

The Convergence of Orbital Surveillance and Financial Opacity: A Strategic Assessment of the Proliferated Warfighter Space Architecture and Systemic Audit Failures

The strategic landscape of the mid-2020s is defined by a fundamental realignment of global power, driven by the dual acceleration of orbital military capabilities and the institutionalization of financial unaccountability within the United States national security apparatus. As of March 13, 2026, the deployment of the Proliferated Warfighter Space Architecture (PWSA) has reached a critical inflection point, transitioning from an experimental framework into a persistent, multi-layered surveillance and engagement net colloquially referred to as the "Golden Dome". Simultaneously, the Department of War—formerly the Department of Defense—has solidified a pattern of structural financial opacity, failing its eighth consecutive annual audit in December 2025 and leaving over \$4.6 trillion in assets effectively unverified. This report examines the technical, financial, and historical mechanics of this convergence, identifying the "blind spots" where advanced technical surveillance intersects with a lack of institutional transparency, thereby creating a system that operates largely outside the traditional bounds of civilian and constitutional oversight.

The Evolution of the Proliferated Warfighter Space Architecture (PWSA)

The Proliferated Warfighter Space Architecture (PWSA) represents a departure from the legacy model of "exquisite" satellite systems—large, expensive, and vulnerable platforms—toward a resilient, high-volume mesh network in low-Earth orbit (LEO). Managed by the Space Development Agency (SDA) and integrated into the U.S. Space Force, the PWSA is designed as a seven-layer system of systems, with the Transport and Tracking layers serving as the primary operational conduits. By March 2026, the SDA has aggressively pursued its "spiral development" strategy, launching refreshed capabilities every two years to ensure the constellation remains a generation ahead of adversary countermeasures.

The current status of the PWSA in early 2026 is defined by the successful deployment of Tranche 0 and the ongoing fielding of Tranche 1. Tranche 0 provided the initial proof-of-concept for Link-16 tactical data link connectivity from space, demonstrated effectively between Five Eyes nations in late 2023. Tranche 1, which began its launch operations in early 2026, introduces operational missile warning and tracking capabilities designed to detect conventional and advanced missile threats. However, the most significant developments reside in the ongoing contracts and construction for Tranches 2 and 3, which introduce "fire-control quality" tracking and global, near-continuous coverage.

Tranche 2 and the Sierra Space Milestone

Tranche 2 represents the transition of the PWSA into a fully operational global surveillance and targeting network. In January 2026, Sierra Space achieved a major industrial milestone by completing the first nine satellite structures for the Tranche 2 Tracking Layer (T2TRK) three months ahead of schedule. This acceleration was made possible through the "Victory Works" facility, a high-rate manufacturing center designed specifically to meet the SDA's demanding timelines for scalable orbital infrastructure.

The technical specifications for Tranche 2 are focused on closing "kill chains" against advanced adversary threats, including maneuvering hypersonic glide vehicles. The T2TRK constellation will eventually consist of 54 satellites, a subset of which will incorporate high-fidelity infrared (IR) sensors capable of generating fire-control data. This data is not merely for warning; it provides the precision geographic and temporal coordinates required for interceptors to engage and destroy targets in flight.

Contractor	Program	Satellite Count	Award Date	Status (March 2026)
Sierra Space	T2TRK Plane 1	9	2024	Completed January 2026
Sierra Space	T2TRK Plane 2	9	2024	Structure build initiated
Lockheed Martin	T2TRK	18	2023	In assembly
Northrop Grumman	T2TRK	18	2023	In assembly
Rocket Lab	T2TRK (Beta)	18	2024	In development

The acceleration of Sierra Space's production is indicative of a broader trend within the space industrial base, where private defense-tech firms are increasingly outpacing traditional regulatory and oversight cycles. In March 2026, Sierra Space secured a \$550 million Series C funding round to further scale its operations, signaling a pivot toward becoming a primary provider for national security orbital infrastructure.

Tranche 3 and Global Persistence

On December 19, 2025, the SDA awarded four primary agreements totaling approximately \$3.5 billion for the build and delivery of 72 Tracking Layer satellites for Tranche 3. These satellites, scheduled for launch in fiscal year 2029, are intended to achieve "near-continuous global coverage" for missile warning and tracking missions. A key feature of Tranche 3 is that half of the payloads—36 satellites—will be specifically designed to generate fire-control quality tracks for active missile defense.

