

Brunswick plays host to a variety of festivals and events throughout the year, while offering arts, music, unique cuisines, and so much more to get involved with.

□ 1915

#### SOUTHERN BORDER

(Mr. GROTHMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, during the last few weeks when we were back in our district, I had time, along with about 50 other Congressmen, to visit the Eagle Pass entryway at our southern border. From what I saw down there, that should be the number one issue this body tackles in January. It is more important than even our annual budget.

We saw a room in which 300 unaccompanied minors were at one time without either parent being allowed in the country. We heard guards talk about what it was like to work in December. We believe when the final numbers came out, over 300,000 people came here from other countries and crossed our southern border. Remember, Mr. Speaker, it wasn't that long ago—3 years ago—that that number was more like 10,000. So we have gone from 10,000 to 300,000.

I watched and as I heard in this, which is one of only nine sectors down there, in the last 33 days prior to that, people came here from 61 different countries. We have the whole world coming here as the Mexican drug cartels charge people \$5,000, \$10,000, and \$12,000. I heard of somebody being charged \$70,000 to come here from India.

Mr. Speaker, Congress needs to wake up. The President needs to bring that number back down to 5,000 or 6,000 from the 300,000 he is letting into America today.

#### CLINE CHURCH NURSERY

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ellen and Cline Church, the owners of Cline Church Nursery in Fleetwood, North Carolina.

Ellen and Cline are humble, salt of the earth people. Everyone who knows them can attest to this.

Last year, their nursery was selected as a Grand Champion Grower by the National Christmas Tree Association, and one of their North Carolina Fraser fir trees was featured in the Blue Room of the White House.

Mr. Speaker, growing a Christmas tree of that quality takes a significant amount of time, a considerable amount of work, and unwavering persistence. Ellen, Cline, and their family are among the best that the North Carolina Christmas tree community has to offer. This is a fact.

Here is to many more years of producing impeccable Christmas trees that everyone will enjoy.

#### MATH-FREE ZONE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LoLota). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 9, 2023, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to do a little bit of an update, and I apologize for the three or four people who actually pay attention to the math. They will have seen some of this. Nevertheless, I have a point I want to try to make tonight. I am going to work on this over the next couple of weeks because I have to find a way to do this better because, apparently, I am not breaking through.

I tease a lot that this is a math-free zone, but I brought the boards to walk through the economic studies that basically show you can tax the rich and get about 1½ percent of GDP if you tax everything. Over here, when we are talking about doing cuts, we could probably get a point of GDP when you consider that, Mr. Speaker, all nondiscretionary might be 2½ to 3 percent of GDP.

So the understanding thing is to say: What we are talking about is cutting on our side; they are taxing on that side. You might get 3 percent of the economy.

Since this fiscal year, so we are a little over one quarter in this fiscal year, I think if you add up everything, Mr. Speaker, we are borrowing about 9.6 percent of the economy. In the last 365 days, we borrowed 8.4 percent of the entire GDP.

Does anyone see a math problem?

This is my frustration. The border is incredibly important, and getting these budget bills done is incredibly important, but the house is burning down around us.

One of the things we started about 6 weeks ago—and it has taken off—is to sign up on our website, and every single day I am going to send you the daily debt text. Yes, Mr. Speaker, you are out of your mind if you care enough about the math to want to get it. It tells a very powerful story.

Mr. Speaker, this is what you are going to get every day: a text from me. We have built a system of grabbing off the Department of the Treasury's website and saying: Hey, this is what we borrowed this fiscal year, here is what we borrowed in the last 365 days, and here is what we are borrowing per second.

Mr. Speaker, this is from, I think, yesterday. Yesterday, over the last 365 days, we are borrowing \$83,377 every second. We borrow over \$83,000 a second. If you do just this fiscal year, Mr. Speaker—and there are some timing effects. Remember, we take in some tax receipts in April, we pay Social Secu-

rity interest twice a year, and that can be \$25, \$30 billion in interest. Nevertheless, Mr. Speaker, if you do just this fiscal year, \$99,480 per second is our borrowing. It is not spending, it is borrowing. Mr. Speaker, if you are interested in this, sign up.

I have been trying to make the point that the world changed when interest rates started to go up. The world changed over the last couple of years when healthcare costs went up fairly dramatically. They continue to, and most of that is demographics. We like to pretend, oh, it is things we can control. Unless we have a magic way for baby boomers not to get older, then we need to deal with the reality of our demographics.

