MEMORANDUM

TO: Interested Parties
FROM: Liz Brown, Bharat Ramamurti, Alex Jacquez
DATE: November 2, 2026
RE: How to Use the Full Oversight Toolkit to Hold Corporations Accountable

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For a future congressional majority's oversight agenda to be successful, it must deliver on voters' demands for material pocketbook outcomes and real accountability for corporations. While an uncooperative executive branch presents a challenge for meaningful enforcement, congressional committees have a range of tools to force accountability. This memorandum details how Congress has effectively used these tools in the past to score tangible wins against corporate corruption, providing a roadmap for maximizing oversight authority to tackle voters' top priority: the cost of living.

Background

As new polling from Groundwork Action and Hart Research shows, to drive a winning narrative for Democrats in the new Congress, a Democratic majority's oversight and accountability agenda must prioritize investigating examples of corporate abuse and corruption that directly raise costs on Americans.[1]

But focusing on targets that have pocketbook resonance and implications for the cost of living is not enough on its own – voters want to see real material outcomes. Our polling found that one of voters' chief concerns with an oversight agenda was skepticism of congressional investigations' ability to accomplish much or affect their lives. They doubt either party will pursue real accountability and feel like accountability is rarely delivered even when promised. This failure to deliver on pre-election promises only breeds further skepticism.

In our focus groups, we heard:

- "When will we see the benefits from [investigations]? They can sit up there and discuss it…'til hell freezes over. But when will the American people see the benefits?" – Working Class Voter
- "...Unfortunately, I can't think of one single incident where anybody was held culpable for their actions. So, I think that all of these [investigations] would be a tremendous waste of money and time." – Gettable Former Democrat
- "I understand the necessity of an oversight committee, but there's always somebody being investigated and nothing ever comes to head from it. So, more money is wasted." – Gettable Former Democrat

[1] Groundwork Action commissioned Hart Research to conduct research to identify voters' priorities for congressional oversight and accountability investigations if Democrats retake one or both chambers of Congress. This two-phase research project includes a national survey of 2,029 voters that was conducted from September 3 to 8, 2026. This was preceded by four focus groups among key target audiences ("No Kings" voters, "Gettable Former Democrats," "Battleground state swing" voters, and "working-class" voters).

As such, it is critical that in designing and preparing an oversight agenda, Congress uses the full breadth of its authority to deliver accountability, holding companies and executives to account in a way that is visible, legible, and tangible for voters – and puts money in their pockets.

In our focus groups, voters explained:

- "Even if just two or three [corporate corruption] investigations came to fruition with somebody being held liable, whether it be jail time or paying back fines, I would have some hope that some of these would be practical and be worth investigating." – Gettable Former Democrat

Of course, it will be difficult to deliver the kind of accountability voters want – jail time and new enacted laws, for example – while the White House and the Department of Justice (DOJ) remain squarely in the Trump administration's hands. But there are many tools in the oversight toolbox that can enable congressional Democrats to take meaningful steps toward securing material outcomes even under the constraints of divided government. At best, these tools can generate enough public pressure to make corporations pay or change their practices to avoid further scrutiny. At a minimum, they can demonstrate to voters that Democrats take corporate greed and rising prices as seriously as voters do.

Historically, Congress has had great success using its oversight toolbox to hold corporations accountable, even when operating with split-party control. In 1912, during the Republican Taft administration, Democrats on the House Committee on Banking and Currency led a sweeping investigation into a cartel of Wall Street bankers led by J.P. Morgan, exposing vast consolidation and leading to dozens of resignations and the eventual passage of the Clayton Act. In 1959, while Eisenhower sat in the White House, the Democratic House Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight uncovered that TV quiz shows paid for by corporations like Revlon were being rigged to boost ratings, causing massive public outrage which led networks (and ultimately legislation) to wrest programming control from sponsors.

More recently, in 2019 during the first Trump administration, Democrats led a major congressional investigation into Juul's targeting of teenagers, leading the company to voluntarily suspend all U.S. advertising and pull kid-friendly flavors, and in 2023 under President Biden, Republicans held high-profile hearings with university presidents on campus antisemitism which resulted in two forced resignations. Using Congress's robust power to hold private actors accountable has ample precedent, with or without executive branch support.

