to the Committee RELOCATIONS

Roll Call #: 9

REPUBLICANS	AYE	NO	PRESENT	DEMOCRATS	AYE	NO	PRESENT
MR. JORDAN (OH) <i>Chairman</i>		✓		MR. RASKIN (MD) <i>Ranking Member</i>	✓		
MR. ISSA (CA)		✓		MR. NADLER (NY)	✓		
MR. BIGGS (AZ)		✓		MS. LOFGREN (CA)	✓		
MR. McCLINTOCK (CA)		✓		MR. COHEN (TN)			
MR. TIFFANY (WI)		✓		MR. JOHNSON (GA)	✓		
MR. MASSIE (KY)		✓		MR. SWALWELL (CA)			
MR. ROY (TX)		✓		MR. LIEU (CA)			
MR. FITZGERALD (WI)		✓		MS. JAYAPAL (WA)	✓		
MR. CLINE (VA)		✓		MR. CORREA (CA)	✓		
MR. GOODEN (TX)		✓		MS. SCANLON (PA)	✓		
MR. VAN DREW (NJ)		✓		MR. NEGUSE (CO)			
MR. NEHLS (TX)		✓		MS. McBATH (GA)	✓		
MR. MOORE (AL)		✓		MS. ROSS (NC)	✓		
MR. KILEY (CA)				MS. BALINT (VT)	✓		
MS. HAGEMAN (WY)		✓		MR. GARCIA (IL)	✓		
MS. LEE (FL)				MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE (CA)	✓		
MR. HUNT (TX)				MR. MOSKOWITZ (FL)	✓		
MR. FRY (SC)				MR. GOLDMAN (NY)	✓		
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)		✓		MS. CROCKETT (TX)	✓		
MR. KNOTT (NC)		✓					
MR. HARRIS (NC)		✓					
MR. ONDER (MO)		✓					
MR. SCHMIDT (KS)		✓					
MR. GILL (TX)		✓					
MR. BAUMGARTNER (WA)							

Roll Call Totals:

Ayes:

15

Nays:

20

Present:

X

Passed: _____

Failed: _____

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Date: 4/30/25

119th CONGRESS

25-19

ROLL CALL

Vote on: Balint Amndt (#12) to the Committee Print ANS

Roll Call #: 10

REPUBLICANS	AYE	NO	PRESENT	DEMOCRATS	AYE	NO	PRESENT
MR. JORDAN (OH) <i>Chairman</i>		✓		MR. RASKIN (MD) <i>Ranking Member</i>	✓		
MR. ISSA (CA)		✓		MR. NADLER (NY)	✓		
MR. BIGGS (AZ)		✓		MS. LOFGREN (CA)	✓		
MR. McCLINTOCK (CA)		✓		MR. COHEN (TN)			
MR. TIFFANY (WI)		✓		MR. JOHNSON (GA)	✓		
MR. MASSIE (KY)		✓		MR. SWALWELL (CA)	✓		
MR. ROY (TX)		✓		MR. LIEU (CA)			
MR. FITZGERALD (WI)				MS. JAYAPAL (WA)	✓		
MR. CLINE (VA)		✓		MR. CORREA (CA)			
MR. GOODEN (TX)		✓		MS. SCANLON (PA)	✓		
MR. VAN DREW (NJ)		✓		MR. NEGUSE (CO)			
MR. NEHLS (TX)		✓		MS. McBATH (GA)	✓		
MR. MOORE (AL)		✓		MS. ROSS (NC)	✓		
MR. KILEY (CA)				MS. BALINT (VT)	✓		
MS. HAGEMAN (WY)		✓		MR. GARCIA (IL)	✓		
MS. LEE (FL)				MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE (CA)	✓		
MR. HUNT (TX)				MR. MOSKOWITZ (FL)	✓		
MR. FRY (SC)				MR. GOLDMAN (NY)	✓		
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)		✓		MS. CROCKETT (TX)	✓		
MR. KNOTT (NC)		✓					
MR. HARRIS (NC)		✓					
MR. ONDER (MO)		✓					
MR. SCHMIDT (KS)		✓					
MR. GILL (TX)		✓					
MR. BAUMGARTNER (WA)							

Roll Call Totals:

Ayes:

15

Nays:

19

Present:

X

Passed:

Failed:

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Date: 4/30/25

119th CONGRESS

25-19

ROLL CALL

Vote on: Garcia Amndt (#13) to the Committee Report on the Roll Call #: 11

REPUBLICANS	AYE	NO	PRESENT	DEMOCRATS	AYE	NO	PRESENT
MR. JORDAN (OH) <i>Chairman</i>		✓		MR. RASKIN (MD) <i>Ranking Member</i>	✓		
MR. ISSA (CA)		✓		MR. NADLER (NY)	✓		
MR. BIGGS (AZ)		✓		MS. LOFGREN (CA)	✓		
MR. McCLINTOCK (CA)		✓		MR. COHEN (TN)			
MR. TIFFANY (WI)		✓		MR. JOHNSON (GA)	✓		
MR. MASSIE (KY)				MR. SWALWELL (CA)	✓		
MR. ROY (TX)		✓		MR. LIEU (CA)			
MR. FITZGERALD (WI)				MS. JAYAPAL (WA)	✓		
MR. CLINE (VA)		✓		MR. CORREA (CA)	✓		
MR. GOODEN (TX)		✓		MS. SCANLON (PA)	✓		
MR. VAN DREW (NJ)		✓		MR. NEGUSE (CO)			
MR. NEHLS (TX)		✓		MS. McBATH (GA)	✓		
MR. MOORE (AL)		✓		MS. ROSS (NC)	✓		
MR. KILEY (CA)				MS. BALINT (VT)	✓		
MS. HAGEMAN (WY)		✓		MR. GARCIA (IL)	✓		
MS. LEE (FL)				MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE (CA)	✓		
MR. HUNT (TX)				MR. MOSKOWITZ (FL)	✓		
MR. FRY (SC)				MR. GOLDMAN (NY)	✓		
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)		✓		MS. CROCKETT (TX)	✓		
MR. KNOTT (NC)		✓					
MR. HARRIS (NC)		✓					
MR. ONDER (MO)		✓					
MR. SCHMIDT (KS)		✓					
MR. GILL (TX)		✓					
MR. BAUMGARTNER (WA)							

Roll Call Totals:

Ayes:

10

Nays:

18

Present:

X

Passed: _____

Failed: _____

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Date: 4/30/25

119th CONGRESS

25-19

ROLL CALL

Vote on: Kamlager - Dove Amendment (#14) to the Commerce Print Act Roll Call #: 12

REPUBLICANS	AYE	NO	PRESENT	DEMOCRATS	AYE	NO	PRESENT
MR. JORDAN (OH) <i>Chairman</i>		✓		MR. RASKIN (MD) <i>Ranking Member</i>	✓		
MR. ISSA (CA)		✓		MR. NADLER (NY)	✓		
MR. BIGGS (AZ)		✓		MS. LOFGREN (CA)	✓		
MR. McCLINTOCK (CA)		✓		MR. COHEN (TN)			
MR. TIFFANY (WI)		✓		MR. JOHNSON (GA)	✓		
MR. MASSIE (KY)				MR. SWALWELL (CA)	✓		
MR. ROY (TX)		✓		MR. LIEU (CA)			
MR. FITZGERALD (WI)				MS. JAYAPAL (WA)	✓		
MR. CLINE (VA)		✓		MR. CORREA (CA)	✓		
MR. GOODEN (TX)		✓		MS. SCANLON (PA)	✓		
MR. VAN DREW (NJ)		✓		MR. NEGUSE (CO)			
MR. NEHLS (TX)		✓		MS. McBATH (GA)	✓		
MR. MOORE (AL)		✓		MS. ROSS (NC)	✓		
MR. KILEY (CA)				MS. BALINT (VT)	✓		
MS. HAGEMAN (WY)		✓		MR. GARCIA (IL)	✓		
MS. LEE (FL)				MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE (CA)	✓		
MR. HUNT (TX)				MR. MOSKOWITZ (FL)	✓		
MR. FRY (SC)				MR. GOLDMAN (NY)			
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)		✓		MS. CROCKETT (TX)	✓		
MR. KNOTT (NC)							
MR. HARRIS (NC)		✓					
MR. ONDER (MO)		✓					
MR. SCHMIDT (KS)		✓					
MR. GILL (TX)		✓					
MR. BAUMGARTNER (WA)							

Roll Call Totals:

Ayes:

15

Nays:

17

Present:

Passed: _____

Failed: ~~_____~~

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Date: 4/30/25

119th CONGRESS

25-19

ROLL CALL

Vote on: Moskowitz Amndt (#15) to the Committee Print ANJ Roll Call #: 13

REPUBLICANS	AYE	NO	PRESENT	DEMOCRATS	AYE	NO	PRESENT
MR. JORDAN (OH) <i>Chairman</i>		✓		MR. RASKIN (MD) <i>Ranking Member</i>	✓		
MR. ISSA (CA)		✓		MR. NADLER (NY)	✓		
MR. BIGGS (AZ)		✓		MS. LOFGREN (CA)	✓		
MR. McCLINTOCK (CA)		✓		MR. COHEN (TN)			
MR. TIFFANY (WI)		✓		MR. JOHNSON (GA)	✓		
MR. MASSIE (KY)				MR. SWALWELL (CA)	✓		
MR. ROY (TX)		✓		MR. LIEU (CA)			
MR. FITZGERALD (WI)				MS. JAYAPAL (WA)	✓		
MR. CLINE (VA)		✓		MR. CORREA (CA)	✓		
MR. GOODEN (TX)		✓		MS. SCANLON (PA)	✓		
MR. VAN DREW (NJ)		✓		MR. NEGUSE (CO)			
MR. NEHLS (TX)		✓		MS. McBATH (GA)	✓		
MR. MOORE (AL)		✓		MS. ROSS (NC)	✓		
MR. KILEY (CA)				MS. BALINT (VT)	✓		
MS. HAGEMAN (WY)		✓		MR. GARCIA (IL)			
MS. LEE (FL)				MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE (CA)			
MR. HUNT (TX)				MR. MOSKOWITZ (FL)	✓		
MR. FRY (SC)		✓		MR. GOLDMAN (NY)			
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)		✓		MS. CROCKETT (TX)	✓		
MR. KNOTT (NC)		✓					
MR. HARRIS (NC)		✓					
MR. ONDER (MO)		✓					
MR. SCHMIDT (KS)		✓					
MR. GILL (TX)		✓					
MR. BAUMGARTNER (WA)		✓					

Roll Call Totals:

Ayes:

13

Nays:

20

Present:

X

Passed: _____

Failed: _____

ROLL CALL

Vote on: Crockett Amendment (#116) to the Committee PRELIMINARIES Roll Call #: 14

REPUBLICANS	AYE	NO	PRESENT	DEMOCRATS	AYE	NO	PRESENT
MR. JORDAN (OH) <i>Chairman</i>		✓		MR. RASKIN (MD) <i>Ranking Member</i>	✓		
MR. ISSA (CA)		✓		MR. NADLER (NY)	✓		
MR. BIGGS (AZ)		✓		MS. LOFGREN (CA)	✓		
MR. McCLINTOCK (CA)		✓		MR. COHEN (TN)			
MR. TIFFANY (WI)		✓		MR. JOHNSON (GA)	✓		
MR. MASSIE (KY)				MR. SWALWELL (CA)	✓		
MR. ROY (TX)		✓		MR. LIEU (CA)			
MR. FITZGERALD (WI)				MS. JAYAPAL (WA)	✓		
MR. CLINE (VA)		✓		MR. CORREA (CA)	✓		
MR. GOODEN (TX)		✓		MS. SCANLON (PA)	✓		
MR. VAN DREW (NJ)		✓		MR. NEGUSE (CO)			
MR. NEHLS (TX)		✓		MS. McBATH (GA)	✓		
MR. MOORE (AL)		✓		MS. ROSS (NC)	✓		
MR. KILEY (CA)				MS. BALINT (VT)	✓		
MS. HAGEMAN (WY)		✓		MR. GARCIA (IL)	✓		
MS. LEE (FL)				MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE (CA)			
MR. HUNT (TX)				MR. MOSKOWITZ (FL)	✓		
MR. FRY (SC)		✓		MR. GOLDMAN (NY)			
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)		✓		MS. CROCKETT (TX)	✓		
MR. KNOTT (NC)		✓					
MR. HARRIS (NC)		✓					
MR. ONDER (MO)		✓					
MR. SCHMIDT (KS)		✓					
MR. GILL (TX)		✓					
MR. BAUMGARTNER (WA)		✓					

Roll Call Totals:

Ayes:

14

Nays:

20

Present:

Passed: _____

Failed: _____

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Date: 4/30/25

119th CONGRESS

25-19

ROLL CALL

Vote on: Nadler Amendment (#17) to the Commerce Print ANS Roll Call #: 15

REPUBLICANS	AYE	NO	PRESENT	DEMOCRATS	AYE	NO	PRESENT
MR. JORDAN (OH) <i>Chairman</i>		✓		MR. RASKIN (MD) <i>Ranking Member</i>	✓		
MR. ISSA (CA)		✓		MR. NADLER (NY)	✓		
MR. BIGGS (AZ)		✓		MS. LOFGREN (CA)	✓		
MR. McCLINTOCK (CA)		✓		MR. COHEN (TN)			
MR. TIFFANY (WI)		✓		MR. JOHNSON (GA)	✓		
MR. MASSIE (KY)				MR. SWALWELL (CA)	✓		
MR. ROY (TX)		✓		MR. LIEU (CA)			
MR. FITZGERALD (WI)				MS. JAYAPAL (WA)	✓		
MR. CLINE (VA)		✓		MR. CORREA (CA)	✓		
MR. GOODEN (TX)		✓		MS. SCANLON (PA)	✓		
MR. VAN DREW (NJ)		✓		MR. NEGUSE (CO)			
MR. NEHLS (TX)		✓		MS. McBATH (GA)	✓		
MR. MOORE (AL)		✓		MS. ROSS (NC)			
MR. KILEY (CA)				MS. BALINT (VT)	✓		
MS. HAGEMAN (WY)		✓		MR. GARCIA (IL)	✓		
MS. LEE (FL)				MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE (CA)			
MR. HUNT (TX)				MR. MOSKOWITZ (FL)	✓		
MR. FRY (SC)		✓		MR. GOLDMAN (NY)			
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)		✓		MS. CROCKETT (TX)	✓		
MR. KNOTT (NC)							
MR. HARRIS (NC)		✓					
MR. ONDER (MO)		✓					
MR. SCHMIDT (KS)		✓					
MR. GILL (TX)		✓					
MR. BAUMGARTNER (WA)		✓					

Roll Call Totals:

Ayes:

13

Nays:

19

Present:

X

Passed: _____

Failed: _____

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Date: 4/30/25

119th CONGRESS

25-19

ROLL CALL

Vote on: Goldman Amndt (#18) to the Committee Report ANS Roll Call #: 16

REPUBLICANS	AYE	NO	PRESENT	DEMOCRATS	AYE	NO	PRESENT
MR. JORDAN (OH) <i>Chairman</i>		✓		MR. RASKIN (MD) <i>Ranking Member</i>	✓		
MR. ISSA (CA)		✓		MR. NADLER (NY)	✓		
MR. BIGGS (AZ)		✓		MS. LOFGREN (CA)	✓		
MR. McCLINTOCK (CA)		✓		MR. COHEN (TN)			
MR. TIFFANY (WI)		✓		MR. JOHNSON (GA)	✓		
MR. MASSIE (KY)				MR. SWALWELL (CA)	✓		
MR. ROY (TX)		✓		MR. LIEU (CA)			
MR. FITZGERALD (WI)		✓		MS. JAYAPAL (WA)	✓		
MR. CLINE (VA)		✓		MR. CORREA (CA)	✓		
MR. GOODEN (TX)		✓		MS. SCANLON (PA)	✓		
MR. VAN DREW (NJ)		✓		MR. NEGUSE (CO)			
MR. NEHLS (TX)		✓		MS. McBATH (GA)	✓		
MR. MOORE (AL)		✓		MS. ROSS (NC)	✓		
MR. KILEY (CA)				MS. BALINT (VT)	✓		
MS. HAGEMAN (WY)		✓		MR. GARCIA (IL)	✓		
MS. LEE (FL)				MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE (CA)			
MR. HUNT (TX)				MR. MOSKOWITZ (FL)	✓		
MR. FRY (SC)		✓		MR. GOLDMAN (NY)	✓		
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)		✓		MS. CROCKETT (TX)	✓		
MR. KNOTT (NC)							
MR. HARRIS (NC)		✓					
MR. ONDER (MO)		✓					
MR. SCHMIDT (KS)		✓					
MR. GILL (TX)		✓					
MR. BAUMGARTNER (WA)		✓					

Roll Call Totals:

Ayes:

15

Nays:

20

Present:

X

Passed: _____

Failed: _____

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Date: 4/30/25

119th CONGRESS

25-19

ROLL CALL

Vote on:

Lofgren Amendment (#19) to the Committee Report ANS

Roll Call #: 17

REPUBLICANS	AYE	NO	PRESENT	DEMOCRATS	AYE	NO	PRESENT
MR. JORDAN (OH) <i>Chairman</i>		✓		MR. RASKIN (MD) <i>Ranking Member</i>	✓		
MR. ISSA (CA)		✓		MR. NADLER (NY)	✓		
MR. BIGGS (AZ)		✓		MS. LOFGREN (CA)	✓		
MR. McCLINTOCK (CA)		✓		MR. COHEN (TN)			
MR. TIFFANY (WI)				MR. JOHNSON (GA)	✓		
MR. MASSIE (KY)				MR. SWALWELL (CA)	✓		
MR. ROY (TX)				MR. LIEU (CA)			
MR. FITZGERALD (WI)		✓		MS. JAYAPAL (WA)	✓		
MR. CLINE (VA)		✓		MR. CORREA (CA)	✓		
MR. GOODEN (TX)		✓		MS. SCANLON (PA)	✓		
MR. VAN DREW (NJ)		✓		MR. NEGUSE (CO)			
MR. NEHLS (TX)		✓		MS. McBATH (GA)	✓		
MR. MOORE (AL)		✓		MS. ROSS (NC)	✓		
MR. KILEY (CA)				MS. BALINT (VT)	✓		
MS. HAGEMAN (WY)		✓		MR. GARCIA (IL)	✓		
MS. LEE (FL)				MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE (CA)			
MR. HUNT (TX)				MR. MOSKOWITZ (FL)	✓		
MR. FRY (SC)		✓		MR. GOLDMAN (NY)	✓		
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)		✓		MS. CROCKETT (TX)	✓		
MR. KNOTT (NC)		✓					
MR. HARRIS (NC)		✓					
MR. ONDER (MO)		✓					
MR. SCHMIDT (KS)		✓					
MR. GILL (TX)		✓					
MR. BAUMGARTNER (WA)		✓					

Roll Call Totals:

Ayes:

15

Nays:

19

Present:

X

Passed: _____

Failed: _____

62

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Date: 4/30/25

119th CONGRESS

25-19

ROLL CALL

Vote on: Johnson Amendment (#20) to the Committee Reincarnates Roll Call #: 18

REPUBLICANS	AYE	NO	PRESENT	DEMOCRATS	AYE	NO	PRESENT
MR. JORDAN (OH) <i>Chairman</i>		✓		MR. RASKIN (MD) <i>Ranking Member</i>	✓		
MR. ISSA (CA)				MR. NADLER (NY)	✓		
MR. BIGGS (AZ)				MS. LOFGREN (CA)	✓		
MR. McCLINTOCK (CA)		✓		MR. COHEN (TN)			
MR. TIFFANY (WI)		✓		MR. JOHNSON (GA)	✓		
MR. MASSIE (KY)				MR. SWALWELL (CA)	✓		
MR. ROY (TX)				MR. LIEU (CA)			
MR. FITZGERALD (WI)		✓		MS. JAYAPAL (WA)	✓		
MR. CLINE (VA)		✓		MR. CORREA (CA)	✓		
MR. GOODEN (TX)		✓		MS. SCANLON (PA)	✓		
MR. VAN DREW (NJ)		✓		MR. NEGUSE (CO)			
MR. NEHLS (TX)		✓		MS. McBATH (GA)	✓		
MR. MOORE (AL)		✓		MS. ROSS (NC)	✓		
MR. KILEY (CA)		✓		MS. BALINT (VT)	✓		
MS. HAGEMAN (WY)		✓		MR. GARCIA (IL)	✓		
MS. LEE (FL)				MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE (CA)			
MR. HUNT (TX)				MR. MOSKOWITZ (FL)			
MR. FRY (SC)		✓		MR. GOLDMAN (NY)	✓		
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)				MS. CROCKETT (TX)	✓		
MR. KNOTT (NC)		✓					
MR. HARRIS (NC)		✓					
MR. ONDER (MO)		✓					
MR. SCHMIDT (KS)		✓					
MR. GILL (TX)		✓					
MR. BAUMGARTNER (WA)		✓					

Roll Call Totals:

Ayes:

14

Nays:

18

Present:

X

Passed: _____

Failed: _____

63

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Date: 4/30/25

119th CONGRESS

25-19

ROLL CALL

Vote on:

Jayapal AmndL (#22) to the Committee on KENT ANS

Roll Call #:

19

REPUBLICANS	AYE	NO	PRESENT	DEMOCRATS	AYE	NO	PRESENT
MR. JORDAN (OH) <i>Chairman</i>		✓		MR. RASKIN (MD) <i>Ranking Member</i>	✓		
MR. ISSA (CA)		✓		MR. NADLER (NY)	✓		
MR. BIGGS (AZ)		✓		MS. LOFGREN (CA)	✓		
MR. McCLINTOCK (CA)		✓		MR. COHEN (TN)			
MR. TIFFANY (WI)		✓		MR. JOHNSON (GA)	✓		
MR. MASSIE (KY)				MR. SWALWELL (CA)	✓		
MR. ROY (TX)				MR. LIEU (CA)			
MR. FITZGERALD (WI)		✓		MS. JAYAPAL (WA)	✓		
MR. CLINE (VA)		✓		MR. CORREA (CA)	✓		
MR. GOODEN (TX)		✓		MS. SCANLON (PA)	✓		
MR. VAN DREW (NJ)		✓		MR. NEGUSE (CO)			
MR. NEHLS (TX)		✓		MS. McBATH (GA)	✓		
MR. MOORE (AL)		✓		MS. ROSS (NC)	✓		
MR. KILEY (CA)		✓		MS. BALINT (VT)	✓		
MS. HAGEMAN (WY)		✓		MR. GARCIA (IL)	✓		
MS. LEE (FL)				MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE (CA)	✓		
MR. HUNT (TX)				MR. MOSKOWITZ (FL)	✓		
MR. FRY (SC)		✓		MR. GOLDMAN (NY)	✓		
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)		✓		MS. CROCKETT (TX)	✓		
MR. KNOTT (NC)		✓					
MR. HARRIS (NC)		✓					
MR. ONDER (MO)		✓					
MR. SCHMIDT (KS)		✓					
MR. GILL (TX)		✓					
MR. BAUMGARTNER (WA)		✓					

Roll Call Totals:

Ayes:

16

Nays:

21

Present:

X

Passed: _____

Failed: _____

64

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Date: 4/30/25

119th CONGRESS

25-19

ROLL CALL

Vote on:

Correa Amendment (#23) to the Committee on the Judiciary

Roll Call #: 20

REPUBLICANS	AYE	NO	PRESENT	DEMOCRATS	AYE	NO	PRESENT
MR. JORDAN (OH) <i>Chairman</i>		✓		MR. RASKIN (MD) <i>Ranking Member</i>	✓		
MR. ISSA (CA)		✓		MR. NADLER (NY)	✓		
MR. BIGGS (AZ)		✓		MS. LOFGREN (CA)	✓		
MR. McCLINTOCK (CA)		✓		MR. COHEN (TN)			
MR. TIFFANY (WI)		✓		MR. JOHNSON (GA)	✓		
MR. MASSIE (KY)				MR. SWALWELL (CA)	✓		
MR. ROY (TX)				MR. LIEU (CA)			
MR. FITZGERALD (WI)		✓		MS. JAYAPAL (WA)	✓		
MR. CLINE (VA)		✓		MR. CORREA (CA)	✓		
MR. GOODEN (TX)		✓		MS. SCANLON (PA)	✓		
MR. VAN DREW (NJ)		✓		MR. NEGUSE (CO)			
MR. NEHLS (TX)		✓		MS. McBATH (GA)	✓		
MR. MOORE (AL)		✓		MS. ROSS (NC)	✓		
MR. KILEY (CA)		✓		MS. BALINT (VT)	✓		
MS. HAGEMAN (WY)		✓		MR. GARCIA (IL)	✓		
MS. LEE (FL)				MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE (CA)	✓		
MR. HUNT (TX)				MR. MOSKOWITZ (FL)	✓		
MR. FRY (SC)		✓		MR. GOLDMAN (NY)	✓		
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)		✓		MS. CROCKETT (TX)	✓		
MR. KNOTT (NC)		✓					
MR. HARRIS (NC)		✓					
MR. ONDER (MO)		✓					
MR. SCHMIDT (KS)		✓					
MR. GILL (TX)		✓					
MR. BAUMGARTNER (WA)		✓					

Roll Call Totals:

Ayes:

16

Nays:

21

Present:

X

Passed: _____

Failed: _____

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Date: 4/30/25

119th CONGRESS

25-19

ROLL CALL

Vote on: Raskin Amendment (# 24) to the Committee Print AHS

Roll Call #: 21

REPUBLICANS	AYE	NO	PRESENT	DEMOCRATS	AYE	NO	PRESENT
MR. JORDAN (OH) <i>Chairman</i>		✓		MR. RASKIN (MD) <i>Ranking Member</i>	✓		
MR. ISSA (CA)		✓		MR. NADLER (NY)	✓		
MR. BIGGS (AZ)		✓		MS. LOFGREN (CA)	✓		
MR. McCLINTOCK (CA)		✓		MR. COHEN (TN)			
MR. TIFFANY (WI)		✓		MR. JOHNSON (GA)	✓		
MR. MASSIE (KY)				MR. SWALWELL (CA)	✓		
MR. ROY (TX)		✓		MR. LIEU (CA)			
MR. FITZGERALD (WI)		✓		MS. JAYAPAL (WA)	✓		
MR. CLINE (VA)		✓		MR. CORREA (CA)	✓		
MR. GOODEN (TX)		✓		MS. SCANLON (PA)	✓		
MR. VAN DREW (NJ)		✓		MR. NEGUSE (CO)	✓		
MR. NEHLS (TX)		✓		MS. McBATH (GA)	✓		
MR. MOORE (AL)		✓		MS. ROSS (NC)	✓		
MR. KILEY (CA)		✓		MS. BALINT (VT)	✓		
MS. HAGEMAN (WY)		✓		MR. GARCIA (IL)	✓		
MS. LEE (FL)				MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE (CA)			
MR. HUNT (TX)				MR. MOSKOWITZ (FL)	✓		
MR. FRY (SC)		✓		MR. GOLDMAN (NY)	✓		
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)		✓		MS. CROCKETT (TX)	✓		
MR. KNOTT (NC)		✓					
MR. HARRIS (NC)		✓					
MR. ONDER (MO)		✓					
MR. SCHMIDT (KS)		✓					
MR. GILL (TX)		✓					
MR. BAUMGARTNER (WA)		✓					

Roll Call Totals:

Ayes: 16

Nays: 22

Present: 1

Passed: _____

Failed: _____

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Date: 1/30/25

119th CONGRESS

25-19

ROLL CALL

Vote on:

Garcia Amndt (# 25) to the Committee PRINTANS

Roll Call #:

22

REPUBLICANS	AYE	NO	PRESENT	DEMOCRATS	AYE	NO	PRESENT
MR. JORDAN (OH) <i>Chairman</i>		✓		MR. RASKIN (MD) <i>Ranking Member</i>	✓		
MR. ISSA (CA)		✓		MR. NADLER (NY)	✓		
MR. BIGGS (AZ)		✓		MS. LOFGREN (CA)	✓		
MR. McCLINTOCK (CA)		✓		MR. COHEN (TN)			
MR. TIFFANY (WI)		✓		MR. JOHNSON (GA)	✓		
MR. MASSIE (KY)				MR. SWALWELL (CA)	✓		
MR. ROY (TX)		✓		MR. LIEU (CA)			
MR. FITZGERALD (WI)		✓		MS. JAYAPAL (WA)	✓		
MR. CLINE (VA)		✓		MR. CORREA (CA)	✓		
MR. GOODEN (TX)		✓		MS. SCANLON (PA)	✓		
MR. VAN DREW (NJ)		✓		MR. NEGUSE (CO)	✓		
MR. NEHLS (TX)		✓		MS. McBATH (GA)	✓		
MR. MOORE (AL)		✓		MS. ROSS (NC)	✓		
MR. KILEY (CA)		✓		MS. BALINT (VT)	✓		
MS. HAGEMAN (WY)		✓		MR. GARCIA (IL)	✓		
MS. LEE (FL)				MS. KAMLAGER-DOVE (CA)	✓		
MR. HUNT (TX)				MR. MOSKOWITZ (FL)	✓		
MR. FRY (SC)		✓		MR. GOLDMAN (NY)	✓		
MR. GROTHMAN (WI)		✓		MS. CROCKETT (TX)	✓		
MR. KNOTT (NC)		✓					
MR. HARRIS (NC)		✓					
MR. ONDER (MO)		✓					
MR. SCHMIDT (KS)		✓					
MR. GILL (TX)		✓					
MR. BAUMGARTNER (WA)		✓					

Roll Call Totals:

Ayes:

17

Nays:

22

Present:

X

Passed:

Failed:

X