

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H. CON. RES. 71
OFFERED BY MR. MCCLINTOCK OF CALIFORNIA**

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

3 (a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and
4 declares that this concurrent resolution establishes the
5 budget for fiscal year 2018 and sets forth appropriate
6 budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

7 (b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for
8 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

Sec. 201. Reconciliation in the house of representatives.

TITLE III—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement in the House of Representatives

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

Sec. 302. Allocation for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism.

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

Sec. 304. GAO report.

Sec. 305. Estimates of debt service costs.

Sec. 306. Fair-value credit estimates.

Sec. 307. Estimates of major direct spending legislation.

- Sec. 308. Estimates of macroeconomic effects of major legislation.
- Sec. 309. Adjustments for improved control of budgetary resources.
- Sec. 310. Limitation on advance appropriations.
- Sec. 311. Scoring rule for Energy Savings Performance Contracts.
- Sec. 312. Estimates of land conveyances.
- Sec. 313. Limitation on transfers from the general fund of the Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund.
- Sec. 314. Prohibition on the use of guarantee fees as an offset.
- Sec. 315. Prohibition on use of Federal Reserve surpluses as an offset.

Subtitle B—Other Provisions

- 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. Adjustments to reflect updated budgetary estimates.
- Sec. 325. Adjustment for certain emergency designations.
- Sec. 326. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS

- Sec. 401. Reserve fund for the repeal of the 2010 health care laws.
- Sec. 402. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for additional measures relating to the replacement of Obamacare.
- Sec. 403. Deficit-neutral reserve fund related to the Medicare provisions of the 2010 health care laws.
- Sec. 404. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for reforming the tax code.
- Sec. 405. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for trade agreements.
- Sec. 406. Reserve fund for revenue measures.
- Sec. 407. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for infrastructure reform.
- Sec. 408. Deficit-neutral reserve fund to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward mobility.
- Sec. 409. Implementation of a deficit and long-term debt reduction agreement.
- Sec. 410. Deficit-neutral reserve account for reforming SNAP.
- Sec. 411. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Social Security Disability Insurance Reform.
- Sec. 412. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for Federal retirement reform.
- Sec. 413. Deficit-neutral reserve fund for defense sequester replacement.
- Sec. 414. Reserve fund for commercialization of air traffic control.

TITLE V—POLICY STATEMENTS

- Sec. 501. Policy statement on Obamacare repeal.
- Sec. 502. Policy statement on replacing Obamacare.
- Sec. 503. Policy statement on Medicare.
- Sec. 504. Policy statement on Medicaid State flexibility block grants.
- Sec. 505. Policy statement on Social Security.
- Sec. 506. Policy statement on means-tested welfare programs.
- Sec. 507. Policy statement on reform of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.
- Sec. 508. Policy statement on work requirements.
- Sec. 509. Policy statement on a carbon tax.
- Sec. 510. Policy statement on economic growth and job creation.
- Sec. 511. Policy statement on tax reform.
- Sec. 512. Policy statement on trade.
- Sec. 513. Policy statement on energy production.

- Sec. 514. Policy statement on Federal regulatory budgeting and reform.
- Sec. 515. Policy statement on Federal funding of abortion.
- Sec. 516. Policy statement on transportation reform.
- Sec. 517. Policy statement on the Department of Veterans Affairs.
- Sec. 518. Policy statement on reducing unnecessary, wasteful, and unauthorized spending.
- Sec. 519. Policy statement on a balanced budget amendment.
- Sec. 520. Policy statement on deficit reduction through the cancellation of unobligated balances.
- Sec. 521. Policy statement on reforming the congressional budget process.
- Sec. 522. Policy statement on Federal accounting.
- Sec. 523. Policy statement on agency fees and spending.

1 **TITLE I—RECOMMENDED**
2 **LEVELS AND AMOUNTS**

3 **SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.**

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

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

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

- 10 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,668,877,000,000.
- 11 Fiscal year 2019: \$2,756,890,000,000.
- 12 Fiscal year 2020: \$2,850,457,000,000.
- 13 Fiscal year 2021: \$2,947,616,000,000.
- 14 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,079,775,000,000.
- 15 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,210,906,000,000.
- 16 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,349,213,000,000.
- 17 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,502,499,000,000.
- 18 Fiscal year 2026: \$3,672,058,000,000.
- 19 Fiscal year 2027: \$3,842,299,000,000.