Mr. Speaker, Social Security is our number one spend at \$1.450 trillion. Interest, gross interest, total interest this fiscal year is projected to be over \$1 trillion making it the number two spend in our government. Interest.

Number three is Medicare, and number four is defense. A couple of these numbers may actually even go down a bit on things like defense, not Medicare, with some of the budget negotiations that are being finished up right now.

When is the last time you actually had anyone say, hey, did you know that defense is actually number four, not number two, not number one? It is number four in our spend? Interest is number two.

If I had said that a couple of years ago, Mr. Speaker, you would have thought I was out of my mind.

How do I get my brothers and sisters here to pay any attention that we are knifing each other?

Mr. Speaker, I just showed you a chart that shows over the last 365 days we are borrowing I think \$7.2 billion a day—a day—and we are having fights for months now on things that are \$6 billion. It is a lot of money. It is a tremendous amount of money, but understand we are borrowing over \$7 billion a day.

Just for those who don't like math or charts, we have produced a pretty chart where you can see little bars that are basically saying: Here is Social Security.

The reason I made this chart is because you will often hear from those who are trying to spin you on these numbers: Well, we only spent this in interest, and the other interest we paid to ourselves.

That is because we borrowed the money. When we reach into the Social Security trust fund, when we reach into the transportation trust fund, and when we reach into the Medicare trust fund, we grab the cash, we spend it, and now we have to pay back that principal and pay interest on it. That is why you see the difference, Mr. Speaker. Even then, even the net interest, looks like it is going to be the second biggest expense in the U.S. Government this year. That is a stunning number.

This one is a little hard to read, and I have several charts here that we may

go through very quickly because they are awfully technical, but we are just trying to make the point, Mr. Speaker, that if you look at this line here, I am trying to make a point that we benefited and we lived in a fantasy land for a decade with artificially low interest rates.

Reality has come home, and we are not intellectually prepared to deal with reality. That is what this chart is telling you, Mr. Speaker. As you start to look at this, that is how we are about to have a \$1 trillion interest coverage cost this year.

Let's actually have a little bit of fun here in a sort of sadistic way. We had \$34 trillion last week, and a number of Members here did their little social media: It is horrible, it is this, and it is that.

Mr. Speaker, if I were to ask our brothers and sisters: How many days before we go from \$34 trillion to \$35 trillion?

It is simple math. If you are borrowing about 7.3 or \$7.4 billion a day, then it is about 140 days. In 140 days they get to rewrite that same social media post by just removing the 34 and making it 35. Then 140 days after that do it again because it will be another trillion dollars.

We are burning down, and it is not what we often debate behind these microphones.

We debate waste and fraud. Yes, it is a huge deal, and we have to go after it. We debate foreign aid. If we get rid of every dime of foreign aid, it is about eight days of borrowing. Tax the rich—great. I am going to show you that you can get about one point and a half of GDP. Last year we borrowed 8.4 percent of the entire economy.

We need to grow up here and start to understand policy. I have done presentation after presentation here showing that the biggest thing we can do for America on debt and deficits and the morality—and I get the crap kicked out of me for telling the truth—is take on obesity, take on diabetes, change the cost of healthcare, and adopt technology to change the cost of government. We need to be willing to disrupt the business models, the bureaucracy models, the calcification intellectually around here and say that we need to go as fast as we can to adopt things that make us healthier, faster, better, and more prosperous, and get growth going. Instead, the hallways here in Congress are full of people who basically come in, whine at us, and say, I need more money; or, don't you dare change things; I don't want to have to compete against that new technology.

Between April 20 and May 20 is my best math. We are going to cross that \$35 trillion debt threshold. This fiscal year, at the end of September, we could be as high as over \$36.2 trillion in borrowing.

For all of those who gnash their teeth and whine and say, oh, 34. Before the fiscal year is over, you are up another \$2 trillion.

The speed of this—I am being a little bit of a jerk on—but I think it is deserv-ing. We burnt this place down last June. A little after that, we did the debt ceiling agreement. We actually got some spending cuts, about \$100 billion, and then there are some games in it for raising the borrowing, and a little while after that we removed our Speaker, and we basically weren't able to do anything for months.

□ 1930

What was the debt of the United States when we did that debt ceiling deal? It was \$31.8 trillion. We made a big deal. We got rid of a Speaker. We did all these other things. How much progress did we make since then? A lot of people got television time screaming about this.

Well, let's see. We hit 34 last week, and into this April, we will hit \$35 trillion. That is a great job.

