

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 71

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring),*

1 SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET
2 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018.

3 (a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and
4 declares that prior concurrent resolutions on the budget
5 are replaced as of fiscal year 2018 and that this concur-
6 rent resolution establishes the budget for fiscal year 2018
7 and sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal
8 years 2019 through 2027.

9 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for
10 this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION AND RELATED MATTERS

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**TITLE III—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES**

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement

Sec. 301. Point of order against increasing long-term direct spending.

Sec. 302. Allocation for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Ter-
rorism.

Sec. 303. Limitation on changes in certain mandatory programs.

Sec. 304. Limitation on advance appropriations.

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Sec. 306. Fair-value credit estimates.

Sec. 307. Estimates of macroeconomic effects of major legislation.

Sec. 308. Adjustments for improved control of budgetary resources.

Sec. 309. Scoring rule for Energy Savings Performance Contracts.

Sec. 310. Limitation on transfers from the general fund of the Treasury to the
Highway Trust Fund.

Sec. 311. Prohibition on use of Federal Reserve surpluses as an offset.

Sec. 312. Prohibition on use of guarantee fees as an offset.

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Sec. 321. Budgetary treatment of administrative expenses.

Sec. 322. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.

Sec. 323. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.

- Sec. 324. Adjustment for changes in the baseline.
- Sec. 325. Application of rule regarding limits on discretionary spending.
- Sec. 326. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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- Sec. 402. Reserve fund for investments in national infrastructure.
- Sec. 403. Reserve fund for comprehensive tax reform.
- Sec. 404. Reserve fund for the State Children’s Health Insurance Program.
- Sec. 405. Reserve fund for the repeal or replacement of President Obama’s health care laws.

TITLE V—POLICY STATEMENTS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

- Sec. 501. Policy statement on a balanced budget amendment.
- Sec. 502. Policy statement on budget process reform.
- Sec. 503. Policy statement on Federal regulatory budgeting and reform.
- Sec. 504. Policy statement on unauthorized appropriations.
- Sec. 505. Policy statement on Federal accounting.
- Sec. 506. Policy statement on Commission on Budget Concepts.
- Sec. 507. Policy statement on budget enforcement.
- Sec. 508. Policy statement on improper payments.
- Sec. 509. Policy statement on expenditures from agency fees and spending.
- Sec. 510. Policy statement on promoting real health care reform.
- Sec. 511. Policy statement on Medicare.
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- Sec. 513. Policy statement on the State Children’s Health Insurance Program.
- Sec. 514. Policy statement on medical discovery, development, delivery, and innovation.
- Sec. 515. Policy statement on public health preparedness.
- Sec. 516. Policy statement on Social Security.
- Sec. 517. Policy statement on Medicaid work requirements.
- Sec. 518. Policy statement on welfare reform and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program work requirements.
- Sec. 519. Policy Statement on State flexibility in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.
- Sec. 520. Policy statement on higher education and workforce development opportunity.
- Sec. 521. Policy statement on supplemental wildfire suppression funding.
- Sec. 522. Policy statement on the Department of Veterans Affairs.
- Sec. 523. Policy statement on moving the United States Postal Service on budget.
- Sec. 524. Policy statement on the Judgment Fund.
- Sec. 525. Policy statement on responsible stewardship of taxpayer dollars.
- Sec. 526. Policy statement on tax reform.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2027:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this concurrent resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2018: \$2,670,356,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: \$2,767,357,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: \$2,870,414,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: \$2,963,953,000,000.

Fiscal year 2022: \$3,077,586,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023: \$3,195,139,000,000.

Fiscal year 2024: \$3,325,690,000,000.

Fiscal year 2025: \$3,475,784,000,000.

Fiscal year 2026: \$3,642,629,000,000.

Fiscal year 2027: \$3,811,687,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2018: -\$63,213,000,000.

Fiscal year 2019: -\$66,151,000,000.

Fiscal year 2020: -\$80,162,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2021: -\$95,958,000,000.
2 Fiscal year 2022: -\$105,330,000,000.
3 Fiscal year 2023: -\$122,777,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2024: -\$136,738,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2025: -\$146,394,000,000.
6 Fiscal year 2026: -\$146,749,000,000.
7 Fiscal year 2027: -\$146,700,000,000.

8 (2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes
9 of the enforcement of this concurrent resolution, the
10 appropriate levels of total new budget authority are
11 as follows:

12 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,232,597,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,286,018,000,000.
14 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,299,573,000,000.
15 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,290,186,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,441,975,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,483,686,000,000.
18 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,528,872,000,000.
19 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,655,413,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2026: \$3,746,208,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2027: \$3,824,652,000,000.

22 (3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the
23 enforcement of this concurrent resolution, the appro-
24 priate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

25 Fiscal year 2018: \$3,164,885,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,265,306,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,283,026,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,323,464,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,441,603,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,467,047,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,497,308,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,620,210,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2026: \$3,727,971,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2027: \$3,806,792,000,000.

10 (4) DEFICITS (ON-BUDGET).—For purposes of
11 the enforcement of this concurrent resolution, the
12 amounts of the deficits (on-budget) are as follows:

13 Fiscal year 2018: \$494,529,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2019: \$497,949,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2020: \$412,612,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021: \$359,511,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2022: \$364,017,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2023: \$271,908,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2024: \$171,618,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2025: \$144,426,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2026: \$85,342,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2027: -\$4,895,000,000.

23 (5) DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.—The appropriate
24 levels of debt subject to limit are as follows:

25 Fiscal year 2018: \$21,059,756,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2019: \$21,720,619,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2020: \$22,263,387,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2021: \$22,717,657,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022: \$23,120,068,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2023: \$23,414,924,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2024: \$23,577,205,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2025: \$23,665,687,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2026: \$23,701,446,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2027: \$23,484,672,000,000.

10 (6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appro-
 11 priate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

12 Fiscal year 2018: \$15,399,966,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2019: \$15,971,804,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2020: \$16,477,150,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2021: \$16,920,847,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2022: \$17,371,706,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2023: \$17,720,326,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2024: \$17,949,306,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2025: \$18,156,356,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2026: \$18,299,466,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2027: \$18,345,826,000,000.

22 **SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

23 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-
 24 propriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for

1 fiscal years 2018 through 2027 for each major functional
2 category are:

3 (1) National Defense (050):

4 Fiscal year 2018:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$629,595,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$607,810,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$660,832,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$636,795,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$693,646,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$666,519,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2021:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$728,125,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$698,761,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2022:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$731,818,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$717,568,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$735,468,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$720,401,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$739,157,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$720,755,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2025:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$742,886,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$729,581,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2026:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$747,414,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$734,037,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2027:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$751,098,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$737,798,000,000.

20 (2) International Affairs (150):

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$41,521,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$43,643,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$40,210,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$41,207,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$39,428,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$39,965,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$38,654,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$38,585,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$37,623,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$38,021,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$38,445,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$37,795,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$39,285,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$38,102,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2025:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$40,174,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$38,643,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2026:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$41,121,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$39,365,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2027:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$42,025,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$40,175,000,000.

12 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology
13 (250):

14 Fiscal year 2018:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$28,524,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$30,072,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2019:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$29,107,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$29,365,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2020:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$29,702,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$29,360,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2021:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$30,346,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$29,718,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2022:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$31,018,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$30,259,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2023:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$31,694,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$30,797,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2024:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$32,378,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$31,325,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2025:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$33,112,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$31,928,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2026:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$33,854,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$32,550,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2027:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$34,602,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$33,162,000,000.

4 (4) Energy (270):

5 Fiscal year 2018:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 -\$3,088,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$2,559,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2019:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$1,704,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$1,714,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2020:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$11,179,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$11,813,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2021:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$1,871,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$786,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2022:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$1,705,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$445,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$754,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$491,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$437,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$727,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2025:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$4,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$1,052,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2026:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$2,233,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$1,207,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2027:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$2,324,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$1,370,000,000.

20 (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$31,720,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$35,641,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$31,856,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$33,751,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$33,255,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$33,581,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$32,704,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$32,652,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$34,295,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$33,909,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$34,684,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$34,186,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$34,598,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$34,081,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2025:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$35,520,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$34,921,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2026:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$36,186,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$35,526,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2027:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$36,742,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$36,078,000,000.

12 (6) Agriculture (350):

13 Fiscal year 2018:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$24,223,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$22,913,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$21,091,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$20,200,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$19,786,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$19,293,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$18,217,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$17,660,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$17,835,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$17,339,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$18,153,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$17,713,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$18,880,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$18,331,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2025:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$19,863,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$19,225,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2026:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$20,214,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$19,593,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2027:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$20,422,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$19,817,000,000.

4 (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

5 Fiscal year 2018:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 -\$7,287,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, -\$19,601,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2019:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 -\$7,517,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, -\$15,753,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2020:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$10,358,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$18,126,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2021:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$13,446,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$22,106,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2022:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$12,880,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$22,470,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$12,330,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$22,598,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$10,989,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$22,362,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2025:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$10,255,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$22,849,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2026:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$11,141,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$23,569,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2027:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$11,933,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$24,521,000,000.

20 (8) Transportation (400):

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$88,095,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$91,796,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$88,892,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$90,602,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$82,748,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$90,508,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$37,190,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$77,995,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$66,950,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$65,076,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$66,895,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$68,694,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$67,483,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$69,617,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2025:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$68,481,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$69,074,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2026:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$69,714,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$69,044,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2027:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$70,948,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$69,741,000,000.

12 (9) Community and Regional Development
13 (450):

14 Fiscal year 2018:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$4,365,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$18,626,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2019:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$4,170,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$16,983,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2020:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$4,240,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$11,842,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2021:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$4,353,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$9,558,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2022:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$4,487,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$6,386,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2023:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$4,556,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$5,090,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2024:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$4,673,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$4,745,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2025:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$4,857,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$4,767,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2026:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$5,077,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$4,805,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2027:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$4,953,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$4,809,000,000.

4 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and
5 Social Services (500):

6 Fiscal year 2018:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$69,920,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$89,295,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2019:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$79,090,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$81,404,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2020:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$80,305,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$81,129,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2021:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$81,922,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$82,479,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2022:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$82,350,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$83,539,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2023:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$86,279,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$85,843,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2024:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$86,641,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$87,897,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2025:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$86,977,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$88,522,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2026:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$87,459,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$89,186,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2027:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$88,216,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$90,080,000,000.

21 (11) Health (550):

22 Fiscal year 2018:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$579,328,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$551,277,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2019:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$564,387,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$570,419,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2020:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$552,405,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$541,949,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2021:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$512,289,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$518,445,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2022:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$528,560,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$533,688,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2023:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$547,998,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$549,687,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2024:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$571,335,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$569,207,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2025:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$594,923,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$591,171,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2026:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$618,119,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$613,682,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2027:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$623,810,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$626,774,000,000.

12 (12) Medicare (570):

13 Fiscal year 2018:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$593,830,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$593,567,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$652,984,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$652,740,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$692,126,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$691,917,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$739,367,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$739,161,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$826,276,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$826,057,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$845,800,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$845,593,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$850,393,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$850,177,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2025:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$916,244,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$916,009,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2026:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$988,183,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$987,942,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2027:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$1,053,671,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$1,053,435,000,000.

4 (13) Income Security (600):

5 Fiscal year 2018:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$491,789,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$477,428,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2019:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$464,425,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$454,786,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2020:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$475,015,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$464,925,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2021:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$484,414,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$475,140,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2022:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$492,453,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$489,299,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$475,767,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$468,217,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$484,425,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$471,370,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2025:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$493,048,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$480,920,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2026:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$502,057,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$496,505,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2027:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$511,675,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$505,382,000,000.

20 (14) Social Security (650):

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$39,475,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$39,475,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$43,016,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$43,016,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$46,287,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$46,287,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$49,748,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$49,748,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$53,392,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$53,392,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$57,378,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$57,378,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$61,764,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$61,764,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2025:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$66,388,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$66,388,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2026:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$70,871,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$70,871,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2027:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$75,473,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$75,473,000,000.

12 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

13 Fiscal year 2018:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$176,704,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$178,038,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$191,507,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$190,235,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$194,930,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$193,931,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$199,751,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$197,856,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$215,442,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$213,337,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$212,567,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$210,444,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$209,943,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$207,908,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2025:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$227,991,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$225,820,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2026:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$234,947,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$232,660,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2027:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$243,718,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$241,501,000,000.

