Mr. SUBRAMANYAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7283, the Ensuring Federal Purchasing Efficiency Act, as well.

Every 5 years, the Federal Government adjusts the dollar limits that they pay for certain goods and services to reflect inflation, and this bill would simply make it every 3 years. It will help ensure that the government can purchase what it needs. It will also make the government bidding process more competitive with the private sector, and it will help us get more value for our taxpayer dollars.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURLISON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FALLON).

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 7283, the Ensuring Federal Purchasing Efficiency Act.

This commonsense, bipartisan legislation is a government procurement reform bill that allows for far more efficient government spending and reduces the burden on small businesses by ensuring they don't have to navigate different procurement policies from year to year.

The Federal Acquisition Council is responsible for making inflation-related adjustments for title 41 purchasing thresholds. Title 41 of the U.S. Code establishes how the Federal Government acquires goods and services.

These dollar thresholds define the applicability of different policies, procedures, and restrictions to the procurement of property or services by Federal agencies.

Currently, the Federal Acquisition Council makes inflation-related adjustments to purchasing thresholds every 5 years. This bill simply amends title 41, U.S. Code, to require the Federal Acquisition Council to make these adjustments every 3 years, instead of 5, as my good friend from Missouri mentioned.

Importantly, this bill does not change the procurement threshold criteria for government agencies.

By allowing these inflation-related adjustments to occur more often, it allows Federal acquisitions to better align with purchasing power. In other words, it allows them to be more—say it with me—efficient, something everyone needs more of at this Federal level.

Adjusting for inflation on a more frequent basis will save tax dollars spent on administrative costs and will help small businesses by freeing them from navigating different procurement policies every single year.

This bill will allow for increased competition to do business with the government and allowing contracting officers to spend more time focusing on larger, more complex procurements.

This bill represents part of a suite of procurement-related legislative requests from the administration, specifically the GSA and OMB.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this commonsense, bipartisan legislation to promote more government efficiency.

Mr. SUBRAMANYAM. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Missouri for this bill, and I encourage my colleagues to support it. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BURLISON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this government procurement reform bill that will lessen administrative burdens for Federal agencies and companies doing business with the government, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of Illinois). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BURLISON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7283.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BURLISON. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

## STOP SECRET SPENDING ACT OF 2025

Mr. BURLISON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2069) to amend the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 to ensure that other transaction agreements are reported to USAspending.gov, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2069

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Stop Secret Spending Act of 2025".

**SEC. 2. OTHER TRANSACTION AGREEMENT REPORTING.**

(a) OTHER TRANSACTION AGREEMENTS.—Section 2(a) of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (31 U.S.C. 6101 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4)(A)—

(A) in clause (ii), by adding "and" and the end; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(iii) includes other transaction agreements;"; and

(2) in paragraph (7)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking "(2)(A)(i)" and inserting "(4)(A)(i)"; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking "(2)(A)(ii)" and inserting "(4)(A)(ii)".

(b) DATA STANDARDS.—Section 4 of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (31 U.S.C. 6101 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(e) OTHER TRANSACTION AGREEMENT DATA.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Stop Secret Spending Act of 2025, the Secretary shall ensure that, with respect to the website established under section 2, or any successor website—

"(1) data relating to other transaction agreements is automatically transmitted to the website, and

"(2) a centralized view of the data described in paragraph (1) is available on the website.".

(c) ANNUAL REPORT ON UNREPORTED FUNDING.—Section 2 of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (31 U.S.C. 6101 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(h) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Stop Secret Spending Act of 2025, and annually thereafter, the Secretary, in consultation with the Director, shall post to the website established under this section a report that includes—

"(1) the total amount of Federal spending on Federal awards for which data has not been posted to the website; and

"(2) the reason data on the Federal spending described in paragraph (1) has not been posted to the website, including whether the Federal spending was—

"(A) national security-related or classified;

"(B) a grant or contract awarded or entered into by a legislative or judicial branch agency; or

"(C) a subaward below a primary subaward.".

(d) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) DIRECTOR.—The term "Director" means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(B) RELEVANT AGENCY.—The term "relevant agency" means a Federal agency (as defined in section 2(a) of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (31 U.S.C. 6101 note)) that has the authority to enter into an other transaction agreement, as determined by the Director.

