

spending. In the 2016 cycle, there was \$682 million in spending. By the 2020 cycle, we are in the billions now, \$1.2 billion.

□ 1820

We are at a point now where you need a billion dollars to run for President at this point.

The 2024-cycle was \$2.6 billion. I think we are at a point now where some of our elections, the money is just outrageous. People want to feel trust in our institutions and our systems, but you want to get to a place where you can do that. What we are experiencing now is affecting our policy-making. It is affecting every single part of the way this institution runs today.

The other thing we, at least, want is disclosure. That is why I have talked about some of the bills that we can do right now, like the DISCLOSE Act, because at least we could have more clear understandings of where the money is coming from and a better ability to follow the money so that the American people can understand who is paying for that commercial that they keep seeing on TV, right? Is it actually the PAC? Who paid for that ad and where is the money coming from? What do they want and who received that money, right? It is very unclear right now to a lot of people.

There are a lot of issues right now that we can solve even without overturning Citizens United, although overturning Citizens United is our main goal. We have an opportunity and we have to act now. We can't wait.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. RAMIREZ).

Mrs. RAMIREZ. Mr. Speaker, 16 years ago, the Supreme Court overturned a longstanding precedent that protected working families' voices in our democracy.

By embracing this idea that corporations are entitled to the same speech rights as people, the Supreme Court opened the floodgates to unchecked corporate influence in governance and billionaire political spending.

The Supreme Court effectively put a price tag on representation. They put a price tag on the seats of this Chamber and they put a price tag on our democracy. But today I will make sure that I am clear in the House of Representatives: Our democracy is not for sale.

Our democracy is weaker when the voices of Black, Brown, middle- and low-income folks are drowned out by the volumes of ads a million dollars can buy.

Since the Citizens United decision, outside spending by super-PACs and dark money groups has exploded at every single level of government.

The Trump administration and Republicans in Congress are a clear example. We know that to make Trump and their billionaire bosses happy, my colleagues, bought by big, corporate money, will leave working people unhoused. They will leave them fore-

closed. They will leave them detained, deported, poor, hungry, sick, uninsured, and drowning, literally and figuratively.

It is time we finally prioritize a democracy that works for working people. One where Donald, where Elon, where Jeff, and all these billionaires pay their fair share. Their money has to be out of our elections and out of the White House, and their hands out of the working people's pockets and off our services, where our rights and our freedoms mean working people have every single thing they need to thrive.

We need bold legislative action if we are going to end corruption and get big money out of politics and get their corporate influence out of our communities.

That is why last year, I filed the Campaign Transparency Act and the Stop the Super PAC-Candidate Coordination Act and supported the Abolishing Super PACs Act. And today, as we are here during Special Order hour, I am proud to announce that I will also be introducing the Lobbyist Loophole Closure Act with Representatives MULLIN and WILLIAMS.

That bill addresses the loopholes created by the Lobbyist Disclosure Act. The bill includes provisions to increase transparency and accountability by broadening the definition of lobbying and by also lowering the time threshold for registration.

Mr. Speaker, I will close by thanking End Citizens United and its president Tiffany Muller for all the work that they are doing to get dark money out of politics and that we ensure a democracy by the people for the people. It is time we end this, and I know that collectively we can do it.

Mr. SUBRAMANYAM. Mr. Speaker, I will definitely look into that bill. There are more solutions that we can act on right now while we try to overturn Citizens United. I thank all the speakers today. I thank Representative NEGUSE for helping organize this. I thank my staff, including Matt Fisher, for helping get everyone together today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STUTZMAN). Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President and to direct their remarks to the Chair.

DEBT, DEFICITS, AND DEMOGRAPHICS

(Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2025, Mr. SCHWEIKERT of Arizona was recognized for 30 minutes.)

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, shall we have some fun with math and economics? It is something we just don't hear a lot of here on the floor of the House. Remember, this is my therapy because I often sit in the back of the room and stew when I hear people say things when it is obvious they didn't pull their calculator out.