4 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

5 Fiscal year 2018:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$51,367,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$61,079,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2019:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$58,245,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$58,867,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2020:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$59,720,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$60,036,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2021:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$61,054,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$60,946,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2022:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$62,092,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$61,925,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$63,671,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$63,462,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$65,285,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$65,043,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2025:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$66,947,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$66,498,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2026:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$69,907,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$70,200,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2027:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$70,270,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$69,722,000,000.

20 (17) General Government (800):

21 Fiscal year 2018:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$23,564,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$23,091,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2019:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$23,948,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$23,314,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2020:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$23,557,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$23,303,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$23,386,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$23,190,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2022:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$23,127,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$23,013,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2023:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$26,420,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$26,057,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2024:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$26,351,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$26,168,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2025:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$26,246,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$26,060,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2026:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$26,083,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$25,917,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2027:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$25,855,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$25,722,000,000.

12 (18) Net Interest (900):

13 Fiscal year 2018:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$376,842,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$376,842,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$409,185,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$409,185,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$450,859,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$450,859,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$493,778,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$493,778,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$531,929,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$531,929,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$565,282,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$565,282,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$589,292,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$589,292,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2025:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$607,012,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$607,012,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2026:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$620,536,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$620,536,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2027:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$623,786,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$623,911,000,000.

4 (19) Allowances (920):

5 Fiscal year 2018:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 -\$44,505,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, -\$23,272,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2019:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 -\$42,219,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, -\$34,499,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2020:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$45,246,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$40,640,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2021:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$48,056,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$44,164,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2022:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$50,544,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$47,877,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2023:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$52,326,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$49,819,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$53,659,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$51,411,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2025:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$55,439,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$53,060,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2026:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$51,908,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$52,127,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2027:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$55,254,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$53,919,000,000.

20 (20) Government-wide savings and adjustments
21 (930):

22 Fiscal year 2018:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$34,145,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$2,778,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2019:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 -\$1,555,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, -\$2,528,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2020:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 -\$67,381,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, -\$47,665,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2021:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 -\$120,155,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, -\$97,069,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2022:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$153,376,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$137,459,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2023:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$174,438,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$159,489,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2024:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$194,373,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$179,541,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2025:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$193,336,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$187,355,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2026:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$246,573,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$223,016,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2027:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$258,801,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$240,977,000,000.

12 (21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

13 Fiscal year 2018:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$83,212,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$83,212,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2019:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$86,409,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$86,409,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$86,316,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$86,316,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$90,347,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$90,347,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2022:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$93,573,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$93,573,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2023:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$100,001,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$100,001,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2024:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$105,371,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$105,371,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2025:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$115,139,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$115,139,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2026:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$117,033,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$117,033,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2027:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$127,808,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$127,808,000,000.

4 (22) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global
5 War on Terrorism (970):

6 Fiscal year 2018:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$86,591,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$45,781,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2019:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$60,000,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$50,748,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2020:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$43,000,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$43,076,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2021:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$26,000,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$31,635,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2022:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$12,000,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$18,768,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2023:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$12,000,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$13,799,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2024:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$12,000,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$11,957,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2025:

10 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

11 (B) Outlays, \$4,171,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2026:

13 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

14 (B) Outlays, \$1,160,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2027:

16 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

17 (B) Outlays, \$165,000,000.

18 (23) Across-the-Board Adjustment (990):

19 Fiscal year 2018:

20 (A) New budget authority,
21 -\$909,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, -\$740,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2019:

24 (A) New budget authority,
25 -\$931,000,000.

1 (B) Outlays, -\$837,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2020:

3 (A) New budget authority,
4 -\$956,000,000.

5 (B) Outlays, -\$895,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2021:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 -\$979,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, -\$944,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2022:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 -\$1,004,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, -\$968,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2023:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 -\$1,030,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, -\$993,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2024:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 -\$1,056,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, -\$1,018,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2025:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 -\$1,083,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, -\$1,045,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2026:

2 (A) New budget authority,
3 -\$1,112,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, -\$1,070,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2027:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 -\$1,140,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, -\$1,099,000,000.

9 **TITLE II—RECONCILIATION AND**
10 **RELATED MATTERS**

11 **SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENT-**
12 **ATIVES.**

13 (a) SUBMISSIONS PROVIDING FOR RECONCILI-
14 ATION.—Not later than October 6, 2017, the committees
15 named in subsection (b) shall submit their recommenda-
16 tions on changes in laws within their jurisdictions to the
17 Committee on the Budget that would achieve the specified
18 reduction in the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2018
19 through 2027.

20 (b) INSTRUCTIONS.—

21 (1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The Com-
22 mittee on Agriculture shall submit changes in laws
23 within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit
24 by \$10,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
25 2018 through 2027.

1 (2) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—The
2 Committee on Armed Services shall submit changes
3 in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the
4 deficit by \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal
5 years 2018 through 2027.

6 (3) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE
7 WORKFORCE.—The Committee on Education and
8 the Workforce shall submit changes in laws within
9 its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit by
10 \$20,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2018
11 through 2027.

12 (4) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—
13 The Committee on Energy and Commerce shall sub-
14 mit changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient
15 to reduce the deficit by \$20,000,000,000 for the pe-
16 riod of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

17 (5) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—The
18 Committee on Financial Services shall submit
19 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to
20 reduce the deficit by \$14,000,000,000 for the period
21 of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

22 (6) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY.—
23 The Committee on Homeland Security shall submit
24 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to

1 reduce the deficit by \$3,000,000,000 for the period
2 of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

3 (7) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The
4 Committee on the Judiciary shall submit changes in
5 laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the
6 deficit by \$45,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal
7 years 2018 through 2027.

8 (8) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—
9 The Committee on Natural Resources shall submit
10 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to
11 reduce the deficit by \$5,000,000,000 for the period
12 of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

13 (9) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERN-
14 MENT REFORM.—The Committee on Oversight and
15 Government Reform shall submit changes in laws
16 within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit
17 by \$32,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
18 2018 through 2027.

19 (10) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—
20 The Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall submit
21 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to
22 reduce the deficit by \$1,000,000,000 for the period
23 of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

24 (11) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The
25 Committee on Ways and Means shall submit

1 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to
2 reduce the deficit by \$52,000,000,000 for the period
3 of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

4 **TITLE III—BUDGET ENFORCE-**
5 **MENT IN THE HOUSE OF REP-**
6 **RESENTATIVES**

7 **Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement**

8 **SEC. 301. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST INCREASING LONG-**
9 **TERM DIRECT SPENDING.**

10 (a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in
11 the House of Representatives to consider any bill or joint
12 resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report
13 thereon, that would cause a net increase in direct spending
14 in excess of \$2,500,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive
15 10-fiscal year periods described in subsection (b).

16 (b) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ANALYSIS OF
17 PROPOSALS.—The Director of the Congressional Budget
18 Office shall, to the extent practicable, prepare an estimate
19 of whether a bill or joint resolution reported by a com-
20 mittee (other than the Committee on Appropriations), or
21 amendment thereto or conference report thereon, would
22 cause, relative to current law, a net increase in direct
23 spending in the House of Representatives, in excess of
24 \$2,500,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive 10-fiscal year

1 periods beginning after the last fiscal year of this concur-
 2 rent resolution.

3 (c) LIMITATION.—In the House of Representatives,
 4 the provisions of this section shall not apply to any bills
 5 or joint resolutions, or amendments thereto or conference
 6 reports thereon, for which the chair of the Committee on
 7 the Budget has made adjustments to the allocations, ag-
 8 gregates, or other budgetary levels in this concurrent reso-
 9 lution.

10 (d) DETERMINATIONS OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For
 11 purposes of this section, the levels of net increases in di-
 12 rect spending shall be determined on the basis of estimates
 13 provided by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of
 14 the House of Representatives.

15 (e) SUNSET.—This section shall have no force or ef-
 16 fect after September 30, 2018.

17 **SEC. 302. ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OP-**
 18 **ERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.**

19 (a) SEPARATE ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTIN-
 20 GENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.—In
 21 the House of Representatives, there shall be a separate
 22 allocation of new budget authority and outlays provided
 23 to the Committee on Appropriations for the purposes of
 24 Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Ter-
 25 rorism, which shall be deemed to be an allocation under

1 section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.
2 Section 302(a)(3) of such Act shall not apply to such sepa-
3 rate allocation.

4 (b) SECTION 302 ALLOCATIONS.—The separate allo-
5 cation referred to in subsection (a) shall be the exclusive
6 allocation for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global
7 War on Terrorism under section 302(b) of the Congres-
8 sional Budget Act of 1974. The Committee on Appropria-
9 tions of the House of Representatives may provide sub-
10 allocations of such separate allocation under such section
11 302(b).

12 (c) APPLICATION.—For purposes of enforcing the
13 separate allocation referred to in subsection (a) under sec-
14 tion 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the
15 “first fiscal year” and the “total of fiscal years” shall be
16 deemed to refer to fiscal year 2018. Section 302(c) of such
17 Act shall not apply to such separate allocation.

18 (d) DESIGNATIONS.—New budget authority or out-
19 lays shall only be counted toward the allocation referred
20 to in subsection (a) if designated pursuant to section
21 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency
22 Deficit Control Act of 1985.

23 (e) ADJUSTMENTS.—For purposes of subsection (a)
24 for fiscal year 2018, no adjustment shall be made under
25 section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974

1 if any adjustment would be made under section
 2 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency
 3 Deficit Control Act of 1985.

4 **SEC. 303. LIMITATION ON CHANGES IN CERTAIN MANDA-**
 5 **TORY PROGRAMS.**

6 (a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “change
 7 in mandatory programs” means a provision that—

8 (1) would have been estimated as affecting di-
 9 rect spending or receipts under section 252 of the
 10 Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control
 11 Act of 1985 (as in effect prior to September 30,
 12 2002) if the provision were included in legislation
 13 other than appropriation Acts; and

14 (2) results in a net decrease in budget authority
 15 in the budget year, but does not result in a net de-
 16 crease in outlays over the total of the current year,
 17 the budget year, and all fiscal years covered under
 18 the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on
 19 the budget.

20 (b) POINT OF ORDER IN THE HOUSE OF REP-
 21 RESENTATIVES.—

22 (1) IN GENERAL.—A provision in a bill or joint
 23 resolution making appropriations for a full fiscal
 24 year that proposes a change in mandatory programs
 25 that, if enacted, would cause the absolute value of

1 the total budget authority of all such changes in
 2 mandatory programs enacted in relation to a full fis-
 3 cal year to be more than the amount specified in
 4 paragraph (3), shall not be in order in the House of
 5 Representatives.

6 (2) AMENDMENTS AND CONFERENCE RE-
 7 PORTS.—It shall not be in order in the House of
 8 Representatives to consider an amendment to, or a
 9 conference report on, a bill or joint resolution mak-
 10 ing appropriations for a full fiscal year if such
 11 amendment thereto or conference report thereon
 12 proposes a change in mandatory programs that, if
 13 enacted, would cause the absolute value of the total
 14 budget authority of all such changes in mandatory
 15 programs enacted in relation to a full fiscal year to
 16 be more than the amount specified in paragraph (3).

17 (3) AMOUNT.—The amount specified in this
 18 paragraph is—

19 (A) for fiscal year 2018, \$19,100,000,000;

20 (B) for fiscal year 2019, \$17,000,000,000;

21 and

22 (C) for fiscal year 2020, \$15,000,000,000.

23 (c) DETERMINATION.—For purposes of this section,
 24 budgetary levels shall be determined on the basis of esti-

1 mates provided by the chair of the Committee on the
2 Budget of the House of Representatives.

3 **SEC. 304. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives,
5 except as provided for in subsection (b), any general ap-
6 propriation bill or bill or joint resolution continuing appro-
7 priations, or amendment thereto or conference report
8 thereon, may not provide advance appropriations.

9 (b) EXCEPTIONS.—An advance appropriation may be
10 provided for programs, projects, activities, or accounts
11 identified in the report or the joint explanatory statement
12 of managers, as applicable, accompanying this concurrent
13 resolution under the heading—

14 (1) GENERAL.—“Accounts Identified for Ad-
15 vance Appropriations”.

16 (2) VETERANS.—“Veterans Accounts Identified
17 for Advance Appropriations”.

