

Committee on House Administration

**119th Congress
Committee Resolution 119-23
June 5, 2026**

Resolution to Approve Committee Views and Estimates

Resolved, pursuant to §301 (d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and House Rule X, clause 4(f), the Committee adopts the following views and estimates for Fiscal Year 2027:

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION VIEWS AND ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027

U.S. Election Assistance Commission

The U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC or Commission) was established in 2002 with a mission to assist state and local election officials with the administration of federal elections. The agency's core responsibilities are to provide a testing and certification program for voting equipment, administer Help America Vote Act (HAVA) grants for election systems improvements, and serve as a national clearinghouse for election administration information and best practices.

The Committee appreciates the role the EAC plays in assisting our state and local election officials and lauds the agency's successful efforts during the 2024 presidential election. In 2025, the Commission certified the first voting system compliant with the EAC's Voluntary Voting System Guidelines 2.0, a milestone in voting system security. We recognize that with increased attention to election security by state and local governments, and expenses associated with the relocation of the EAC's headquarters from Maryland back to Washington, D.C., an increase in EAC's operational budget was needed several years ago. As such, the Commission's budget more than doubled under the previous Administration.

Presently, the Committee agrees with the President's budget request of \$23.86 million for Fiscal Year 2027. This request funds grants for election systems improvements authorized by HAVA, voter education, and the study of best practices and procedures for elections administration, as well as the EAC's Office of the Inspector General to ensure accountability for taxpayer funds. The President's budget request addresses these necessary programs and functions of the Commission.

The Committee appreciates the EAC's commitment to the improvement of standards for voting systems with minimal service disruptions to states, localities, and voters. The Committee supports the mission of the EAC and will continue congressional oversight responsibilities to ensure the agency is a good steward of taxpayer dollars and a continued asset to the

administration of federal elections.

Federal Election Commission

The First Amendment protects the right of all Americans to engage in political speech free from governmental repression. The Federal Election Commission (FEC) is an independent regulatory authority of the conduct and financing of campaigns for federal office. The FEC enforces the Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA), publishes disclosures of campaign contributions to candidates and parties, and brings enforcement actions for violations of pertinent regulations. The Committee anticipates the FEC will allocate the funding and resources it receives to ensure proper and thoughtful oversight of our federal campaign finance system. The relatively small increase in the President's budget from last year's request comports with the funding needed to fulfill the FEC's statutory mission.

The Committee continues to engage with the FEC and its Office of the Inspector General to ensure appropriate oversight is conducted. The Committee agrees with the President's budget request of \$73.925 million for Fiscal Year 2027, which would support hundreds of employees by the end of the fiscal year.

Legislative Branch-Wide Efforts

To advance Congress's priorities throughout the agencies and offices of the Legislative Branch, the Committee engages in routine oversight via monthly meetings with each Legislative Branch agency and each House office. The Committee meets more frequently, often daily, with key agency stakeholders to assist, coordinate, and manage ongoing projects to ensure that Legislative Branch operations are effective and reduce wasteful spending. The Committee supports efforts to identify and implement new processes and policies to produce greater efficiencies in Congress. The Committee remains engaged in identifying technological and artificial intelligence (AI) tools to enhance Legislative Branch operations and improve cost efficiencies.

Architect of the Capitol

The Architect of the Capitol (AOC) provides architectural planning, engineering, maintenance, preservation, and custodial services (among others) to ensure the proper functioning of all congressional facilities. The Committee on House Administration oversees the AOC and holds a seat on the Architect of the Capitol Selection Board.

The Committee, along with other Congressional stakeholders, is working with the AOC to plan an arduous, decades-long renovation of the Rayburn House Office Building. While this project will take many years and billions of dollars to plan and execute, this project is essential to

the proper functioning of the House of Representatives. We aim to ensure this project is completed in a transparent, efficient, and timely manner. This project will also be one of the first major undertakings of the AOC's Capitol Complex Master Plan, which will allow the AOC to more effectively manage complex and overlapping renovation schedules, reduce inefficiencies, and expedite renovation and construction timelines. The Committee supports efforts to move these projects forward.

Congressional Research Service

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) provides essential research capabilities to the congressional community and the country. CRS is tasked with managing Congress.gov, a public website set up to inform the public of legislation that is being considered by Congress.