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

- 4 Fiscal year 2018: -\$64,692,000,000.
- 5 Fiscal year 2019: -\$76,618,000,000.
- 6 Fiscal year 2020: -\$100,119,000,000.
- 7 Fiscal year 2021: -\$112,295,000,000.
- 8 Fiscal year 2022: -\$103,141,000,000.
- 9 Fiscal year 2023: -\$107,010,000,000.
- 10 Fiscal year 2024: -\$113,215,000,000.
- 11 Fiscal year 2025: -\$119,679,000,000.
- 12 Fiscal year 2026: -\$117,320,000,000.
- 13 Fiscal year 2027: -\$116,088,000,000.

14 (2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes
15 of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate
16 levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

- 17 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,869,547,000,000.
- 18 Fiscal year 2019: \$2,894,948,000,000.
- 19 Fiscal year 2020: \$2,895,989,000,000.
- 20 Fiscal year 2021: \$2,925,467,000,000.
- 21 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,056,667,000,000.
- 22 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,054,334,000,000.
- 23 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,152,483,000,000.
- 24 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,296,588,000,000.
- 25 Fiscal year 2026: \$3,397,043,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2027: \$3,451,336,000,000.

2 (3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the
3 enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels
4 of total budget outlays are as follows:

5 Fiscal year 2018: \$2,809,440,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2019: \$2,876,701,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2020: \$2,881,466,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2021: \$2,955,056,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,056,336,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,039,746,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,124,286,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,264,841,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2026: \$3,380,506,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2027: \$3,435,219,000,000.

15 (4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforce-
16 ment of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits
17 are as follows:

18 Fiscal year 2018: \$140,563,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2019: \$119,811,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2020: \$31,009,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2021: \$7,440,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2022: -\$23,439,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2023: -\$171,160,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2024: -\$224,927,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2025: -\$237,658,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2026: -\$291,552,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2027: -\$407,080,000,000.

3 (5) PUBLIC DEBT.—Pursuant to section
4 301(a)(5) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974
5 (2 U.S.C. 632(a)(5)), the appropriate levels of the
6 public debt are as follows:

7 Fiscal year 2018: \$20,705,790,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2019: \$21,342,481,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2020: \$21,881,784,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2021: \$22,365,586,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2022: \$22,732,612,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023: \$22,971,856,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2024: \$ 23,180,660,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2025: \$23,283,603,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2026: \$23,324,552,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2027: \$23,082,487,000,000.

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

19 Fiscal year 2018: \$15,046,000,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2019: \$15,593,666,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2020: \$16,095,547,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2021: \$16,568,776,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2022: \$16,984,250,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2023: \$17,277,258,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2024: \$17,552,761,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2025: \$17,774,272,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2026: \$17,922,572,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2027: \$17,943,641,000,000.

4 **SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

5 The Congress determines and declares that the budg-
6 etary levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal
7 years 2018 through 2027 for each major functional cat-
8 egory are:

9 (1) National Defense (050):

10 Fiscal year 2018:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$676,050,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$652,657,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2019:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$676,241,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$651,644,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2020:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$676,460,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$650,005,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2021:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$674,719,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$647,508,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2022:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$673,902,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$660,780,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2023:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$688,039,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$673,944,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2024:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$702,217,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$684,734,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2025:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$716,434,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$703,603,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2026:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$732,456,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$719,347,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2027:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$747,635,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$734,397,000,000.

25 (2) International Affairs (150):