18 (c) LIMITATIONS.—The aggregate level of advance
19 appropriations shall not exceed—

20 (1) GENERAL.—\$28,852,000,000 in new budget
21 authority for all programs identified pursuant to
22 subsection (b)(1).

23 (2) VETERANS.—\$70,699,313,000 in new budg-
24 et authority for programs in the Department of Vet-

1 erans Affairs identified pursuant to subsection
2 (b)(2).

3 (d) DEFINITION.—The term “advance appropria-
4 tion” means any new discretionary budget authority pro-
5 vided in a general appropriation bill or joint resolution
6 continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2018, or any
7 amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that first
8 becomes available for the first fiscal year following fiscal
9 year 2018.

10 **SEC. 305. ESTIMATES OF DEBT SERVICE COSTS.**

11 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the
12 Committee on the Budget may direct the Congressional
13 Budget Office to include, in any estimate prepared under
14 section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with
15 respect to any bill or joint resolution, an estimate of any
16 change in debt service costs resulting from carrying out
17 such bill or resolution. Any estimate of debt service costs
18 provided under this section shall be advisory and shall not
19 be used for purposes of enforcement of such Act, the Rules
20 of the House of Representatives, or this concurrent resolu-
21 tion. This section shall not apply to authorizations of pro-
22 grams funded by discretionary spending or to appropria-
23 tion bills or joint resolutions, but shall apply to changes
24 in the authorization level of appropriated entitlements.

1 **SEC. 306. FAIR-VALUE CREDIT ESTIMATES.**

2 (a) ALL CREDIT PROGRAMS.—Whenever the Director
3 of the Congressional Budget Office provides an estimate
4 of any measure that establishes or modifies any program
5 providing loans or loan guarantees, the Director shall also,
6 to the extent practicable, provide a fair-value estimate of
7 such loan or loan guarantee program if requested by the
8 chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of
9 Representatives.

10 (b) STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND HOUSING
11 PROGRAMS.—The Director of the Congressional Budget
12 Office shall provide, to the extent practicable, a fair-value
13 estimate as part of any estimate for any measure that es-
14 tablishes or modifies a loan or loan guarantee program
15 for student financial assistance or housing (including resi-
16 dential mortgage).

17 (c) BASELINE ESTIMATES.—The Congressional
18 Budget Office shall include estimates, on a fair-value and
19 credit reform basis, of loan and loan guarantee programs
20 for student financial assistance, housing (including resi-
21 dential mortgage), and such other major loan and loan
22 guarantee programs, as practicable, in its *The Budget and*
23 *Economic Outlook: 2018 to 2027*.

24 (d) ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
25 TIVES.—If the Director of the Congressional Budget Of-
26 fice provides an estimate pursuant to subsection (a) or (b),

1 the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House
2 of Representatives may use such estimate to determine
3 compliance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974
4 and other budget enforcement requirements.

5 **SEC. 307. ESTIMATES OF MACROECONOMIC EFFECTS OF**
6 **MAJOR LEGISLATION.**

7 (a) CBO AND JCT ESTIMATES.—During the 115th
8 Congress, any estimate of major legislation considered in
9 the House of Representatives or the Senate provided by
10 the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the
11 Congressional Budget Act of 1974 or by the Joint Com-
12 mittee on Taxation to the Congressional Budget Office
13 under section 201(f) of such Act shall, to the extent prac-
14 ticable, incorporate the budgetary effects of changes in
15 economic output, employment, capital stock, and other
16 macroeconomic variables resulting from such major legis-
17 lation.

18 (b) CONTENTS.—Any estimate referred to in sub-
19 section (a) shall, to the extent practicable, include—

20 (1) a qualitative assessment of the budgetary
21 effects (including macroeconomic variables described
22 in subsection (a)) of major legislation in the 20-fis-
23 cal year period beginning after the last fiscal year of
24 the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on
25 the budget that sets forth budgetary levels required

1 under section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act
2 of 1974; and

3 (2) an identification of the critical assumptions
4 and the source of data underlying that estimate.

5 (c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

6 (1) MAJOR LEGISLATION.—The term “major
7 legislation” means—

8 (A) in the Senate, a bill, joint resolution,
9 conference report, amendment, amendment be-
10 tween the Houses, or treaty—

11 (i) for which an estimate is required
12 to be prepared pursuant to section 402 of
13 the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2
14 U.S.C. 653) and that causes a gross budg-
15 etary effect (before incorporating macro-
16 economic effects and not including timing
17 shifts) in a fiscal year in the period of
18 years of the most recently agreed to con-
19 current resolution on the budget equal to
20 or greater than—

21 (I) 0.25 percent of the current
22 projected gross domestic product of
23 the United States for that fiscal year;
24 or

1 (II) for a treaty, equal to or
2 greater than \$15,000,000,000 for that
3 fiscal year; or

4 (ii) designated as such by—

5 (I) the chair of the Committee on
6 the Budget of the Senate for all direct
7 spending legislation; or

8 (II) the Senator who is Chairman
9 or Vice Chairman of the Joint Com-
10 mittee on Taxation for revenue legis-
11 lation; and

12 (B) in the House of Representatives, a bill
13 or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or
14 conference report thereon—

15 (i) for which an estimate is required
16 to be prepared pursuant to section 402 of
17 the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2
18 U.S.C. 653) and that causes a gross budg-
19 etary effect (before incorporating macro-
20 economic effects and not including timing
21 shifts) in a fiscal year in the period of
22 years of the most recently agreed to con-
23 current resolution on the budget equal to
24 or greater than 0.25 percent of the current

1 projected gross domestic product of the
2 United States for that fiscal year; or

3 (ii) designated as such by—

4 (I) the chair of the Committee on
5 the Budget of the House of Rep-
6 resentatives for all direct spending
7 legislation; or

8 (II) the Member who is Chair-
9 man or Vice Chairman of the Joint
10 Committee on Taxation for revenue
11 legislation.

12 (2) BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—The term “budg-
13 etary effects” means changes in revenues, direct
14 spending outlays, and deficits.

15 (3) TIMING SHIFTS.—The term “timing shifts”
16 means—

17 (A) provisions that cause a delay of the
18 date on which outlays flowing from direct
19 spending would otherwise occur from one fiscal
20 year to the next fiscal year; or

21 (B) provisions that cause an acceleration
22 of the date on which revenues would otherwise
23 occur from one fiscal year to the prior fiscal
24 year.

1 **SEC. 308. ADJUSTMENTS FOR IMPROVED CONTROL OF**
2 **BUDGETARY RESOURCES.**

3 (a) ADJUSTMENTS OF DISCRETIONARY AND DIRECT
4 SPENDING LEVELS.—In the House of Representatives, if
5 a committee (other than the Committee on Appropria-
6 tions) reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment
7 thereto is offered or conference report thereon is sub-
8 mitted, providing for a decrease in direct spending (budget
9 authority and outlays flowing therefrom) for any fiscal
10 year and also provides for an authorization of appropria-
11 tions for the same purpose, upon the enactment of such
12 measure, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may
13 decrease the allocation to the applicable authorizing com-
14 mittee that reports such measure and increase the alloca-
15 tion of discretionary spending (budget authority and out-
16 lays flowing therefrom) to the Committee on Appropria-
17 tions for fiscal year 2018 by an amount equal to the new
18 budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) provided
19 for in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for
20 the same purpose.

21 (b) DETERMINATIONS.—In the House of Representa-
22 tives, for purposes of enforcing this concurrent resolution,
23 the allocations and aggregate levels of new budget author-
24 ity, outlays, direct spending, revenues, deficits, and sur-
25 pluses for fiscal year 2018 and the total of fiscal years
26 2018 through 2027 shall be determined on the basis of

1 estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the
2 Budget and such chair may adjust the applicable levels
3 in this concurrent resolution.

4 **SEC. 309. SCORING RULE FOR ENERGY SAVINGS PERFORM-**
5 **ANCE CONTRACTS.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Congressional
7 Budget Office shall estimate provisions of any bill or joint
8 resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report
9 thereon, that provides the authority to enter into or mod-
10 ify any covered energy savings contract on a net present
11 value basis (NPV).

12 (b) NPV CALCULATIONS.—The net present value of
13 any covered energy savings contract shall be calculated as
14 follows:

15 (1) The discount rate shall reflect market risk.

16 (2) The cash flows shall include, whether classi-
17 fied as mandatory or discretionary, payments to con-
18 tractors under the terms of their contracts, pay-
19 ments to contractors for other services, and direct
20 savings in energy and energy-related costs.

21 (3) The stream of payments shall cover the pe-
22 riod covered by the contracts but not to exceed 25
23 years.

24 (c) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term
25 “covered energy savings contract” means—

1 (1) an energy savings performance contract au-
2 thorized under section 801 of the National Energy
3 Conservation Policy Act; or

4 (2) a utility energy service contract, as de-
5 scribed in the Office of Management and Budget
6 Memorandum on Federal Use of Energy Savings
7 Performance Contracting, dated July 25, 1998 (M-
8 98-13), and the Office of Management and Budget
9 Memorandum on the Federal Use of Energy Saving
10 Performance Contracts and Utility Energy Service
11 Contracts, dated September 28, 2015 (M-12-21), or
12 any successor to either memorandum.

13 (d) ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
14 TIVES.—In the House of Representatives, if any net
15 present value of any covered energy savings contract cal-
16 culated under subsection (b) results in a net savings, then
17 the budgetary effects of such contract shall not be counted
18 for purposes of titles III and IV of the Congressional
19 Budget Act of 1974, this concurrent resolution, or clause
20 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representa-
21 tives.

22 (e) CLASSIFICATION OF SPENDING.—For purposes of
23 budget enforcement, the estimated net present value of the
24 budget authority provided by the measure, and outlays
25 flowing therefrom, shall be classified as direct spending.

1 (f) SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

2 It is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

3 (1) the Director of the Office of Management
4 and Budget, in consultation with the Director of the
5 Congressional Budget Office, should separately identify the cash flows under subsection (b)(2) and include such information in the President's annual
6 budget submission under section 1105(a) of title 31,
7 United States Code; and

10 (2) the scoring method used in this section
11 should not be used to score any contracts other than
12 covered energy savings contracts.

13 **SEC. 310. LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS FROM THE GENERAL**
14 **FUND OF THE TREASURY TO THE HIGHWAY**
15 **TRUST FUND.**

16 In the House of Representatives, for purposes of the
17 Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Balanced Budget
18 and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and the rules
19 or orders of the House of Representatives, a bill or joint
20 resolution, or an amendment thereto or conference report
21 thereon, that transfers funds from the general fund of the
22 Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund shall be counted as
23 new budget authority and outlays equal to the amount of
24 the transfer in the fiscal year the transfer occurs.

1 **SEC. 311. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FEDERAL RESERVE**
 2 **SURPLUSES AS AN OFFSET.**

3 In the House of Representatives, any provision of a
 4 bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or con-
 5 ference report thereon, that transfers any portion of the
 6 net surplus of the Federal Reserve System to the general
 7 fund of the Treasury shall not be counted for purposes
 8 of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this
 9 concurrent resolution, or clause 10 of rule XXI of the
 10 Rules of the House of Representatives.

11 **SEC. 312. PROHIBITION ON USE OF GUARANTEE FEES AS**
 12 **AN OFFSET.**

13 In the House of Representatives, any provision of a
 14 bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or con-
 15 ference report thereon, that increases, or extends the in-
 16 crease of, any guarantee fees of the Federal National
 17 Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) or the Federal Home
 18 Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) shall not be
 19 counted for purposes of enforcing the Congressional Budg-
 20 et Act of 1974, this concurrent resolution, or clause 10
 21 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

22 **Subtitle B—Other Provisions**

23 **SEC. 321. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE**
 24 **EXPENSES.**

25 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives,
 26 notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional

1 Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforce-
 2 ment Act of 1990, and section 2009a of title 39, United
 3 States Code, the report or the joint explanatory statement,
 4 as applicable, accompanying this concurrent resolution
 5 shall include in its allocation to the Committee on Appro-
 6 priations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budg-
 7 et Act of 1974 amounts for the discretionary administra-
 8 tive expenses of the Social Security Administration and
 9 the United States Postal Service.