We don't seem to understand that 100 percent of the debt that is growing from today through the next 30 years—and this really makes people uncomfortable—is demographics. It is the interest. It is healthcare costs. In about 8, 9 years, in 2033, the Social Security trust fund is empty. Our best math is that first year, the shortfall is \$616 billion. That is just the shortfall. That is a 25 percent cut for seniors in 8, 9 years.

We will double senior poverty. How many people here do you see coming up and saying, "We are going to fix it," but many of the solutions are to just raise the cap? We are going back and triple vetting our numbers, but some of the numbers look like if you just raise the cap and have everyone pay their 12.4 percent all the way up no matter what the income is, it may only cover 20, 30 percent of the shortfall.

You have to do all sorts of other taxes. When you do that, you have taken away your ability to have any optionality for everything else.

Once again, we work in a math-free zone. This chart is the single chart I get the most complaints about, so it must be hitting home. This chart is now 2 years old. We just haven't had time to do the update on it. It is only worse today. It was basically saying, in 30 years, you had \$116 trillion of debt. Our new math is closer to \$130 trillion if interest rates continue to stay well over 4 percent.

It is basically saying \$77 trillion over that 30 years—Medicare. The shortfall is healthcare costs and the financing of it. Then over here, \$38 trillion is if we backfill Social Security.

How much real work are we doing here? How often do we go home and tell the truth to our constituents? Unless we actually start to act like fiscal adults and take on policy, major changes in policy, particularly on healthcare, to change the cost of healthcare—it is not financing. There is the intellectual vacuousness around here.

ObamaCare was a financing bill. The ACA is a financing bill, who got subsidized and who had to pay.

Over here, we had our Republican alternative. It was better. It fixed a bunch of the actuarial curve, so hopefully younger people would be willing to participate, but it was a financing bill.

Medicare for All is a financing bill. It is not changing what we pay; it was just changing how we pay it.

You need the adoption of technology, whether it is something you can blow into and it prescribes—and that technology exists, except it is illegal. It is down to actually having the brutal discussion of why we are so sick as a country.

Seriously, particularly for working-age, prime-age males, life expectancy may be going down again for another year. We are dying. In 18 years, this country has more deaths than births. Remember, our fertility rates last year fell to 1.64, 1.65. It is math, but there are things we can do. There are ways to make this work, but in dealing with the conversations about raising taxes on rich people—and you show the charts from their own studies and they just stare at you, saying: Well, I can't actually say that because that is not what I have been telling my voters.

I have offered amendments here this fiscal year to remove every dime we send to entities that have their own taxing authority. Those are brutal amendments, but about 30 to 40 percent of all nondefense discretionary is money that we borrow and send to cities, States, counties that have their own taxing authority. They will scream if that passes, but it is intellectually honest. Should we borrow money to send it to entities that have their own taxing authority?

Please understand that every dime of defense, every dime of what you think of as government—the FBI, the Supreme Court, my salaries, everything else—is all borrowed. It looks like where we are heading right now, which is part of the punch line of tonight's presentation, every dime of defense, every dime of nondefense discretionary, and maybe \$500 billion of Medicare will be borrowed this year.

Doesn't that send shivers? Am I the only idiot here who actually reads these numbers and then reads them over again, then goes back and has another cup of coffee and reads them again? Yet, when you talk to the television producers, they say that is not interesting. The public doesn't really care about math.

Well, they will when their pensions collapse. This is no longer about your grandkids, your kids. This is about your retirement being screwed over.

Just for the intellectual opportunity here, we produced this slide. The United States right now is hitting about 4 percent in our 10 year. What is going on in the world when Greece has a lower interest rate on their 10-year sovereign debt than we do? Italy is lower than the United States. Portugal is lower. Spain is lower. The entire Southern Europe average is 3.31. We did

this math as of yesterday, and the United States is around 4.

I grew up in a household where my father was wonderful in teaching me about stock markets and bond markets and those sorts of things. Some kids on Saturdays went to the ballfield; I went to the stock exchange with my father. It is just what we did.

Bond traders and the data they work with are some of the smartest people you can possibly imagine. What is the bond market telling us when the U.S. interest rates on a 10-year bond are higher than even Southern Europe? Greece has a better interest rate than we do. What do they know that we don't? I have a different way to phrase it. We know it, but we are just not willing to digest it because it is uncomfortable because it would force us actually to do really hard, difficult stuff, and this place is barely capable of doing our basic job. Then, we run like crazy.