1 Fiscal year 2018:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$23,236,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$24,424,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2019:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$21,568,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$22,103,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2020:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$21,517,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$21,810,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$21,508,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$21,469,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2022:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$20,270,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$20,485,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2023:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$21,068,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$20,712,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$21,881,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$21,222,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2025:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$21,712,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$20,885,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2026:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$23,636,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$21,669,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2027:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$23,168,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$22,148,000,000.
16 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology
17 (250):
18 Fiscal year 2018:
19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$22,308,000,000.
21 (B) Outlays, \$23,519,000,000.
22 Fiscal year 2019:
23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$22,775,000,000.
25 (B) Outlays, \$22,977,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2020:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$23,253,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$22,986,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2021:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$23,767,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$23,276,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2022:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$24,304,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$23,709,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2023:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$24,844,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$24,141,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2024:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$25,393,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$24,567,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2025:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$25,979,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$25,050,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2026:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$26,573,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$25,549,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2027:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$27,172,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$26,041,000,000.
8 (4) Energy (270):
9 Fiscal year 2018:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 -\$8,602,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, -\$2,530,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2019:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$4,244,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, -\$5,977,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2020:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$16,964,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, -\$17,686,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2021:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$3,169,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, -\$4,702,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$3,537,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, -\$5,190,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2023:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$4,421,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, -\$5,716,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2024:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$4,734,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, -\$5,847,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2025:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$5,297,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, -\$6,261,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2026:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$3,080,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, -\$4,096,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2027:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$3,103,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, -\$4,023,000,000.
24 (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$25,767,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$28,952,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2019:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$25,537,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$27,056,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2020:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$26,593,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$26,854,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2021:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$25,691,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$25,651,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2022:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$26,868,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$26,566,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2023:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$26,593,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$26,211,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$26,062,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$25,672,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2025:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$26,353,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$25,908,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2026:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$26,671,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$26,184,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2027:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$26,910,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$26,423,000,000.
16 (6) Agriculture (350):
17 Fiscal year 2018:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$14,107,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$13,344,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2019:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$9,013,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$8,632,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$9,551,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$9,313,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2021:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$6,276,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$6,084,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2022:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$7,061,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$6,864,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2023:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$7,335,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$7,157,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2024:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$7,647,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$7,424,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2025:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$8,077,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$7,817,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2026:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$8,397,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$8,139,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2027:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$8,968,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$8,702,000,000.
8 (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
9 Fiscal year 2018:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 -\$8,186,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, -\$22,020,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2019:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$9,217,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, -\$19,316,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2020:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$12,865,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, -\$22,514,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2021:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$15,782,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, -\$25,946,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$14,917,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, -\$26,024,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2023:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$14,287,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, -\$26,184,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2024:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$12,818,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, -\$26,083,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2025:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$11,941,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, -\$26,606,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2026:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$12,981,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, -\$27,462,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2027:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$13,895,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, -\$28,552,000,000.
24 (8) Transportation (400):
25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$83,577,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$87,088,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2019:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$84,185,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$85,804,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2020:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$78,240,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$85,577,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2021:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$34,883,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$73,156,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2022:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$61,918,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$60,185,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2023:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$62,040,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$63,708,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$62,551,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$64,529,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2025:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$63,337,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$63,885,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2026:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$64,366,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$63,747,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2027:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$65,450,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$64,337,000,000.
16 (9) Community and Regional Development
17 (450):
18 Fiscal year 2018:
19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$3,198,000,000.
21 (B) Outlays, \$13,646,000,000.
22 Fiscal year 2019:
23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$3,014,000,000.
25 (B) Outlays, \$12,275,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2020:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$3,020,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$8,434,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2021:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$3,058,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$6,715,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2022:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$3,206,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$4,562,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2023:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$3,197,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$3,751,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2024:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$3,232,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$3,282,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2025:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$3,337,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$3,275,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2026:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$3,463,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$3,278,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2027:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$3,336,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$3,239,000,000.

8 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and
9 Social Services (500):

10 Fiscal year 2018:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$48,903,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$62,454,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2019:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$53,383,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$54,945,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2020:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$51,158,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$51,683,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2021:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$50,256,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$50,598,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2022:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$48,825,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$49,530,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2023:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$50,483,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$50,228,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2024:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$49,941,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$50,665,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2025:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$49,334,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$50,210,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2026:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$49,170,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$50,141,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2027:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$49,302,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$50,344,000,000.
25 (11) Health (550):

1 Fiscal year 2018:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 \$454,509,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, \$432,501,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2019:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 \$435,341,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$439,994,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2020:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 \$457,516,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$448,856,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 \$450,448,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$455,861,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2022:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 \$456,758,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$461,189,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2023:

22 (A) New budget authority,

23 \$465,309,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$466,743,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$473,437,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$471,674,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2025:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$479,987,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$476,960,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2026:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$484,487,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$481,009,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2027:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$483,275,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$485,571,000,000.
16 (12) Medicare (570):
17 Fiscal year 2018:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$591,229,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$590,967,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2019:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$650,283,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$650,040,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$674,221,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$674,017,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2021:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$707,798,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$707,601,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2022:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$778,613,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$778,407,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2023:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$774,353,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$774,163,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2024:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$774,204,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$774,007,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2025:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$842,125,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$841,909,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2026:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$924,327,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$924,102,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2027:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$989,487,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$989,265,000,000.
8 (13) Income Security (600):
9 Fiscal year 2018:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$472,681,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$458,878,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2019:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$427,283,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$418,415,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2020:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$433,650,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$424,439,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2021:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$438,723,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$430,323,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$442,003,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$439,172,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2023:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$421,768,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$415,075,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2024:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$428,653,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$417,101,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2025:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$434,146,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$423,466,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2026:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$441,856,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$436,970,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2027:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$448,955,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$443,434,000,000.
24 (14) Social Security (650):
25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$39,475,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$39,475,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2019:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$43,016,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$43,016,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2020:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$46,287,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$46,287,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2021:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$49,748,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$49,748,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2022:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$53,392,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$53,392,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2023:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$57,378,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$57,378,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$61,764,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$61,764,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2025:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$66,388,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$66,388,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2026:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$70,871,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$70,871,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2027:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$75,473,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$75,473,000,000.
16 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
17 Fiscal year 2018:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$176,704,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$178,038,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2019:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$191,507,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$190,235,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$194,930,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$193,931,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2021:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$199,751,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$197,856,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2022:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$215,442,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$213,337,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2023:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$212,567,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$210,444,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2024:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$209,943,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$207,908,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2025:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$227,991,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$225,820,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2026:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$234,947,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$232,660,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2027:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$243,718,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$241,501,000,000.
8 (16) Administration of Justice (750):
9 Fiscal year 2018:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$49,987,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$59,438,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2019:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$56,597,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$57,202,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2020:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$58,054,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$58,361,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2021:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$59,354,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$59,249,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$60,365,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$60,203,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2023:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$61,908,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$61,705,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2024:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$63,488,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$63,252,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2025:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$65,105,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$64,669,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2026:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$68,048,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$68,333,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2027:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$68,351,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$67,818,000,000.
24 (17) General Government (800):
25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$17,757,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$17,400,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2019:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$17,972,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$17,497,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2020:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$17,346,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$17,159,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2021:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$16,959,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$16,817,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2022:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$16,488,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$16,407,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2023:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$19,594,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$19,325,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$19,274,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$19,140,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2025:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$18,930,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$18,796,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2026:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$18,518,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$18,400,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2027:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$18,035,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$17,942,000,000.
16 (18) Net Interest (900):
17 Fiscal year 2018:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$373,956,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$373,956,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2019:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$399,575,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$399,575,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$432,397,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$432,397,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2021:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$464,410,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$464,410,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2022:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$492,279,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$492,279,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2023:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$516,440,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$516,440,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2024:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$532,410,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$532,410,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2025:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$544,916,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$544,916,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2026:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$555,256,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$555,256,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2027:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$554,858,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$554,969,000,000.
8 (19) Allowances (920):
9 Fiscal year 2018:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 -\$103,895,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, -\$139,536,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2019:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$122,471,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, -\$113,004,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2020:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$192,059,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, -\$164,127,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2021:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$192,585,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, -\$160,271,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$213,001,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, -\$185,944,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2023:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$239,872,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, -\$219,297,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2024:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$186,688,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, -\$167,764,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2025:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$165,184,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, -\$150,710,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2026:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$201,905,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, -\$176,558,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2027:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$237,951,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, -\$216,002,000,000.
24 (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
25 Fiscal year 2018:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$83,212,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, -\$83,212,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2019:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$86,409,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, -\$86,409,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2020:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$86,316,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, -\$86,316,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2021:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$90,347,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, -\$90,347,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2022:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$93,573,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, -\$93,573,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2023:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$100,001,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, -\$100,001,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$105,371,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, -\$105,371,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2025:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$115,139,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, -\$115,139,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2026:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$117,033,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, -\$117,033,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2027:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$127,808,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, -\$127,808,000,000.
16 (21) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global
17 War on Terrorism (970):
18 Fiscal year 2018:
19 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
20 (B) Outlays, \$0.
21 Fiscal year 2019:
22 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
23 (B) Outlays, \$0.
24 Fiscal year 2020:
25 (A) New budget authority, \$0.

- 1 (B) Outlays, \$0.
- 2 Fiscal year 2021:
- 3 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
- 4 (B) Outlays, \$0.
- 5 Fiscal year 2022:
- 6 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
- 7 (B) Outlays, \$0.
- 8 Fiscal year 2023:
- 9 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
- 10 (B) Outlays, \$0.
- 11 Fiscal year 2024:
- 12 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
- 13 (B) Outlays, \$0.
- 14 Fiscal year 2025:
- 15 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
- 16 (B) Outlays, \$0.
- 17 Fiscal year 2026:
- 18 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
- 19 (B) Outlays, \$0.
- 20 Fiscal year 2027:
- 21 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
- 22 (B) Outlays, \$0.