10 (b) SPECIAL RULE.—In the House of Representa-
 11 tives, for purposes of enforcing section 302(f) of the Con-
 12 gressional Budget Act of 1974, estimates of the levels of
 13 total new budget authority and total outlays provided by
 14 a measure shall include any discretionary amounts de-
 15 scribed in subsection (a).

16 **SEC. 322. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**
 17 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

18 (a) APPLICATION.—In the House of Representatives,
 19 any adjustments of the allocations, aggregates, and other
 20 budgetary levels made pursuant to this concurrent resolu-
 21 tion shall—

- 22 (1) apply while that measure is under consider-
 23 ation;
- 24 (2) take effect upon the enactment of that
 25 measure; and

1 (3) be published in the Congressional Record as
2 soon as practicable.

3 (b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AG-
4 GREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting
5 from these adjustments shall be considered for the pur-
6 poses of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as the allo-
7 cations and aggregates contained in this concurrent reso-
8 lution.

9 (c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For
10 purposes of this concurrent resolution, the budgetary lev-
11 els for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be deter-
12 mined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the
13 Committee on the Budget of the House of Representa-
14 tives.

15 (d) AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS AND APPLICA-
16 TION.—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of
17 this concurrent resolution and budget enforcement, the
18 consideration of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment
19 thereto or conference report thereon, for which the chair
20 of the Committee on the Budget makes adjustments or
21 revisions in the allocations, aggregates, and other budg-
22 etary levels of this concurrent resolution shall not be sub-
23 ject to the points of order set forth in clause 10 of rule
24 XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives or sec-
25 tion 301 of this concurrent resolution.

1 (e) OTHER ADJUSTMENTS.—The chair of the Com-
 2 mittee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may
 3 adjust other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolu-
 4 tion depending on congressional action on pending rec-
 5 onciliation legislation.

6 **SEC. 323. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CON-**
 7 **CEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

8 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the
 9 Committee on the Budget may adjust the appropriate ag-
 10 gregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels in this
 11 concurrent resolution for any change in budgetary con-
 12 cepts and definitions consistent with section 251(b)(1) of
 13 the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act
 14 of 1985.

15 **SEC. 324. ADJUSTMENT FOR CHANGES IN THE BASELINE.**

16 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the
 17 Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, ag-
 18 gregates, reconciliation targets, and other appropriate
 19 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution to reflect
 20 changes resulting from the Congressional Budget Office's
 21 update to its baseline for fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

22 **SEC. 325. APPLICATION OF RULE REGARDING LIMITS ON**
 23 **DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.**

24 Section 314(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of
 25 1974 shall not apply in the House of Representatives to

1 any bill, joint resolution, or amendment that provides new
2 budget authority for a fiscal year or to any conference re-
3 port on any such bill or resolution if—

4 (1) the enactment of that bill or resolution;

5 (2) the adoption and enactment of that amend-
6 ment; or

7 (3) the enactment of that bill or resolution in
8 the form recommended in that conference report,
9 would not cause the 302(a) allocation to the Committee
10 on Appropriations for fiscal year 2018 to be exceeded.

11 **SEC. 326. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

12 The House of Representatives adopts the provisions
13 of this title and title II—

14 (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of
15 the House of Representatives, and as such they shall
16 be considered as part of the rules of the House of
17 Representatives, and such rules shall supersede
18 other rules only to the extent that they are incon-
19 sistent with such other rules; and

20 (2) with full recognition of the constitutional
21 right of the House of Representatives to change
22 those rules at any time, in the same manner, and to
23 the same extent as is the case of any other rule of
24 the House of Representatives.

1 **TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS IN**
2 **THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-**
3 **TIVES**

4 **SEC. 401. RESERVE FUND FOR COMMERCIALIZATION OF**
5 **AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives,
7 the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust,
8 at a time the chair deems appropriate, the section 302(a)
9 allocation to the Committee on Transportation and Infra-
10 structure and other applicable committees of the House
11 of Representatives, aggregates, and other appropriate lev-
12 els established in this concurrent resolution for a bill or
13 joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference re-
14 port thereon, that commercializes the operations of the air
15 traffic control system if such measure reduces the discre-
16 tionary spending limits in section 251(c) of the Balanced
17 Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 by
18 the amount that would otherwise be appropriated to the
19 Federal Aviation Administration for air traffic control.
20 Adjustments to the section 302(a) allocation to the Com-
21 mittee on Appropriations, consistent with the adjustments
22 to the discretionary spending limits under such section
23 251(c), shall only be made upon enactment of such meas-
24 ure.

1 (b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, a
 2 measure that commercializes the operations of the air traf-
 3 fic control system shall be a measure that establishes a
 4 Federally-chartered, not-for-profit corporation that—

5 (1) is authorized to provide air traffic control
 6 services within the United States airspace;

7 (2) sets user fees to finance its operations;

8 (3) may borrow from private capital markets to
 9 finance improvements;

10 (4) is governed by a board of directors com-
 11 posed of a CEO and directors whose fiduciary duty
 12 is to the entity; and

13 (5) becomes the employer of those employees di-
 14 rectly connected to providing air traffic control serv-
 15 ices and who the Secretary transfers from the Fed-
 16 eral Government.

17 **SEC. 402. RESERVE FUND FOR INVESTMENTS IN NATIONAL**
 18 **INFRASTRUCTURE.**

19 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the
 20 Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, ag-
 21 gregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent
 22 resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment
 23 thereto or conference report thereon, that invests in na-
 24 tional infrastructure to the extent that such measure is

1 deficit neutral for the total of fiscal years 2018 through
2 2027.

3 **SEC. 403. RESERVE FUND FOR COMPREHENSIVE TAX RE-**
4 **FORM.**

5 In the House of Representatives, if the Committee
6 on Ways and Means reports a bill or joint resolution that
7 provides for comprehensive tax reform, the chair of the
8 Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, ag-
9 gregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this
10 concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any such
11 bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or con-
12 ference report thereon, if such measure would not increase
13 the deficit for the total of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

14 **SEC. 404. RESERVE FUND FOR THE STATE CHILDREN'S**
15 **HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM.**

16 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the
17 Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations,
18 budget aggregates and other appropriate levels in this con-
19 current resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or
20 joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference re-
21 port thereon, that extends the State Children's Health In-
22 surance Program allotments, if such measure would not
23 increase the deficit for the total of fiscal years 2018
24 through 2027.

1 **SEC. 405. RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OR REPLACE-**
 2 **MENT OF PRESIDENT OBAMA'S HEALTH CARE**
 3 **LAWS.**

4 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the
 5 Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, ag-
 6 gregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this
 7 concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill
 8 or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference
 9 report thereon, that repeals or replaces any provision of
 10 the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or title
 11 I or subtitle B of title II of the Health Care and Education
 12 Reconciliation Act of 2010 by the amount of budget au-
 13 thority and outlays flowing therefrom provided by such
 14 measure for such purpose.

15 **TITLE V—POLICY STATEMENTS**
 16 **IN THE HOUSE OF REP-**
 17 **RESENTATIVES**

18 **SEC. 501. POLICY STATEMENT ON A BALANCED BUDGET**
 19 **AMENDMENT.**

20 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

21 (1) In fiscal year 2017, the Federal Govern-
 22 ment will collect approximately \$3.3 trillion in taxes,
 23 but spend more than \$4.0 trillion to maintain its op-
 24 erations, borrowing 15 cents of every Federal dollar
 25 spent.

1 (2) At the end of fiscal year 2016, the national
2 debt of the United States was more than \$19.5 tril-
3 lion.

4 (3) A majority of States have petitioned the
5 Federal Government to hold a constitutional conven-
6 tion to adopt a balanced budget amendment to the
7 Constitution.

8 (4) As of the spring of 2016, 46 States have re-
9 quirements to annually balance their respective
10 budgets.

11 (5) Numerous balanced budget amendment pro-
12 posals have been introduced on a bipartisan basis in
13 the House. Currently in the 115th Congress, 8 joint
14 resolutions proposing a balanced budget amendment
15 have been introduced.

16 (6) In the 111th Congress, the House consid-
17 ered H. J. Res. 2, sponsored by Representative Rob-
18 ert W. Goodlatte of Virginia. Although it received
19 262 aye votes, it did not receive the two-thirds re-
20 quired for passage.

21 (7) In 1995, a balanced budget amendment to
22 the Constitution passed the House with bipartisan
23 support, but failed to pass by one vote in the United
24 States Senate.

1 (8) Five States, Georgia, Alaska, Mississippi,
 2 North Dakota, and Arizona, have agreed to the
 3 Compact for a Balanced Budget, which seeks to
 4 amend the Constitution to require a balanced budget
 5 through an Article V convention by April 12, 2021.

6 (b) POLICY ON A BALANCED BUDGET CONSTITU-
 7 TIONAL AMENDMENT.—It is the policy of this concurrent
 8 resolution that the House should propose a balanced budg-
 9 et constitutional amendment for ratification by the States.

10 **SEC. 502. POLICY STATEMENT ON BUDGET PROCESS RE-**
 11 **FORM.**

12 It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that the
 13 House should enact legislation that reforms the congres-
 14 sional budget process to—

15 (1) reassert congressional control over the
 16 budget process by reorienting the Views and Esti-
 17 mates that committees submit to the Committee on
 18 the Budget, as required under 301(d) of the Con-
 19 gressional Budget Act of 1974, to emphasize con-
 20 gressional rather than executive branch priorities;

21 (2) strengthen enforcement of budgetary rules
 22 and requirements by—

23 (A) enabling Members of the House of
 24 Representatives to enforce budget requirements
 25 in a manner that does not jeopardize the ability

1 of the majority to work its will on legislation;
2 and

3 (B) permitting members of Congress to de-
4 termine whether emergency-designated appro-
5 priations are for unanticipated situations that
6 pose a threat to life, property, or national secu-
7 rity;

8 (3) increase control over the costs of Federal
9 activities by—

10 (A) incorporating debt service costs into
11 cost estimates prepared by the Congressional
12 Budget Office;

13 (B) establishing a process for setting limits
14 on the amount of debt incurred by the Federal
15 Government from the private sector as a share
16 of the economy that requires congressional ac-
17 tion if such limits deviate from those previously
18 determined by Congress and the President;

19 (C) transitioning to fair-value accounting;

20 (D) budgeting for Federal insurance pro-
21 grams on an accrual basis; and

22 (E) developing and implementing a regu-
23 latory budget as provided in section 503;

24 (4) achieve greater control over mandatory
25 spending by reforming reconciliation procedures and

1 requirements to ensure they are transparent, objec-
2 tively applied, and maximize opportunities for deficit
3 reduction;

4 (5) increase the efficiency of the congressional
5 budget process by—

6 (A) realigning the budget cycle with the
7 calendar year and the congressional calendar;

8 (B) simplifying the procedures by which
9 the Committee on Appropriations adjusts its
10 section 302(b) suballocations to ensure they are
11 consistent with the Committee's overall section
12 302(a) allocation; and

13 (C) increasing congressional accountability
14 for budget decisions;

15 (6) improve the transparency of the Federal
16 Government's obligations by—

17 (A) modifying the content of the budget
18 resolution to reflect the budgetary decisions
19 that Congress actually makes and enforces;

20 (B) requiring the Comptroller General to
21 periodically report to Congress on the consoli-
22 dated financial report of the Federal Govern-
23 ment; and

24 (C) restructuring the baseline, as set forth
25 in section 257 of the Balanced Budget and

1 Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, to
 2 treat mandatory spending and revenue on a
 3 comparable basis; and

4 (7) achieve control over long-term budget obli-
 5 gations by—

6 (A) establishing declining limits on the
 7 amount of debt incurred by the Federal Govern-
 8 ment from the private sector as a share of the
 9 economy that requires congressional action if
 10 such limits deviate from those previously deter-
 11 mined by Congress and the President; and

12 (B) codifying limits on the amount legisla-
 13 tion can increase the deficit beyond the ten fis-
 14 cal-year period of the concurrent resolution on
 15 the budget.

16 **SEC. 503. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL REGULATORY**
 17 **BUDGETING AND REFORM.**

18 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

19 (1) Federal regulations are estimated to cost
 20 \$1.9 trillion per year or approximately \$15,000 per
 21 household. Such costs exceed 10 percent of the
 22 Gross Domestic Product of the United States.

