

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

February 9, 2026

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Government Affairs Update

Congressional Activity Update

Both chambers of Congress are in session this week and are scheduled to recess next week.

Appropriations

Last Tuesday, Congress approved, and President Trump signed, a Senate-revised appropriations minibuss, bringing an end to a brief partial government shutdown. The legislation provides funding for all federal agencies and programs for the remainder of fiscal year (FY) 2026, which concludes on September 30, with the exception of agencies funded through the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) appropriations bill. The measure also extended DHS funding at FY 2024 levels through Friday at midnight.

On the initial procedural vote to advance the legislation, nearly all House Republicans supported the rule allowing floor consideration.

However, final passage required bipartisan support after a group of Republican members opposed the bill. The measure passed by a narrow margin of 217–214, with votes from a group of Democratic members, including party leadership and several lawmakers from competitive districts.

The completion of most FY 2026 appropriations represents a shift from the previous fiscal year's process. Congress last enacted full-year appropriations in March 2024 for FY 2024. In FY 2025, lawmakers relied on a series of short-term continuing resolutions passed in September and December 2024, followed by a full-year continuing resolution enacted in March 2025 that largely maintained prior-year non-defense funding levels.

The remaining FY 2026 appropriations bill—covering the Department of Homeland Security—will require bipartisan support in the Senate.

Democratic leadership has outlined a set of proposed changes related to immigration enforcement practices. Republican leaders have indicated that they do not view these proposals as workable.

Negotiations are expected to continue, though agreement this week appears unlikely. DHS funding affects a range of agencies and programs, including Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Customs and Border Protection, the Transportation Security Administration, the Coast Guard, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Congressional leaders could pursue a short-term funding extension to allow additional negotiations, though such a measure may depend on demonstrable progress toward compromise. Another possibility is House passage of a full-year DHS appropriations bill prior to adjournment, though legislation approved on a party-line vote would face significant obstacles in the Senate. Absent an agreement, Congress may ultimately rely on a full-year continuing resolution at FY 2025 funding levels.

House of Representatives

The House schedule includes consideration of four bills under a structured rule, requiring a simple majority for passage. These measures include the SAVE Act (S. 1383), which would require proof of citizenship for voter registration and photo identification for voting in federal elections; the Law-Enforcement Innovate to De-Escalate Act (H.R. 2189), which would reclassify conducted electrical weapons and exempt them from an excise tax applied to firearms; the Securing America's Critical Minerals Supply Act (H.R. 3617), directing assessments of domestic critical energy resource supplies; and the Undersea Cable Protection Act (H.R. 261), which would limit additional permitting requirements for previously approved undersea fiber-optic cables.

The House may also take up seven bills under suspension of the rules, requiring a two-thirds vote. These measures address housing affordability, financial regulatory oversight, Federal Reserve lending operations, U.S. responses to China's actions toward Taiwan, and several noncontroversial items, including a congressional time capsule, a commemorative coin, and sanctions guidance related to Myanmar.

The chamber may also vote on legislation extending funding for DHS.

Senate

Senate leadership is expected to prioritize consideration of executive branch nominations. The chamber may also take up a resolution to overturn a District of Columbia law that separated the city's tax code from certain provisions enacted in last year's One Big Beautiful Bill Act.

In addition, the Senate may consider legislation addressing continued funding for DHS agencies and programs.

State Activity Update

43 states, DC, PR are currently in regular session. There are currently no states in recess.

Create an IRS Individual Online Account

The Internal Revenue Service encourages all taxpayers to create an [IRS Individual Online Account](#) to access their tax account information securely online and to help protect against identity theft and fraud.

The IRS Individual Online Account is available to anyone who can verify their identity. Tax professionals can support this effort by encouraging clients to use an IRS Individual Online Account and by using their own [Tax Pro Account](#) to complete authorized actions on their clients' behalf.

With the same convenience as online banking, taxpayers can use the IRS Individual Online Account to:

- View key tax return information, such as their adjusted gross income.
- Request an [identity protection PIN](#) and access it throughout the year.
- Check the status of their refund.
- Confirm the status of their amended return.
- Get account transcripts, including wage and income records.
- Approve power of attorney and tax information authorization requests.
- Edit language preferences and request alternative media.
- Receive and view over 200 IRS digital notices.
- Make and cancel payments.
- Set up or modify payment plans and check their balance.

Access tax documents online

In early 2025, the IRS expanded the IRS Individual Online Account to allow taxpayers to view and download certain [tax documents](#), including:

- Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement.
- Form 1095-A, Health Insurance Marketplace Statement.
- Form 1099-NEC, Nonemployee Compensation.
- Form 1099-DIV, Dividends and Distributions.
- Form 1099-INT, Interest Income.
- Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Information.

A full list of [information return documents](#) is available on IRS.gov.

Information return documents are filed and reported by employers, financial institutions, government agencies, and other payers to both the payees and the IRS. These documents provide information that can help taxpayers file their returns. The information is available for tax years 2023, 2024, and 2025 and can be found under the Records and Status tab in the taxpayer's IRS Individual Online Account.

For more information, visit [IRS Online Account for Individuals – Frequently Asked Questions](#) on IRS.gov.

TIA Right to Repair- Send a letter! Report Your Issue Webpage/QR Code

Today's vehicles rely on advanced software, diagnostics, and data to perform even routine tire and service work. **Right to Repair** ensures tire dealers and service professionals have access to the tools and information needed to safely diagnose, repair, and recalibrate modern vehicles—without being forced to rely solely on automakers.

The **REPAIR Act**, now before Congress, would protect this access at the federal level, helping preserve consumer choice, support roadway safety, and ensure independent tire and service businesses can continue to compete and serve their communities.

Take action today: Urge your members of Congress to support the REPAIR Act by sending a quick letter at repairact.com.

Add your voice and help protect Right to Repair for the tire and service industry.

To view the “Right to Repair - Report Your Issue” webpage [click here](#).

Report your issue QR code:



TIA's Legislative Update will resume on 3/2/26

TIA's Legislative Update is written by:

Roy Littlefield IV, Vice President of Government Affairs, TIA

Contact: 301.430.7280 ext. 137

rlittlefield2@tireindustry.org





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