



TTAA Legislative & Regulatory Update

March 23, 2026

Government Affairs Update

Both chambers of Congress are in session through Friday. The current schedule includes a two-week recess for Passover and Easter beginning next week, though the Senate may modify or cancel that break.

SAVE America Act: The Senate began debate last Tuesday on voter identification legislation. On Saturday, the chamber voted along party lines to reject two amendments: one related to participation in women's college sports, and another aimed at forcing a vote on legislation concerning TSA employee pay. Senate Majority Leader John Thune (R-SD) indicated that the next amendment under consideration would require photo identification for voting. Additional amendments related to mail-in voting and medical procedures for minors are expected. No timeline has been set for concluding debate.

President Trump has urged Senate Republicans to eliminate the filibuster to pass the bill. However, there are currently not enough votes to do so, and Senate leadership has indicated there are also insufficient votes to pass the bill by a simple majority. The President has also stated he may publicly criticize Republican members if the Senate adjourns this week without passing the legislation.

FY26 DHS Appropriations: The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has been without funding for 38 days. Reports over the weekend indicated increased TSA wait times, as staffing levels have declined. In response, the administration announced that ICE personnel would be deployed to assist at airports. Reactions to this decision have varied among lawmakers in both parties.

Negotiations are ongoing between a bipartisan group of Senators and the White House regarding DHS funding. Discussions include proposals related to ICE enforcement policies. During his confirmation hearing, Sen. Markwayne Mullin (R-OK), nominated to lead DHS, indicated openness to requiring judicial warrants for certain ICE actions. Senate negotiators also met with Border policy officials, and the White House has submitted draft legislative text as part of ongoing talks. Lawmakers from both parties have expressed cautious optimism about reaching an agreement.

Senate leadership has discussed a proposal to fund DHS excluding ICE, with ICE funding to be addressed separately. The President rejected this approach and stated that DHS funding negotiations should not proceed until the SAVE America Act is passed. This differs from earlier positions supporting parallel consideration of both issues. Leader Thune has indicated the Senate may cancel the upcoming recess if DHS remains unfunded at the end of the week.

Iran War Funding: The Pentagon is expected to request approximately \$200 billion in supplemental funding for FY2026 related to military operations involving Iran. Some lawmakers have expressed opposition, citing concerns about authorization. Passage in the Senate may be challenging without broader agreement or inclusion in a larger legislative package.

War Powers Resolution: Last Wednesday, the Senate voted on a War Powers resolution sponsored by Sen. Cory Booker (D-NJ) that would have required the withdrawal of U.S. forces from hostilities involving Iran not authorized by Congress. The measure failed by a vote of 47–53, with one member from each party voting against their caucus. Additional votes on similar resolutions are expected.

FISA in the House: House leadership had planned to consider legislation extending Section 702 surveillance authorities for 18 months.

The vote has been postponed due to internal discussions within the majority party regarding potential changes and timing. The current authorization expires on April 20. The House is scheduled to return from recess on April 14, leaving a limited window for action.

House Schedule: The House returns tomorrow and is expected to hold votes through Friday. Plans include consideration of four measures under a rule requiring a simple majority for passage. These include a DHS appropriations bill, a resolution addressing the impact of a funding lapse on DHS employees, a bill related to port access for certain foreign vessels, and legislation to establish a federal commission focused on law enforcement and development initiatives in Washington, D.C.

The House is also expected to consider 15 additional measures under suspension of the rules, which requires a two-thirds majority. These include bills related to broadband development, federal building financing, economic development grants, airport construction standards, and environmental program reauthorizations. House Democrats are also preparing to bring forward another War Powers resolution related to Iran.

Senate Schedule: The Senate returns this afternoon and is expected to remain in session through the week. Votes are scheduled on the nomination of Sen. Mullin to serve as Secretary of DHS, continued consideration of the SAVE America Act, and potential action on DHS appropriations.

Time is running out to claim \$1.2 billion in refunds for tax year 2022; taxpayers face April 15 deadline

The Internal Revenue Service announced that over 1.3 million people across the nation have unclaimed refunds for tax year 2022 and face an April 15 deadline to submit their tax returns.

The IRS estimates that approximately \$1.2 billion in refunds remains unclaimed for taxpayers who have not filed their Form 1040 Federal income tax return for the 2022 tax year. The IRS estimates the median refund amount is \$686 for 2022, which means that half of the refunds are more than \$686. This estimate does not include credits that may be applicable.

Under the law, taxpayers usually have three years to file and claim their tax refunds. If they do not file within three years, the money becomes the property of the U.S. Treasury.

The table below shows the number of taxpayers potentially eligible for these refunds and the estimated median refund amount by state.

By not filing a tax return, taxpayers stand to lose more than just their refund of taxes withheld or paid during 2022. Many low- and moderate-income workers may be eligible for the Earned Income Tax Credit in 2022, the EITC was worth up to \$6,935 for taxpayers with qualifying children. The EITC helps individuals and families whose incomes are below certain thresholds. The thresholds for 2022 were:

- \$53,057 (\$59,187 if married filing jointly) for those with three or more qualifying children;
- \$49,399 (\$55,529 if married filing jointly) for people with two qualifying children;
- \$43,492 (\$49,662 if married filing jointly) for those with one qualifying child, and;
- \$16,480 (\$22,610 if married filing jointly) for people without qualifying children.

The IRS reminds taxpayers seeking a 2022 tax refund that their funds may be held if they have not filed tax returns for 2023 and 2024. In addition, any refund for 2022 will be applied to amounts still owed to the IRS or a state tax agency and may be used to offset unpaid child support or other past due federal debts, such as student loan debts. Current and prior year tax forms, such as the tax year 2022 Forms 1040 and 1040-SR, and instructions are available on the IRS.gov [Forms & Instructions](#) page or by calling toll-free 800-TAX-FORM (800-829-3676).

Need to file a 2022 tax return? There are several options to get key documents

Although it's been a few years since 2022, the IRS reminds taxpayers that there are ways they can still gather the information they need to file the 2022 tax return. But taxpayers should ensure they have enough time to file before the April deadline for 2022 refunds. Here are some options:

- Request copies of key documents: Taxpayers who are missing Forms W-2, 1098, 1099 or 5498 for the years, 2022, 2023 or 2024 can request copies from their employer, bank or other payers.
- Use Get Transcript Online at IRS.gov. Taxpayers who are unable to get missing forms from their employer or other payers can order a free wage and income transcript at IRS.gov using the [Get Transcript Online](#) tool. For many taxpayers, this is by far the quickest and easiest option.
- Request a transcript. Another option is for people to file [Form 4506-T](#) with the IRS to request a "wage and income transcript." A wage and income transcript shows data from information returns received by the IRS, such as Forms W-2, 1099, 1098, Form 5498 and IRA contribution information. Taxpayers can use the information from the transcript to file their tax return. Plan ahead, written transcripts requests using Form 4506-T can take several weeks. Taxpayers are strongly urged to try other options first.



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