23 (2) Excessive Federal regulation—

24 (A) retards job creation, investment,
 25 wages, competition, and economic growth, slow-

1 ing the Nation's recovery from economic reces-
2 sion and harming American households;

3 (B) operates as a regressive tax on poor
4 and lower-income households;

5 (C) displaces workers into long-term unem-
6 ployment or lower-paying jobs;

7 (D) adversely affects small businesses, the
8 primary source of new jobs; and

9 (E) impedes the economic growth nec-
10 essary to provide sufficient funds to meet vital
11 commitments and reduce the Federal debt.

12 (3) Federal agencies do not systematically ana-
13 lyze both the costs and benefits of new regulations
14 or identify and eliminate, minimize, or mitigate ex-
15 cess regulatory costs through post-implementation
16 assessments of their regulations.

17 (4) Agencies too often impose costly regulations
18 without relying on sound science, through the use of
19 agency guidance, judicial consent decrees, and settle-
20 ment agreements, and through the abuse of high in-
21 terim compliance costs imposed on regulated entities
22 that bring legal challenges against newly promul-
23 gated regulations.

24 (5) Congress lacks an effective mechanism to
25 manage the level of new Federal regulatory costs im-

1 posed each year. Other nations, meanwhile, have
2 successfully implemented the use of regulatory budg-
3 eting to control excess regulation and regulatory
4 costs.

5 (6) Significant steps have been taken already by
6 President Trump and the 115th Congress, including
7 the imposition of a regulatory pay-as-you-go regimen
8 for new and revised regulations by the Trump Ad-
9 ministration and the enactment of 14 measures
10 under the Congressional Review Act that repealed
11 regulations promulgated in the final 60 legislative
12 days of the 114th Congress.

13 (b) POLICY ON FEDERAL REGULATORY BUDGETING
14 AND REFORM.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolu-
15 tion that the House should, in consultation with the pub-
16 lic, consider legislation that—

17 (1) requires the President’s budget submission
18 to include an analysis of the costs of complying with
19 current and proposed regulations;

20 (2) builds the institutional capacity of the Con-
21 gressional Budget Office to develop a regulatory
22 baseline and estimate regulatory costs;

23 (3) codifies the Trump Administration’s regu-
24 latory pay-as-you-go requirements, which require
25 agencies to offset the costs of new or revised regula-

1 tions with the repeal or modification of existing reg-
2 ulations; and

3 (4) requires Federal agencies to give notice and
4 allow for comments on proposed guidance docu-
5 ments.

6 **SEC. 504. POLICY STATEMENT ON UNAUTHORIZED APPRO-**
7 **PRIATIONS.**

8 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

9 (1) Article I of the Constitution vests all legisla-
10 tive power in Congress.

11 (2) Central to the legislative powers of Congress
12 is the authorization of appropriations necessary to
13 execute the laws that establish agencies and pro-
14 grams and impose obligations.

15 (3) Clause 2 of rule XXI of the Rules of the
16 House of Representatives prohibits the consideration
17 of appropriations measures that provide appropria-
18 tions for unauthorized programs.

19 (4) In fiscal year 2016, more than \$310 billion
20 was appropriated for unauthorized programs, span-
21 ning 256 separate laws.

22 (5) Agencies such as the Department of State
23 have not been authorized for 15 years.

24 (6) The House adopted a requirement for the
25 115th Congress, as part of H. Res. 5, that requires

1 each standing committee of the House to adopt an
2 authorization and oversight plan that enumerates all
3 unauthorized programs and agencies within its juris-
4 diction that received funding in the prior year,
5 among other oversight requirements.

6 (b) POLICY ON UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS.—

7 In the House, it is the policy of this concurrent resolution
8 that legislation should be enacted that—

9 (1) establishes a schedule for reauthorizing all
10 Federal programs on a staggered five-year basis to-
11 gether with declining spending targets for each year
12 a program is not reauthorized according to such
13 schedule;

14 (2) prohibits the consideration of appropriations
15 measures in the House that provide appropriations
16 in excess of spending targets specified for such
17 measures and ensures that such rule should be
18 strictly enforced; and

19 (3) limits funding for non-defense or non-secu-
20 rity-related Federal programs that are not reauthor-
21 ized according the schedule described in paragraph
22 (1).

23 **SEC. 505. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL ACCOUNTING.**

24 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

1 (1) Current accounting methods fail to capture
2 and present in a compelling manner the full scope
3 of the Federal Government and its fiscal condition.

4 (2) Most fiscal analyses produced by the Con-
5 gressional Budget Office (CBO) are conducted over
6 a 10-fiscal year period. The use of generational ac-
7 counting or a longer time horizon would provide a
8 more complete picture of the Federal Government's
9 fiscal condition.

10 (3) The Federal budget currently accounts for
11 most programs on a cash accounting basis, which
12 records revenue and expenses when cash is actually
13 paid or received. However, it accounts for loan and
14 loan guarantee programs on an accrual basis, which
15 records revenue when earned and expenses when in-
16 curred.

17 (4) The Government Accountability Office has
18 advised that accrual accounting may be more accu-
19 rate than cash accounting in estimating the Federal
20 Government's liabilities for insurance and other pro-
21 grams.

22 (5) Accrual accounting under the Federal Cred-
23 it Reform Act of 1990 (FCRA) understates the risk
24 and thus the true cost of some Federal programs,
25 including loans and loan guarantees.

1 (6) Fair-value accounting better reflects the
2 risk associated with Federal loan and loan guarantee
3 programs by using a market based discount rate.
4 CBO, for example, uses fair-value accounting to
5 measure the cost of the Federal National Mortgage
6 Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home
7 Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac).

8 (7) In comparing fair-value accounting to
9 FCRA, CBO has concluded that “adopting a fair-
10 value approach would provide a more comprehensive
11 way to measure the costs of Federal credit programs
12 and would permit more level comparisons between
13 those costs and the costs of other forms of Federal
14 assistance”.

15 (8) The Department of the Treasury, when re-
16 porting the principal financial statements of the
17 United States entitled *Balance Sheet and Statement*
18 *of Operations and Changes in Net Position*, may omit
19 some of the largest projected Federal Government
20 expenses, including social insurance programs. The
21 projected expenses of these programs are reported
22 by the Department in its *Statements of Social Insur-*
23 *ance and Changes in Social Insurance Amounts*.

24 (9) This concurrent resolution directs CBO to
25 estimate the costs of Federal credit programs on a

1 fair-value basis to fully capture the risk associated
 2 with these programs.

3 (b) POLICY ON FEDERAL ACCOUNTING METHODOLO-
 4 GIES.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that
 5 the House should, in consultation with CBO and other ap-
 6 propriate stakeholders, reform government-wide budget
 7 and accounting practices so Members and the public can
 8 better understand the fiscal condition of the United States
 9 and the best options to improve it. Such reforms may in-
 10 clude the following:

11 (1) Providing additional metrics to enhance
 12 analysis by considering the Nation’s fiscal condition
 13 comprehensively, over an extended time period, and
 14 how it affects Americans of various age cohorts.

15 (2) Expanding the use of accrual accounting
 16 where appropriate.

17 (3) Accounting for certain Federal credit pro-
 18 grams using fair-value accounting to better capture
 19 market risk.

20 **SEC. 506. POLICY STATEMENT ON COMMISSION ON BUDGET**
 21 **CONCEPTS.**

22 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

23 (1) In 1965, the President’s Commission on
 24 Budget Concepts made a series of recommendations

1 that were adopted and continue to provide the foun-
2 dation for the Federal budget process.

3 (2) Over the ensuing 52 years, the Federal
4 budget process has undergone major trans-
5 formations, including the following:

6 (A) Congress asserted its Article I “power
7 of the purse” through the Congressional Budget
8 Act of 1974 in the form of a congressional
9 budget process predicated on the adoption of an
10 annual budget resolution setting forth its prior-
11 ities independent of the executive branch.

12 (B) Congress and the President have peri-
13 odically augmented the President’s budget sub-
14 mission and the budget resolution by estab-
15 lishing statutory budget rules and limits en-
16 forced through sequestration.

17 (C) The share of Federal spending that is
18 not controlled through the annual appropria-
19 tions process has ballooned from 32 percent of
20 total Federal spending in 1967 to 69 percent in
21 2016.

22 (D) Activities previously considered the ex-
23 clusive domain of the Federal Government have
24 been fully commercialized, contracted out to the
25 private sector, financed through third party ar-

1 rangements, or devolved to State and local gov-
 2 ernments.

3 (E) Key functions of the Federal Govern-
 4 ment are now funded through user fees rather
 5 than general revenue, often shielding them from
 6 congressional control and oversight.

7 (F) The Credit Reform Act of 1990 placed
 8 Federal loans and loan guarantees on an ac-
 9 crual basis.

10 (G) Increasing shares of the economy are
 11 directed towards compliance with Federal regu-
 12 lations, which are not subject to the limitations
 13 applicable to Federal spending.

14 (b) POLICY ON COMMISSION ON BUDGET CON-
 15 CEPTS.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution on
 16 the budget that legislation should be enacted that estab-
 17 lishes a Commission on Budget Concepts to review and
 18 revise budget concepts and make recommendations to cre-
 19 ate a more transparent Federal budget process.

20 **SEC. 507. POLICY STATEMENT ON BUDGET ENFORCEMENT.**

21 It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that the
 22 House should—

23 (1) adopt an annual budget resolution before
 24 spending and tax legislation is considered in either
 25 House of Congress;

1 (2) assess measures for timely compliance with
2 budget rules in the House;

3 (3) pass legislation to strengthen enforcement
4 of the budget resolution;

5 (4) comply with the discretionary spending lim-
6 its set forth in the Balanced Budget and Emergency
7 Deficit Control Act of 1985;

8 (5) prevent the use of accounting gimmicks to
9 offset higher spending;

10 (6) modify scoring conventions to encourage the
11 commercialization of Federal Government activities
12 that can best be provided by the private sector; and

13 (7) discourage the use of savings identified in
14 the budget resolution as offsets for spending or tax
15 legislation.

16 **SEC. 508. POLICY STATEMENT ON IMPROPER PAYMENTS.**

17 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

18 (1) The Government Accountability Office de-
19 fines improper payments as any reported payment
20 that should not have been made or was made in an
21 incorrect amount.

22 (2) Improper payments totaled \$1.2 trillion be-
23 tween fiscal years 2003 and 2016 with a reported
24 Federal Government-wide error rate of 5.1 percent
25 in fiscal year 2016.

1 (3) Improper payments increased from \$107
2 billion in 2012 to \$144 billion in 2016.

3 (4) The Earned Income Tax Credit, Medicare,
4 and Medicaid account for 78 percent of total im-
5 proper payments, with error rates of 24 percent, 11
6 percent, and 10.5 percent, respectively.

7 (5) Eight agencies did not report payment esti-
8 mates for 18 programs that the Comptroller General
9 deems susceptible to significant improper payments.

10 (b) POLICY ON IMPROPER PAYMENTS.—It is the pol-
11 icy of this concurrent resolution that an independent com-
12 mission should be established with the goal of finding tan-
13 gible solutions to reduce total improper payments by 50
14 percent within the next 5 years. The commission should
15 also develop a more-stringent system of agency oversight
16 to achieve this goal.

17 **SEC. 509. POLICY STATEMENT ON EXPENDITURES FROM**
18 **AGENCY FEES AND SPENDING.**

19 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

20 (1) Many Federal agencies and organizations
21 have permanent authority to collect and spend fees
22 and other offsetting collections.

23 (2) The Office of Management and Budget esti-
24 mates the total amount of offsetting fees and collec-
25 tions to be \$513 billion in fiscal year 2017.

1 (3) Agency budget justifications are, in some
 2 cases, not fully transparent about the amount of
 3 program activity funded through offsetting collec-
 4 tions or fees. This lack of transparency prevents ef-
 5 fective and accountable Government.

6 (b) **POLICY ON EXPENDITURES FROM AGENCY FEES**
 7 **AND SPENDING.**—It is the policy of this concurrent resolu-
 8 tion that the House should reassert its constitutional pre-
 9 rogative to control Federal spending and exercise rigorous
 10 oversight over Federal agencies. Congress should subject
 11 all fees paid by the public to Federal agencies to annual
 12 appropriations or authorizing legislation and a share of
 13 these proceeds should be reserved for taxpayers in the
 14 form of deficit reduction.