I am going to try two things tonight, and if you are actually interested in budgets and economics, have fun with me. If you are not, go watch Netflix. We are going to actually try a couple concepts, where the money is going and within that, the scale of our debt and deficits. The fact of the matter is, we are at what is called interest fragility that—think about what happened over the last couple days in the discussions coming from the White House, from us. The bond market actually bounced up about 30 basis points. We were just playing on the back of napkins, the math, and if that had held for an entire year, just those 30 basis points would have been \$33 billion of additional interest.

I will try to actually explain that and then actually talk about something that is really interesting. The economy from a GDP calculation standpoint, and this is just the economists looking at the vitality in the economy, is remarkably good. We are running over a 5 percent GDP, which if you go back and look at the economic projections, it is double what many of our smartest economists in the country thought we would be at a year ago, but our spending—because of interest and healthcare and the reality that we are going to have to deal with is debt, deficits, and demographics.

Once again, remember, we functionally have the same number of 18 year olds today as we had 20 years ago, but we have double the number of 65 and up. It is just what we are. Don't get mad. It is not Republican or Democrat. It is just demographics and understanding when our brothers and sisters move into their earned benefit years, what it costs.

The fact of the matter is, this Congress refuses to do the hard things because in 6½ years, the Social Security trust fund is empty and you get a 24 percent cut in your check and we double senior poverty. We double the number of baby boomers who will live on the street.

In 6½, 7 years, the Medicare trust fund is empty and your hospital gets an 11 percent cut and much of the financing things like Medicare Advantage and those actually just become, let's just say, difficult.

Let's walk through some of this. I pulled up this chart because I haven't used it in a few months and I am realizing there are not enough folks, particularly the staff—remember, I often do these because I am talking to a thousand televisions around the campus. The room looks empty, but we are on televisions. Hopefully, there are some staffers who are working on policy who will understand how important these numbers are.

Do you see the blue portion of that chart, Mr. Speaker? That is discretionary. That is all you and I get to vote on. As Members of Congress, we only vote on the discretionary portion, and this was a 2025 chart. Today, it is

probably only 25 percent, not 26 percent, of the total spending. Every dime of that is borrowed.

□ 1830

Mr. Speaker, the math for last year, for every dollar we took in, in tax receipts, we spent \$1.43.

We were just in the back. I was talking with one of my Joint Economic economists. We think it is lower this year but we are still not—because we are having to make the adjustments on the student loans and those sorts of things, it could be down to \$1.37 or \$1.40 this year. Think about that. Last year, for every dollar that came in, we spent \$1.43.

Realize all this in the red is on autopilot, and a portion of it is actually on borrowed money. If you just do the hierarchy, every dime of defense is borrowed. Every dime of nondefense discretionary is borrowed. That is only about \$2 trillion. A wedge of the mandatory also ends up being borrowed.

There is one other thing I want to point out in the chart. If you actually take a look at the hierarchy of spending, Social Security is number one. It is \$1.5 trillion.

Guess what is number two if you do the total interest paid. It is interest. Here is interest to the public who bought our bonds, whether it be your pension plan as an individual or another country, or the interest we have to pay back to the trust funds when we reach into the Social Security trust fund, the Medicare trust fund, the railroad retirement trust fund, and those things. We borrow the money. We owe them interest.

Total interest last year was about \$1.2 trillion, making interest the second biggest expenditure in this government. Medicare is number three. Medicaid and healthcare subsidies are number four. Defense is actually number five.

I always love it—I often have these conversations back home when I have a Democrat who says: Well, if you cut defense.

Then they look at me in horror when I ask them if they realize that in the hierarchy of spending, defense is actually the fifth biggest expenditure in Government.

This one is actually good news of some of what is happening. This is actually one of my favorite charts because it actually demonstrates here is our tax receipts as a percentage of the economy.

We were basically getting about 17.1 percent of the economy. We have some new math right now. It says we are probably peaking over 18 percent, maybe even higher, of the economy coming in, in tax receipts. That is wonderful except for one really yucky thing.