1 **TITLE II—RECONCILIATION**

2 **SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENT-**
3 **ATIVES.**

4 (a) SUBMISSION PROVIDING FOR DEFICIT REDUC-
5 TION.—Not later than 90 days after the adoption of this
6 resolution, the committees named in subsection (b) shall
7 submit their recommendations on changes in laws within
8 their jurisdictions to the Committee on the Budget that
9 would achieve the specified reduction in the deficit for the
10 period of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

11 (b) INSTRUCTIONS.—

12 (1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The Com-
13 mittee on Agriculture shall submit changes in laws
14 within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit
15 by \$327,704,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
16 2018 through 2027.

17 (2) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—The
18 Committee on Armed Services shall submit changes
19 in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the
20 deficit by \$32,601,000,000 for the period of fiscal
21 years 2018 through 2027.

22 (3) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE
23 WORKFORCE.—The Committee on Education and
24 the Workforce shall submit changes in laws within
25 its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit by

1 \$441,015,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2018
2 through 2027.

3 (4) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—
4 The Committee on Energy and Commerce shall submit
5 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient
6 to reduce the deficit by \$2,665,188,000,000 for the
7 period of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

8 (5) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—The
9 Committee on Financial Services shall submit
10 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to
11 reduce the deficit by \$154,083,000,000 for the pe-
12 riod of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

13 (6) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY.—
14 The Committee on Homeland Security shall submit
15 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to
16 reduce the deficit by \$24,689,000,000 for the period
17 of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

18 (7) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The
19 Committee on the Judiciary shall submit changes in
20 laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the
21 deficit by \$67,178,000,000 for the period of fiscal
22 years 2018 through 2027.

23 (8) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—
24 The Committee on Natural Resources shall submit
25 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to

1 reduce the deficit by \$59,302,000,000 for the period
2 of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

3 (9) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERN-
4 MENT REFORM.—The Committee on Oversight and
5 Government Reform shall submit changes in laws
6 within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit
7 by \$447,960,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
8 2018 through 2027.

9 (10) COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND IN-
10 FRASTRUCTURE.—The Committee on Transportation
11 and Infrastructure shall submit changes in laws
12 within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit
13 by \$5,561,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
14 2018 through 2027.

15 (11) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—
16 The Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall submit
17 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to
18 reduce the deficit by \$49,022,000,000 for the period
19 of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

20 (12) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The
21 Committee on Ways and Means shall submit
22 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to
23 reduce the deficit by \$1,417,836,000,000 for the pe-
24 riod of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

25 (c) REVISION OF BUDGETARY LEVELS.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representa-
2 tives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may
3 file appropriately revised allocations, aggregates, and
4 functional levels upon the consideration of a rec-
5 onciliation measure under section 310 of the Con-
6 gressional Budget Act of 1974 or amendment there-
7 to, or the submission of a conference report to the
8 House of Representatives pursuant to this section, if
9 it is in compliance with the reconciliation directives
10 by virtue of section 310(c) of the Congressional
11 Budget Act of 1974.

12 (2) REVISION.—Allocations and aggregates re-
13 vised pursuant to this subsection shall be considered
14 to be the allocations and aggregates established by
15 this concurrent resolution on the budget pursuant to
16 section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of
17 1974.

18 (d) PURPOSE OF RECONCILIATION INSTRUCTIONS.—
19 It is the policy of this resolution that the reconciliation
20 instructions provided pursuant to this section are to be
21 used for—

22 (1) enacting the mandatory spending reforms
23 recommended by this resolution; and

24 (2) enacting comprehensive tax reform.

1 **TITLE III—BUDGET**
2 **ENFORCEMENT**
3 **Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement in**
4 **the House of Representatives**

5 **SEC. 301. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST INCREASING LONG-**
6 **TERM DIRECT SPENDING.**

7 (a) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ANALYSIS OF
8 PROPOSALS.—The Director of the Congressional Budget
9 Office shall, to the extent practicable, prepare an estimate
10 of whether a measure would cause a net increase in direct
11 spending in the House of Representatives, in excess of
12 \$5,000,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive 10-fiscal year
13 periods beginning with the first fiscal year that is 10 fiscal
14 years after the budget year provided for in the most re-
15 cently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget in
16 the House of Representatives, for each bill or joint resolu-
17 tion other than an appropriation measure and any amend-
18 ment thereto or conference report thereon.