15 **SEC. 510. POLICY STATEMENT ON PROMOTING REAL**
 16 **HEALTH CARE REFORM.**

17 (a) **FINDINGS.**—The House finds the following:

18 (1) Patient-centered health care increases ac-
 19 cess to quality care for all Americans, regardless of
 20 age, income, or health status.

21 (2) States are best equipped to respond to the
 22 needs of their unique communities.

23 (3) The current legal framework encourages
 24 frivolous medical malpractice lawsuits that increase
 25 health care costs.

1 (b) POLICY ON HEALTH CARE REGULATION.—It is
2 the policy of this concurrent resolution that—

3 (1) the American health care system should en-
4 courage research, development, and innovation in the
5 medical sector, rather than stymie growth through
6 over-regulation;

7 (2) States should determine the parameters of
8 acceptable private insurance plans based on the
9 needs of their populations and retain control over
10 other health care coverage standards;

11 (3) reforms should protect patients with pre-ex-
12 isting conditions, reward those who maintain contin-
13 uous health coverage, and create greater parity be-
14 tween benefits offered through employers and those
15 offered independently;

16 (4) States should have greater flexibility in de-
17 signing their Medicaid program and State Children's
18 Health Insurance Program;

19 (5) medical malpractice reform should empha-
20 size compliance with best practice guidelines, while
21 continuing to protect patients' interests; and

22 (6) States should have the flexibility to imple-
23 ment medical liability policies to best suit their
24 needs.

1 **SEC. 511. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

3 (1) More than 57 million Americans depend on
4 Medicare for their health security.

5 (2) The Medicare Trustees Report has repeat-
6 edly recommended that Congress address Medicare’s
7 long-term financial challenges. Each year without re-
8 form, the financial condition of Medicare becomes
9 more precarious and the threat to those in or near
10 retirement more pronounced. The current challenges
11 that Congress will need to address include—

12 (A) the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund
13 will be exhausted in 2029 and unable to pay the
14 scheduled benefits;

15 (B) Medicare enrollment is expected to in-
16 crease more than 50 percent in the next two
17 decades, as 10,000 baby boomers reach retire-
18 ment age each day;

19 (C) due to extended life spans, enrollees
20 remain in Medicare three times longer than at
21 the outset of the program five decades ago;

22 (D) notwithstanding the program’s trust
23 fund arrangement, current workers’ payroll tax
24 contributions pay for current Medicare bene-
25 ficiaries instead of being set aside for their own
26 future use;

1 (E) the number of workers supporting
2 each beneficiary continues to fall; in 1965, the
3 ratio was 4.5 workers per beneficiary, and by
4 2030, the ratio will be only 2.4 workers per
5 beneficiary;

6 (F) the average Medicare beneficiary re-
7 ceives about three dollars in Medicare benefits
8 for every dollar paid into the program;

9 (G) Medicare is growing faster than the
10 economy, with a projected growth rate of 7.2
11 percent per year on average through 2026,
12 peaking in 2026 at 9.2 percent; and

13 (H) by 2027, Medicare spending will reach
14 more than \$1.4 trillion, more than double the
15 2016 spending level of \$692 billion.

16 (3) Failing to address the impending insolvency
17 of Medicare will leave millions of American seniors
18 without adequate health security and younger gen-
19 erations burdened with having to pay for these
20 unsustainable spending levels.

21 (b) POLICY ON MEDICARE REFORM.—It is the policy
22 of this concurrent resolution to save Medicare for those
23 in or near retirement and to strengthen the program’s sol-
24 vency for future beneficiaries.

1 (c) ASSUMPTIONS.—This concurrent resolution as-
 2 sumes transition to an improved Medicare program that
 3 ensures—

4 (1) Medicare is preserved for current and fu-
 5 ture beneficiaries;

6 (2) future Medicare beneficiaries may select
 7 from competing guaranteed health coverage options
 8 a plan that best suits their needs;

9 (3) traditional fee-for-service Medicare remains
 10 a plan option;

11 (4) Medicare provides additional assistance for
 12 lower-income beneficiaries and those with greater
 13 health risks; and

14 (5) Medicare spending is put on a sustainable
 15 path and becomes solvent over the long term.

16 **SEC. 512. POLICY STATEMENT ON COMBATING THE OPIOID**
 17 **EPIDEMIC.**

18 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

19 (1) According to the Centers for Disease Con-
 20 trol and Prevention (CDC), 91 Americans die each
 21 day from an opioid overdose.

22 (2) Nearly half of all opioid overdose deaths in-
 23 volve a prescription opioid.

24 (3) Since 1999, the number of prescription
 25 opioids sold in the U.S. has nearly quadrupled.

1 (4) Since 1999, the number of deaths from pre-
2 scription opioids has more than quadrupled.

3 (5) The CDC asserts that improving opioid pre-
4 scribing practices will reduce exposure to opioids,
5 prevent abuse, and stop addiction.

6 (6) The CDC has found that individuals in
7 rural counties are almost twice as likely to overdose
8 on prescription painkillers as those in urban areas.

9 (7) According to the CDC, nearly 7,000 people
10 are treated in emergency rooms every day for using
11 opioids in a non-approved manner.

12 (8) The 21st Century Cures Act and the Com-
13 prehensive Addiction and Recovery Act were signed
14 into law in the 114th Congress in an overwhelming
15 display of congressional and executive branch sup-
16 port in the fight against the opioid epidemic.

17 (9) Bipartisan efforts to eliminate opioid abuse
18 and provide relief from addiction for all Americans
19 should continue.

20 (b) POLICY ON OPIOID ABUSE.—It is the policy of
21 this concurrent resolution that—

22 (1) combating opioid abuse using available
23 budgetary resources remains a high priority;

24 (2) the House, in a bipartisan manner, should
25 continue to examine the Federal response to the

1 opioid abuse epidemic and support essential activi-
 2 ties to reduce and prevent substance abuse;

3 (3) the House should continue to support initia-
 4 tives included in the 21st Century Cures Act and the
 5 Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act;

6 (4) the House should continue its oversight ef-
 7 forts, particularly ongoing investigations conducted
 8 by the House Committee on Energy and Commerce,
 9 to ensure that taxpayer dollars intended to combat
 10 opioid abuse are spent appropriately and efficiently;
 11 and

12 (5) the House should collaborate with State,
 13 local, and tribal entities to develop a comprehensive
 14 strategy for addressing the opioid addiction crisis.

15 **SEC. 513. POLICY STATEMENT ON THE STATE CHILDREN'S**
 16 **HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM.**

17 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

18 (1) The State Children's Health Insurance Pro-
 19 gram (SCHIP) is a means-tested program that pro-
 20 vides health insurance coverage to low-income chil-
 21 dren and pregnant women who do not qualify for
 22 Medicaid based on income.

23 (2) SCHIP eligibility varies by State, as States
 24 decide the income upper limit for beneficiaries; the
 25 current upper limit varies from 175 percent of the

1 Federal poverty level to 405 percent of the Federal
2 poverty level.

3 (3) SCHIP covered on average 6.3 million peo-
4 ple monthly in fiscal year 2017.

5 (4) The average cost of a child enrolled in
6 SCHIP to the Federal Government was approxi-
7 mately \$2,300 in fiscal year 2017, compared to ap-
8 proximately \$1,910 for a child enrolled in Medicaid.

9 (5) The Federal spending allotment for SCHIP
10 will expire at the end of fiscal year 2017.

11 (6) The Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Ac-
12 cess Commission recommends an extension of Fed-
13 eral SCHIP funding, and warns that all States are
14 projected to exhaust their Federal SCHIP funds
15 during fiscal year 2018.

16 (7) SCHIP should be preserved to assist the
17 Nation's vulnerable children.

18 (b) POLICY ON THE STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH IN-
19 SURANCE PROGRAM.—It is the policy of this concurrent
20 resolution that—

21 (1) the House should work in a bipartisan man-
22 ner to reauthorize SCHIP funding;

23 (2) the authorizing committees should consider
24 establishing a Federal upper limit for SCHIP eligi-

1 bility, rather than providing open-ended access to
 2 the program for those at higher income levels;

3 (3) the House should target resources des-
 4 ignated for SCHIP toward those most in need of
 5 Federal assistance; and

6 (4) the House should require greater reporting
 7 by States of SCHIP data in order to better struc-
 8 ture the program to meet beneficiaries' needs.

9 **SEC. 514. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICAL DISCOVERY,**
 10 **DEVELOPMENT, DELIVERY, AND INNOVA-**
 11 **TION.**

12 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

13 (1) The Nation's commitment to the discovery,
 14 development, and delivery of new treatments and
 15 cures has made the United States the biomedical in-
 16 novation capital of the world for decades.

17 (2) The history of scientific discovery and med-
 18 ical breakthroughs in the United States is extensive,
 19 including the creation of the polio vaccine, the first
 20 genetic mapping, and the invention of the
 21 implantable cardiac pacemaker.

22 (3) Reuters ranks the United States Health and
 23 Human Services Laboratories as first in the world
 24 for innovation on its 2017 list of the Top 25 Global
 25 Innovators.

1 (4) The United States leads the world in the
2 production of medical devices, and the United States
3 medical device market accounts for approximately 45
4 percent of the global market.

5 (5) The United States remains a global leader
6 in pharmaceutical research and development invest-
7 ment, has produced more than half of the world's
8 new molecules in the past decade, and represents the
9 world's largest pharmaceutical market, which is tri-
10 ple the size of the nearest rival, China.

11 (b) POLICY ON MEDICAL INNOVATION.—It is the pol-
12 icy of this concurrent resolution that—

13 (1) the Federal Government should foster in-
14 vestment in health care innovation and maintain the
15 Nation's world leadership status in medical science
16 by encouraging competition;

17 (2) the House should continue to support the
18 critical work of medical innovators throughout the
19 country through continued funding for agencies, in-
20 cluding the National Institutes of Health and the
21 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to con-
22 duct life-saving research and development; and

23 (3) the Federal Government should unleash the
24 power of private-sector medical innovation by remov-

1 ing regulatory obstacles that impede the adoption of
2 new medical technology and pharmaceuticals.

3 **SEC. 515. POLICY STATEMENT ON PUBLIC HEALTH PRE-**
4 **PAREDNESS.**

5 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

6 (1) The Constitution requires the Federal Gov-
7 ernment to provide for the common defense. As
8 such, the Nation must prioritize its ability to re-
9 spond rapidly and effectively to a public health crisis
10 or bioterrorism threat.

11 (2) There is a persistent threat of bioterrorism
12 against American lives.

13 (3) Naturally-occurring public health threats
14 can spread through the transmission of commu-
15 nicable diseases during international trade and trav-
16 el.

17 (4) As of April 3, 2016, the World Health Or-
18 ganization reported nearly 29,000 cases of the Ebola
19 virus worldwide, including 4 instances in the U.S.

20 (5) As of July 12, 2017, the Centers for Dis-
21 ease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that the
22 current Zika epidemic resulted in over 5,000 cases
23 of the Zika virus within the United States, with
24 nearly 37,000 more cases reported in U.S. terri-
25 tories.

1 (6) Preventing the spread of disease to Ameri-
2 cans requires halting threats before they breach the
3 U.S. border.

4 (7) The United States is a leader in global pub-
5 lic health assistance and orchestrates international
6 responses to health crises.

7 (b) POLICY ON PUBLIC HEALTH PREPAREDNESS.—
8 It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that—

9 (1) the House should continue to fund activities
10 of the CDC, the National Institutes of Health, and
11 the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development
12 Authority to develop and stockpile medical counter-
13 measures to infectious diseases and chemical, bio-
14 logical, radiological, and nuclear agents;

15 (2) the House should, within available budg-
16 etary resources, provide continued support for re-
17 search, prevention, and public health preparedness
18 programs;

19 (3) the Federal Government should encourage
20 private-sector development of critical vaccines and
21 other medical countermeasures to emerging public
22 health threats; and

23 (4) the Secretary of Health and Human Serv-
24 ices, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of
25 State should collaborate on global health prepared-

1 ness initiatives to prevent overlap and promote re-
2 sponsible stewardship of taxpayer resources.

3 **SEC. 516. POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.**

4 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

5 (1) More than 60 million retirees, individuals
6 with disabilities, and survivors depend on Social Se-
7 curity. Since enactment, Social Security has served
8 as a vital leg of the “three-legged stool” of retire-
9 ment security, which includes employer provided
10 pensions as well as personal savings.

