

Federal Lands Impacted
Schools Association



Education for Children, Fairness for Taxpayers

Federal Lands Impacted Schools Association

Education For Children, Fairness for Taxpayers

Supporting Documents



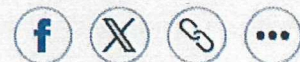
No off-ramp in sight for DHS-fueled shutdown

Republicans are dangling options that would avoid having to change a massive spending bill. Democrats aren't biting.



Sen. Katie Britt (R-Ala.), who leads the Appropriations subcommittee dealing with DHS, said actions "within the purview of the administration" could address Democrats' concerns. | Francis Chung/POLITICO

By **JORDAIN CARNEY** and **MEREDITH LEE HILL**
01/26/2026 07:55 PM EST



Washington is charging toward a partial government shutdown over President Donald Trump's immigration enforcement agenda even as senators and the White House scramble to find an elusive off-ramp.

Democrats, Republicans and the White House each say they want to avoid another costly lapse in government funding. But Saturday's killing of a 37-year-old Minnesota man by federal agents has **badly complicated the approach pattern** for a massive six-bill appropriations package that the Senate planned to approve this week.

Advertisement

In the wake of the Minnesota shooting, Democrats want Republicans to join them in stripping out funding for the Department of Homeland Security from the sprawling package. Yet any changes would require further action in the House, which is out of town until Monday — after a shutdown would start at 12:01 a.m. Saturday.

Republicans are dangling alternatives that would avoid having to change the massive bill, including potential executive actions or an agreement to pass a separate piece of legislation. But Democrats believe they have leverage as Americans [recoil at Trump's aggressive immigration enforcement tactics](#) in Minnesota and elsewhere.

The captured-on-video killing of Alex Pretti has sparked public unease even from Trump allies in Congress and fueled new questions about how the administration is enacting its agenda, putting intense pressure on Democrats to dig in and fight.

Advertisement

Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer said Monday that the “responsibility to prevent a partial government shutdown” lies in the hands of Majority Leader John Thune and his fellow Senate Republicans. He called on them to agree to strip out and renegotiate the DHS bill while allowing the rest of the package — which would fund nearly three-quarters of annual agency spending — to be passed into law.

As recently as Friday, enough senators were expected to help pass the full set of funding bills, which was negotiated over the course of months by bipartisan appropriators. Now, according to a person granted anonymity to disclose private discussions, Democrats are quickly “coalescing” around a number of changes they want to the DHS bill, which won only seven Democratic votes in the House.

Those include requiring judicial warrants for immigration arrests, overruling a recently disclosed ICE memo asserting they are not required. Other potential Democratic amendments would mandate federal agents identify themselves, require DHS to cooperate with state and local investigations and limit the “mission creep of federal agencies.”

Advertisement

Despite the concern that has emerged within the GOP ranks after Saturday's shooting, Republicans are moving forward with the six-bill package as currently drafted, taking a first step Monday to put it on the floor. Senators are expected to take an initial vote Thursday, when at least eight Democrats will be needed to leap a 60-vote hurdle.

Senate Appropriations Chair Susan Collins (R-Maine) told reporters Monday that she did not favor removing the DHS bill from the six-bill package but that there are ongoing discussions about "further reforms or procedural protections."

"My hope is that we're not going to get to that point, that everyone would recognize that a government shutdown is extremely harmful and should be avoided," Collins said when asked about the prospects for a partial shutdown.

Sen. Katie Britt (R-Ala.), who leads the Appropriations subcommittee dealing with DHS and met with Collins Monday, also told reporters the Senate should pass the funding package as is but that there could be actions taken "within the purview of the administration" to address Democrats' concerns.

Some lawmakers and aides held out hope that some of Trump's moves Monday, which included sending border czar Tom Homan to oversee the Minnesota enforcement surge, would soften the ground for a possible deal. Others were encouraged that lines of communications remained open between the parties early in the week.

Republicans are facing their own internal pressures as they seek to avoid a shutdown. A group of conservatives, including Sen. Mike Lee (R-Utah), is vowing to oppose any effort to strip out DHS funding. And because the Senate is locked in a time crunch with the Friday midnight deadline looming, any one senator can block an attempt to quickly amend the legislation.

At the same time, there are some Democratic qualms about pushing agencies to the brink less than three months after ending a record 43-day shutdown fought over health care. Some are noting that ICE and Border Patrol will continue to be funded in any case through the GOP megabill enacted last year while other DHS agencies such as FEMA and TSA would be subject to the shutdown.

WATCH: THE CONVERSATION

Scott Bessent at Davos on
Greenland, affordability, and the
Fed | The Conversation

Advertisement

POLITICO

Congress | Live Updates 18 min ago | Inside Congress new

But so far Democrats are insisting that Republicans agree to rewrite the bill. Democrats are skeptical that the administration can be trusted to take executive action or that standalone legislation reining in DHS would ever make it through the House.

“My options are to do nothing or to recognize that two U.S. citizens were recently ... executed by federal agents,” Sen. Ruben Gallego (D-Ariz.) told reporters Monday. “We need to at least bring some level of pressure on DHS or on our Republican colleagues to explain to the American public why we are going to continue funding this without any changes.”