In recent years, AI has crucially altered how congressional staffers and citizens consume information. While CRS has sought to utilize AI in its work-products, the results of these efforts have not materialized in meaningful change at CRS. The Committee continues to work with CRS to identify relevant use-cases for AI, both to better serve Congress and the American people, and to find greater efficiencies and produce cost effective outcomes.

House Sergeant at Arms

The House Sergeant at Arms is tasked with maintaining order on the House Floor, ensuring emergency procedures for the House community, and represents the House on the Capitol Police Board. The House Sergeant at Arms manages the Residential Security Program, which provides resources to Members to make security upgrades to their personal residences.

Given the continuing rise in threats against Members, the Committee again supports a Member-driven process to increase the resources provided to the Residential Security Program to ensure greater safety of Members while in the service of their communities and country.

Modernization of Congress

In the 119th Congress, the Committee created the Subcommittee on Modernization and Innovation to continue the work of the House Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress. The subcommittee is responsible for authorizing expenditures from the Modernization Initiatives Account and is tasked with closing out the remaining recommendations from the Modernization Committee and identifying operational inefficiencies and technological gaps in the House. The Committee supports the funding level requested in the President's budget for the Modernization Initiatives Account of \$10,000,000. We believe it is essential as it will ensure long-term savings and efficiencies for the House for years to come.

The Committee is also pushing to pass HR 1234, ending the publishing requirement for the Constitution Annotated (CONAN) and replacing it with a digital-only version.

Government Publishing Office

The Government Publishing Office (GPO) provides various printing and publishing services to the U.S. Government, including mass published reports, U.S. passports, and statutorily required reports. The GPO also manages the Federal Depository Library Program, which is a nation-wide network of libraries that services the distribution of official government publications throughout the country.

This Congress, the Committee is continuing to work with relevant stakeholders to streamline the statutorily required printing requirements for the GPO with the long-term goal of eliminating such printing requirements through legislation. The Committee also supports GPO in its efforts to leverage new technology and adopt its business practices to meet the changing needs of its federal agencies and customers.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION
FY 2027 BUDGET VIEWS AND ESTIMATES

MINORITY VIEWS

Members' Representational Allowance, Committee Funding, and the Officers of the House

The House Appropriations Committee's reported version of the FY 2027 Legislative Branch appropriation bill sets the Members' Representational Allowance (MRA) at approximately \$900 million, a modest increase of roughly six percent. Committee Democrats welcome any increase after two consecutive years of a flat MRA, but we caution that the MRA is overwhelmingly a personnel account: when it fails to keep pace with the cost of retaining experienced staff in a high cost labor market, the result is turnover, lost institutional knowledge, and degraded service to the roughly three quarters of a million constituents each Member represents.

Committee Democrats have similar concerns regarding funding for House committee staff. The FY 2027 mark holds committee funding at approximately \$211.9 million, the same enacted level as in FY 2024. When considering the economic pressures of inflation and ever-increasing cost of living, four consecutive years of flat committee funding means a loss in real wages for staff who are core to Congress' legislative operations and oversight of Executive Branch agencies. This is exactly the capacity this institution should be supporting and expanding, not stifling, as committees confront complex and increasingly technical workloads in the wake of the *Loper Bright* decision.¹

An increase that does not keep pace with inflation is not, in real terms, an investment in capacity.

- The **House Sergeant at Arms** (HSAA) continues to administer the Residential Security Program, Cyber Security Program, and the Personal Security Program for Members of Congress. Committee Democrats support robust funding for Member security and appreciate the bipartisan collaboration with Committee Republicans on expanding these resources, and we support continuing and building upon the security pilot program rather than allowing it to lapse. HSAA requested \$147.3 million for FY 2027, a 4.75% increase over the \$140.6 million FY 2026 enacted level.
- The **Clerk of the House** requires sustained investment to process an ever-rising volume of legislative activity through the eHopper system, to modernize core legislative information systems, and to advance the Clerk's legislative drafting study; including the development of a portal to support the House Office of Legislative Counsel (HOLC) and Member offices with improved request tracking and drafting efficiency. Committee Democrats

¹ *Loper Bright Enterprises v. Raimondo* 603 U.S. 369 (2024), overturned Chevron deference, requiring courts, rather than agencies, to interpret ambiguous statutes. This decision makes the precise legislative drafting and accurate subject matter expertise paramount, as discussed below.

support funding the Clerk at a level that keeps pace with this growing workload. The Clerk requested \$51.8 million for FY 2027, a 5.71% increase from the FY 2026 enacted level.