11 (2) Lower-income Americans rely on Social Se-
12 curity for a larger proportion of their retirement in-
13 come. Therefore, reforms should take into consider-
14 ation the need to protect lower income Americans’
15 retirement security.

16 (3) The Social Security Trustees Report has re-
17 peatedly recommended that Social Security’s long-
18 term financial challenges be addressed soon. The fi-
19 nancial condition of Social Security and the threat
20 to seniors and those receiving Social Security dis-
21 ability benefits becomes more pronounced each year
22 without reform. For example—

23 (A) in 2028, the Disability Insurance
24 Trust Fund will be exhausted and program rev-

1 enues will be unable to pay scheduled benefits;
2 and

3 (B) with the exhaustion of both the Dis-
4 ability Insurance Trust Fund and the Old-Age
5 and Survivors and Disability Trust Fund in
6 2035, benefits will be cut by as much as 25
7 percent across the board, devastating those cur-
8 rently in or near retirement and those who rely
9 on Social Security the most.

10 (4) The recession and continued low economic
11 growth have exacerbated the looming fiscal crisis
12 facing Social Security. The most recent Congres-
13 sional Budget Office (CBO) projections find that So-
14 cial Security will run cash deficits of more than \$1.3
15 trillion over the next 10 years.

16 (5) The Disability Insurance program provides
17 an essential income safety net for those with disabil-
18 ities and their families. According to CBO, between
19 1970 and 2015 the number of disabled workers and
20 their dependent family members receiving disability
21 benefits has increased by more than 300 percent
22 from 2.7 million to over 10.9 million. This increase
23 is not due strictly to population growth or decreases
24 in health. CBO also attributes program growth to

1 changes in demographics and the composition of the
2 labor force as well as Federal policies.

3 (6) In the past, Social Security has been re-
4 formed on a bipartisan basis, most notably by the
5 “Greenspan Commission”, which helped address So-
6 cial Security shortfalls for more than a generation.

7 (7) Americans deserve action by the President
8 and Congress to preserve and strengthen Social Se-
9 curity to ensure that Social Security remains a crit-
10 ical part of the safety net.

11 (b) POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY.—It is the policy
12 of this concurrent resolution that the House should work
13 in a bipartisan manner to make Social Security solvent
14 on a sustainable basis. This concurrent resolution as-
15 sumes, under a reform trigger, that—

16 (1) if in any year the Board of Trustees of the
17 Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust
18 Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust
19 Fund annual Trustees Report determines that the
20 75-year actuarial balance of the Social Security
21 Trust Funds is in deficit, and the annual balance of
22 the Social Security Trust Funds in the 75th year is
23 in deficit, the Board of Trustees should, no later
24 than September 30 of the same calendar year, sub-
25 mit to the President recommendations for statutory

1 reforms necessary to achieve a positive 75-year actu-
2 arial balance and a positive annual balance in the
3 75th year, and any recommendations provided to the
4 President must be agreed upon by both Public
5 Trustees of the Board of Trustees;

6 (2) not later than December 1 of the same cal-
7 endar year in which the Board of Trustees submit
8 its recommendations, the President should promptly
9 submit implementing legislation to both Houses of
10 Congress including recommendations necessary to
11 achieve a positive 75-year actuarial balance and a
12 positive annual balance in the 75th year, and the
13 majority leader of the Senate and the majority lead-
14 er of the House should introduce the President's leg-
15 islation upon receipt;

16 (3) within 60 days of the President submitting
17 legislation, the committees of jurisdiction should re-
18 port a bill, which the House or Senate should con-
19 sider under expedited procedures; and

20 (4) legislation submitted by the President
21 should—

22 (A) protect those in or near retirement;

23 (B) preserve the safety net for those who
24 count on Social Security the most, including
25 those with disabilities and survivors;

1 (C) improve fairness for participants;

2 (D) reduce the burden on and provide cer-
3 tainty for future generations; and

4 (E) secure the future of the Disability In-
5 surance program while addressing the needs of
6 those with disabilities today and improving the
7 determination process.

8 (c) POLICY ON DISABILITY INSURANCE.—It is the
9 policy of this concurrent resolution that the House should
10 consider legislation on a bipartisan basis to reform the
11 Disability Insurance program prior to its insolvency in
12 2028 and should not raid the Social Security retirement
13 system without reforms to the Disability Insurance sys-
14 tem. This concurrent resolution assumes reform that—

15 (1) promotes opportunity for those trying to re-
16 turn to work;

17 (2) ensures benefits continue to be paid to indi-
18 viduals with disabilities and their family members
19 who rely on them;

20 (3) prevents a 7 percent across-the-board ben-
21 efit cut; and

22 (4) improves the Disability Insurance program.

23 (d) POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY SOLVENCY.—It is
24 the policy of this concurrent resolution that any legislation
25 the House considers to improve the solvency of the Dis-

1 ability Insurance Trust Fund must also improve the long-
2 term solvency of the combined Old Age and Survivors Dis-
3 ability Insurance Trust Fund.

4 **SEC. 517. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICAID WORK RE-**
5 **QUIREMENTS.**

6 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

7 (1) Medicaid is a Federal-State program that
8 provides health care coverage for impoverished
9 Americans.

10 (2) Medicaid serves four major population cat-
11 egories: the elderly, the blind and disabled, children,
12 and adults.

13 (3) The Congressional Budget Office projects
14 the average monthly enrollment in Medicaid for fis-
15 cal year 2018 to be 78 million people.

16 (4) Of this 78 million people, 27 million – more
17 than one third of the enrollees – are non-elderly,
18 non-disabled adults.

19 (5) Medicaid continues to grow at an
20 unsustainable rate, and will cost approximately one
21 trillion dollars per year within the decade, between
22 Federal and State spending.

23 (6) Congress has a responsibility to preserve
24 limited Medicaid resources for America's most vul-
25 nerable – those who cannot provide for themselves.

1 (7) Forbes reported last year on a first-of-its-
2 kind study conducted by the Foundation for Govern-
3 ment Accountability. It analyzed data from the State
4 of Kansas, which demonstrates that work require-
5 ments have led to greater employment, higher in-
6 comes, and less poverty.

7 (8) The State of Maine implemented work re-
8 quirements in 2014, and saw incomes rise for able-
9 bodied welfare recipients by an average of 114 per-
10 cent within a year.

11 (9) Work is a valuable source of human dignity,
12 and work requirements help lift Americans out of
13 poverty by incentivizing self-reliance.

14 (b) POLICY ON MEDICAID WORK REQUIREMENTS.—
15 It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that—

16 (1) Congress should enact legislation that en-
17 courages able-bodied, non-elderly, non-pregnant
18 adults without dependents to work, actively seek
19 work, participate in a job-training program, or do
20 community service, in order to receive Medicaid;

21 (2) Medicaid work requirements legislation
22 could include 30 hours per week of work, of which
23 20 of those hours should be spent in the core activi-
24 ties of: public or private sector employment, work
25 experience, on-the-job training, job-search or job-

1 readiness assistance program participation, commu-
 2 nity service, or vocational training and education;

3 (3) States should be given flexibility to deter-
 4 mine the parameters of qualifying program partici-
 5 pation and work-equivalent experience;

6 (4) States should perform regular case checks
 7 to ensure taxpayer dollars are appropriately spent;
 8 and

9 (5) the Government Accountability Office or the
 10 Department of Health and Human Services Inspec-
 11 tor General should conduct annual audits of State
 12 Medicaid programs to ensure proper reporting and
 13 prevent waste, fraud, and abuse.

14 **SEC. 518. POLICY STATEMENT ON WELFARE REFORM AND**
 15 **SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE**
 16 **PROGRAM WORK REQUIREMENTS.**

17 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

18 (1) Participation in the Supplemental Nutrition
 19 Assistance Program (SNAP) has grown from 17
 20 million Americans in 2001 to 44 million in 2016.

21 (2) The work support role of SNAP has de-
 22 clined, and the program increasingly serves as a re-
 23 placement to work.

24 (3) Work requirements were key to the success
 25 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Oppor-

1 tunity Act (Public Law 104–193), which led to a
 2 two-thirds reduction in welfare caseloads, a reduc-
 3 tion in child poverty, and an increase in work par-
 4 ticipation. The successful 1996 welfare reform law
 5 provides a model for improving work requirements in
 6 other anti-poverty programs.

7 (b) POLICY ON WELFARE REFORM AND SNAP WORK
 8 REQUIREMENTS.—It is the policy of this concurrent reso-
 9 lution that—

10 (1) the welfare system should reward work, pro-
 11 vide tools to escape poverty, and expect work-capable
 12 adults to work or prepare for work in exchange for
 13 welfare benefits; and

14 (2) SNAP should be reformed to improve work
 15 requirements to help more people escape poverty and
 16 move up the economic ladder.

17 **SEC. 519. POLICY STATEMENT ON STATE FLEXIBILITY IN**
 18 **SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE**
 19 **PROGRAM.**

20 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

21 (1) Spending on Supplemental Nutrition Assist-
 22 ance Program (SNAP) has almost quadrupled since
 23 2001.

24 (2) Various factors are driving this growth, but
 25 one major reason is that while States have the re-

1 sponsibility of administering the program, they have
2 little incentive to ensure it is well run.

3 (3) In 1996, a Republican Congress and a
4 Democratic President reformed welfare by limiting
5 the duration of benefits, giving States more control
6 over the program, and helping recipients find work.
7 In the 5 years following passage, child-poverty rates
8 fell, welfare caseloads fell, and workers' wages in-
9 creased. This bipartisan success offers a model for
10 improving other anti-poverty programs.

11 (b) POLICY ON STATE FLEXIBILITY IN SNAP.—It
12 is the policy of this concurrent resolution that SNAP
13 should be reformed to reduce poverty and increase oppor-
14 tunity and upward mobility for struggling Americans on
15 the road to personal and financial independence. Based
16 on the successful welfare reforms of the 1990s, these pro-
17 posals would improve work requirements and provide flexi-
18 ble funding for States to help those most in need find
19 gainful employment, escape poverty, and move up the eco-
20 nomic ladder.

21 **SEC. 520. POLICY STATEMENT ON HIGHER EDUCATION AND**
22 **WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY.**

23 (a) FINDINGS ON HIGHER EDUCATION.—The House
24 finds the following:

1 (1) A well-educated, high-skilled workforce is
2 critical to economic, job, and wage growth.

3 (2) Average published tuition and fees have in-
4 creased consistently above the rate of inflation
5 across all types of colleges and universities.

6 (3) With an outstanding student loan portfolio
7 of \$1.3 trillion, the Federal Government is the larg-
8 est education lender to undergraduate and graduate
9 students, parents, and other guarantors.

10 (4) Students who do not complete their college
11 degree are at a greater risk of defaulting on their
12 loans than those who complete their degree.

13 (5) Participation in Federal income-driven re-
14 payment plans is rising, in terms of the percent of
15 both borrowers and loan dollars, according to the
16 Government Accountability Office. Because these
17 plans offer loan balance forgiveness after a repay-
18 ment period, this increased use portends higher pro-
19 jected costs to taxpayers.

20 (b) POLICY ON HIGHER EDUCATION.—It is the policy
21 of this concurrent resolution to promote college afford-
22 ability, access, and success by—

23 (1) reserving Federal financial aid for those
24 most in need and streamlining grant and loan aid
25 programs to help students and families more easily

1 assess their options for financing postsecondary edu-
2 cation; and

3 (2) removing regulatory barriers to reduce
4 costs, increase access, and allow for innovative
5 teaching models.

6 (c) FINDINGS ON WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT.—The
7 House finds the following:

8 (1) 7.5 million Americans are currently unem-
9 ployed.

10 (2) Despite billions of dollars in spending, those
11 looking for work are stymied by a broken workforce
12 development system that fails to connect workers
13 with assistance and employers with skilled personnel.

14 (3) The House Committee on Education and
15 the Workforce successfully consolidated 15 workforce
16 development programs when Congress enacted the
17 Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act in 2014.

18 (d) POLICY ON WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT.—It is
19 the policy of this concurrent resolution to build on the suc-
20 cess of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act
21 by—

22 (1) further streamlining and consolidating Fed-
23 eral workforce development programs; and

1 (2) empowering States with the flexibility to
2 tailor funding and programs to the specific needs of
3 their workforce.