Even sending an amended bill back to the House would carry the risk of an extended standoff. One senior House Republican granted anonymity said that would open a new “hellscape” in the funding talks, with the fractious GOP conference divided over the way forward.

“Democrats already had a say in DHS funding during the bipartisan negotiations that occurred on each and every individual appropriations bill,” said a House GOP aide granted anonymity to speak candidly about the dynamics. “If they renege on the agreement on any of these bipartisan bills, then it would open a bigger can of worms.”

Privately, many Republicans on Capitol Hill believe that any off-ramp to be found before Friday night’s deadline will need to come from the White House, according to two people granted anonymity to disclose private thinking.

But the administration said Monday it wants to see the six-bill package passed as written — without the DHS funding separated out.

“Policy discussions on immigration in Minnesota are happening,” White House press secretary Karoline Leavitt said, adding that those talks “should not be at the expense of government funding for the American people.”

Speaker Mike Johnson’s leadership circle is still weighing options as the partial shutdown looms. While some Senate Democrats are calling on the House to cut its one-week break short and reconvene, there are no plans to bring the

1/27/26, 10:50 AM

No off-ramp in sight for DHS-fueled shutdown - POLITICO

chamber back early, according to three people granted anonymity to comment on private planning.

While GOP leaders plan for now to bring the House back next Monday as scheduled, some rank-and-file Republicans are wary that Johnson might re-run his strategy from the last shutdown and keep the House out even longer in a bid to jam the Senate.

FILED UNDER:
CONGRESS, APPROPRIATIONS, JOHN THUNE, SUSAN COLLINS, CHUCK SCHUMER, DONALD TRUMP
MINNESOTA, BORDER PATROL, RUBEN GALLEGO, DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY,
IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT, IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT,
TAMUAC UNIVAN L A TIE BODY

Jan. 27, 2026



Happy Tuesday morning.

President Donald Trump has his back against a wall amid an unexpected government shutdown fight — and he and his party are acting like it.

Faced with a set of difficult options to address the national uproar over two deadly shootings by federal agents in Minneapolis, Trump has adopted an unusually conciliatory posture that underscores his political vulnerability.

Top Senate Republicans followed suit. A chorus of GOP senators began speaking out Monday in ways that validated Democrats' concerns about ICE and CBP's hard-edged immigration crackdown under Trump.

Rather than digging their heels in as the Jan. 30 funding deadline approaches, GOP appropriators are making clear they're searching for an escape hatch to avert a partial government shutdown.

Yet no one is certain what kind of compromise can be reached. Unlike the record-setting government shutdown last fall, key Republicans and the White House are saying at the outset that they're willing to negotiate around Democrats' demands. Senators have begun initial cross-aisle conversations, with Republicans floating potential offers that wouldn't require amending the funding package.

For their part, Democrats believe the political environment is such that they can extract real concessions, citing Trump's unmistakable shift and Hill Republicans' uneasiness with the administration's handling of the fallout from Saturday's shooting.

Not so fast. Republicans are dismissing Democrats' push to renegotiate full-year funding for DHS and ICE by splitting it off from the five other bills in the FY2026 funding package. Such a move would require a new vote in the House, which is on recess this week. There would be a short-term shutdown at a minimum — or maybe worse. We'll get into that.

Instead, Senate Appropriations Committee Chair **Susan Collins** (R-Maine) and Sen. **Katie Britt** (R-Ala.), who helped end the last shutdown, told us Monday that the

initial discussions center around actions by Trump that can be taken “outside of” the legislative process. Democrats have already said this won’t be enough.

But GOP congressional leaders and the White House are desperate to avoid a scenario in which the funding package has to go back to the House, which explains their opposition to splitting off the DHS bill.

Here’s the concern gripping the top levels of the Trump administration — the House simply can’t pass another DHS funding bill under any circumstances.

Even if Trump were to cut a deal with Democrats that can get through the Senate, House Republicans believe they can’t round up 218 votes to pass a rule to get it on the House floor. Or alternatively, find 290 lawmakers willing to pass it under suspension of the rules. Republicans just don’t believe there’s a coalition in the House that can pass another DHS bill.

That’s why Trump has been focused on “de-escalatory measures,” as one administration official told us, a first step toward placating Democrats.

The Trump administration has already kneecapped **Gregory Bovino**, the CBP official in charge of operations in Minneapolis. Trump has tapped Tom Homan, the border czar, to take over in Bovino’s place. Trump spoke by phone with Minnesota Gov. **Tim Walz** and Minneapolis Mayor **Jacob Frey** on Monday. Later, DHS Secretary **Kristi Noem** finally agreed to testify before the Senate Judiciary Committee after months of stonewalling. Noem — who has a real problem on both sides of the aisle on the Hill — and her top aide, **Corey Lewandowski**, met for two hours with Trump on Monday night.

Yet Democrats have made clear to us they simply won’t accept — nor do they trust — executive actions alone. There has to be some legislative fix. Some Republicans have floated a separate legislative vehicle to address ICE reforms. But this also would be met with heavy skepticism from Democrats.