Remember last year, when we were up, getting 17.1 percent of the economy in taxes, we functionally were spending 23.4 percent. That delta is the deficit. What happens when your tax receipts

are going up as a percentage of the size of the economy and the economy is growing but healthcare and interest are going up faster? Are we going to tell the truth about that?

Here are basic factoids. I did this last week, but I want to say it again because it doesn't seem to be sinking in. In about 33 or 36 months, half of every dime that the Federal Government spends, 50 percent of all of our spending will go to those 65 and up. Moody's Analytics has in 2035—what is that—8 or 9 budget years from now—30 percent of all tax receipts going just to interest.

There was an interesting economic paper. It was actually an economic paper demonstrating that Italy actually was more fiscally sound in the long term than the United States.

When you see that headline, you sit down and read it, within there was a factoid. If you use a 6 percent generational discount rate, which is reasonable—it could be slightly high—for a child born today, you need 104 percent of their lifetime earnings just to pay Federal pension obligations. Those are Social Security, Medicare, military, and Federal requirement.

Mr. Speaker, think of that. For a child born today, you need every dime they will ever make in their entire life, plus another 4 percent, to pay pension obligations. Does anyone see the immortality going on? But we can't talk about that because that would be hard.

I believe the American people are a hell of a lot smarter than we are. They are ready for us to tell them the truth about math. One of the first things we as the political class have to do is stop lying about math.

Let's actually walk through some of this, and I will blast through these because I am trying to make a point.

Also, before I go much further, if someone actually wants to bathe in the truth in math and what the future looks like and how we can fix it, go to the Joint Economic Committee Republicans. We publish some amazing things.

Every weekday, we do a text message to a few thousand people we call the Daily Debt. It shows how much came in and how much we spent. We give you a 12-month window so it fixes ups and downs. We will also give you the fiscal year as it sits.

Mr. Speaker, I just got my Daily Debt text message. We are borrowing over \$71,000 every second. That is the 12-month calculation. It makes up all the highs and lows and averages out. You have got to understand that this ain't a game because that \$71,000 a second, we need to have buyers of our bonds. We make our buyers of our bonds cranky. It gets really expensive.

This chart here is just trying to make a point of what is going on in our debt and deficits. Remember that discretionary spending, the blue on the pie chart I just showed you, is flat. It is not growing. Yes, there is waste and fraud in it. We need to eliminate that.

We actually believe technology would eliminate that, except I can't believe how the bureaucracies are terrified of the technology that can find the waste and fraud.

Our growth is in the mandatory spending. It is the promises we have made that we have got to keep but we have got to figure out a way to finance it.

What this chart is showing is we see this slightly darker color here. That is the primary deficit. That is actually programs that we are spending more money than we have coming in. All of this lighter purple is the interest we owe.

The point we are making is this. If we have a \$2 trillion deficit this year but interest is \$1.2 trillion, interest now is the primary driver. Number two is healthcare costs. We just have this problem of telling the truth about healthcare costs are out of control. In many States, the government is the primary—is the majority of money spent in healthcare.

Let's have some fun here. I know we are all interested in bonds and how they refinance. Remember, if you have \$38.5 trillion of debt out there, over \$30 trillion of that is sold. That is what they call publicly held debt. About one-third of that—and I was going to show the charts of all the papers and the notes and the bonds. I realized no one cares.

About one-third of that—let's call it \$10 billion—has to be refinanced this year. Much of that is coming off of lower bond prices from a couple of years ago.

On average, we are picking up one point of interest, 1.5 points, some 2. There is your problem. The chart here—I am just trying to show you—is we have to constantly refinance. We are refinancing at higher interest rates because we are making the markets cranky. We are not telling the bond markets that we are serious about taking on our debt and deficit.

Mr. Speaker, have you ever heard the term “bond vigilantes”? It happened to the United States in the 1990s where, suddenly, we were making the bond markets cranky. They were starting to demand premiums. Our debt was a fraction of a fraction of a fraction of what it is today.