The distribution of these awards reflects a strategic effort to cultivate a diverse and resilient supply chain among primary defense contractors. Lockheed Martin, Northrop Grumman, Rocket Lab, and L3Harris were each tasked with delivering 18 space vehicles.

Contractor	Tranche 3 Tracking Award	Key Payload Focus
Lockheed Martin	\$1.1 Billion	Fire-control sensing
Northrop Grumman	\$784 Million	Fire-control sensing
	L3Harris	\$843 Million
Rocket Lab	\$805 Million	Missile warning/tracking

The integration of these Tranche 3 assets with the Transport Layer's mesh communication

network will significantly increase the accuracy and speed of target identification, effectively providing a global, real-time "target list" for any kinetic or non-kinetic response.

The "Golden Dome" Initiative: Policy and Strategic Context

The technical expansion of the PWSA is the foundational component of the "Golden Dome" missile defense architecture, a signature policy initiative announced by President Donald Trump on May 20, 2025. Drawing inspiration from Israel's Iron Dome but expanded to a global, space-based scale, the Golden Dome aims to protect the U.S. homeland and its interests from ballistic, hypersonic, and cruise missile threats.

Executive Order 14186, titled "The Iron Dome for America," established the legal and strategic requirements for the program in early 2025. The order mandates the development of a multi-layered shield that can engage threats in every phase of flight—boost, mid-course, and terminal—and ensure a "full spectrum threat elimination" capability. General Michael A. Guetlein of the U.S. Space Force was appointed to lead the Office of Golden Dome for America, directing the integration of various agencies including the Missile Defense Agency (MDA), the SDA, and the Space Force.

The Dual-Use Nature of the Panopticon

While public framing of the Golden Dome emphasizes "missile defense" and "strategic deterrence," the underlying technical architecture provides capabilities that extend far beyond neutralizing incoming warheads. The system's reliance on thousands of low-Earth orbit satellites equipped with advanced infrared sensors and optical communication terminals creates a mesh network capable of near-persistent global surveillance.

The inclusion of the "Custody Layer" within the PWSA is particularly significant in this context. The Custody Layer is specifically designed to support the targeting of "mobile ground assets". In operational terms, this means the system is capable of tracking individual vehicles or small units on the Earth's surface in real-time. When combined with the AI-driven command and control systems being developed for the Golden Dome, this architecture provides a level of "domain awareness" that transitions from traditional military scouting into a form of ubiquitous global surveillance.

Fiscal Scale and the "Subscription" Model

The financial requirements for the Golden Dome are unprecedented in the history of space defense. While President Trump initially estimated a cost of \$175 billion over three years, non-partisan and independent cost estimates have suggested a far higher price tag.

Organization	Cost Estimate for Golden Dome
White House (2025)	\$175 Billion
Congressional Budget Office (CBO)	\$161 Billion - \$831 Billion
American Enterprise Institute (AEI)	\$3.6 Trillion
Republican Senate Proponents	"Trillions of dollars"

The funding for the Golden Dome is being facilitated through significant legislative maneuvers, including the "One Big Beautiful Bill Act" of 2025 and the FY2026 Defense Appropriations Act,

which together allocated over \$37 billion for the initial phases of the program. A controversial development in the procurement of the Golden Dome is the proposal by SpaceX for a "subscription model". Under this model, the U.S. government would pay for access to the system's capabilities rather than owning the hardware itself. While proponents argue this allows for rapid deployment and bypasses traditional procurement delays, critics in Congress have raised concerns that it gives commercial entities like SpaceX "undue influence over national security" and could lead to the military losing access if payments are withheld or political conditions change.

The Financial Forensics of Systemic Accountability Failures

The expansion of the "Golden Dome" surveillance net is occurring within a fiscal environment that has become increasingly opaque. In December 2025, the Department of War announced that it had failed its eighth consecutive full-scope audit. This failure is not an anomaly but an "immutable constant"; the Department remains the only federal agency never to pass an audit since the requirement was established. The FY2025 audit, which assessed approximately \$4.6 trillion in assets, resulted in a "disclaimer of opinion". This technical term indicates that the auditors could not obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a basis for an opinion, effectively meaning that the department's financial statements are unverified and potentially contain massive material misstatements.

