

papers from Americans to prove that they belong, and mass Federal agents acting with impunity.

One day, everyone will say that we were against this. One day, they will say that you should have been against this, that we should have been against this.

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

□ 1830

#### UNITED STATES' FISCAL SITUATION

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

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, we are going to try to consolidate some of this for some efficiency.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY), and then we will finish up.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Arizona, and I would really just commend the people who watch C-SPAN, all 14 of them, the greatness of my friend from Arizona and how much he focuses on the spending concerns of our country and the vast amount of debt that we are passing down to our children and grandchildren and what we can do to fix it. He is one of the smartest guys on the subject, and I am deeply proud to serve alongside of him.

I appreciate his time here. I actually would like to sit here for 1 hour or 2 to regale him with charts, but I have to go do another thing.

Mr. Speaker, I am here right now because the American people are demanding that we, the elected leaders in Washington—that we in the people's House—that we secure the elections of the United States. They are tired of wondering whether their votes matter. They are tired of wondering if those who have no right to vote—those who are noncitizens—are actually packing our ballot boxes with illegal votes.

I am more determined than ever to secure our elections, but in an age of progressive, suicidal empathy, basic concepts such as voter ID and proof of citizenship have been attacked as suppression. Let me be clear: Nothing could be further from the truth.

Voter ID, voter identification, is arguably the single most commonsense proposal to ever grace this Chamber. A proof of citizenship requirement to register to vote is an idea so basic, so assumed, and so inherent to a functioning republic that opposition to it would offend every man who signed his name to our Declaration of Independence.

I have good news for the American people. No longer will our elections be governed by a check box if we do our jobs in this House Chamber and our colleagues in the Senate do their jobs. No longer will people pretend to be an American and, thus, influence our elected leaders. No longer will our elections be insecure if we do our jobs.

Last week, I joined with my friend, Senator MIKE LEE, in the Senate Chamber to introduce a bill that we call the SAVE America Act. This legislation builds upon bills that we introduced last Congress, the SAVE Act, legislation that was focused on a simple idea of requiring demonstration of citizenship and for States to guarantee that their voter rolls are matched to guaranteed citizenship to be able to have an election in that State.

We had a simple bill to guarantee that only citizens are voting in American elections. Now we have added another simple concept: voter identification. Under the SAVE America Act, an individual will be required to provide that proof of citizenship in order to register and, on election day, required to demonstrate voter identification in accordance, by the way, with a majority of American States.

Mr. Speaker, the problem is that we passed the SAVE Act. We passed the SAVE Act in the previous Congress, and CHUCK SCHUMER and Democrats stopped it. We passed the SAVE Act in this body last year, in this Congress. So far, CHUCK SCHUMER and Democrats are saying that they wish to stop it in the Senate.

So the question is: What will we do here in this House Chamber? I am proud to say that our House leadership is working with us to advance the SAVE America Act as early as next week to be able to move that bill off of the House floor, to get it sent over to the Senate, and thereby allowing the Senate to be able to move that legislation, if—if the Senate will do what it can do, which is force those who are saying that they are going to filibuster to actually take the floor of the Senate and filibuster.

See, people don't understand Senate rules. They think that the "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" version of the filibuster is the filibuster. But the truth is that Senators have, for a long time, hidden behind the rules to say that there is somehow a magical 60-vote threshold to move legislation through the Senate.

There is not. The 60-vote number is simply a fake filibuster—a zombie filibuster, as my friend, MIKE LEE, calls it, meaning it is an arbitrary rule that was put in place to, yes, if you have 60 votes, you can shut off debate.

The core of the Senate—the core of the filibuster was about people being able to speak. Because on the Senate floor, you can speak, you can vote, or you can be assessing whether you have a quorum. Those are pretty much the things that you can do on the Senate floor.

So guess what. If you have a quorum, if you have 51 Senators sitting on the floor of the Senate demanding action for the American people, such as passing the SAVE America Act, then you can force the vote, unless a Member wishes to speak.

If Members in the Senate wish to speak against passing a commonsense

piece of legislation that polls at 80 percent, then let them do it.