- The **Chief Administrative Officer** provides the operational backbone of the House; information technology across more than 40,000 connected devices, payroll and benefits for approximately 12,000 staff, cybersecurity, childcare, wellness, and training. For FY 2027, the CAO requested \$253.1 million, a \$19.8 million (8.5%) increase from the \$233.3 million enacted in FY 2026. We remain deeply concerned that critical cybersecurity and enterprise technology initiatives remain underfunded even as daily operations depend on them. The CAO has previously testified that it operated at the same nominal funding level from FY 2023 to FY 2025, while the cost of House purchased software and hardware rose between 30 and 50%.² With 55% of its FY2027 budget request dedicated to maintaining and protecting the House’s IT infrastructure and Member data, the CAO is facing a resources gap that cannot be absorbed indefinitely through internal reprioritization.³

Modernization Initiatives

Committee Democrats strongly support full funding for the House Modernization Initiatives Account (MIA) and appreciate the good faith partnership demonstrated by the Modernization and Innovation Subcommittee’s Republican Members and staff. This account funds implementation of the bipartisan recommendations set forth by the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress during the 116th and 117th Congresses, and it has produced tangible benefits across the House; including tools such as HouseCal, LegiDex, FlagTrack, and the CaseCompass casework system.

Committee Democrats support fully funding this account at \$10 million, rather than the \$4 million proposed for FY 2027, consistent with the level needed to deliver measurable return on investment for Members, staff, and Capitol visitors. Underfunding the MIA poses a real risk to ongoing efforts, such as the Clerk and HOLC’s joint development of a legislative drafting portal, by forcing sequencing of work explicitly designed to proceed in parallel and penalizing iterative development. We continue to object to report language and “one-draw-per-project” restrictions that compound this problem by forcing House entities into less effective, one-time funding requests before requirements can be determined or lessons learned.

² *Written Statement of Catherine Szpindor*, Hearing Before the H. Comm. on Appropriations, Subcomm. on the Legis. Branch, (April 2, 2025) at 1, <https://www.congress.gov/119/meeting/house/118080/witnesses/HHRG-119-AP24-Wstate-SzpindorC-20250402.pdf>.

³ *Written Statement of Anne Dressendorfer Binsted*, Hearing Before the H. Comm. on Appropriations, Subcomm. on the Legis. Branch, 119th Cong. 2 (March 17, 2026) at 1, <https://docs.house.gov/meetings/AP/AP24/20260317/119054/HHRG-119-AP24-Wstate-DressendorferBinstedA-20260317.pdf>.

Legislative Capacity Post *Loper Bright*

The Supreme Court's 2024 decision in *Loper Bright Enterprises v. Raimondo* eliminated *Chevron* deference, the longstanding principle that required courts to defer to reasonable agency interpretations of ambiguous statutes. For more than four decades, Congress relied on this framework to guide its drafting, frequently opting for broadly worded laws over highly specific, technical measures. Without *Chevron* deference, Congress must now draft legislation with far greater precision and technical detail; failure to do so would result in the courts resolving nearly every open policy question.

Even before *Loper Bright*, the bipartisan Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress warned that Congress lacked sufficient specialized policy, legal, and technical expertise while agency capacity remained flat. Institutional leaders including the Clerk, Legislative Counsel, Chief Administrative Officer, and Government Publishing Office Director have each highlighted the urgent need to expand their offices' capacity to handle a more substantial and complex workload. Accordingly, Committee Democrats believe it is imperative to increase funding for legislative support entities, including the Office of the Clerk, the Office of the Legislative Counsel, and the Chief Administrative Officer, as well as the Members' Representational Allowance, Committee Staff, and the non-House support agencies discussed below, including the Congressional Research Service, the Government Accountability Office, and the Government Publishing Office. Regrettably, the reported FY 2027 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill again fails to provide adequate resources to expand the House's legislative capacity.

Architect of the Capitol

The Architect of the Capitol (AOC) is the builder and steward of Capitol Hill's buildings and grounds. Among the agency's many areas of expertise are architecture, engineering, electrical, gardening, historic preservation, masonry, mechanics, painting, and visitor services.