19 (b) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in
20 the House of Representatives to consider any bill or joint
21 resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report
22 thereon, that would cause a net increase in direct spending
23 in excess of \$5,000,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive
24 10-fiscal year periods described in subsection (a).

1 (c) LIMITATION.—In the House of Representatives,
2 the provisions of this section shall not apply to any bills
3 or joint resolutions, or amendments thereto or conference
4 reports thereon, for which the chair of the Committee on
5 the Budget has made adjustments to the allocations, lev-
6 els, or limits contained in this concurrent resolution pursu-
7 ant to section 401.

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

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

15 (a) SEPARATE ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTIN-
16 GENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.—In
17 the House of Representatives, there shall be a separate
18 allocation of new budget authority and outlays provided
19 to the Committee on Appropriations for the purposes of
20 Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Ter-
21 rorism, which shall be deemed to be an allocation under
22 section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.
23 Section 302(a)(3) of such Act shall not apply to such sepa-
24 rate allocation.

1 (b) 302 ALLOCATIONS.—The separate allocation re-
2 ferred to in subsection (a) shall be the exclusive allocation
3 for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Ter-
4 rorism under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget
5 Act of 1974. The Committee on Appropriations of the
6 House of Representatives may provide suballocations of
7 such separate allocation under such section 302(b).

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

14 (d) DESIGNATIONS.—New budget authority or out-
15 lays shall only be counted toward the allocation referred
16 to in subsection (a) if designated pursuant to section
17 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency
18 Deficit Control Act of 1985.

19 (e) ADJUSTMENTS.—For purposes of subsection (a)
20 for fiscal year 2018, no adjustment shall be made under
21 section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974
22 if any adjustment would be made under section
23 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency
24 Deficit Control Act of 1985.

1 (f) ADJUSTMENTS TO FUND OVERSEAS CONTIN-
2 GENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.—In
3 the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee
4 on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and
5 other appropriate budgetary levels related to Overseas
6 Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism or the
7 allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional
8 Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee on Appropriations
9 set forth in the report or joint explanatory statement of
10 managers, as applicable, accompanying this concurrent
11 resolution to account for new information.

12 **SEC. 303. LIMITATION ON CHANGES IN CERTAIN MANDA-**
13 **TORY PROGRAMS.**

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

16 (1) would have been estimated as affecting di-
17 rect spending or receipts under section 252 of the
18 Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control
19 Act of 1985 (as in effect prior to September 30,
20 2002) if the provision was included in legislation
21 other than appropriation Acts; and

22 (2) results in a net decrease in budget authority
23 in the budget year, but does not result in a net de-
24 crease in outlays over the period of the total of the
25 current year, the budget year, and all fiscal years

1 covered under the most recently agreed to concur-
2 rent resolution on the budget.

3 (b) POINT OF ORDER IN THE HOUSE OF REP-
4 RESENTATIVES.—

5 (1) IN GENERAL.—A provision in a bill or joint
6 resolution making appropriations for a full fiscal
7 year that proposes a change in mandatory programs
8 that, if enacted, would cause the absolute value of
9 the total budget authority of all such change in man-
10 datory programs enacted in relation to a full fiscal
11 year to be more than the amount specified in para-
12 graph (3), shall not be in order in the House of Rep-
13 resentatives.

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

1 (3) AMOUNT.—The amount specified in this
2 paragraph is—

3 (A) for fiscal year 2018, \$17,000,000,000;

4 (B) for fiscal year 2019, \$15,000,000,000;

5 and

6 (C) for fiscal year 2020, \$13,000,000,000.

7 (c) DETERMINATION.—For purposes of this section,
8 budgetary levels shall be determined on the basis of esti-
9 mates provided by the chair of the Committee on the
10 Budget.

11 **SEC. 304. GAO REPORT.**

12 (a) GAO SUBMISSION.—At a date specified by the
13 chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of
14 Representatives, the Comptroller General, in consultation
15 with the chair, the Director of the Congressional Budget
16 Office, and the Director of the Office of Management and
17 Budget, shall submit to the chair a comprehensive list of
18 all current direct spending programs of the Government.

19 (b) PUBLICATION.—The chair of the Committee on
20 the Budget shall cause to be printed in the Congressional
21 Record the list submitted under subsection (a). The chair
22 shall publish such list on the Committee’s public Web site.
23 Such publication shall be searchable, sortable, and
24 downloadable.