Using Investigations to Get Results

The most prominent tool in the oversight toolbox – investigations – provides a first-order case study in how committees can effectively use congressional authority to deliver results voters can feel. Through document demands and depositions, highly publicized hearings, and final reports, detailed investigations offer Democrats in Congress the opportunity for visible fights against specific industries, companies, and corporate behaviors that generate the kind of public pressure required to force real changes. Here, we've laid out how different investigation tactics can be used to score material wins.

- Exposing corporate cover-ups: In 1998, Rep. Henry Waxman and the House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment subpoenaed and released 39,000 internal tobacco company records that revealed the companies had suppressed research about the cancer risks of smoking.[2]
- Folding before the document dump: In 2024, Senate HELP requested documents from the four biggest inhaler manufacturers on internal decisionmaking regarding inhaler pricing. Within three months, three of the four companies capped inhaler prices at $35.[3]
- Getting CEOs fired: Wells Fargo CEO John Stumpf forfeited $41 million in stock and then resigned 22 days after a Senate Banking hearing on the bank opening unauthorized customer accounts.[4] In 2019, another Wells Fargo CEO, Tim Sloan, quit 16 days after testifying before House Financial Services on auto insurance and mortgage fee scandals.[5]
- Ending abuse before the hearing: In 2007, JPMorgan Chase voluntarily dropped double-cycle billing the month before Senate Banking began a series of hearings on credit card tricks.[6]
- Making price cuts on the record: In 2023, Moderna announced a plan to give free COVID vaccines to uninsured Americans on the same day that Sen. Sanders announced a Senate HELP hearing on Moderna's plan to raise the price to $130/dose.[7]
- Putting money back in people's pockets: In 2010, the CEO of BP announced a $20 billion fund to compensate victims of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill the day before he was set to testify before the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.[8]

Referral Packages on Corporate Targets

At the end of an investigation, a committee would ideally hand its final report on corporate wrongdoing off to the appropriate administrative agency to secure accountability (e.g., criminal indictments by the DOJ, civil actions by the FTC, etc.). However, even with a recalcitrant

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[2] Barry Meier, "House Committee Releases 39,000 Tobacco Documents," *New York Times*, April 23, 1998, https://www.nytimes.com/1998/04/23/us/house-committee-releases-39000-tobacco-documents.html.

[3] U.S. Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, "Chairman Sanders, Baldwin, Luján, Markey Launch HELP Committee Investigation into Efforts by Pharmaceutical Companies to Manipulate the Price of Asthma Inhalers," press release, January 8, 2024, https://www.help.senate.gov/dem/newsroom/press/news-chairman-sanders-baldwin-lujan-markey-launch-help-committee-investigation-into-efforts-by-pharmaceutical-companies-to-manipulate-the-price-of-asthma-inhalers; Joseph Konig, "Three of the Largest Producers of Inhalers to Cap U.S. Prices at $35 a Month," *Spectrum News*, March 21, 2024, https://spectrumlocalnews.com/us/snplus/news/2024/03/21/inhalers-price-cap--35-bernie-sanders.

[4] Michael Corkery and Stacy Cowley, "Wells Fargo Chief Abruptly Steps Down," *New York Times*, October 12, 2016, https://www.nytimes.com/2016/10/13/business/dealbook/wells-fargo-ceo.html.

[5] Jennifer Liberto, "Wells Fargo CEO Quits in Wake of Consumer Financial Scandals," *NPR*, March 28, 2019, https://www.npr.org/2019/03/28/707738077/wells-fargo-ceo-quits-in-wake-of-consumer-financial-scandals; Kevin Wack, "How Regulators Maneuvered to Oust Tim Sloan at Wells Fargo," *American Banker*, March 5, 2020, https://www.americanbanker.com/news/how-regulators-maneuvered-to-oust-tim-sloan-at-wells-fargo.

[6] "Senate Card Bill? Not Yet (Corrected)," *American Banker*, January 26, 2007, https://www.americanbanker.com/news/senate-card-bill-not-yet-corrected; "Opening Salvo against Credit Card Tricks?," *NBC News*, January 25, 2007, https://www.nbcnews.com/business/consumer/opening-salvo-against-credit-card-tricks-flna6c10406787.

