

119TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 1479

Impeaching Russell Thurlow Vought, Director of the Office of Management
and Budget, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 6, 2026

Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE submitted the following resolution; which was referred
to the Committee on the Judiciary

RESOLUTION

Impeaching Russell Thurlow Vought, Director of the Office
of Management and Budget, for high crimes and mis-
demeanors.

1 *Resolved*, That Russell Thurlow Vought, Director of
2 the Office of Management and Budget, is impeached for
3 high crimes and misdemeanors, and that the following ar-
4 ticles of impeachment be exhibited to the Senate:

5 ARTICLE I: ABUSE OF POWER THROUGH IMPROPER IM-
6 POUNDMENT OF CONGRESSIONALLY APPROPRIATED
7 FUNDS

8 The Constitution grants Congress exclusive authority
9 over Federal appropriations. The executive branch may

1 not refuse to spend funds appropriated by Congress except
2 pursuant to authority provided by law.

3 In his conduct as Director of the Office of Manage-
4 ment and Budget, Russell Thurlow Vought abused the
5 powers of his office by implementing policies and directives
6 that interfered with Congress' constitutional power of the
7 purse.

8 Specifically, on January 27, 2025, the Office of Man-
9 agement and Budget issued Memorandum M-25-13 di-
10 recting Federal agencies to temporarily pause obligations
11 and disbursements of certain Federal financial assistance
12 programs pending review by the Administration.

13 The memorandum caused Federal agencies to sus-
14 pend or delay implementation of programs funded through
15 appropriations enacted by Congress.

16 Subsequent litigation involving the Department of
17 Energy further demonstrated that the Administration's
18 withholding of congressionally appropriated funds was car-
19 ried out for political purposes rather than pursuant to law-
20 ful budgetary authority. In Federal court, the Department
21 of Energy acknowledged that political considerations were
22 used in evaluating previously awarded clean energy grants
23 and hydrogen hub projects, including whether projects
24 were located in States perceived to support or oppose the
25 Administration. Internal court filings further revealed that

1 Department officials considered the political affiliation of
2 affected States when determining which awards to termi-
3 nate.

4 These grants had been lawfully appropriated by Con-
5 gress and competitively awarded pursuant to statutory au-
6 thority. Rather than faithfully executing those appropria-
7 tions, the Administration selectively terminated or with-
8 held funding based upon political considerations unrelated
9 to congressional directives or the governing statutes. Such
10 conduct represents an unconstitutional interference with
11 Congress' exclusive authority over appropriations and an
12 abuse of executive power.

13 The scope of these actions further demonstrates that
14 they were not isolated incidents. On October 1, 2025, Di-
15 rector Vought announced the termination of approxi-
16 mately \$8,000,000,000 in Department of Energy projects,
17 after which the Department terminated 321 previously
18 awarded grants affecting projects across sixteen States.
19 Those awards had already been appropriated by Congress
20 and competitively selected through established statutory
21 processes.

22 Russell Vought publicly advanced the position that
23 the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act
24 of 1974 improperly restricts Presidential authority over
25 Federal spending.

1 During Senate confirmation proceedings, Vought
2 stated that he agreed with the view that the Congressional
3 Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 is uncon-
4 stitutional.

5 The Government Accountability Office has repeatedly
6 emphasized that the Congressional Budget and Impound-
7 ment Control Act of 1974 governs executive withholding
8 of appropriated funds and requires congressional notifica-
9 tion procedures when funds are withheld.

10 The Government Accountability Office has reviewed
11 multiple executive branch actions involving the with-
12 holding or proposed rescission of appropriated funds dur-
13 ing Vought's tenure at the Office of Management and
14 Budget.

15 The Government Accountability Office found that
16 transparency regarding apportionments is essential to
17 Congress' oversight of Federal spending and the exercise
18 of Congress' constitutional power of the purse.

19 By using the authority of the Office of Management
20 and Budget to delay or restrict the availability of congres-
21 sionally appropriated funds while advancing a legal theory
22 that Congress' restrictions are unconstitutional, Russell
23 Thurlow Vought abused the authority entrusted to his of-
24 fice.

1 Wherefore, Russell Thurlow Vought warrants im-
2 peachment and trial, and removal from office.

3 ARTICLE II: FAILURE TO FAITHFULLY EXECUTE THE
4 LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

5 The Constitution requires executive officers to faith-
6 fully execute laws enacted by Congress.

7 Russell Thurlow Vought failed to faithfully execute
8 Federal spending laws by implementing policies that sub-
9 stituted executive branch priorities for statutory require-
10 ments enacted by Congress.

11 Specifically, the Office of Management and Budget
12 directed agencies to review Federal financial assistance
13 programs before continuing implementation of congres-
14 sionally authorized spending.

15 The executive branch conditioned implementation of
16 certain spending programs on compliance with Adminis-
17 tration priorities rather than solely on requirements en-
18 acted by Congress.

19 Federal courts have reviewed challenges to executive
20 branch funding pauses and issued preliminary relief in
21 cases involving Federal financial assistance.

22 The Administration's funding restrictions affected
23 programs funded through congressional appropriations,
24 including grants and assistance programs.

25 The Government Accountability Office has noted that
26 the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act

1 of 1974 prohibits officers and employees from withholding
2 or delaying budget authority unless authorized under the
3 statute.

4 The Government Accountability Office has main-
5 tained that changes to spending priorities should be ad-
6 dressed through the legislative process between Congress
7 and the Administration rather than through unilateral
8 withholding of appropriated funds.

9 By failing to execute appropriations according to con-
10 gressional directives and instead implementing policies
11 that expanded executive control over Federal spending,
12 Russell Thurlow Vought violated his obligation to faith-
13 fully execute the law.

14 Wherefore, Russell Thurlow Vought warrants im-
15 peachment and trial, and removal from office.

○