Remember: There’s no deal that will get 7 Democratic votes in the Senate. ICE funding is way too controversial. Plus, even if only a limited number of Senate Democrats favor a DHS deal, it would be difficult for them to vote that way without a signoff from Senate Minority Leader **Chuck Schumer**.

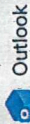
Inside Dems’ thinking. Senate Democrats want concrete changes to the way the Trump administration conducts immigration enforcement. Some of the options they’ve discussed include forcing ICE and CBP officers to adhere to standard warrant procedures, wear body cameras, lose the face masks and be limited by use-of-force standards.

While Democrats believe they have the upper hand in this fight, there's a question of how far they should go with their demands. Specific, targeted policy changes and reforms are likely to be taken seriously by a White House desperate to move past this chapter. Calls to "abolish ICE" won't be treated with the same level of deference.

It's also worth remembering that it was less than two weeks ago that Schumer met with Trump in the Oval Office — at the president's request. Is it time for Schumer to try to talk to Trump directly again? It may be too early for that. But it could be a smart tactical move as Friday's funding deadline gets closer.

There's also the obvious risk for Democrats: The political fallout from triggering a partial government shutdown just a couple of months after instigating a record 43-day funding lapse. And for DHS, this would hit FEMA at a time when much of the country is dealing with the aftermath of a severe winter storm. The Coast Guard and TSA are under DHS too. Plus, ICE would be funded anyway because of the cash infusion it got from the GOP's One Big Beautiful Bill last year.

Failing to pass the six-bill funds package by Friday means the Pentagon could run out of money, potentially impacting troop pay and other critical operations if the White House doesn't find a workaround again. A shutdown would also impact the Labor, Transportation and HUD departments, among several other agencies.



A very detailed map of Trump's job approval

From G. Elliott Morris <gelliottmorris@substack.com>
Date Thu 1/22/2026 6:08 AM
To schneiderthomasw@hotmail.com <schneiderthomasw@hotmail.com>

Forwarded this email? [Subscribe here](#) for more

Strength In Numbers

A very detailed map of Trump's job approval

Explore our new interactive map of Trump's job approval, powered by 12,000 survey interviews conducted in 2025 and 2026



G. ELLIOTT MORRIS
JAN 22



This is an extra Thursday post with a quick note about yesterday's poll and a link to a new interactive tool I've been building for the past few months.

Also, I'll be doing a live conversation about this and other numbers with my

friend David Nir of The Downballot today (Thursday, Jan. 22, 2026) at 2:00 PM ET. You will be able to watch live using this link, or just go to the Strength In Numbers homepage. Thanks!