We are on the cusp of putting the bond market in charge of this country, not us. It is a really dangerous game we are playing. One of the ways we mitigate that is we tell the bond market: We are adults. We are being serious. We understand we have a demographic. We have a healthcare spending problem. We are going to take it on. We are going to adopt technologies. We are going to adopt other ways to make our brothers and sisters healthy. We are going to telegraph to the markets we are stable. We are America. We are the incredible investment.

If you think I am engaging in hyperbole, look at the price of gold. If the

price of gold isn't telegraphing something to you, go back to your basic economics class. There is something really wrong out there. We are making markets nervous.

□ 1840

It is estimated that, from fiscal year 2025 to fiscal year 2026, we are going to have to borrow—this is what we call virgin borrowing; it is new issuances—about \$470 billion a quarter. That is less than \$2 trillion, but it is pretty darn close.

That is on top of what we have to refinance. When you start to get a sense of what we are bringing to the bond markets, it is more than just the borrowing. It is the refinance. We are subject to the interest rates.

We need to be understanding. Convince the people who are loaning us money, whether it be your personal pension, your savings account, Japan, whoever is buying our debt, that we are stable, that we are adults, and that we understand. We have a demographic problem, but we are going to engage in adult-like technology and borrowing policy, things to manage our debt, and minimize it.

Mr. Speaker, this chart is substantially unreadable, but I wanted to actually just show it for the fun of it. This is one of the things that we use in our economic shop, where we try to actually say: Okay, here is 1 year. If it went up $\frac{1}{2}$ percent, that 1 year costs \$206 billion over 10 years. It is basically a table that says that if interest rates pop up this much, and it only lasts for 1 year or 2 years, here is what it will cost us over the 10-year window.

The whole point of this chart is to start to demonstrate so many of the things we talked about here. We are going to save \$1 billion. That is a lot of money. We believe, annualized, we are going to borrow over \$6 billion a day. In the first quarter of the fiscal year, we are borrowing over \$8 billion a day.

The arguments here and the debates we will have here, often to save money, which are wonderful, we will have borrowed more money during the debate than whatever the item being debated would have ever saved, because: How do you talk about the drivers of debt?

The other thing we also have to deal with is when we get our policies wrong, when we make the bond markets nervous, when they don't see that we are fixated on debt management, fiscal reality, and interest rates go up on U.S. sovereigns. They raise everything. It is more than just the money we spend.

Mr. Speaker, we had months last year when we had to borrow money to pay for our borrowing. That is partially because the tax collection cycle goes up and down, but we raise your credit card. We raise your car. We raise everything. When we screw up U.S. sovereigns, we make bond markets nervous. They go up 30 basis points. You have to understand that just raised every cost for borrowing up and down through the economy.

It is more than just when I sit here and spout about saying that we are going to pay this much in interest. Think about what we did to the American families, businesses, small businesses, and farmers. We somehow seem detached from the reality of the math.

Let's actually talk about where some of the money is going and why we have to do such borrowing. CBO, 2025, Medicare accuracy, they actually did okay, but okay when talking \$1 trillion is, hey, they only missed it by around 7 percent. That turns out to be around \$70 billion of spending.

Medicare, 2025 outlays increased by \$77 billion, 8 percent. CBO was projecting only \$51 billion. From this scale of accounting, it is pretty accurate, but you have to understand that we are looking at an environment right now where we expect Medicare spending to double, to go from \$1 trillion to \$2 trillion over the next 7 years.

So far, every healthcare chart I have where we are looking at what the closing numbers for the 2025 fiscal year, they are all in excess of what we projected. If you start to have a world where you are sitting at 7 percent medical inflation, even if you have tax receipts going up 3 percent or 4 percent, we are borrowing more money.

Let's actually take another look at one of these. Major healthcare programs were up \$150 billion over the previous year, and the major healthcare programs came in at a 9-percent increase from the previous years.