Let Democrats go to the floor of the Senate. Let them take the floor. Let them look at 51 Republicans sitting on the Senate floor who want to move a bill that 85 percent of White Americans, 82 percent of Hispanic Americans, 76 percent of Black Americans, 71 percent of Democrats, and 95 percent of Republicans believe we should pass so that we can have security in our elections.

We can pass the SAVE America Act. We will do that in the House Chamber next week. We will have citizenship. We will have voter ID. We will send it to the Senate, and if the Senate does its job, if Senate Republicans put this on the floor of the Senate, then we can force action and force Democrats to stand up on the Senate floor and oppose the will of over three-quarters of the American people.

I want to see them try. I think if we do it, I think we will win, and I think we will save this Republic, and we will save America.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is an incredible leader and passionate on this, and it is absurd that something that America desperately wants has been this difficult for the Democrats, particularly in the Senate.

How many Democrats, when we passed it out of the House before, voted with us?

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. ROY. Last year, we had five Democrats join with us and, this year, four Democrats joined with us. I think there will be pressure for a number of Democrats to join with us here and in the Senate.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Let's save America. Let's protect our elections.

I will give you one last concept, being someone from Arizona. How do you protect a republic if your citizens don't trust the institutions and don't trust elections? So even if you are uncomfortable with the legislation, which I have no idea why you would be, defend the institution by passing a piece of legislation that actually raises the level of faith and trust in our elections. How can it not be amazingly good for this Republic?

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I want to yield the gentleman his time, but I will just close by saying: We sit here in this Chamber under the In God We Trust motto. We sit here in front of this flag. We think about all of the people who came before us who sacrificed for this country. This is the most basic of things that we can do to restore trust in a Republican form of government, where Representatives are sent to Washington to represent them.

They have to believe in it. They have to believe in us. They have to believe in the country. What more can you do besides guarantee that their votes

count by ensuring that it is only citizens voting in our elections?

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Arizona for yielding.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Thanks, Chip. I know you have to get out of here.

Mr. ROY. God bless you, brother.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, I am going to try to do this somewhat quickly because they are a couple of fairly simple concepts.

Almost every week when we are in session, for a decade, I have come behind this microphone and tried to help people understand the fiscal situation in the United States.

Some of the math is both hopeful and incredibly frustrating. So think about this: Our tax collections are up almost 10 percent—almost 10 percent. Tax collections are up in the last 12 months. Yet, over the last 12 months, we have borrowed \$2.34 trillion. We are borrowing right now, if you take over the last 12 months, \$74,000 every second.

You go: But how can that possibly be? Tax receipts are up.

Our problem is fairly simple. Refinancing the debt, we have to bring about \$10 trillion to \$11 trillion to market over this 12-month period, and much of that is debt that was sold a few years ago, when interest rates were very, very low. So it is getting refinanced at today's rates.

The other thing that I talk about constantly, because it is my intense frustration around here, is the Democrats and—I am sorry—many of my Republican colleagues have turned healthcare into financial engineering instead of: What does it cost to provide services? What does it cost to help our brothers and sisters be healthy? We are actually seeing that we had some projections from CBO and others of about a 5 percent growth in spending on healthcare. I am going to show you some of this.

We are seeing some numbers coming in that are closer to 8 percent or 9 percent growth in that spending, so interest and healthcare.

Mr. Speaker, much of it is demographics. Remember, in less than approximately 3 years, over half of the Federal spending will go to those who are 65 and up. It is substantial because of a couple of things.

We got older as a population. We have gone 30 to 40 years with falling fertility rates. Remember, we are well below replacement rates in the number of children we have. There is math that, last year and this year, there was pretty much flat population growth.

Then there is this. I'm trying to help folks understand the reality of what your Federal Government is.

Do you see the blue area? This is defense and nondefense. In a couple of days, we are actually going to get an update, and my team actually thinks that this number will go from 26 percent of being, what we call, discretionary to maybe down to 25 percent. That is one quarter.