[7] Olivia Olander, "'Amazing Coincidence' Moderna Offered Free Vaccines When Asked to Testify, Bernie Sanders Says," *Politico*, February 19, 2023, https://www.politico.com/news/2023/02/19/moderna-vaccines-testify-bernie-sanders-00083587.

[8] Associated Press, "BP CEO Telling Congress He's 'Devastated' by Spill," *MPR News*, June 17, 2010, https://www.mprnews.org/story/2010/06/17/bo-oil-hayward. Note: the CEO also met with President Obama on the day of his victim fund announcement.

executive branch, committees in the new Congress still have several other options for getting referral packages into the hands of collaborators willing and able to hold corporate targets both criminally and civilly accountable.

- State Attorneys General and District Attorneys: In 2010, Sen. Jay Rockefeller sent the results of his committee's investigation into debt settlement companies to 56 attorneys general.[9] Many AGs pursued companies Congress had called out. In 1988, Senate Foreign Relations investigated international bank BCCI for money laundering. When the DOJ moved too slowly, staff counsel took the findings to the Manhattan DA, who launched a sweeping criminal probe.[10]
- Plaintiffs' Firms and Legal Nonprofits: Days after the House Oversight Subcommittee on Economic and Consumer Policy released its report into toxic heavy metals in baby food in February 2021, companies like Gerber were hit with a wave of class actions (86 lawsuits by June 2021). The complaint against Plum incorporated documentary evidence from the report.[11] Nonprofits like Protect Borrowers offer additional litigation capacity.
- Foreign Countries: In 2013, the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (PSI) held a hearing on Apple's offshore tax avoidance practices, but the U.S. government did not act. The EU opened a formal tax investigation in 2014, stating that the U.S. Senate "tipped us off," which resulted in a €13 billion recovery.[12]
- Inspectors General: Though offices of inspectors general (OIGs) have been largely hamstrung by the Trump administration, some are still active; the OIG at DOJ is auditing the department's compliance with the Epstein Files Transparency Act, for example. OIG audits may be possible if trained on nonpartisan targets, like private government contractors wasting taxpayer money. In 2003, Sen. John McCain uncovered a bribery scheme between a Department of Defense (DOD) official and Boeing after subpoenaing thousands of internal emails. McCain handed his evidence over to the DOD Inspector General, who announced a formal investigation.[13]

Pursuing Jail Time for Corporate Executives

Though Congress cannot itself prosecute the corporate crimes uncovered by oversight investigations, when executives commit crimes against Congress itself, Democrats can very publicly refer them for criminal charges complete with the evidence needed to convict. This

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[9] U.S. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, "Rockefeller Sends Results of Debt Settlement Industry Investigation to 56 Attorneys General," press release, May 13, 2010, https://www.commerce.senate.gov/press/dem/release/rockefeller-sends-results-of-debt-settlement-industry-investigation-to-56-attorneys-general-2010-5/.

[10] "Congress Winks at a Bank Scandal," *New York Times*, March 6, 1991, https://www.nytimes.com/1991/03/06/opinion/congress-winks-at-a-bank-scandal.html.

[11] Elaine Watson, "And Now the Lawsuits…Plum, Gerber, Beech-Nut, Hain, Hit with Class Actions in Wake of Report on Heavy Metals in Baby Food," *FoodNavigator*, February 8, 2021, https://www.foodnavigator.com/Article/2021/02/08/And-now-the-lawsuits-Plum-Organics-Gerber-Beech-Nut-hit-with-class-actions-in-wake-of-report-on-heavy-metals-in-baby-food/; Elaine Watson, "Heavy Metals in Baby Food: 86 Lawsuits and Counting as Beech-Nut Decides to Exit Infant Rice Cereal Category Owing to Inorganic Arsenic Concerns," *FoodNavigator*, June 10, 2021, https://www.foodnavigator.com/Article/2021/06/10/Heavy-metals-in-baby-food-86-lawsuits-and-counting-as-Beech-Nut-decides-to-exit-infant-rice-cereal-category-owing-to-inorganic-arsenic-concerns/.

[12] Peter Chapman, "EU's Apple Tax Case Prompted by Senate Tip Off, Vestager Says," *Bloomberg Law*, September 12, 2016, https://news.bloomberglaw.com/antitrust/eus-apple-tax-case-prompted-by-senate-tip-off-vestager-says.