For FY 2027 the Architect requested approximately \$1.6 billion; a 105% increase over the FY 2026 enacted level of roughly \$812 million, which was approximately \$500 million less than requested. This year's request was driven by a deferred maintenance backlog the agency now estimates exceeds \$2.6 billion, with every year of delay adding an estimated five to ten percent to project costs.⁴

The Architect's prepared testimony for AOC's FY 2027 budget request was unusually grave: he identified the Rayburn House Office Building, which houses roughly a third of Member offices, as being at risk of "catastrophic system failure" in its current state, citing aging mechanical systems, persistent leaks, structural issues, frequent elevator and escalator outages, multiple fire

⁴ Terry Gerton, *A Check-In with the Office in Charge of Running the Capitol Building*, Fed. News Network (Feb. 25, 2026), <https://federalnewsnetwork.com/facilities-construction/2026/02/a-check-in-with-the-office-in-charge-of-running-the-capitol-building/>; Capitol Maintenance Crisis: \$2.6B Backlog Faces Budget Cuts, Legis1 (May 18, 2026), <https://legis1.com/news/capitol-maintenance-backlog-crisis-26b-faces>.

incidents, and water intrusions that have already cost millions in emergency repairs and displaced Members from their offices.⁵ The Architect reiterated these urgent concerns at a June 3rd, 2026 oversight hearing before the Committee.

The FY 2027 Legislative Branch appropriation holds the AOC at approximately its FY 2026 level, a shortfall that jeopardizes the Rayburn renovation at the very moment the Architect warns of catastrophic risk, perpetuates a deferred maintenance backlog that compounds in both cost and danger, and limits the AOC's ability to recruit and retain quality executive leadership, maintain post-January 6th security upgrades, correct documented wage-grade pay disparities, and invest in enterprise risk management.

Committee Democrats recognize that the AOC's wide range of critical, long-term responsibilities require sustained, multi-decade investment. The answer to a \$2.6 billion backlog and a building at risk of failure is not to hold funding flat and let the risk and cost accrue. We urge an appropriation sufficient for a credible, phased multi-year program that holistically meets the Capitol's various infrastructure needs. Committee Democrats support full funding to enable important AOC activities, programs, and initiatives including but not limited to:

- Continuing restorations, repairs, and security improvements necessitated by the January 6, 2021, attack at the Capitol;
- Hiring and retaining leaders who will foster an environment of innovation, collaboration, and inclusion throughout the AOC;
- Initiating the design phase of the Rayburn House Office Building Renovation Project, including selection and design of transitional swing spaces;
- Deploying enterprise asset management systems to facilitate replacement of aging elevators, fire alarms, sprinklers, and the remediation of persistent leaks;
- Sustainability efforts, including initiatives to reduce energy consumption and waste in the Capitol Complex; and
- Closing open AOC Inspector General recommendations.

Library of Congress

The Library of Congress (Library), a legislative branch agency, is the largest library in the world, with millions of books, photographs, recordings, newspapers, maps, and manuscripts in its collections. It is also home to the Congressional Research Service (CRS) and the U.S. Copyright Office (USCO).

The pending House FY 2027 Legislative Branch appropriation provides approximately \$875 million for the Library, an increase of roughly \$23 million over FY 2026. Committee Democrats welcome the increase but note it follows a decade where Library appropriations were allowed to

⁵ *Written Statement of T. Austin*, Hearing Before the H. Comm. on Appropriations, Subcomm. on the Legis. Branch, (March 18, 2026) at 2, <https://docs.house.gov/meetings/AP/AP24/20260318/119058/HHRG-119-AP24-Wstate-AustinT-20260318.pdf>.

erode, including an FY 2026 cut of 10%. The FY 2027 appropriation remains below the Library's request, even as Library-hosted resources such as the Legislative Branch Financial Management System require increasing investment to securely meet First Branch IT needs. These pressures fall on one of Congress's oldest and most essential support agencies:

- The **Congressional Research Service** provides the nonpartisan analysis on which every Member relies, and the elimination of Chevron deference in *Loper Bright* has increased demand on CRS, requiring a surge in capacity rather than a reduction. Committee Democrats support funding CRS at a level adequate to Congress's need for timely, rigorous, and nonpartisan policy analysis.
- The **National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled (NLS)** must keep pace with rising technology and outreach costs that put pressure on the availability of print and audio materials for disabled patrons. Committee Democrats support full funding of NLS.
- The **U.S. Copyright Office** requires sustained investment as it works to modernize copyright registration, recordation, and claims processes through the Enterprise Copyright System and to assess the impact of generative artificial intelligence on copyright. Committee Democrats support funding the USCO above the reduced levels of recent cycles.