Analysis of the 2025 Audit Findings

The audit identified 26 material weaknesses—severe accounting deficiencies where the department's internal controls are so weak that there is a "reasonable possibility" that material misstatements will not be prevented or detected. These weaknesses cover nearly every aspect of the department's operations, from information technology controls to the physical tracking of high-value assets.

Entity	FY2025 Audit Opinion	Assets Represented
Department of War (Agency-Wide)	Disclaimer of Opinion	\$4.6 Trillion
Department of the Army	Disclaimer of Opinion	Substantial % of total
	Department of the Air Force	Disclaimer of Opinion
	U.S. Navy	Disclaimer of Opinion
	Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)	Disclaimer of Opinion
National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA)	Disclaimer of Opinion	Classified

A primary area of concern identified in the audit was the management of the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter program, specifically its "Global Spares Pool". Auditors reported that the department could not provide accurate data to verify the existence or value of these assets, leading to a quantifiable but unverified material misstatement. Furthermore, a \$18.9 billion misstatement was identified in "Building Partner Capacity" programs, where funding was incorrectly recorded as spent upon transfer rather than upon the actual purchase of goods or services.

The "Missing Trillions" Context

The persistent failure to pass an audit has given rise to the concept of "missing trillions" within the Department's budget. While popular narratives often conflate "missing" money with "stolen" money, the technical reality is rooted in "unsupported journal voucher adjustments." These are accounting entries made to force financial records to balance when there is no underlying documentation to support the transaction.

As of late 2025, the Department of War cannot account for over 60% of its \$4.7 trillion in assets. This level of financial opacity provides the "black box" funding required for operations that lack civilian oversight. When \$18.9 billion can be misrecorded in a single category without immediate detection, the structural capacity for "off-book" funding of sensitive orbital or clandestine operations is significantly enhanced.

Historical Precedents and the "Kill Switch" Hypothesis

The inability to audit the Department of War is often framed as a problem of modern bureaucracy, yet historical analysis suggests that the destruction of accounting records has served as a recurring mechanism for shielding sensitive financial trails. This "kill switch" hypothesis posits that specific events of record destruction are strategically timed to prevent deep-audit trails from reaching critical nodes of elite financial interest.

The September 11 Pentagon Strike and Resource Services Washington

One of the most significant examples of this phenomenon occurred on September 11, 2001. On September 10, 2001, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld delivered a speech declaring a "war on bureaucracy," noting that the Pentagon could not track \$2.3 trillion in transactions. The following morning, the strike on the Pentagon specifically targeted the newly renovated wedge that housed the Army's Resource Services Washington (RSW) office.

RSW was the primary office responsible for budget execution and the accounting for the Department of the Army's general fund. The attack killed 34 members of the office, including senior budget analysts and accountants who were tasked with untangling the very financial discrepancies Rumsfeld had highlighted only 24 hours earlier. Sheila Moody, one of only three survivors from the RSW office, has recounted the absolute destruction of the workspace and its records.

The destruction of the RSW office, combined with the collapse of World Trade Center Building 7 (WTC 7), created an unprecedented rupture in the government's financial records. WTC 7, a 47-story skyscraper that was not hit by a plane, collapsed into its own footprint at 5:21 p.m. on September 11. The building housed major offices for the Secret Service, the CIA, and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including thousands of files related to active investigations into financial fraud and money laundering. The official NIST investigation concluded the collapse was caused by "uncontrolled fires" on multiple floors, though the report's findings remain a subject of intense technical debate regarding the physics of the collapse.