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

2 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the
3 Committee on the Budget may direct the Congressional
4 Budget Office to include in any estimate prepared under
5 section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with
6 respect to any bill or joint resolution, or an estimate of
7 an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, an
8 estimate of any change in debt service costs (if any) result-
9 ing from carrying out such bill or resolution. Any estimate
10 of debt servicing costs provided under this section shall
11 be advisory and shall not be used for purposes of enforce-
12 ment of such Act, the Rules of the House of Representa-
13 tives, or this concurrent resolution. This section shall not
14 apply to authorizations of discretionary programs or to ap-
15 propriation measures, but shall apply to changes in the
16 authorization level of appropriated entitlements.

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

18 (a) ALL CREDIT PROGRAMS.—Whenever the Director
19 of the Congressional Budget Office provides an estimate
20 of any measure that establishes or modifies any program
21 providing loans or loan guarantees, the Director shall, to
22 the extent practicable, provide a supplemental fair-value
23 estimate of any loan or loan guarantee program if re-
24 quested by the chair of the Committee on the Budget.

25 (b) STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND HOUSING
26 PROGRAMS.—The Director of the Congressional Budget

1 Office shall provide a supplemental fair-value estimate as
2 part of any estimate for any measure establishing or modi-
3 fying a program providing loans or loan guarantees for
4 student financial assistance or housing (including residen-
5 tial mortgage).

6 (c) **BASELINE ESTIMATES.**—The Congressional
7 Budget Office shall include estimates, on a fair-value and
8 credit reform basis, of loan and loan guarantee programs
9 for student financial assistance, housing (including resi-
10 dential mortgage), and such other major loan and loan
11 guarantee programs, as practicable, in its *Budget and Eco-*
12 *nomie Outlook: 2018 to 2027*.

13 **SEC. 307. ESTIMATES OF MAJOR DIRECT SPENDING LEGIS-**
14 **LATION.**

15 The Congressional Budget Office shall prepare, to the
16 extent practicable, an estimate of the outlay changes dur-
17 ing the second and third decade of enactment for any di-
18 rect spending legislative provision—

19 (1) that proposes a change or changes to law
20 that the Congressional Budget Office determines has
21 an outlay impact in excess of 0.25 percent of the
22 gross domestic product of the United States during
23 the first decade or in the tenth year; or

1 (2) for which the chair of the Committee on the
2 Budget of the House of Representatives requests
3 such an estimate.

4 **SEC. 308. ESTIMATES OF MACROECONOMIC EFFECTS OF**
5 **MAJOR LEGISLATION.**

6 (a) CBO AND JCT ESTIMATES.—During the 114th
7 and 115th Congresses, any estimate provided by the Con-
8 gressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Con-
9 gressional Budget Act of 1974 or by the Joint Committee
10 on Taxation to the Congressional Budget Office under sec-
11 tion 201(f) of such Act for major legislation considered
12 in the House of Representatives shall, to the extent prac-
13 ticable, incorporate the budgetary effects of changes in
14 economic output, employment, capital stock, and other
15 macroeconomic variables resulting from such major legis-
16 lation.

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

19 (1) a qualitative assessment of the budgetary
20 effects (including macroeconomic variables described
21 in subsection (a)) of major legislation in the 20-fis-
22 cal year period beginning after the last fiscal year of
23 the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on
24 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 a bill or joint resolution, or
8 amendment thereto or conference report thereon—

9 (A) for which an estimate is required to be
10 prepared pursuant to section 402 of the Con-
11 gressional Budget Act of 1974 and that causes
12 a gross budgetary effect (before incorporating
13 macroeconomic effects and not including timing
14 shifts) in a fiscal year in the period of years of
15 the most recently agreed to concurrent resolu-
16 tion on the budget equal to or greater than
17 0.25 percent of the current projected gross do-
18 mestic product of the United States for that fis-
19 cal year; or

20 (B) designated as such by—

21 (i) the chair of the Committee on the
22 Budget of the House of Representatives
23 for all direct spending and revenue legisla-
24 tion; or

1 (ii) the Member who is Chairman or
2 Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee on
3 Taxation for revenue legislation.

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

7 (3) TIMING SHIFTS.—The term “timing shifts”
8 means—

9 (A) provisions that cause a delay of the
10 date on which outlays flowing from direct
11 spending would otherwise occur from one fiscal
12 year to the next fiscal year; or

13 (B) provisions that cause an acceleration
14 of the date on which revenues would otherwise
15 occur from one fiscal year to the prior fiscal
16 year.