(C) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Treasury.

(D) USASPENDING.GOV.—The term "USAspending.gov" means the website established under section 2 of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (31 U.S.C. 6101 note).

(2) INITIAL COMPILATION.—If the Secretary has not yet complied with subsection (e) of section 4 of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (31 U.S.C. 6101 note), as added by this section, by the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with the Director and the heads of relevant agencies, shall publish on USAspending.gov a report that lists and includes a detailed description of all other transaction agreements entered into by the relevant agencies for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year during which the report is published.

(3) PLAN.—If the Secretary has not yet complied with subsection (e) of section 4 of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (31 U.S.C. 6101 note), as added by this section, by the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Director and the heads of relevant agencies, shall submit to Congress a plan that includes—

(A) the status of including data relating to other transaction agreements on USAspending.gov; and

(B) actions underway and planned to ensure that the data described in subparagraph (A) is fully incorporated into USAspending.gov by the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

**SEC. 3. OTHER AMENDMENTS.**

(a) INSPECTOR GENERAL REPORTS.—Section 6(a) of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (31 U.S.C. 6101 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''each Federal agency'' and inserting ''each agency described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 901(b) of title 31, United States Code'';

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''Federal agency'' and inserting ''agency''; and

(C) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''Federal agency'' and inserting ''agency''; and

(2) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) DEADLINES.—The inspector general of each agency described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 901(b) of title 31, United States Code, shall submit to Congress and make publicly available a report described in paragraph (1)(B)—

''(A) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Stop Secret Spending Act of 2025; and

''(B) not less than frequently than once every 2 years after the date described in subparagraph (A) until the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of the Stop Secret Spending Act of 2025 on the date of submission of the report required under section 3521(f) or 9105(a)(3) of title 31, United States Code, for the applicable fiscal year.''.

(b) FULL DISCLOSURE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 3 of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (31 U.S.C. 6101 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)—

(i) paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''a Federal agency or component of a Federal agency'' and inserting ''a Federal agency or a component of a Federal agency included on the list posted under subsection (e)(2)''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)(B), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''to be posted'' and inserting ''to be posted by a Federal agency or a component of a Federal agency included on the list posted under subsection (e)(2)''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) QUALITY OF INFORMATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and the Director, in consultation with the heads of Federal agencies, shall establish requirements to ensure that the information to be posted under subsection (b) that is posted by a Federal agency or component of a Federal agency is complete and accurate.

''(2) FEDERAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY.—The head of each Federal agency or component of a Federal agency posting data under subsection (b) shall ensure that the data is complete and accurate.

''(3) AUTHORITY TO VERIFY ACCURACY.—The Secretary and the Director may verify that the data posted under subsection (b) by a Federal agency or component of a Federal agency are complete, accurate, and consistent.

''(d) DISPLAY STANDARDS.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Director, shall ensure that the heads of Federal agencies that post information under subsection (b) comply with display standards established by the Secretary.

''(e) AGENCY REPORTING DETERMINATION.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Stop Secret Spending Act of 2025, and not less frequently than once every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary, in coordination with the Director, shall—

''(1) assess and make a determination with respect to which Federal agencies and components of Federal agencies are required to post information under subsection (b);

''(2) publish a list of the Federal agencies and components of Federal agencies determined under paragraph (1) on the website established under section 2(b)(1); and

''(3) provide to the head and inspector general of each Federal agency or component of a Federal agency included on the list published under paragraph (2) written notice of the inclusion of the Federal agency or component of a Federal agency on the list.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1)(A) shall take effect on the date on which the Secretary publishes the first list under section 3(e)(2) of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (31 U.S.C. 6101 note), as added by paragraph (1).

**SEC. 4. GAO REPORT.**

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall make recommendations for any updates the Comptroller General of the United States determines advisable to clause 52.204.10 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation with respect to incorporating requirements under the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (31 U.S.C. 6101 note).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BURLISON) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SUBRAMANYAM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BURLISON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURLISON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I support this bill, H.R. 2069, the Stop Secret Spending Act of 2025, which requires Federal agencies to report complete and accurate information to USAspending.gov.