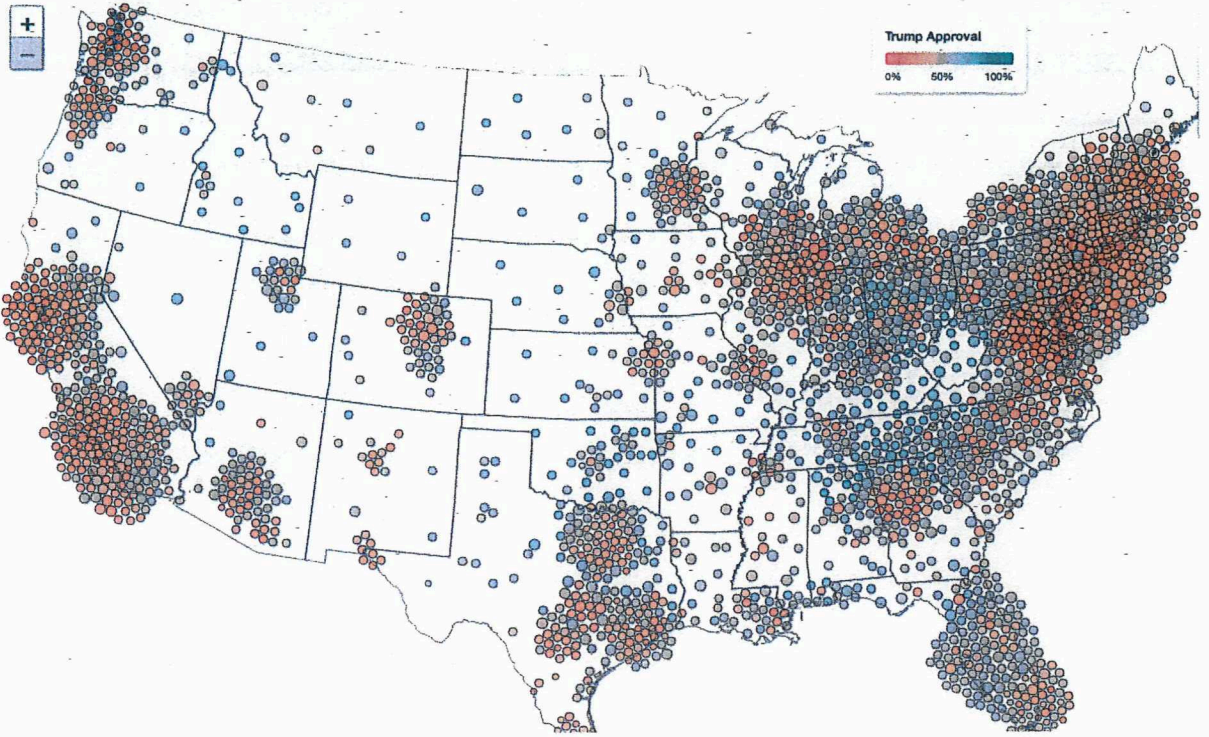
Share

A new poll and new tool for exploring how Americans feel about Donald Trump

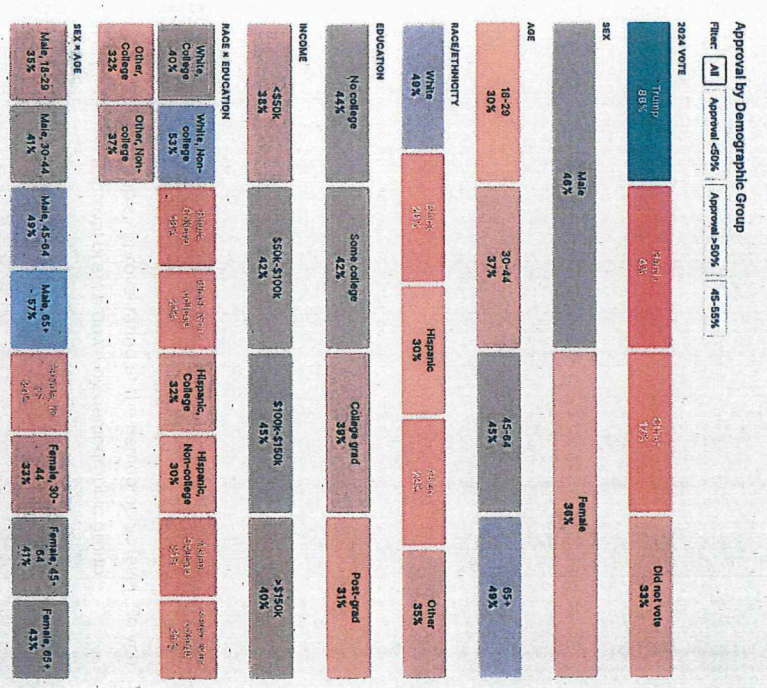
Yesterday, we released our latest *Strength In Numbers* Verasight poll showing Trump at a 40% approval rating, his worst mark yet. At a -18 net rating, he is even losing ground on his signature issues: The president is now at -12 on his handling of deportations, and -9 each on immigration and crime/public safety. Lots of other interesting stuff in the poll, which I encourage you to read.

On to today's business: Over the past few months, I have been working behind the scenes on a big interactive map of Trump's approval at the local level. National polls are useful for tracking the overall trend, but they can obscure just how much variation exists across the country. A 40% national approval rating doesn't mean 40% of people everywhere approve, and where disapproval is higher tells us something important for narration and electoral strategy. If Trump is losing ground in cities experiencing an ICE surge, for example, or in Hispanic-heavy areas in the Sunbelt, that gives us another angle through which to explore the consequences of his presidency on public opinion.

So, behold, a very interactive map of Donald Trump's approval rating. In fact, I believe it is the most detailed public map of the president's approval rating ever generated:



Because we have Census data on the types of voters that live in every PUMA (race, age, education, income, etc), our model also makes projections for Trump's approval rating at the demographic level. So you can explore how approval breaks down by demographic group.



Party identification is, unsurprisingly, the single strongest predictor of how Americans feel about Trump today—Republicans and Democrats live in almost entirely different political universes. But the race and education gaps

New Abolish ICE polling and the end of the Trump "realignment"

Your weekly political data roundup for January 25, 2026.



G. ELLIOTT MORRIS

JAN 25, 2026

I. The 2024 Trump coalition has unraveled

A [new NYT/Siena poll](#) published Jan. 22 sucked up a lot of oxygen in the latter

this week, so it seems the obvious choice for this week's lead data story.