I have used this chart before. I need it to be steeper, but you have to understand that if we continue to stay well over 4 percent, we actually have some models here that say: Guess what? We are heading to 300 percent of GDP in debt.

I am going to show some slides from the OEC. If they add up all of our debt, not unfunded liability or current borrow, they already have us at 144 percent.

Now, I think we may hit it in the next few weeks, but we will be at 100 percent as the Treasury scores it, 100 percent of debt-to-GDP of publicly held debt in the next few weeks. We finally did it. We did it.

I am going to go through some of these slides brutally fast. I am so sorry for those trying to keep their fingers going to take this RECORD. Wave at me if I am speaking too fast. I have had a lot of coffee.

For my brothers and sisters on the left, I am going to do two or three slides to point out something. Did you know that when we did tax reform at the very end of 2017, we actually made the income tax system in the United States more progressive? Wealthy, high-income earners are actually paying a higher percentage of Federal income tax today than they did before we did tax reform. How often do you ever hear them come behind the microphone and say: We give away to the rich this and that.

Oh, come on, clown show. You can read the CBO charts and the Joint Committee on Taxation charts as well as I can. I think you can. Read them. The fact of the matter is the top 1 percent of income earners pay 23.3 percent of all Federal income tax, and that is actually higher than it was before tax reform.

Let's see if this is an easier way to digest it. The upper-end income taxpayers finance nearly the entire Federal income tax. If you take a look at the top 20 percent of income earners and then go to the second, they only pay 5 percent. There is 15 percent, 5.7,

then 2. When you get down to the bottom 40 percent of quartiles, they actually have a negative income tax. We give them money back, the earned income tax credit. Then you start to look at when BERNIE SANDERS and ELIZABETH WARREN—or even their oligarch tax. They hold these press conferences like we are going to tax rich people and solve the problem.

Please understand, I am not defending rich people; I am defending math. Then you start to see it and you say the Sanders plan gets us \$440 billion. Except when we actually did this chart, we expected the debt to only be \$1.8 trillion. It may be \$2.8 trillion at the rate we are going right now. The point here is the theatrics you keep getting of the tax policy don't get you there.

The dirty little secret is what happens a few years from now when the Medicare trust fund is gone, the transportation trust fund is gone, and the Social Security trust fund is about to go. What are we going to do policywise? Raise taxes on everyone over \$400,000. You covered a fraction of your problem. We are going to go to a VAT tax.

The problem is a VAT tax is crushing to the poor. It is crushing to the working middle class. It is not progressive. It is really efficient in taking money out of people's pockets.

You can do that or do what we have done the last 40 months, which is let inflation go. In the last 40 months or so, we have actually had probably the biggest tax hike in modern history, and no one knew they got it. When inflation goes up, your savings goes down in its purchasing value, but the U.S. sovereign debt actually is able to be paid back with inflated dollars.

Why do you think so many governments, when they get themselves upside down in debt, set off inflation? It is a way to tax you and not even tell you we were doing it.

I don't think anyone wants more. I have done this before, and I realize it is like talking to a wall. Income tax revenues have remained relatively constant regardless of the top tax rate. The basic point of this is, what do you get as a percentage of the economy?

Let's actually walk through it. In the 1950s, every once in a while you will hear leftists talk about you had a 90½ percent tax rate. Yes, and income taxes produced 7.2 percent of the economy. Let's do the Clinton years. You got down to 36.7 percent top marginal tax rate. You got 8.1 percent. Today, we are at 37 percent. We get 9.2.

Anyone see the punch line? Sometimes when you had these incredibly high marginal tax rates, you get this much of the economy. Low marginal tax rate, you get the same amount of the economy.

□ 1945

The secret is a dramatically larger economy. You want tax receipts, tax revenues. You have got 100 years of

data out there showing when we have had very high marginal tax rates, we got the mean. When we got very low, we got the mean. However, when we got very low, the pie was getting bigger. When you had very high, the pie was actually getting smaller.

This is just a chart basically saying the same thing I just walked you through.

All right. Let's actually go on to something I find fascinating. I have done this a couple times, but it does not seem to sink in. Anyone out there who is—what do you call that? Oh, yeah—literate and would actually have an interest in reading something that is very well written, but it is simple, go to Manhattan Institute, Brian Riedl.

He has an article from about 5, 6 months ago where he put together all these academic articles and also our joint tax stuff from CBO, from the administration, and put it together and basically said, what would happen if you actually did the Democrats' plan?