4 **SEC. 521. POLICY STATEMENT ON SUPPLEMENTAL WILD-**
5 **FIRE SUPPRESSION FUNDING.**

6 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

7 (1) In 1995, fire activities made up 16 percent
8 of the United States Forest Service’s (USFS) an-
9 nual appropriated budget. Since 2015, more than 50
10 percent has now been dedicated to wildfire.

11 (2) Wildland fire suppression activities are cur-
12 rently funded entirely within the USFS budget,
13 based on a 10-year rolling average. Using this
14 model, the agency must average firefighting costs
15 from the past 10 years to predict and request costs
16 for the next year. When the average was stable, the
17 agency was able to use this model to budget consist-
18 ently for the annual costs associated with wildland
19 fire suppression.

20 (3) Over the last few decades, wildland fire sup-
21 pression costs have increased as fire seasons have
22 grown longer and the frequency, size, and severity of
23 wildland fires has increased.

24 (4) The six worst fire seasons since 1960 have
25 all occurred since 2000. Since 2000, many western

1 states have experienced the largest wildfires in their
2 State's history. In 2016 alone, there were a recorded
3 67,595 fires and a total of over 5.5 million acres
4 burned. The suppression costs to USFS and other
5 Federal agencies for 2016 totaled over \$1.9 billion
6 dollars.

7 (5) As wildfire costs continue to increase, fund-
8 ing levels for USFS wildfire suppression activities
9 will also continue to constrict funding levels for
10 other necessary USFS forest management activities
11 focused on land management and wildfire preven-
12 tion.

13 (b) POLICY ON SUPPLEMENTAL WILDFIRE SUPPRES-
14 SION FUNDING.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolu-
15 tion that Congress, in coordination with the Administra-
16 tion, should develop both a long-term funding mechanism
17 that would allow supplemental wildfire suppression fund-
18 ing and reforms on reducing hazardous fuel loads on Fed-
19 eral forests and lands that could decrease wildfires.

20 **SEC. 522. POLICY STATEMENT ON THE DEPARTMENT OF**
21 **VETERANS AFFAIRS.**

22 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

23 (1) For years there have been serious concerns
24 regarding the Department of Veterans Affairs' (VA)

1 bureaucratic mismanagement and continuous failure
2 to provide veterans timely access to health care.

3 (2) Since 2003, VA disability compensation and
4 health care have been added to the Government Ac-
5 countability Office’s (GAO) “high-risk” list, due to
6 mismanagement and oversight failures, lack of a
7 “unified vision, strategy, or set of goals to guide
8 their outcomes,” and the inability to ensure allo-
9 cated resources are used in a cost-effective and effi-
10 cient way to improve veterans’ health care access.

11 (3) The VA’s failure to provide timely and ac-
12 cessible health care to America’s veterans is unac-
13 ceptable. While Congress has done its part for more
14 than a decade by providing sufficient funding for the
15 VA, the agency has mismanaged these resources, re-
16 sulting in proven adverse effects on veterans and
17 their families.

18 (b) POLICY ON THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AF-
19 FAIRS.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that
20 the House should require the VA to conduct an audit of
21 its programs named on GAO’s “high-risk” list and report
22 its findings to the Committee on Appropriations, the Com-
23 mittee on the Budget, and the Committee on Veterans Af-
24 fairs of the House of Representatives.

1 **SEC. 523. POLICY STATEMENT ON MOVING THE UNITED**
2 **STATES POSTAL SERVICE ON BUDGET.**

3 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

4 (1) The President’s Commission on Budget
5 Concepts recommends that the budget should, as a
6 general rule, be comprehensive of the full range of
7 Federal activity.

8 (2) The Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1989
9 (Public Law 101–239) moved the United States
10 Postal Service (USPS) off budget and exempted it
11 from sequestration.

12 (3) The USPS has a direct effect on the fiscal
13 posture of the Federal Government, through—

14 (A) the receipt of direct appropriations of
15 \$35 million in fiscal year 2017;

16 (B) congressional mandates such as re-
17 quirements for mail delivery service schedules;

18 (C) incurring \$15 billion in debt from the
19 Treasury, the maximum permitted by law;

20 (D) continued operating deficits since
21 2007;

22 (E) defaulting on its statutory obligation
23 to prefund health care benefits for future retir-
24 ees; and

1 (F) carrying \$119 billion in total unfunded
 2 liabilities with no foreseeable pathway of fund-
 3 ing these liabilities under current law.

4 (b) POLICY ON MOVING THE USPS ON BUDGET.—

5 It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that all re-
 6 ceipts and disbursements of the USPS should be included
 7 in the congressional budget and the budget of the Federal
 8 Government.

9 **SEC. 524. POLICY STATEMENT ON THE JUDGMENT FUND.**

10 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

11 (1) The Judgment Fund (Fund), established in
 12 1956, was created to pay judgments and settlements
 13 of lawsuits against the Federal Government.

14 (2) As a result of the Fund’s design, it is ripe
 15 for executive branch exploitation. The Obama Ad-
 16 ministration used the Fund to make billions of dol-
 17 lars in payments to Federal agencies and foreign en-
 18 tities. For example—

19 (A) on January 17, 2016, the State De-
 20 partment announced the Federal Government
 21 agreed to pay the Iranian government \$1.7 bil-
 22 lion to settle a case related to the sale of mili-
 23 tary equipment prior to the Iranian revolution,
 24 of which \$1.3 billion was sourced through the
 25 Fund, without prior congressional notification;

1 the Obama Administration’s use of the Fund to
2 make this and other payments raises serious
3 concerns by sidestepping Congress; and

4 (B) in 2016, the Department of Health
5 and Human Services announced its intentions
6 to use the Fund for settlements with health in-
7 surers who sued the Federal Government over
8 the loss of funds for risk corridors under the
9 Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

10 (3) Failing to address the lack of oversight over
11 the Fund annually costs taxpayers billions of dollars,
12 as payments exceeded \$4.6 billion in 2016 and more
13 than \$26 billion in the preceding 10 year period.

14 (b) POLICY ON JUDGMENT FUND.—It is the policy
15 of this concurrent resolution that the House should con-
16 sider legislation that reclaims Congress’s power of the
17 purse over the Fund. Such legislation should—

18 (1) prohibit interest payments paid from the
19 Fund for accounts or assets frozen by the Federal
20 Government and listed on—

21 (A) the Sanctions Programs list of the Of-
22 fice of Foreign Asset Control of the Depart-
23 ment of Treasury; or

24 (B) Sponsors of Terrorism list of the De-
25 partment of State;

1 (2) amend sections 2414 and 1304 of titles 28
2 and 31, United States Code, respectively, to—

3 (A) provide a clear definition and expla-
4 nation of a “foreign court or tribunal”; and

5 (B) require congressional notification
6 whenever the Fund makes a settlement or court
7 ordered lump sum or aggregated payment ex-
8 ceeding \$500 million; and

9 (3) require legislative action to approve pay-
10 ments from the Fund in excess of a specified thresh-
11 old, increase transparency, and require Federal
12 agencies to reimburse the Fund over a fixed time pe-
13 riod.

14 **SEC. 525. POLICY STATEMENT ON RESPONSIBLE STEWARD-**
15 **SHIP OF TAXPAYER DOLLARS.**

16 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that significant
17 savings were achieved by the House by consolidating oper-
18 ations and renegotiating contracts.

19 (b) POLICY ON RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP OF
20 TAXPAYER DOLLARS.—It is the policy of this concurrent
21 resolution that—

22 (1) the House should be a model for the respon-
23 sible stewardship of taxpayer resources, and identify
24 any savings that can be achieved through greater
25 productivity and efficiency gains in the operation

1 and maintenance of House services and resources,
2 including printing, conferences, utilities, tele-
3 communications, furniture, grounds maintenance,
4 postage, and rent;

5 (2) the House should review policies and proce-
6 dures for the acquisition of goods and services to
7 eliminate unnecessary spending;

8 (3) the Committee on House Administration
9 should review the policies pertaining to services pro-
10 vided to Members and committees of the House, and
11 identify ways to reduce any subsidies paid for the
12 operation of the House gym, barber shop, salon, and
13 the House dining room;

14 (4) no taxpayer funds should be used to pur-
15 chase first class airfare or to lease corporate jets for
16 Members of Congress; and

17 (5) retirement benefits for Members of Con-
18 gress should not include free, taxpayer-funded health
19 care for life.

20 **SEC. 526. POLICY STATEMENT ON TAX REFORM.**

21 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

22 (1) A world-class tax system should be simple,
23 fair, and promote (rather than impede) economic
24 growth. The United States tax code fails on all 3
25 counts: it is complex, unfair, and inefficient. The tax

1 code's complexity distorts decisions to work, save,
2 and invest, which leads to slower economic growth,
3 lower wages, and less job creation.

4 (2) Standard economic theory holds that high
5 marginal tax rates lessen the incentives to work,
6 save, and invest, which reduces economic output and
7 job creation. Lower economic output, in turn, mutes
8 the intended revenue gain from higher marginal tax
9 rates.

10 (3) Roughly half of United States active busi-
11 ness income and half of private sector employment
12 are derived from business entities (such as partner-
13 ships, S corporations, and sole proprietorships) that
14 are taxed on a "pass-through" basis, meaning the
15 income is taxed at individual rates rather than cor-
16 porate rates. Small businesses, in particular, tend to
17 choose this form for Federal tax purposes, and the
18 highest Federal rate on such small business income
19 can reach nearly 45 percent. For these reasons,
20 sound economic policy requires lowering marginal
21 rates on these pass-through entities.

22 (4) The top United States corporate income tax
23 rate (including Federal, State, and local taxes) is
24 slightly more than 39 percent, the highest rate in
25 the industrialized world. Tax rates this high sup-

1 press wages, discourage investment and job creation,
2 distort business activity, and put American busi-
3 nesses at a competitive disadvantage with foreign
4 competitors.

5 (5) By deterring potential investment, the
6 United States corporate tax restrains economic
7 growth and job creation. The United States tax rate
8 differential fosters a variety of complicated multi-
9 national corporate practices intended to avoid the
10 tax, which have the effect of moving the tax base
11 offshore, destroying American jobs, and decreasing
12 corporate revenue.

13 (6) The “world-wide” structure of United
14 States international taxation essentially taxes earn-
15 ings of United States firms twice, putting them at
16 a significant competitive disadvantage with competi-
17 tors that have more competitive international tax
18 systems.

19 (7) Reforming the tax code would boost the
20 competitiveness of United States companies oper-
21 ating abroad and significantly reduce tax avoidance.

22 (8) The tax code imposes costs on American
23 workers through lower wages, consumers in higher
24 prices, and investors in diminished returns.

1 (9) Increasing taxes to raise revenue and meet
2 out-of-control spending would sink the economy and
3 Americans' ability to save for their children's edu-
4 cation and retirement.

5 (10) Closing special preference carve outs in
6 our tax code to finance higher spending does not
7 constitute fundamental tax reform.

8 (11) Tax reform should curb or eliminate tax
9 breaks and use those savings to lower tax rates
10 across the board, not to fund more wasteful Federal
11 Government spending. Washington has a spending
12 problem, not a revenue problem.

13 (12) Many economists believe that fundamental
14 tax reform, including a broader tax base and lower
15 tax rates, would lead to greater labor supply and in-
16 creased investment, which would have a positive im-
17 pact on total national output.

18 (b) POLICY ON TAX REFORM.—It is the policy of this
19 concurrent resolution that the House should consider com-
20 prehensive tax reform legislation that promotes economic
21 growth, creates American jobs, increases wages, and bene-
22 fits American consumers, investors, and workers by—

23 (1) simplifying the tax code to make it fairer to
24 American families and businesses and reducing the

1 amount of time and resources necessary to comply
2 with tax laws;

3 (2) substantially lowering tax rates for individ-
4 uals and consolidating the current seven individual
5 income tax brackets into fewer brackets;

6 (3) repealing the Alternative Minimum Tax;

7 (4) reducing the corporate tax rate; and

8 (5) transitioning the tax code to a more com-
9 petitive system of international taxation.

Passed the House of Representatives October 5,
2017.

Attest:

Clerk.

115TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. CON. RES. 71

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Establishing the congressional budget for the
United States Government for fiscal year 2018
and setting forth the appropriate budgetary lev-
els for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.