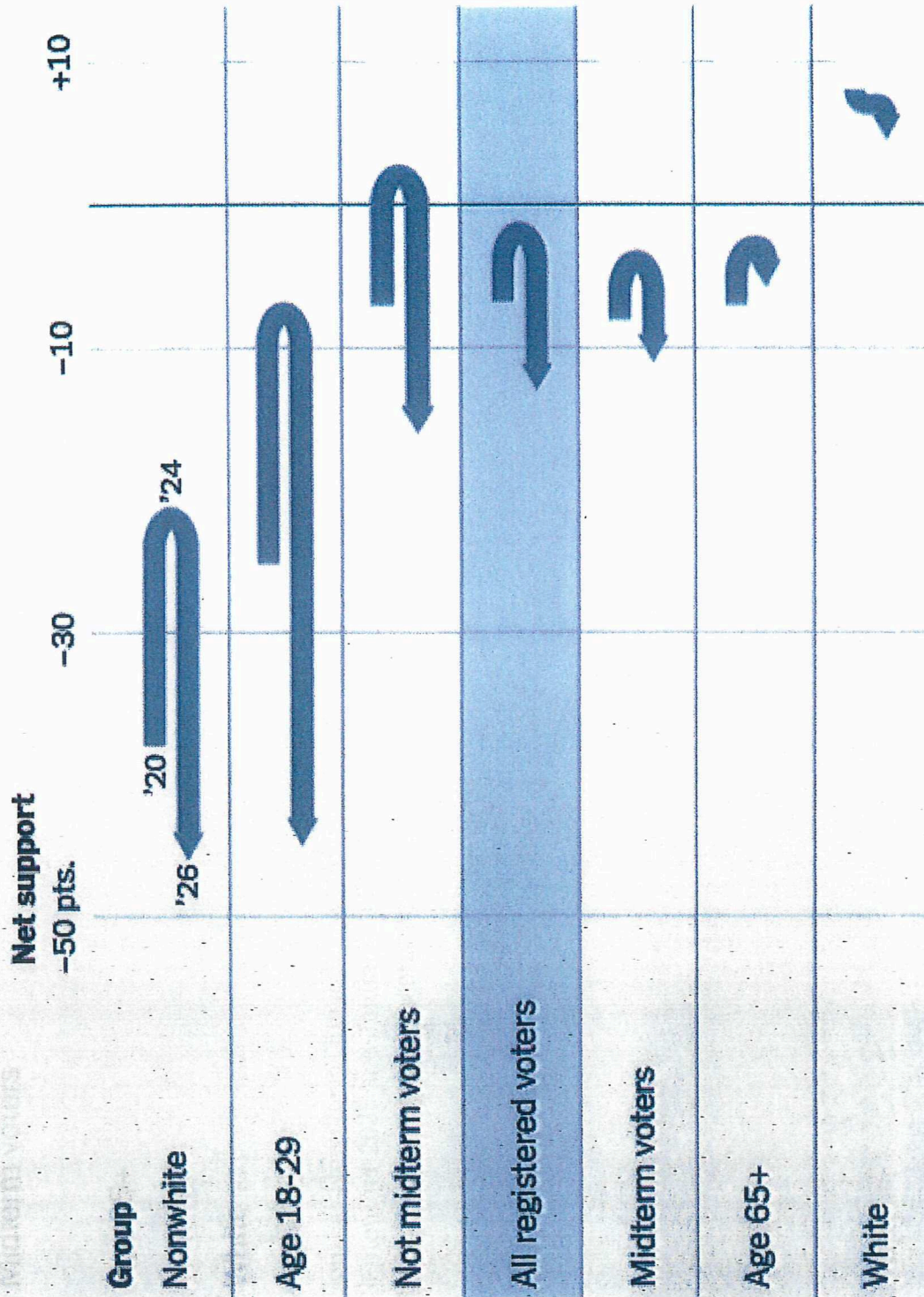
When Trump took office for his second term a year ago, he was — at least by historical standards — relatively popular. His approval rating was above 50 percent, and he made “enormous breakthroughs among groups that have traditionally voted Democratic, like young, non-white and lower-turnout voters,” as the *Times*' Nate Silver put it. Some (very eager) people even called it a political realignment.

But one year later, the vibe has shifted back. The poll finds just 40% of registered voters approve of Trump's performance, while 56% disapprove. More important, Cohn writes, “The major demographic shifts of the last election have snapped the coalition.” The chart below shows Trump's approval rating by demographic group in October 2020, October 2024, and September 2025/January 2026.

What really stands out here is that for most groups, Trump's approval today is significantly below his approval ahead of the 2020 election (which the president won by 4.5 points in the national vote). Young voters, in particular, have turned sharply against the president — 69% now disapprove. For comparison, Biden's vote share in 2020 among young voters was just 60%. 11

How Support for Trump Has Changed

President Trump made gains with most groups between 2020 and 2024. But in the latest Times/Siena poll, those shifts have vanished with young, nonwhite and infrequent voters.



Source: New York Times/Siena University polls of registered voters in October 2020, late October 2024, September 2025 and January 2026. The 2025 and 2026 data are combined, and for comparability, they include only interviews completed without text messaging. The New York Times

Jan. 19, 2026



The midterm messaging war so far

2025 was a busy year on the political airwaves, with both Democrats and Republicans scrambling to shape voters' early impression of the GOP reconciliation law.

We asked our friends at AdImpact to analyze every ad run in House and Senate races last year—from both candidates and outside groups. The disparity between the GOP and Democratic messaging was dramatic. Here are the top takeaways:

Democrats want to make 2026 about health care. Republicans don't.

The AdImpact analysis found that 56% of Democratic ads run in House races in 2025 mentioned health care, outpacing the 17% figure for GOP-backed House ads.

We've reported on the trend of left-leaning outside groups spending heavily to slam hundreds of billions of dollars in looming Medicaid cuts mandated by the One Big Beautiful Bill. GOP pushback has centered on defending the policy changes as countering waste, fraud and abuse. But altogether, Republican groups are choosing to message less on the issue of health care.