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Every dime of this is borrowed, and that is all Members of Congress actually vote on. The rest of this, whether it be interest, Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, or other mandatory spending, all of that red is on autopilot. It is a formula.

If you add this up, basically it is under \$2 trillion. I just told you we have borrowed over \$2.3 trillion in the last 12 months, meaning every dime of this is borrowed, and a chunk of mandatory is borrowed.

That is our reality. Your government is basically an insurance company with an army paying out a lot of annuities. It is demographics. Yet much of the craziness you hear behind these microphones is anything they can say to keep you from focusing on the fiscal reality of what is going on in our country.

We have been trying to figure out how to express some of this, so I am going to do it in a couple of different ways.

Over the last 12 months, receipts have grown 10 percent. Spending is up 4 percent. You say: Shouldn't we be closing the gap? Except the problem is the spending last year was over \$7 trillion, where tax receipts were \$5 trillion. Do the 4 percent growth over here on spending, the 10 percent growth on taxes, you still have—closing the gap—maybe \$250 billion. That is wonderful. If you are heading toward \$7.4 trillion spending, that is less than 1 month of borrowing.

You have got to understand. We just finished the fourth month of this new fiscal year, and we have already borrowed—we have borrowed since October 1 \$926,724,000. Meaning in the next couple of weeks, depending on how much cash the Treasury decides to keep on the balance sheets, we are going to hit a trillion dollars. This was supposed to be a year where we would start seeing the debt starting to go down.

I blessed. I chair the Joint Economic Committee, I am number four on Ways and Means, and I chair the Oversight there. My job is to get the math right.

We always said we thought this would be a \$2 trillion borrow year. Tax receipts are up, but spending is up substantially, once again, because of the financing of \$38.5 trillion of U.S. sovereigns, \$10 trillion of it having to be refinanced this year, \$2 trillion virgin, meaning it is new borrowing, and healthcare costs.

When we bring these charts in, it is one of the classic problems of when you do this thing, look at this. Tax receipts are way up; but the tax receipts and spending are upside down. One is based on \$7-plus trillion, the other is based on \$5 trillion, meaning that gap is not nearly as tight as you think it is.

I am going to pass through some of these.

Part of the great battle is—and Chip was basically teasing for the 14 people that watch C-SPAN. Sometimes I am worried there is not even 14—if you

ever have a curiosity, if you really care about saving the Republic, I would argue what takes us down is potentially the bond market. If we keep borrowing like this, the bond market is going to start running this country.

Go to the Joint Economic Committee Republicans' website. We put out some amazing data, and we are trying to make it easier to absorb. We are doing better with charts and graphs, but another thing we do is every workday we send out a text message. We call it the Daily Debt, Schweikert's Daily Debt, and it basically does this math for you. It tells you here is what we borrowed over the last 12 months, and here is what we have borrowed this fiscal year.

The beauty of this is you can say: Over the last 12 months, we are borrowing \$74,400 every second. So far this fiscal year, so 4 months in, we are borrowing \$85,000 every second.

Start telling the truth about the math and understand so often the theatrics you see here in Congress are so we can give you a dopamine hit, but we don't have to deal with these numbers because these numbers are difficult, complex, and really hard to explain. The armies of lobbyists and people in our hallways here, Mr. Speaker, what do they do when they get to our office? They don't walk in the door and say: We really want you to save the future generation. Spend less money. Everyone is at our door either wanting money or wanting us to regulate their competition. That is bureaucracies. That is businesses. That is private groups, charities. Give us more money, or create a barrier to entry so I don't have to compete with someone else with better, faster, cheaper technology. That is particularly true in healthcare.

We have done presentation after presentation here showing how you could crash the price of healthcare legalizing technology. Even today, I had a little bit of a verbal kerfuffle—love that word—with a Member who is a doctor, and he is my friend. He despised the concept, but I was showing him part of the paper that says if you have this sort of data coming off your body, whether this be the Oura ring, whether the WHOOP, the Apple Watch, the things you can wear, the data from it using the latest AI packages is statistically more accurate than a human. Why wouldn't you legalize that to help people keep healthy?