The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act, as later amended by the DATA Act of 2014, established USAspending.gov, a public database of all government spending.

It is critical that government spending is transparent to the American people so that they can be assured that agencies are appropriately using their hard-earned tax dollars.

Transparency is fundamental in building trust in government.

For 20 years, agencies have been required to be more transparent with how they are spending taxpayer dollars, but, unfortunately, gaps have been identified in what gets reported to USAspending.gov by Federal agencies.

Increasingly, Federal agencies have relied upon spending authorities known as other transaction agreements, or OTAs. OTAs are not subject to certain Federal acquisition laws and requirements and, most importantly, are not required to be reported to USAspending.gov under current law.

Agencies use different methods to report the billions of dollars in spending related to OTAs, according to the Government Accountability Office. This has led to inconsistent reporting and unreliable information, resulting in a lack of full transparency over how billions of dollars are spent by Federal agencies.

To be clear, the DATA Act of 2014 intended for all Federal spending to be captured on USAspending.gov.

The Stop Secret Spending Act corrects this issue by requiring OTA spending to be reported to USAspending.gov.

The bill also requires agencies to report annually on types of funding that previously were unreported for a variety of exemptions.

Lastly, it restores the requirement for agency inspectors general to review the entirety of data submitted to USAspending.gov to ensure that it is complete and accurate.

H.R. 2069 will provide more transparency to the American people. It allows taxpayers to hold agencies accountable for how they spend your money.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this very commonsense legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mr. SUBRAMANYAM. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the American people are working hard to make ends meet, and so they deserve to know how the Federal Government is spending their tax dollars. The Stop Secret Spending Act of 2025 helps. It increases transparency on how taxpayer dollars are spent by requiring Federal agencies to disclose other transaction agreements, or OTAs.

These contracts have historically been excluded from public reporting, but they account for nearly $20 billion annually. This is a commonsense measure to increase transparency in Federal contracting.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURLISON. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. MOORE).

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Madam Speaker, the American people work hard for every dollar they send to Washington, and they deserve to know how every one of those dollars is spent. That is the simple principle behind the Stop Secret Spending Act.

Federal agencies have been able to spend billions of taxpayer dollars through what are known as other transaction agreements, or OTAs, without fully reporting those expenditures on usaspending.gov.

These agreements may have legitimate uses, but the American people should not have to wonder whether Federal spending is being disclosed or not. When our national debt is approaching $40 trillion, transparency is not optional. It is a responsibility.

This bill closes a loophole that has allowed significant amounts of Federal spending to remain outside the public reporting system. It does not ban OTAs. It does not create unnecessary red tape. It simply requires the agencies to report these agreements so taxpayers can see where their money is going.

Every family in Alabama knows where their money is spent. Farmers know where they money is spent. Small business owners know where their money is spent. The Federal Government should be held to that same standard.

Sunlight is one of the best safeguards against waste, fraud, and abuse. Transparency helps Congress do its job. It helps taxpayers hold Washington accountable, and it helps restore trust in government.

That is common sense. That is accountability. That is exactly what the American people expect from their government.

Madam Speaker, I urge our colleagues to support the Stop Secret Spending Act.

Mr. SUBRAMANYAM. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for the purposes of closing.

Madam Speaker, costs are skyrocketing, and people deserve to know how their money is being spent. I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BURLISON. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important governmentwide Federal spending transparency reform bill that will help the public and Congress understand exactly how Federal agencies are using the very limited tax dollars that we have, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BURLISON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2069.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## FEDERAL IMPROVEMENT IN TECHNOLOGY PROCUREMENT ACT

Mr. BURLISON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4123) to improve Federal technology procurement, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4123

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the ''Federal Improvement in Technology Procurement Act'' or the ''FIT Procurement Act''.

**SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

In this Act:

(1) ACQUISITION WORKFORCE.—The term ''acquisition workforce'' means employees of an executive agency who are responsible for procurement, contracting, or program or project management that involves the performance of acquisition-related functions or other employees as designated by the Chief Acquisition Officer, senior procurement executive, or head of the contracting activity.