[13] Amy Svitak, "Pentagon Inspector General to Probe Air Force Tanker Lease," *Government Executive*, September 18, 2003, https://www.govexec.com/defense/2003/09/pentagon-inspector-general-to-probe-air-force-tanker-lease/15006/.

public pursuit of jail time offers voters tangible evidence of Democrats' seriousness about the criminality of corporate greed.

- Criminal Contempt: While subpoenas and civil enforcement are generally just tools to achieve the outcomes described in the investigations case study above, issuing subpoenas for the sake of subpoenas may be worthwhile if a corporate executive is likely to refuse to comply. In that case, Congress can directly certify a criminal contempt citation to the DOJ.[14] The Teapot Dome scandal – in many ways the beginning of congressional corporate oversight – pursued this strategy, filing criminal contempt charges against oil tycoon Harry F. Sinclair for refusing to cooperate with a Senate investigation.[15]
- False Statements and Perjury: Even if an executive is willing to speak to Congress, their corporate doublespeak can open them up to false statement and perjury charges. In 2014, Toyota agreed to pay a $1.2 billion criminal penalty following a DOJ prosecution which included allegations it misstated facts to Congress during 2010 oversight hearings.[16]
- Inherent Contempt: Inherent contempt authority gives each house the ability to adopt a resolution authorizing an arrest warrant by the chamber's Sergeant at Arms, unilaterally arrest and detain an individual who is obstructing the duties of the legislature (including subpoena noncompliance), bring them before the House or Senate for a contempt hearing, and keep them detained until the subpoena is complied with. This power has not been exercised since the 1930s, and is, of course, an unlikely escalation, but the mere threat of detention by the Sergeant at Arms has been used to encourage compliance in the past, including during the Nixon investigation.[17]

GAO Undercover Sting Operations to Expose Corporate Crimes

Beyond using their own investigatory resources, committees can also make official requests for reports, audits, and investigations by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) into corporate targets whose practices pose risks to consumers that call for additional federal regulation or enforcement. Specifically, Democrats can request covert testing – where a GAO tester poses as a routine customer, acting as an undercover shopper to unveil illegal corporate practices – to be executed by the GAO's Forensic Audits and Investigative Service team. While these reports can take more than a year to complete, GAO can present findings earlier if invited to testify. By exposing these real-world instances of corporate abuse, fraud, or even lawbreaking, Democrats can exact enormous concessions. Groundwork's testing that exposed Instacart's pricing experiments – and Instacart's subsequent promise to stop – illustrates one such chain reaction.[18]

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[14] Ben Wilhelm, Todd Garvey, and Christopher M. Davis, *Congressional Oversight Manual*, CRS Report RL30240 (Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, updated March 27, 2026), https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/RL30240.
[15] Levin Center for Oversight and Democracy, "Portraits in Oversight: Thomas Walsh and the Teapot Dome Investigation," accessed October 22, 2026, https://levin-center.org/senator-walsh-and-the-teapot-dome-investigation/.
[16] U.S. Department of Justice, "Justice Department Announces Criminal Charge Against Toyota Motor Corporation and Deferred Prosecution Agreement with $1.2 Billion Financial Penalty," press release no. 14-286, March 19, 2014, https://www.justice.gov/archives/opa/pr/justice-department-announces-criminal-charge-against-toyota-motor-corporation-and-deferred.
[17] Wilhelm, Garvey, and Davis, *Congressional Oversight Manual*, 50–51.
[18] Groundwork Collaborative, "New Report Exposes Instacart's Hidden Price Games," December 9, 2025, https://groundworkcollaborative.org/news/new-report-exposes-instacarts-hidden-price-games/; Jaclyn Peiser,

Congress has achieved this before. In 2010, Senate HELP worked with GAO investigators who posed as prospective students applying to 15 for-profit colleges. Four schools encouraged applicants to falsify financial aid forms, and Kaplan suspended enrollment at two of its campuses as a result.[19] The same year, GAO investigators working with Senate Commerce called 20 debt settlement firms while posing as people in serious debt. They found that 17 firms charged a fee before providing any actual debt settlement services, and nearly all of them told the test customers to engage in risky, unsafe behaviors.[20]

Access and Publish Corporate Tax Returns

Congress can also exercise oversight through its access to tax records. The House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee may obtain individual and corporate tax returns from the IRS – without a committee vote – by submitting a written request. Both committees can then submit any obtained tax information to the full House, Senate, or both, amounting to the power to publicize tax return information.[21] While this power has been used most recently to publish the tax returns of a government official (Donald Trump), in the past, Congress used its (often shifting) powers of tax publication to shine a light on the tax avoidance practices of the ultrawealthy and "as a remedy for corporate misdeeds."[22] Publishing corporate tax returns, though it will face legal scrutiny, offers Democrats an opportunity to hold corporations publicly accountable for the way they exploit tax loopholes and avoid paying their fair share.