Well, it turns out when you tell a medical professional that, they get a little cranky at you because it is always about the money here.

This chart you can find on the Joint Economic Committee website, but I am trying to actually show what is happening. As we are refinancing our debt, we are having to spend a lot more money. We calculate that just interest this year, Mr. Speaker, will be probably about \$1.2 trillion.

Think about this hierarchy. Let's do this together: Social Security, \$1.5 trillion; interest, \$1.2 trillion; Medicare, maybe \$1.1 trillion; Medicaid and

Obama subsidies, almost another \$900 billion. Defense is actually the fifth in our hierarchy of spending. The thing that is actually in the Constitution now is number five.

When you get these folks that walk in the door saying: Just stop spending money, balance the budget tomorrow. I can do it, except you would have to get rid of every bit of government, every bit of defense, and then you tell me about the \$600 billion you want me to remove from Medicare, Social Security, military pensions. What do you want to do?

That is the reality. Just interest this year will be 3 percent, maybe even higher, of GDP. When you see us talk about we want to get the debt down to just 3 percent of GDP, that just covers our interest carry.

I have a couple of these other charts I sort of want to walk through.

Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Arizona has 10 minutes remaining.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Excellent. If I do this quickly—and I apologize for talking so fast. I have had a lot of coffee today. I am trying to detox.

Something almost no one around here pays attention to, but it is my job on Ways and Means and my job with the Joint Economic Committee to talk about the financing. How do you have a country that if we are going to burn \$2-plus trillion this year, that means you are bringing at least a quarter trillion dollars to market every month. Yesterday and the day before that and the day before that, we had to borrow about \$7.3 billion that day; \$7 billion a day, that is so far this fiscal year. If you do it over the last 12 months, it is almost \$6.5 billion a day is what we borrow.

You don't need to actually pay real detailed attention to this, but what I am trying to show is the average maturities on our bonds and that they have to be refinanced. Every quarter, this is what is coming to market and the fact that we are moving away from much lower interest rates to much higher interest rates, but there are other things going on.

Do you remember how often—and, Mr. Speaker, you have probably had this experience. You are at a townhall, and someone says: How much do foreigners own of our debt?

And now you try to explain that China is actually, I think, down from \$1.2 trillion down to \$700 billion and is maybe now third. Japan is number one, but there were certain things that happened. When Central Banks were buying U.S. debt, there was a level of stability that came with it. This is an interesting concept, and some of the bond market folks are starting to write about this. They held it because they needed an offset for the currency. They needed it for trade. They wanted just stability.

□ 1850

As foreign governments and foreign central banks are getting rid of U.S. debt, bond markets, hedge funds, and others are the ones buying it. Okay. Wonderful. We have people buying our debt.

But do you see the problem? These are traders. If there is a carry trade, if there is an opportunity to make a spread, if there is an arbitrage, they sell it. You are starting to see, if you actually look—there is actually a thing called a bond VIX, a volatility index. We are starting to see much more volatility in U.S. debt. That actually scares me.

You want stability. You want the markets to believe in us. You want the markets to understand we are going to get our act together, that we are creditworthy. Yet Greece today can sell a 10-year bond cheaper than the United States. I can think of 12, 13 countries that today, if they offer a 10-year bond, that 10-year bond goes at a lower interest rates than the United States. Does that bother anyone? Does that tell anyone anything? Is anyone listening?

Look, I have chart after chart after chart.

There are ways we can communicate to the bond markets that we are taking our debt seriously. There are ways we can protect Medicare and Social Security, but we have got to tell the truth about them.

Right now, the Social Security trust fund is empty in 6.5 years. That means 7 years from now, if you are on Social Security, if we follow the law as it is today and Congress continues to fail to act, you get a 24 percent cut. Our model says we double senior poverty in 7 years. We will double the number of baby boomers who live on the street.

In 6.5 years, the Medicare trust fund is empty, and your hospital, others, get an 11 percent cut. That is our model right now.

You start to say: How do we preserve these programs?