Does anyone see a math problem? You have an economy right now that is growing at 5 percent. It is amazing. Yet, our spending, when you tack in the interest rates, the healthcare spending—if healthcare spending is over 9 percent, you have a math problem.

Then, the argument we have from our Democrats is: But we need to subsidize more.

We have turned healthcare into financial engineering instead of helping our brothers and sisters be healthier. Legalize the technology. Legalize the processes.

Do you realize that so many things where you could crash the price of healthcare, this body actually keeps illegal?

We are going to do a number of healthcare bills. Every single one of them is wonderful, except for one small problem: There are rounding errors.

I love, love, love price transparency. I don't believe you can have functioning markets without price transparency. Every academic paper I have in my office says it is only about $\frac{1}{2}$ percent of price improvement. Yet, major healthcare programs, there is a 9-percent increase in spending. You get $\frac{1}{2}$ percent, and in a single year, I have 9-percent growth in spending.

Does anyone see a mismatch? Great policy, great rhetoric, sounds great on the campaign trail, and it doesn't save us.

Now, for those folks who know—how do I say this nicely? I like Medicare

Advantage. It is called Medicare part C if you are geeky. The majority of our brothers and sisters on Medicare actually are on Medicare Advantage. It is functionally supposed to be a managed care optionality for your healthcare. So, you get a network. You know what your benefits are.

We have a problem. We have these things called MedPAC reports. I have a stack of them on my desk. On my desk, if you open them up, which I am sure every Member of Congress opens them up and goes through them, it will tell you that Medicare Advantage right now is costing 120 percent of fee-for-service.

Medicare Advantage, which came into effect in 2005, is supposed to come in at 95 percent of fee-for-service. That is a 25 percent delta. We have been looking at charts and data and trying to say: Hey, we want to protect Medicare Advantage. That is what seniors have chosen. They like it. Can we actually get rid of the risk scoring and some of the games being played with the star ratings, where they are milking the system, because think of that?

MedPAC reports basically say that there is almost \$2 trillion of misalignment and fraud over 10 years. That is actually the biggest in government. I know some people have problems with the difference between millions, billions, and trillions. A trillion is really big.

Look at this chart here: Overpayment Per MA Beneficiary. This is done by the MedPAC report, so this wasn't even done by my economists. This is done by a room full of people who just specialize in Medicare Advantage.

Mr. Speaker, in 2025, 14—actually, I think that comes out to \$1.25 trillion, but this also comes to \$200 billion, I believe, of misspending. Am I reading that correctly? Yes.

When you see \$1.4 trillion, and over \$200 billion is in the MedPAC report as being bad payments, misalignments, abuse, taking advantage of the system, waste and fraud, Mr. Speaker, if we are going to do a second reconciliation, I would propose that one of the most moral and rational economic things that we can do is let's just fix Medicare Advantage and put it back to how it is supposed to work.

I know we have armies of lobbyists in our hallways here trying to stop us. Can you imagine why? If there is a couple of hundred billion dollars in play, they are going to absolutely knife us to stop us from doing the reforms.

□ 1850

Are we tough enough to do what is right for the American people for the next generation?

Think of this, Mr. Speaker: I have a 3-year-old. Yes, my wife is my age. We adopted a little boy—same birth mom as our little girl. When my 3-year-old is about 23 years old, every tax in the United States has to be doubled just to maintain baseline spending.

Is that moral? Mr. Speaker, you have kids. Is this the America where the

next generation always gets to prosper more? That is not the model now. The next generation is going to be poorer, and it doesn't have to be.

We are on the cusp of amazing technologies—synthetic biology, cures for diseases, things we can do that can make this another American century. We just need to tell the truth about the math and policy instead of the theatrics that go on in this place.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the six or seven people who have been willing to listen to me.

There is a way to make this work. It just turns out that it is really hard. Are we ready to do hard things for the country and then go home to try to explain it to our voters that we are doing the right thing for them?