In 1909, for example, the publication of corporate tax returns helped expose how corporations were concealing material facts to procure investment from the public in thinly capitalized businesses. In 1934, the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency used tax returns to show how J.P. Morgan and his partners had paid no income tax in the years since the 1929 stock market crash.[23]

"Instacart Halts AI Testing Program That Raised Costs for Some Shoppers," *Washington Post*, December 22, 2025, https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/2025/12/22/instacart-price-testing-program/.

[19] Gregory D. Kutz, *For-Profit Colleges: Undercover Testing Finds Colleges Encouraged Fraud and Engaged in Deceptive and Questionable Marketing Practices*, testimony before the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, GAO-10-948T (Washington, DC: Government Accountability Office, August 4, 2010), https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-10-948t; "Kaplan Suspends Enrollment at 2 Campuses," *Rutland Herald*, August 8, 2010, https://www.rutlandherald.com/news/kaplan-suspends-enrollment-at-2-campuses/article_fc2367f1-18bb-519c-b22a-5c5bc84160ae.html.

[20] Gregory D. Kutz, *Debt Settlement: Fraudulent, Abusive, and Deceptive Practices Pose Risk to Consumers*, testimony before the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, GAO-10-593T (Washington, DC: Government Accountability Office, April 22, 2010), https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-10-593t.

[21] Justin C. Chung, *Disclosure of Federal Tax Return Information to Congressional Committees*, CRS Report R48323 (Washington, DC: Congressional Research Service, January 7, 2025), https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/2025-01-07_R48323_8d1b8890ddad5d2f1b6192c860d8a5f2e7a890e6.pdf.

[22] President Trump fought the release of his tax returns in *Comm. on Ways & Means v. U.S. Dept. of Treasury*. After a three-year legal battle, the Supreme Court denied his attempt to stay their release and the Treasury produced six years of his returns to the Ways and Means Committee. Levin Center for Oversight and Democracy, "Tax and Financial Records Case: House Ways & Means Case," accessed October 28, 2026, https://levin-center.org/house-ways-means-case/. Marjorie E. Kornhauser, "More Historical Perspective on Publication of Corporate Returns," *Tax Notes*, Tax History Project, July 30, 2002, https://www.taxnotes.com/tax-history-project/more-historical-perspective-publication-corporate-returns/2002/07/30/zk81.

[23] Kornhauser, "Publication of Corporate Returns."

Amicus Briefs in Corporate Lawsuits Challenging Populist Policies

Congress also has an avenue to exercise a form of oversight directly through its own legal standing. The House Office of General Counsel (OGC) can intervene as a party or file amicus briefs in cases in which the House has an institutional interest.[24] The Bipartisan Legal Advisory Group – a five-member body which Democrats will control if in the majority – directs the actions of the OGC. As such, Democrats could direct the OGC to intervene in cases where corporations are challenging laws passed by a past Democratic Congress (like the Inflation Reduction Act).

Then-Speaker Pelosi did this in 2019, directing the OGC to defend the ACA against constitutional attacks, and Republicans, led by then-Speaker Boehner, Rep. Cantor, and Rep. McCarthy, authorized the OGC to intervene in *United States v. Windsor* to oppose striking down the Defense of Marriage Act.[25] Alternatively, Democrats could direct the OGC to engage as an amicus, as Senate Legal Counsel did in 1993 to defend the Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992 from attacks by cable monopolies, and as the House OGC did in 2020 in defense of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's structure.[26]

Use Congressional Support Agencies to Show Corporate Control of the Economy

In addition to the GAO, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), the Congressional Research Service (CRS), and the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) are all legislative branch resources which offer congressional Democrats enormous oversight potential. JCT can be tasked with analyzing massive troves of tax data to expose how little corporations pay in taxes and how they have gamed specific tax provisions to their benefit. CBO can demonstrate how Americans' tax dollars flow straight through executive branch agencies into the hands of corporations, contractors, and pay-for-play businesses. And CRS has enormous research capabilities that Congress has relied on from the Watergate investigation to the Iran-Contra affair.[27] Together, these resources enable Democrats to shine a light on the way corporations are raising prices for everyday Americans, demonstrating a commitment to upend the status quo.