In Senate ads, the disparity was smaller. Thirty-one percent of Democratic ads featured health care messaging, while 23% of GOP ads mentioned the topic.

Trump will dominate the midterms.

President Donald Trump continues to be the dominant figure in the Republican Party, and that's reflected in how GOP groups are framing their ads. In GOP-backed House and Senate ads, Trump was the most featured topic—63% for House ads and 83% for Senate ads.

Almost every Republican candidate running in 2026 wants voters to know they will stand with Trump. Interestingly, 58% of Democratic ads in Senate races featured Trump in 2025. This suggests Democrats will keep using Trump as a foil throughout the midterms.

Both parties want to talk taxes.

Sixty-two percent of House GOP ads mentioned tax policy, in addition to 29% of Senate GOP ads. No tax on tips and no tax on overtime pay are critical pillars of Republican messaging on the OBBB.

Democrats are also messaging on this: 49% of Senate ads and 41% of House ads mention tax policy. But the Democratic stance focuses on accusing Republicans of cutting taxes for wealthy Americans while ignoring the working class.

GOP lawmakers, frustrated with dysfunctional Congress, head for the exits

BY SUDIKSHA KOCHI AND JULIA MUELLER · 01/02/26 6:00 AM
ET



GOP lawmakers are fleeing for the exit in droves, with many pointing to a Congress they argue has grown too dysfunctional and a demanding schedule that leaves little time for their families.

More than 50 lawmakers in both parties have announced decisions to leave their seats, scrambling the calculus on both sides of the aisle ahead of next year's high-stakes midterms.

The wave of exits could be particularly ominous for Republicans in charge of the House and Senate. The number exiting is nearly on par with 2018, a dismal midterm year for the GOP.

Some lawmakers frustrated with inaction on Capitol Hill plan to run for governor and other statewide offices, while others are stepping back from public office altogether.

Those leaving include high-profile conservative and progressive firebrands such as Reps. Chip Roy (R-Texas) and Jan Schakowsky (D-Ill.), and battle-tested moderates such as Reps. Don Bacon (R-Neb.) and Jared Golden (D-Maine), who have repeatedly run for reelection and won in competitive districts.

Bacon told The Hill that a major reason he's leaving is because he wants to "do something different," including spending more time with his grandchildren and having a healthier lifestyle.

But while he said those were the major reasons, Congress's problems also played a role.

"I just was ready for something new. I know my wife was. So, that's the major reason. I think the more minor reasons are ... I'll say that the dysfunction isn't attractive," Bacon said.

"I think, two, it's hard — you got to be a really master tactician to run against the left and at the same time disagree with the president on a lot of things. And I've done it. I've done it since 2020, and I don't know, to me, I'm just, I just knew it was time for a change," he said.

Golden wrote in an op-ed for the Bangor Daily News that he's grown "tired of the increasing incivility and plain nastiness that are now common from some elements of our American community — behavior that, too often, our political leaders exhibit themselves."

Another high-profile House member leaving in January is Rep. Marjorie Taylor Greene (R-Ga.), who was once a top ally of Trump's.

THE HILL

"No matter which way the political pendulum swings, Republican or Democrat, nothing ever gets better for the common American man or woman," she said in a statement announcing her decision.

Rep. Ralph Norman (R-S.C.), who's pursuing a gubernatorial bid in South Carolina, told The Hill he feels he can get more done on a statewide level than in Congress.

"I can accomplish far more on a national level being governor," Norman said. "You know, you got what, 50 governors? You got 435 members of Congress, 100 Senators, 535. So my voice will be heard far greater as a CEO of South Carolina."

Democrats argue a big problem with the House is the unwillingness of most Republicans to take on Trump.

"So long as the biggest fear of many Republicans is the danger of a mean Trump tweet, the House will remain broken," Rep. Lloyd Doggett (D-Texas), who is retiring in light of GOP-friendly redistricting in Texas, told The Hill via email.

Rep. Bonnie Watson Coleman (D-N.J.) told The Hill she's retiring because she thinks she's contributed as much as she could during her time in Congress.

"I had tried to advance the issues that were of concern to me. ... And I just thought that it's now someone else's turn to take up that mantle and hopefully carry out some of the values that I thought were important in terms of our domestic policy and our international policy," she said.

But she added that, "I don't disagree that Congress right now is at its weakest point, that it is becoming a tool of the administration and not in a good way at all."

Some lawmakers feel they "hit a kind of wall" on Capitol Hill, said Michael Romano, a Shenandoah University political science professor who has studied congressional retirements.

"Either they've done what they feel like they needed to do in Washington, or they are kind of running into walls of ... not being able to do the things that they wanted to do in Washington anymore," Romano said. "Either out of frustration or out of a desire to maybe try and come at the political game a little bit from a different angle, Congress might not be for them anymore."

Former Rep. Donna Edwards (D-Md.), president-elect of the Association of Former Members of Congress, said Congress is "a tough place to be."