Well, maybe we can actually take on the things we know are going on.

Next week, Mr. Speaker, I am going to try something that is probably politically crazy, but we are going to walk through the financing of Medicare next week. I am going to walk through how it actually works, because some people think the magic trust fund pays for everything. The general fund, which is all borrowed here, pays for about 40 percent of it.

In conversations, even with my brothers and sisters here, and even with some of the staff, they are not understanding the complexity.

Once again, the Social Security trust fund is empty in 6.5 years, and the Medicare trust fund is empty in 6.5 years. We go from \$1 trillion last year in Medicare spending to \$2 trillion in 7 years.

It is demographics. It is baby boomers. Hell, I am one of them. I am just on the younger side.

Look, I am crazy. I am 63, my wife is 63, and we have a 3-year-old and a 10-

year-old we have adopted. That is being optimistic about the future.

We need a society to get this to work. We have a paper in our office that was written by a bunch of freaky smart economists out of Cambridge and Boston saying if you use a 6 percent generational discount rate—and I said this last week, but I am trying to get it to burn into people's psyches—for a baby born today, you need 104 percent of that child's lifetime income just to pay government pensions—Federal Government, not State, just Federal Government.

Does anyone see the immorality, the craziness that is going on? We are all terrified to tell the truth about this because we make our voters mad because partially the political class has lied to the voters for so many years about our finances.

We are going to come back and start to walk through the math of—you have seen of some of the proposals on Medicare Advantage. The White House is coming back and saying they are going to just cap the growth. You saw many of these Medicare Advantage companies' stocks just crater.

We believe we have a much more elegant solution, and actually may come in at a much bigger savings, is to realign the incentives. I love the Medicare Advantage. Mr. Speaker, 55 percent of our brothers and sisters who are on Medicare use Medicare Advantage.

But the incentive for the insurance company that is managing it should be not trying to constantly build risk models to raise the cost to get in more cash. How about we do this: Get rid of the risk adjustment, get rid of the star rating, and just do something very simple: Give us a bid, and you make money by helping those you are insuring be healthier.

It is a crazy concept, but the basic concept of a capitated model was, hey, these insurers will profit by doing their job well. You have got to put in protections so it is not denial of services and not denial of access to pharmaceuticals. But if you fix those things, there are models around the country that have worked amazingly well.

Sometimes you have to have discussions that—it may have to be more than 1 year; you may have to have 3 years with opt-outs if you don't like your insurer—so they will invest in you to be healthier, maybe even buy you the technology, buy you the things to do that, and make a profit.

We are right now going to have to make a decision as a body. Are we going into the command and control and try to starve the beast, or are we going to build a model that incentivizes doing it better, faster, cheaper, and in this case, much, much healthier.

We are looking at right now over \$2.5 trillion over the next 10 years of just Medicare being financed with debt, just debt. Now, add in what is left in the trust fund, add in what is coming out of your payroll taxes—I know it is political suicide around here to tell the

truth about programs like this. But if you want it to survive, we just get the math right. I can make it work. It is not going to make some people completely happy. We can make the math work, but you first have to accept the fact that there is a problem. We have got a big problem.

Next week, Mr. Speaker, I am going to come back, and we are just going to walk through the opportunity of how we preserve these programs using a calculator. I know Congress is often a math-free zone, but let's give it a try.

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

#### BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Kevin F. McCumber, Clerk of the House, reported that on February 3, 2026, the following bill was presented to the President of the United States for approval:

H.R. 7148. Making further consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 57 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, February 5, 2026, at 10 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-2807. A letter from the Assistant to the Board, Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's Major final rule — Regulatory Capital Rule: Modifications to the Enhanced Supplementary Leverage Ratio Standards for U.S. Global Systemically Important Bank Holding Companies and Their Subsidiary Depository Institutions; Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity and Long-Term Debt Requirements for U.S. Global Systemically Important Bank Holding Companies [Regulations H, Q, and YY; Docket No.: R-1867] (RIN: 7100-AG96) received February 3, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-2808. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing Benefits received February 2, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Workforce.