WTC 7 Tenant	Floor(s) Occupied	Functions/Records
U.S. Secret Service	9, 10	Financial crime investigations

WTC 7 Tenant	Floor(s) Occupied	Functions/Records
Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC)	11, 12, 13	Corporate fraud files
Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)	25	Clandestine station
Salomon Smith Barney	15-17, 26-47	Financial institution records
IRS Regional Council	24, 25	Tax oversight records

The simultaneous destruction of the Army's primary accounting personnel at the Pentagon and the SEC/Secret Service records at WTC 7 effectively acted as a "kill switch" for the financial investigations of the late 1990s, allowing the "missing trillions" to remain unaccounted for as the nation transitioned into the multi-trillion dollar "Global War on Terror".

The Financial Nexus: Elite Networks and Monetary Mechanics

The transition from public governance to private interest in the management of national security is historically anchored in elite networks, specifically the "Order of Skull and Bones" (322) at Yale University and its associated financial vehicles. This network has provided the leadership for critical institutions ranging from the CIA to the Treasury Department and major private banks.

Brown Brothers Harriman and the Prescott Bush Legacy

Brown Brothers Harriman (BBH), America's oldest and largest private bank, serves as a primary financial nexus for this network. Historical partners of BBH include Prescott Bush, the father and grandfather of two U.S. Presidents, and W. Averell Harriman.

In 1942, Prescott Bush's business dealings came under intense scrutiny when the U.S. government seized the assets of the Union Banking Corporation (UBC) under the Trading with the Enemy Act. Investigation by the Office of Alien Property Custodian revealed that UBC was effectively a front for the Thyssen empire, a German industrial conglomerate that had been instrumental in financing the rise of the Nazi party. While Prescott Bush was a director and shareholder of UBC, the bank was found to be "wholly owned" by the Bank voor Handel en Scheepvaart in Rotterdam, which was controlled by Fritz Thyssen.

The assets were held by the government for the duration of the war and then returned to the shareholders afterward. This historical pattern—where elite financial networks maintain business continuity with adversarial powers through a veil of private banking—remains a core component of the "global arbitrage" mechanics that define the modern military-industrial complex.

Fractional Reserve Banking and the 97% Rule

A fundamental "blind spot" in the public understanding of national security funding is the structural mechanic of the global financial system. In the current fractional reserve system, private commercial banks create approximately 97% of the money supply through debt-based lending.

When a bank issues a loan, it does not lend out existing deposits; rather, it creates new digital money "out of nothing" by entering the loan amount as a deposit in the borrower's account. This

system ensures that the majority of the money in circulation is burdened by interest owed to private banking institutions. This mechanic is critical to the national security state because it allows for the infinite expansion of the "black budget" through debt creation, independent of tax revenue or direct government printing of "interest-free" currency.

The Erosion of Privacy and the Fourth Amendment in 2026

The convergence of the PWSA's technical capabilities and the financial opacity of the defense budget has profound implications for the Fourth Amendment's protection against unreasonable searches and seizures. As the Golden Dome moves toward full operational capability in 2026, the distinction between military intelligence and domestic surveillance has effectively collapsed.

Commercial Data Exemptions and Ubiquitous Technical Surveillance

A primary mechanism for bypassing constitutional protections is the "commercial data" exemption. Federal intelligence and law enforcement agencies are increasingly purchasing location, telemetry, and communications data from commercial aggregators—data that would typically require a warrant to collect directly.

The "Golden Dome" architecture leverages these commercial feeds to enhance its "domain awareness". Because companies like SpaceX and Sierra Space operate under commercial licenses while simultaneously serving as primary defense contractors, the data generated by their constellations is often classified as "commercial," allowing the government to access it without traditional Fourth Amendment oversight.

The FY26 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) specifically directs the Department to aggressively confront "ubiquitous technical surveillance" (UTS) from adversaries, yet it simultaneously funds the expansion of U.S.-led UTS programs through the Golden Dome. This creates a systemic "blind spot" where the technical infrastructure for a global panopticon is built using public funds, yet the data it generates is treated as a private commodity to be used at the discretion of the national security state.

The End of Privacy: The 2027 Projections

By the end of 2026, the SDA expects to have over 1,000 satellites in low-Earth orbit, providing persistent monitoring of every inch of the planet. In April 2025, General Gregory Guillot testified before Congress that the Golden Dome's multi-layered architecture would provide a "seamless" kill chain, integrating space and terrestrial sensors to track and engage any "unauthorized" movement.