"It doesn't matter the environment, especially when you have a family, and spending so much time away from your family, away from your home, it really takes a toll," said Edwards, who left her House seat to run for Senate in 2016 and lost a primary race to reclaim her seat in 2022.

She also said the possibility that Democrats might win back the House could have Republicans thinking about leaving.

"Any time you have what may look like a significant transition in leadership, perhaps Democrats perhaps seeing that they can flip the House from Republicans, you will have members who make the determination that they may not want to serve in the minority," she said.

The number of lawmakers not seeking reelection for their seat this cycle — 30 Republicans and 23 Democrats, according to a Ballotpedia tracker updated Dec. 23 — has drawn comparisons to the 2018 midterms, when 37 Republican lawmakers departed, compared to just 18 Democrats, and Democrats saw a blue wave of wins.

"Rather than fighting it out in a tough general election where they're facing headwinds based on their partisanship, [you see] members deciding, 'It's not worth the fight, and so I'm going to sort of fold up my chair and go home,'" said Charlie Hunt, a Boise State University political science professor focused on Congress.

"That's definitely what we're seeing from Republicans this year, in the same way that we saw from them in 2018: They see this blue wave coming, and instead, they are opting to sort of get out of the way of the wave," he added.

Not everyone wants to leave Congress behind.

Reps. Jasmine Crockett (D-Texas), Chris Pappas (D-N.H.), Harriet Hageman (R-Wyo.) and Mike Collins (R-Ga.) are among more than a dozen House lawmakers who are aiming to jump from the House to the Senate.

And some former lawmakers are mounting midterm comeback bids, such as former Rep. Colin Allred (D-Texas), who left the House to challenge Sen. Ted Cruz (R-Texas) for the Senate last year.

"It's critical to have proven leaders who can fix the broken system in Washington and deliver results," Allred spokesperson Sandhya Raghavan told The Hill in a statement.

Former Rep. Cori Bush (D-Mo.), the progressive "squad" member who lost her bid for reelection in a 2024 primary, is also running to reclaim her seat, and former Rep. Mayra Flores (R-Texas) is trying for a third time to beat Rep. Vicente Gonzalez (D-Texas) for the seat she held for roughly half a year following a 2022 special election.

Edwards predicted more retirement announcements could be on the horizon as filing deadlines approach, and that many may come from the GOP, given the historic disadvantage of the president's party in a midterm year.

"I suspect that this is not going to be the end of the big tidal wave of retirements that we're seeing," Edwards said.



← Post



Jon Cooper

@joncooper-us.bsky.social

+ Follow

When the House returns next week, the GOP's already razor-thin majority will immediately shrink. Marjorie Taylor Greene is leaving Congress on January 5. **Mike Johnson's majority will then be 219-213, just a two-vote cushion** — remember that tie House votes fail.

7:02 AM · Jan 2, 2026 Everybody can reply

415 reposts 13 quotes 1.7K likes 5 saves

54

428

1.7K



shevotes.bsky.social @shevotes.bsky.social · 3d

With TX18 runoff election the end of January, a third vote is on the horizon. Unfortunately, it's taken nearly a year to fill the seat formerly held by Sylvester Turner and before that, Sheila Jackson Lee. Gov Greg Abbott has intentionally delayed the process as much as possible.

2

3

40



BALLOTPEDIA'S

Daily Brew

Wake up and learn with Ballotpedia's daily newsletter



Democrats defending 14 U.S. House districts Trump won in 2024, Republicans defending nine Harris won

In the 2026 U.S. House elections, 23 Congressional districts will have an incumbent from a different party than the presidential candidate who carried the district in 2024. Democrats represent 14 districts that Donald Trump (R) won in 2024, and Republicans represent nine districts that Kamala Harris (D) won.

U.S. House districts represented by an incumbent from a different party than the presidential candidate who carried the district in 2024

- U.S. House districts represented by a Democrat in 2026 and won by Donald Trump in 2024
- U.S. House districts represented by a Republican in 2026 and won by Kamala Harris in 2024



Some states on the map above may reflect 2024 boundaries instead of 2026 boundaries.

BALLOTPEDIA

This is a reversal from 2024, when Republicans defended more districts that Joe Biden (D) won in 2020. Republicans held 19 such districts before the 2024 elections, while Democrats held eight districts Trump won in 2020.

Redistricting is responsible for more than half of these districts. Seven Democrats now represent more Republican-leaning districts in Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, and Texas. Similarly, six Republicans now represent more Democratic-leaning districts in California, Texas, and Utah.

Trump's margin of victory (MOV) in the 14 Democratic-held districts ranged between 1.0 and 15.5 percentage points. Democratic MOVs in those 2024 U.S. House races ranged from 0.6 to 34.8 percentage points. One incumbent—Rep. Al Green (D-Texas)—ran unopposed.

So far, one incumbent Democrat in a district that Trump won in 2024—Jared Golden—announced that he will not run for re-election in 2026.