Recent examples are abundant. In 2022, Sen. Wyden requested a trove of JCT data which ultimately revealed that up to 125 billion-dollar companies were paying an average 1.1% effective tax rate, leading to the passage of the Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax.[28] And in

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[24] The Senate also has this capability through the Office of Senate Legal Counsel. Deploying Senate Legal Counsel, however, requires the passage of a simple resolution, which is subject to the filibuster. As such, this tool is unlikely to be of use in the next Congress.

[25] Dan Mangan, "Nancy Pelosi Launches House Effort to Save Obamacare from Death in a Texas Court Case," *CNBC*, January 4, 2019, https://www.cnbc.com/2019/01/04/pelosi-launches-effort-by-house-to-save-obamacare-in-court-case.html; "Gay Marriage Case to Face Extended Hearing," *Courthouse News Service*, March 4, 2013, https://www.courthousenews.com/gay-marriage-case-to-face-extended-hearing/.

[26] *Turner Broadcasting System, Inc. v. FCC*, 507 U.S. 1301 (1993) (Rehnquist, C.J., in chambers), https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/507/1301/; U.S. House Committee on Financial Services, "Waters Statement on House Amicus Brief in *Seila Law v. CFPB*," press release, January 23, 2020, https://democrats-financialservices.house.gov/news/documentsingle.aspx?DocumentID=406086.

[27] Kevin Kosar, "Reviving the Role of CRS in Congressional Oversight," R Street Institute, September 6, 2018, https://www.rstreet.org/commentary/reviving-the-role-of-crs-in-congressional-oversight/.

[28] U.S. Senate Committee on Finance, "Wyden Releases New Data Showing Rock-Bottom Tax Rates Paid by Companies Subject to Minimum Tax," press release, August 5, 2022, https://www.finance.senate.gov/chairmans-news/wyden-releases-new-data-showing-rock-bottom-tax-rates-paid-by-companies-subject-to-minimum-tax.

2021, Sen. Sanders commissioned a CBO study which found that Medicare paid Big Pharma nearly three times more than Medicaid for the same drugs, ultimately leading to the Medicare drug price negotiation provisions in the Inflation Reduction Act.[29]

Escalate and Aggregate Constituent Casework

The best oversight work, of course, is done every day by voters themselves. Voters know which corporations are ripping them off, gouging their wallets, and stealing their wages to pad their profits. All Democrats in Congress need to do is offer a clear avenue for feedback – be it via classic constituent casework pathways, an issue-specific hotline, or a complaint portal – recognize and follow up on patterns, and elevate issues into a position where public pressure can be applied. In so doing, Democrats in Congress can show that not only are they listening to voters' concerns about affordability, but they are going the extra mile to do everything they can about it.

The Senate Special Committee on Aging offers one recent example. In 2013, following a series of hearings on scams targeting seniors (like payday loans and Social Security fraud), the committee set up a hotline to make it easier for senior citizens to report suspected fraud and receive assistance. The hotline promised to examine all complaints and refer any senior exploitation issues to the proper authorities.[30]

[29] Office of Senator Bernie Sanders, "Sanders-Commissioned CBO Report Finds Medicare Part D Pays Nearly Three Times More than Medicaid for Prescription Drugs," press release, February 18, 2021, https://www.sanders.senate.gov/press-releases/sanders-commissioned-cbo-report-finds-medicare-part-d-pays-nearly-three-times-more-than-medicaid-for-prescription-drugs/.

[30] U.S. Senate Special Committee on Aging, "Senate Aging Committee Launches New Anti-Fraud Hotline, Enhanced Website to Assist Seniors," press release, November 13, 2013, https://www.aging.senate.gov/press-releases/senate-aging-committee-launches-new-anti-fraud-hotline-enhanced-website-to-assist-seniors.