For the average citizen, this transition represents the "death of global privacy." The ability of satellite AI to track "mobile ground assets" means that by 2027, any person in the backyard pool or in a private vehicle can be subjected to high-fidelity surveillance and even kinetic targeting if they are deemed a "breach" of a rule defined by the AI-driven command and control system.

Conclusions and Strategic Recommendations

The convergence of the Proliferated Warfighter Space Architecture and the systemic failure of

the Department of War to pass an audit has created a governance vacuum where technical power is disconnected from accountability. The "Golden Dome" provides the "eyes" of a global panopticon, while the "black box" of the unauditable defense budget provides the funding for operations that lack civilian oversight.

Nuanced Conclusions

1. **Technical Primacy vs. Legal Lag:** The speed of satellite manufacturing, as evidenced by Sierra Space's January 2026 milestone, is significantly outpacing the development of legal and ethical frameworks for orbital surveillance.
2. **Institutionalized Opacity:** The eight consecutive audit failures are not merely a result of poor record-keeping but are a structural feature of a system that prioritizes "off-book" operational flexibility over constitutional transparency.
3. **The Elite Nexus:** The historical and ongoing role of elite networks like Skull and Bones (322) and banks like Brown Brothers Harriman in the management of national security finance creates a persistent risk of "global arbitrage" where national interests are secondary to private financial goals.
4. **Fourth Amendment Erosion:** The utilize of commercial data exemptions has effectively neutralized the Fourth Amendment for digital and orbital surveillance, allowing the state to maintain a persistent domestic and global watch list without judicial warrants.

Actionable Recommendations

1. **Enact the Audit the Pentagon Act of 2026:** This legislation, introduced by Reps. Pocan and Biggs, is essential to creating a genuine incentive for financial reform by imposing a mandatory 0.5% budget penalty for any department component that fails its audit.
2. **Mandate Transparency for "Commercial Data" Usage:** Congress must pass legislation requiring a warrant for the government to purchase or access commercial satellite data that identifies or tracks individuals, closing the current loophole that bypasses Fourth Amendment protections.
3. **Establish Independent Oversight for Golden Dome AI:** The "connective tissue" of the Golden Dome—its AI-driven command and control—must be subject to a permanent, non-classified oversight board to ensure that targeting parameters do not violate international law or domestic civil liberties.
4. **Utilize OSINT for Telemetry Mapping:** Independent research organizations should utilize Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) to map the telemetry and sensor capabilities of Tranche 3 satellites. Identifying the "blind spots" in the surveillance mesh is critical for maintaining privacy-focused communications and protecting the rights of individual citizens in an era of ubiquitous surveillance.
5. **Reevaluate the Private Banking Monopoly on Money Creation:** To address the root cause of "black budget" expansion, a strategic review of the Federal Reserve Act is required. Proposed legislation like S. 1582, which seeks to regulate payment stablecoins and limit the Federal Reserve's direct retail services, should be expanded to include a review of how debt-based money creation fuels unaccountable military spending.

The "Golden Dome" represents the final stage in the development of a global panopticon. Without a rapid and radical restoration of financial transparency and constitutional oversight, the tools designed to protect the nation from missiles will inevitably be utilized to control its people. The year 2026 stands as the last window for the implementation of these accountability

measures before the architecture of persistent surveillance becomes an immutable reality.