Mr. Speaker, 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 6 o'clock and 51 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, January 22, 2026, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-2731. A letter from the Chairman of the Council, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 26-241, "Streatery Program Temporary Amendment Act of 2025", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 813); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

EC-2732. A letter from the Chairman of the Council, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 26-242, "District of Columbia Boards and Commissions Financial Reporting Temporary Amendment Act of 2025", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 813); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

EC-2733. A letter from the Chairman of the Council, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 26-243, "Porchfest Permitting Temporary Amendment Act of 2025", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 813); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

EC-2734. A letter from the Chairman of the Council, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 26-240, "Streatery Program Endorsements and Protest Process Amendment Act of 2025", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 813); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

EC-2735. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Office of Inspector General Semi-annual Report to Congress, for the period ending September 30, 2025, pursuant to the Inspector General Act of 1978; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

EC-2736. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Agency Financial Report for FY

2025, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

EC-2737. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting the Board's final rule — Roth In-Plan Conversions (RIN: 3222-AA00) received January 16, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

EC-2738. A letter from the Chairwoman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting the Board's report on competitive sourcing actions for FY 2025, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 501 note; Public Law 108-199, Sec. 647(b); (118 Stat. 361); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

EC-2739. A letter from the Commissioner, Social Security Administration, transmitting the Administration's Agency Financial Report for FY 2025, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

EC-2740. A letter from the Acting Assistant Director, Office of Conservation Investment, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Administrative Requirements; Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration and Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Acts [Docket No.: FWS-QH-WSFR-2023-0125; FVWF5110090000-XXX-FF09W11000; FVWF9410090000-XXX-FF09W11000] (RIN: 1018-BB84) received January 20, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-2741. A letter from the Paralegal, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Hazardous Materials: Eliminating Unnecessary Regulatory Burdens on Fuel Transportation [Docket No.: PHMSA-2018-0080 (HM-265)] (RIN: 2137-AF41) received January 16, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-2742. A letter from the Section Chief, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Bonds described in internal revenue code section 149(c)(2)(C)(ii) received January 20, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-2743. A letter from the Section Chief, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Safe Harbor Explanations — Eligible Rollover Distributions (Notice 2026-13) received January 20, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-2744. A letter from the Section Chief, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's notice providing interim guidance — Interim Guidance on Additional First Year Depreciation Deduction under Sec. 168(k) (Notice 2026-11) received January 20, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-2745. A letter from the Section Chief, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Updated procedures for IRS group exemption letter program (Rev. Proc. 2026-8) received January 20, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-2746. A letter from the Section Chief, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the

Service's IRB only rule — Notice of Issuance of Revenue Procedure 2026-8 Regarding Group Exemption Letter Program (Notice 2026-8) received January 20, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-2747. A letter from the Director, Regulations and Disclosure Law Division, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Electronic Refunds [USCBP-2025-1076] (RIN: 1685-AA36) received January 18, 2025, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC-2748. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report titled "2024 Interagency Group Report to Congress", pursuant to 48 U.S.C. 1987(d)(6); Public Law 118-42, Sec. 208(d)(6); (138 Stat. 434); jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Natural Resources.

EC-2749. A letter from the United States Trade Representative, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a periodic report on the total expenditures incurred by the U.S. Government that are directly attributable to the national emergency declared in Executive Order 14257 of April 2, 2025, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257); jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Ways and Means.

EC-2750. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report titled "The Administration, Cost, and Impact of the Quality Improvement Organization Program for Medicare Beneficiaries for Fiscal Year 2024", pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1320c-10; Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XI, Sec. 1161 (as amended by Public Law 97-248, Sec. 143); (96 Stat. 392); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WALBERG: Committee on Education and Workforce. H.R. 6502. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require the Secretary of Education to develop requirements for institutions of higher education on formatting financial aid offer forms, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 119-460). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WALBERG: Committee on Education and Workforce. H.R. 6498. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to increase transparency in college tuition for consumers, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 119-461). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BARRETT:

H.R. 7167. A bill to require a citizenship question on the decennial census, to require reporting on certain census statistics, to modify apportionment of Representatives to