Committee Democrats support full funding to enable important Library activities, programs, and initiatives including but not limited to: increasing access to the Library and its collections through the Visitor Experience Initiative, and renovations to the Thomas Jefferson Building; CRS operations, including administrative and technical support for subject matter experts; continued modernization of the USCO, including the Enterprise Copyright System and study of the legal challenges posed by generative AI; continued modernization of the Library's information technology enterprise supporting various legislative branch functions, such as the Legislative Branch Financial Management System; the activities of the National Library Service; and closing open Library Inspector General recommendations. Throughout, the Library must remain, in law and in practice, a legislative branch agency under the control of Congress and not the Executive Branch.

Smithsonian Institution

The Smithsonian Institution is an independent quasi-federal agency consisting of museum, education, research, and revenue generating entities with facilities and activities across the United States and the world. Founded by Congress in 1846, the Smithsonian is governmental in nature but, as a federal trust instrumentality, organizationally separate and distinct from the three branches of government. It draws approximately 70% of its budget from federal appropriations and 30% from private support.

Unfortunately, the Smithsonian remains under attack by the Trump Administration. In addition to proposed funding reductions, the White House issued a flawed “executive order” outlining its alarming plan to remove exhibits it deems based upon “corrosive ideology,” and sought to terminate Smithsonian personnel, including the Director of the National Portrait Gallery. Remarkably, the White House appears to view the history of slavery in the United States as inappropriate for the Smithsonian. Committee Democrats reject these intrusions into the governance, personnel, and exhibitions of the Institution.

The Smithsonian’s FY 2027 budget request is \$961.3 million, a roughly \$120 million (11%) decrease below the FY 2026 enacted level of \$1.081 billion. Committee Democrats support full funding for the Smithsonian, particularly with respect to the construction of the National Museum of the American Latino and the American Women’s History Museum. Both museums were authorized through the efforts of Committee Democrats during the 116th and 117th Congresses, and we remain committed to ensuring both take their rightful places on the National Mall. In addition, Committee Democrats support robust funding for:

- Efforts to improve workplace culture, particularly at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (STRI);
- Continued renovations at the National Air and Space Museum;
- Expansion of the Smithsonian Affiliates Program;
- Collaboration with rural and tribal stakeholders, including the Rural Needs Sensing Project;
- Working with Indigenous communities to observe ethical archaeological principles and execute successful repatriation efforts;
- Initiatives to improve diversity at the Smithsonian, both in senior employment and in exhibits and collections; and
- Efforts to improve access through traveling exhibitions and digital resources.

Government Publishing Office

The Government Publishing Office (GPO) is a legislative branch agency responsible for producing, procuring, cataloging, indexing, authenticating, disseminating, and preserving the official information products of the Federal Government, including the official publications of Congress and the White House, passports, and the publications of other Federal agencies and the courts. The proposed FY 2027 Legislative Branch appropriation holds GPO at approximately \$132 million, meeting its request. Committee Democrats support full funding to support important GPO activities, programs, and initiatives including but not limited to:

- Digitization of the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP);
- Continued work related to the Committee Print Project;
- XPub system development;
- Enhancing cybersecurity based on an evolving threat environment;

- Exploring potential applications and governance of AI and large language models at GPO, including process automation, screening for personally identifiable information (PII), and quality assurance image analysis;
- Continuing to hire and train staff to meet publishing demands surrounding the nation’s semiquincentennial; and
- Continuing improvements to GovInfo, including new content collections, enhanced accessibility, electronic submission of Congressionally Mandated Reports, and improved discoverability; while meeting all Congressional printing requirements.

United States Capitol Police

The United States Capitol Police Department (Department) is responsible for policing the Capitol Buildings and Grounds under the direction of the Capitol Police Board. This includes protecting Members, staff, visitors, and facilities so that Congress can fulfill its constitutional and legislative responsibilities safely, securely, and transparently.