2026 Democratic-held U.S. House districts Donald Trump won in 2024

District	Incumbent	2024 Presidential margin	2024 Congressional margin
Maine's 2nd	Jared Golden	Trump +10.0	Democratic +0.6
Michigan's 8th	Kristen McDonald Rivet	Trump +2.0	Democratic +6.7
Missouri's 5th*	Emanuel Cleaver	Trump +15.5	Democratic +23.8
North Carolina's 1st*	Donald Davis	Trump +7.9	Democratic +1.7
New Jersey's 9th	Nellie Pou	Trump +1.0	Democratic +4.9
New Mexico's 2nd	Gabriel Vasquez	Trump +2.0	Democratic +4.2
Nevada's 3rd	Suzie Lee	Trump +1.0	Democratic +2.8
New York's 3rd	Tom Suozzi	Trump +4.0	Democratic +3.6
Ohio's 1st*	Greg Landsman	Trump +4.1	Democratic +9.2
Ohio's 9th*	Marcy Kaptur	Trump +10.5	Democratic +0.7
Texas' 9th*	Al Green	Trump +5.0	Unopposed
Texas' 32nd*	Julie Johnson	Trump +13.6	Democratic +23.5
Texas' 35th*	Greg Casar	Trump +4.3	Democratic +34.8
Washington's 3rd	Marie Gluesenkamp Perez	Trump +3.0	Democratic +3.8

* Indicates that the district lines changed between the 2024 and 2026 elections.

BALLOTPEDIA

Harris' MOV in the nine districts ranged from 0.3 percentage points to 23.7 percentage points. Republican MOVs in those 2024 U.S. House races ranged

from 1.8 to 31.0 percentage points.

So far, one incumbent Republican in a district that Harris won in 2024—[Don Bacon](#)—announced that he will not run for re-election in 2026.

2026 Republican-held U.S. House districts Kamala Harris won in 2024

District	Incumbent	2024 Presidential margin	2024 Congressional margin
California's 1st*	Doug LaMalfa	Harris +12.2	Republican +30.6
California's 3rd*	Kevin Kiley	Harris +10.2	Republican +11.0
California's 41st*	Ken Calvert	Harris +14.3	Republican +3.4
California's 48th*	Darrell Issa	Harris +3.2	Republican +13.6
Nebaska's 2nd	Don Bacon	Harris +5.0	Republican +1.8
New York's 17th	Mike Lawler	Harris +1.0	Republican +6.3
Pennsylvania's 1st	Brian Fitzpatrick	Harris +0.3	Republican +12.8
Texas' 15th*	Monica De La Cruz	Harris +4.6	Republican +14.2
Utah's 1st*	Blake Moore	Harris +23.7	Republican +31.0

* Indicates that the district lines changed between the 2024 and 2026 elections.

BALLOT PEDIA

[Click here](#) for more about the U.S. House districts with Republican representatives in 2026 that Harris won in 2024, and [here](#) for more about the U.S. House districts with Democratic representatives in 2026 that Trump won in 2024.

Republican Party committees maintain lead in fundraising over Democratic Party committees in October

As of Oct. 31, the end of the most recent party committee campaign finance filing period, the three committees associated with the [Democratic Party](#) have raised a cumulative \$289 million and spent \$264 million in the 2026 election cycle, while the three committees associated with the [Republican Party](#) have raised \$319 million and spent \$219 million.

The three Democratic committees are the [Democratic National Committee](#) (DNC), the [Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee](#) (DSCC), and the [Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee](#) (DCCC). The three Republican committees are the [Republican National Committee](#) (RNC), [National Republican Senatorial Committee](#) (NRSC), and [National Republican Congressional Committee](#) (NRCC).

The DCCC leads the NRCC in receipts, disbursements, and cash on hand. The RNC leads the DNC in cash on hand and receipts, while the DNC leads in disbursements. The NRSC leads the DSCC in receipts and disbursements, while the DSCC leads in cash on hand. See the table below for exact figures.

Major party committee finance, 2025-2026

Committee	Receipts	Disbursements	Cash on hand	Debt owed
DNC	\$122,221,707	\$126,093,411	\$18,330,796	\$15,098,853
DSCC	\$47,200,278	\$40,222,889	\$18,293,365	\$0
DCCC	\$9,833,832	\$7,249,196	\$4,816,828	\$0
Cumulative Democrats	\$209,255,417	\$203,565,497	\$38,462,979	\$15,098,853
RNC	\$146,048,544	\$92,922,413	\$91,211,279	\$0
NRSC	\$7,406,069	\$2,222,991	\$14,918,197	\$0
NRCC	\$14,850,974	\$4,035,575	\$45,699,515	\$0
Cumulative Republicans	\$168,125,487	\$100,180,919	\$151,728,992	\$0

*The dollar values differ from the Nov. 2025 reporting deadline (Oct. 31, 2025). Source: Federal Election Commission

BALLOT PEDIA

Compared to previous election cycles, the Democratic committees' cumulative fundraising as of October (\$289 million) is less than their receipts at this point in the 2022 election cycle (\$325 million) and more than their receipts at this point in the 2024 election cycle (\$255 million). On the Republican side, the three committees have raised \$319 million, which is less than their October 2021 fundraising total (\$338 million) and more than their October 2023 fundraising total (\$211 million).