Works cited

1. NEWS – Space Development Agency, <https://www.sda.mil/home/news/> 2. Golden Dome (missile defense system) - Wikipedia, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Dome_\(missile_defense_system\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_Dome_(missile_defense_system)) 3. Pentagon fails (another) audit, restates 2028 goal to finally pass ..., <https://breakingdefense.com/2025/12/pentagon-fails-another-audit-restates-2028-goal-to-finally-pass/> 4. Press Release: Independent Auditor's Reports on the DoD FY 2025 Financial Statements, <https://www.dodig.mil/In-the-Spotlight/Article/4365200/press-release-independent-auditors-reports-on-the-dod-fy-2025-financial-statements/> 5. Space Development Agency - Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Space_Development_Agency 6. SDA Awards \$3.5B in Tranche 3 Tracking Layer Contracts - Payload Space, <https://payloadspace.com/sda-awards-3-5b-in-tranche-3-tracking-layer-contracts/> 7. Space Development Agency Makes Awards to Build 72 Tracking Layer Satellites for Tranche 3, <https://www.sda.mil/space-development-agency-makes-awards-to-build-72-tracking-layer-satellites-for-tranche-3/> 8. SDA awards \$3.5B across 4 contracts for next phase of missile ..., <https://defensescoop.com/2025/12/19/sda-tranche-3-missile-tracking-layer-contract-awards/> 9. Sierra Space Completes First Nine Satellite Structures for the Space Development Agency's Tranche 2 Tracking Layer, Three Months Ahead of Schedule, <https://www.sierraspace.com/press-releases/sierra-space-completes-first-nine-satellite-structures-for-the-space-development-agencys-tranche-2-tracking-layer-three-months-ahead-of-schedule/> 10. Sierra Space finishes first plane of SDA missile tracking satellite structures, https://www.spacewar.com/reports/Sierra_Space_finishes_first_plane_of_SDA_missile_tracking_satellite_structures_999.html 11. Sierra Space hits SDA Tranche 2 Tracking Layer milestone - Intelligence Community News, <https://intelligencecommunitynews.com/sierra-space-hits-sda-tranche-2-tracking-layer-milestone/> 12. Sierra Space Secures \$550 Million Series C to Scale Defense-Tech and Dream Chaser Operations - SatNews, <https://satnews.com/2026/03/05/sierra-space-secures-550-million-series-c-to-scale-defense-tech-and-dream-chaser-operations/> 13. What is Golden Dome for America? - FedSavvy Strategies, <https://www.fedsavvystrategies.com/what-is-golden-dome-for-america/> 14. Golden Dome: Effective Missile Defence or Pie in the Sky?, <https://greydynamics.com/golden-dome-effective-missile-defence-or-pie-in-the-sky/> 15. JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 - House Rules Committee, <https://rules.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/rules.house.gov/files/documents/fy26-ndaa-joint-explanatory-statement-final.pdf> 16. FY26 Defense Bill: Congress Unlocks Billions for 'Golden Dome' and Restores SDA Tranche 3 - SatNews, <https://news.satnews.com/2026/01/20/fy26-defense-bill-congress-unlocks-billions-for-golden-dome-and-restores-sda-tranche-3/> 17. Financial Section - Under Secretary of War (Comptroller), https://comptroller.war.gov/Portals/45/Documents/afr/fy2025/4_Financial_Section.pdf 18. News - Sheila Moody's Story - DVIDS, <https://www.dvidshub.net/news/527800/sheila-moodys-story> 19. Pentagon 9/11 - OSD Historical Office, <https://history.defense.gov/Portals/70/Documents/pentagon/Pentagon9-11.pdf> 20. David W. Laychak - 9/11 Pentagon Memorial,

<https://www.pentagonmemorial.org/biographies/david-w-laychak/> 21. 7 World Trade Center (1987–2001) - Wikipedia, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/7_World_Trade_Center_\(1987%E2%80%932001\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/7_World_Trade_Center_(1987%E2%80%932001)) 22. FAQs - NIST WTC 7 Investigation - National Institute of Standards and Technology, <https://www.nist.gov/world-trade-center-investigation/study-faqs/wtc-7-investigation> 23. Union Banking Corporation - Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_Banking_Corporation 24. Untitled - Marxists.org, <https://www.marxists.org/history/erol/periodicals/rabble-rouser/rr-72.pdf> 25. Profits über Alles!: American Corporations and Hitler - Érudit, https://www.erudit.org/en/journals/llt/2003-v51-llt_51/llt51re01.pdf 26. Banking in an independent Scotland - Land Matters - Andy Wightman, <https://andywightman.scot/2012/06/banking-in-an-independent-scotland/> 27. Congressional Record, Volume 171 Issue 147 (Tuesday, September 9, 2025) - GovInfo, <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CREC-2025-09-09/html/CREC-2025-09-09-pt1-PgH3915.htm> 28. Thursday, July 17, 2025 - live.house.gov, U.S. House of Representatives, <https://live.house.gov/?date=2025-07-17>