For FY 2027 the Department requested more than \$1 billion; including roughly \$734 million for salaries and benefits, \$273 million for general expenses, and \$15.7 million in multiyear security enhancement funding; amid a documented and sustained rise in threats against Members. The proposed FY 2027 Legislative Branch appropriation provides \$907.5 million, an increase of more than six percent over FY 2026, a critical investment that nonetheless falls short of the request. Committee Democrats support the requisite funding to ensure the safety of Members, their families, visitors, and staff, and we note with continuing concern that physical security and cybersecurity are inseparable. Important activities, programs, and initiatives associated with this funding include, but are not limited to:

- Mitigating the unprecedented and increasing number of threats made to Members of Congress;
- Improving security for Members outside Washington, D.C., including in their districts and in transit;
- Reimbursing state, local, and federal law enforcement partners for providing mutual aid;
- Continued overhaul of the Training Services Bureau, including in service and leadership training and quality control procedures;
- Expansion of the Howard C. “Howie” Liebengood Center for Wellness;
- Improving recruitment and retention so that all authorized officer slots are filled;
- Ensuring readiness for National Security Special Events;
- Strengthening cyber defense and threat monitoring, and increasing the Department’s intelligence capabilities;
- Further expansion of the Civil Disturbance Unit and specialized training;
- Continued improvement of relationships with National Capital Region partners;
- Replacement of outdated equipment; and
- Continued use of contract security officers to augment the workforce.

Office of Congressional Workplace Rights

Committee Democrats are committed to ensuring a safe and inclusive House of Representatives for all staff. The Office of Congressional Workplace Rights (OCWR) was established to administer the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (CAA). The office administers a range of federal workplace regulations applying to the legislative branch, including the Veterans Employment Opportunities Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the Federal Employee Paid Leave Act. Its mission is to advance workplace rights, safety, and health for employees in the legislative branch, as well as to ensure accessibility for members of the public.

The proposed FY 2027 Legislative Branch appropriation holds OCWR at approximately \$8.35 million, following a three percent reduction in FY 2026. Committee Democrats support full funding for OCWR to support important activities, programs, and initiatives including, but not limited to:

- Confidential advising;
- Hearings and mediations;
- Safety and health inspections;
- Unfair labor practice investigations;
- Family and medical leave benefits;
- Facilitating the employment and reemployment of servicemembers and veterans;
- Americans with Disabilities Act investigations; and
- Improvements to cybersecurity capabilities.

OCWR has remained as one of the few institutional guarantors of workplace rights for Legislative Branch employees after the Office of Diversity and Inclusion was defunded in the 118th Congress, and Committee Democrats oppose reducing the Office's resources while simultaneously eroding the very workplace protections it exists to enforce.

Committee Democrats further object to the Legislative Branch appropriations bill's prohibition on the employment of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients in the Legislative Branch—a provision which, as Ranking Member Espaillat noted, limit[s] opportunity and exclude[s] talented public servants from this institution... despite the bipartisan support this measure has previously received.”⁶

⁶ Adriano Espaillat, *Ranking Member Adriano Espaillat's Statement on Full Committee Markup of the 2027 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill*, House Comm. on Appropriations, Subcomm. on the Legis. Branch, (May 20, 2026), <https://democrats-appropriations.house.gov/news/statements/ranking-member-adriano-espaillats-statement-full-committee-markup-2027-legislative>.

Election Security and Administration

State and local election officials need consistent and robust support from the federal government to ensure safe, free and fair elections and a fully-funded Election Assistance Commission to oversee the administration of those financial resources. Tragically, support for election officials has declined precipitously in recent years. In 2018 and 2020, Congress appropriated a combined \$805 million to improve federal election administration, with an emphasis on security enhancements to election systems—\$380 million in FY18 (which was the first time since 2010 that Congress made resources available through the Help America Vote Act in support of federal election improvements) and \$425 million in FY 2020—including \$400 million under the CARES Act in for improvements or supplements necessary in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Funding for election security has since declined year over year, reaching an embarrassing low of just \$15 million for FY2027, at a time when election officials are facing increased threats to their safety, anti-democratic demands from Congress and the President, and upheaval to long-standing election procedures after a recent series of atextual voting-related statutory interpretations from the Supreme Court.

The elections upon which our democracy rests require significant resources and the federal government is failing to deliver them. Committee Democrats will continue to fight for the support state and local election officials not only need but deserve.



Joseph D. Morelle
Ranking Member