EC-2809. A letter from the General Counsel, Office of the Executive Director, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Annual Update of Filing Fees [Docket No.: RM26-8-000] received February 2, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-2810. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, De-

partment of State, transmitting Department Report Number: 007009, "Protective Services"; pursuant to Public Law 118-47, Sec. 7034(k)(5); (138 Stat. 788) and Public Law 118-47, Sec. 7034(k)(5); (138 Stat. 788); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-2811. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Document Report Number: 007085, "Protective Services"; pursuant to Public Law 118-47, Sec. 7034(k)(5); (138 Stat. 788); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-2812. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Report Number: 007004, "International Exchanges and Training Programs: Activities of the Interagency Working Group"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-2813. A letter from the Chairman of the Council, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 26-204, the "Early Childhood Educator Pay Scales 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-2814. A letter from the Chairman of the Council, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting D.C. Act 26-59, the "Institution of Higher Education Sexual Misconduct Reporting and Resource Accessibility 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-2815. A letter from the Chief of Law Enforcement, National Wildlife Refuge System, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's direct final rule — Rescission of Regulations Regarding Public Access, Use, and Recreation for Four National Wildlife Refuges [Docket No.: FWS-HQ-NWRS-2025-0083; FXRS12610900000-256-FW09R000000] (RIN: 1018-BI79) received February 2, 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-2816. A letter from the transmitting.

EC-2817. A letter from the Chairman, Office of Chief Counsel, Surface Transportation Board, transmitting the Board's final rule — Civil Monetary Penalties — 2026 Adjustment [Docket No.: EP 716 (Sub-No. 11)] (Dec. ID: 52872) received February 2, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-2818. A letter from the Chief Regulatory Officer, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service, USCIS, ETA, Homeland Security, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's temporary rule — Exercise of Time-Limited Authority to Increase the Fiscal Year 2026 Numerical Limitation for the H-2B Temporary Nonagricultural Worker Program [CIS No.: 2854-26; DHS Docket No.: USCIS-2026-0034] (RIN: 1615-AD16) [DOL Docket No.: ETA-2026-0034] (RIN: 1205-AC32) received February 2, 2026, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-2819. A letter from the Manager, Legal Litigation and Support, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2025-1349; Project Identifier AD-2025-00310-T; Amendment 39-23231; AD 2026-01-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received January 27, 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-2820. A letter from the Senior NEPA Specialist, Environment and Stewardship,

Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting the Authority's interim final rule — Implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act (RIN: 3316-AA26) received February 2, 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.

#### 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. GUTHRIE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 1355. A bill to amend the Energy Conservation and Production Act to reauthorize the Weatherization Assistance Program, direct the Secretary of Energy to establish a weatherization readiness program, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 119-480). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GUTHRIE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3474. A bill to clarify that the installation of mechanical insulation property is an energy or water efficiency measure that may be used in Federal buildings for purposes of section 543(f) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act, and for other purposes (Rept. 119-481). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GUTHRIE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3699. A bill to prohibit States or local governments from prohibiting or limiting the connection, reconnection, modification, installation, transportation, distribution, or expansion of an energy service based on the type or source of energy to be delivered, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 119-482). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GUTHRIE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 4690. A bill to amend the Energy Conservation and Production Act to repeal certain Federal building energy efficiency performance standards, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 119-483, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GUTHRIE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 4758. A bill to repeal provisions of Public Law 117-169 relating to taxpayer subsidies for home electrification, and for other purposes (Rept. 119-484). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GUTHRIE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 1343. A bill to require the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to submit to Congress a plan for the Assistant Secretary to track the acceptance, processing, and disposal of certain Form 299s, and for other purposes (Rept. 119-485). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GUTHRIE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 1588. A bill to require the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to report to Congress on any barriers to establishing online portals to accept, process, and dispose of certain Form 299s, and for other purposes (Rept. 119-486 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GUTHRIE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 1665. A bill to require the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture to establish online portals to accept, process, and dispose of certain Form 299s, and for other purposes (Rept. 119-487 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.