Great. Take people over \$400,000—and remember, the purchasing power of \$400,000 has dramatically changed over the last 40 months because of inflation. Take everyone that is over \$400,000 and maximize their income tax, maximize their capital gains tax, maximize their estate tax, just maximize everything, what could you get?

I have a series of boards here from the article that basically say, okay, if you maximized the estate tax, just maximized it before it changed behavior—or, in this case, on estate tax it doesn't change behavior much, but you get 0.1 percent, so max rate on estate tax, 0.1 percent of GDP. Great, that got a lot done.

Now, if you come over here and do some of the others, you also do the corporate tax, you add up, do an increase on the international, do all the Biden corporate tax hikes, do some of the additional garnishment in many ways of the corporate savings, actually at the end you get another point and a half of the economy in taxes.

This will make sense in a moment. Then you go on to this. It is referred to as the maximum sustainable revenue from taxing the rich. Now you sort of walk through everything, and then add them all up. What is the punch line? Well, the punch line comes down to—I need to get my boards straight—total amount, raw number, you get about 2.1 percent of the economy in new taxes.

You have got to now adjust for the economic effects because you just slowed the economy down. Something we don't tell the truth enough about is when we do certain cuts, when we do certain taxes, we do change the size of the economy. The best math out there is you get about 1.1 to 2 percent of the economy. That is it. That is the tax-the-rich plan. You get 1.1 to 2 percent of the economy.

We borrowed 8.4 percent of the economy last year, and my math right now looks like in this first quarter of this year, we borrowed 9.6 percent.

Look, I get screamed at by staff saying, no one knows what GDP and percentage of GDP is. I am trying to talk to people like they are adults. The tax side doesn't work. Should we change parts of the tax code? Okay, I am fine with that, but don't think it is the solution.

For my brothers and sisters on my side, I need to put them together. It is a little harder, showing all the discussions of what we think we can cut. I come up with like a point, maybe a point and a quarter of GDP.

Now, you have got to understand. I will do a reference, so this makes sense. Back, last June, when we did the debt ceiling deal, there was \$100 billion that was going to be removed from nondefense discretionary, so you are functionally going from \$700 billion to \$600 billion something.

Bloomberg Analytics—which has really good economists and really good data systems, they have spent a fortune building this model—came back and said, yeah, actually in 2024, if you execute that, yeah, you are going to save \$100 billion, but you will also slow down the economy by, like, a half a percent.

Something we actually don't talk about is big-boy economics. When they want to raise taxes, and even when we

want to cut spending, it does have economic effects. We need to calculate those things in, so we are being honest about the math.

One last board, Mr. Speaker. I am not going to make you all suffer through this. I guess I am trying to make a point. There is hope. There is a way I can make this work, but we have got to do it all together. I mean, we couldn't even organize lunch if we wanted to. There is a way to stabilize the debt to GDP, but it has to be done through policy.

Those who look you in the eyes and say, I can cut it and get there, I can tax and get there, they need to own a calculator, and I can give them some great literature to read.

However, there is policy out there, and policy is hard because you have got to be willing to look a number of the army of lobbyists, many of our constituents, many of the people here and say, there is a reason you didn't go to Blockbuster Video last weekend. Technology creates revolutions. Instead, now you hit a button at home and you stream.

Those changes are already here that could dramatically change the cost of healthcare, dramatically change the cost of what it is to protect the environment, dramatically change the cost

of building transportation. The technology, the engineering is here, but the laws we have passed, the way we reimburse things, we are still defending the old model.

If we want to save the country, we have dozens of things that are incredibly important, but I will argue, we cannot survive a few more years of every 140 days borrowing another trillion dollars. If you want to understand what takes republics down, it is ultimately when they have to inflate their currency, when they have to crush anyone with savings, destroy your kids' future, your retirement, and that is what we are heading to.

There is hope, but every day we sit on our hands here, that hope gets a bit dimmer.

Mr. Speaker, with that bit of joy, I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 53 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 10, 2024, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the fourth quarter of 2023, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2023

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. <input type="checkbox"/>											

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. BRYAN STEIL, Dec. 18, 2023.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2023

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditure during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒											

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. FRANK D. LUCAS, Jan. 4, 2024.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2023

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem <sup>1</sup>		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency <sup>2</sup>
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditure during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. <input type="checkbox"/>											

<sup>1</sup> Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

<sup>2</sup> If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ROGER WILLIAMS, Jan. 3, 2024.