(2) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy.

(3) CHIEF ACQUISITION OFFICER.—The term ''Chief Acquisition Officer'' means a Chief Acquisition Officer appointed pursuant to section 1702(a) of title 41, United States Code.

(4) CROSS-FUNCTIONAL.—The term ''cross-functional'' means a structure in which individuals with different functional expertise or from different areas of an organization work together as a team.

(5) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term ''executive agency'' has the meaning given that term in section 133 of title 41, United States Code.

(6) EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING.—The term ''experiential learning'' means on-the-job experiences or simulations that serve to enhance workforce professional skills.

(7) INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY.—The term ''information and communications technology''—

(A) has the meaning given that term in section 4713(k) of title 41, United States Code; and

(B) includes information and communications technologies covered by any definition contained in the Federal Acquisition Regulation, including a definition added after the date of the enactment of this Act by the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council pursuant to notice and comment.

(8) RELEVANT COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''relevant committees of Congress'' means the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives.

(9) SENIOR PROCUREMENT EXECUTIVE.—The term ''senior procurement executive'' means a senior procurement executive designated pursuant to section 1702(c)(1) of title 41, United States Code.

(10) SMALL BUSINESS.—The term ''small business'' has the meaning given the term ''small business concern'' in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

**SEC. 3. ACQUISITION WORKFORCE.**

(a) EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Acquisition Institute may establish a pilot program to consider the incorporation of experiential learning into the Federal Credentials Program, the Federal Acquisition Certification for Contracting Officer's Representatives program, the Federal Acquisition Certification for Program and Project Managers program, or any successor program.

(b) TRAINING ON INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY ACQUISITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Federal Acquisition Institute, in coordination with the Administrator, the Administrator of General Services, and the Administrator of the Office of Electronic Government, and in consultation with the heads of other executive agencies as determined to be appropriate by the Director of the Federal Acquisition Institute, may develop and implement or otherwise provide a cross-functional information and communications technology acquisition training program for members of the acquisition workforce involved in acquiring information and communications technology that shall do the following:

(A) Include learning objectives related to the following:

(i) Market research.

(ii) Communicating with and considering industry perspectives on the procurement process, including how investment decisions are impacted by Government communication and engagement.

(iii) Developing requirements, acquisition planning, best practices for developing and executing outcome-based contracts, and source selection strategy.

(iv) Evaluating proposals.

(v) Awarding and administering contracts for information and communications technology.

(B) Include learning objectives that provide a basic understanding of key technologies that executive agencies need, such as cloud computing, artificial intelligence and artificial intelligence-enabled applications, and cybersecurity solutions.

(C) Include learning objectives that encourage the use of commercial or commercially available off-the-shelf technologies to the greatest extent practicable.

(D) Include case studies of lessons learned from Federal information and communications technology procurements and contracts, and related matters as determined to be relevant by the Director of the Federal Acquisition Institute.

(E) Include experiential learning opportunities and opportunities to practice collaborative acquisition strategies involving team members with varied relevant domain expertise to complete acquisition-related tasks, including tasks with accelerated timelines.

(F) Include continuous learning recommendations and resources to keep the skills of members of the acquisition workforce current, including tools that help adopt or adapt the use of innovative acquisition practices or other flexible business practices commonly used in commercial buys.

(G) Be made available to members of the acquisition workforce designated by a Chief Acquisition Officer, senior procurement executive, or head of the contracting activity to participate in the training program.

(H) Inform executive agencies about streamlined and alternative procurement methods for the procurement of information and communications technology, including the following:

(i) Simplified procedures for certain commercial products and commercial services in accordance with subpart 13.5 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation, prize competitions under the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–358), competitive programs that encourage businesses to engage in Federal research or research and development with the potential for commercialization, and joint venture partnerships.

(ii) Innovative procurement techniques designed to streamline the procurement process and lower barriers to entry, such as the use of oral presentations and product demonstrations instead of lengthy written proposals, appropriately leveraging performance and outcomes-based contracting, and other techniques discussed on the Periodic Table of Acquisition Innovations or other similar successor knowledge management portals.