17 **SEC. 309. ADJUSTMENTS FOR IMPROVED CONTROL OF**
18 **BUDGETARY RESOURCES.**

19 (a) ADJUSTMENTS OF DISCRETIONARY AND DIRECT
20 SPENDING LEVELS.—In the House of Representatives, if
21 a committee (other than the Committee on Appropria-
22 tions) reports a bill or joint resolution, or any amendment
23 thereto is offered or any conference report thereon is sub-
24 mitted, providing for a decrease in direct spending (budget
25 authority and outlays flowing therefrom) for any fiscal

1 year and also provides for an authorization of appropria-
2 tions for the same purpose, upon the enactment of such
3 measure, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may
4 decrease the allocation to such committee and increase the
5 allocation of discretionary spending (budget authority and
6 outlays flowing therefrom) to the Committee on Appro-
7 priations for fiscal year 2018 by an amount equal to the
8 new budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) pro-
9 vided for in a bill or joint resolution making appropria-
10 tions for the same purpose.

11 (b) DETERMINATIONS.—In the House of Representa-
12 tives, for purposes of enforcing this concurrent resolution,
13 the allocations and aggregate levels of new budget author-
14 ity, outlays, direct spending, revenues, deficits, and sur-
15 pluses for fiscal year 2018 and the period of fiscal years
16 2018 through 2027 shall be determined on the basis of
17 estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the
18 Budget and such chair may adjust the applicable levels
19 in this concurrent resolution.

20 **SEC. 310. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.**

21 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives,
22 except as provided for in subsection (b), any bill or joint
23 resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report
24 thereon, making a general appropriation or continuing ap-
25 propriation may not provide advance appropriations.

1 (b) EXCEPTIONS.—An advance appropriation may be
2 provided for programs, projects, activities, or accounts
3 identified in the report or the joint explanatory statement
4 of managers, as applicable, accompanying this concurrent
5 resolution under the heading—

6 (1) GENERAL.—“Accounts Identified for Ad-
7 vance Appropriations”.

8 (2) VETERANS.—“Veterans Accounts Identified
9 for Advance Appropriations”.

10 (c) LIMITATIONS.—The aggregate level of advance
11 appropriations shall not exceed—

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

15 (2) VETERANS.—\$70,699,313,000 in new budg-
16 et authority for programs in the Department of Vet-
17 erans Affairs identified pursuant to subsection
18 (b)(2).

19 (d) DEFINITION.—The term “advance appropria-
20 tion” means any new discretionary budget authority pro-
21 vided in a bill or joint resolution, or any amendment there-
22 to or conference report thereon, making general appro-
23 priations or continuing appropriations, for the fiscal year
24 following fiscal year 2018.

1 **SEC. 311. SCORING RULE FOR ENERGY SAVINGS PERFORM-**
2 **ANCE CONTRACTS.**

3 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Congressional
4 Budget Office shall estimate provisions of any bill or joint
5 resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report
6 thereon that affects the use of any covered energy savings
7 contract on a net present value basis.

8 (b) NPV CALCULATIONS.—The net present value of
9 any covered energy savings contract shall be calculated as
10 follows:

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

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

17 (3) The stream of payments shall cover the pe-
18 riod covered by the contracts but not to exceed 25
19 years.

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

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

25 (2) a utility energy service contract, as de-
26 scribed in the Office of Management and Budget

1 Memorandum on Federal use of energy savings per-
2 formance contracting, dated July 25, 1998 (M-98-
3 13), and the Office of Management and Budget
4 Memorandum on the Federal use of energy saving
5 performance contracts and utility energy service con-
6 tracts, dated September 28, 2012 (M-12-21), or
7 any successor to either memorandum.

8 (d) ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
9 TIVES.—In the House of Representatives, if any present
10 value calculated under subsection (b) results in a net sav-
11 ings, then such savings may not be used as an offset for
12 purposes of budget enforcement.

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

17 (f) SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—
18 It is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

19 (1) the Director of the Office of Management
20 and Budget, in consultation with the Director of the
21 Congressional Budget Office, should separately iden-
22 tify the cash flows under subsection (b)(2) and in-
23 clude such information in the President's annual
24 budget submission under section 1105(a) of title 31,
25 United States Code; and

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

4 **SEC. 312. ESTIMATES OF LAND CONVEYANCES.**

5 In the House of Representatives, the Director of the
6 Congressional Budget Office shall include in any estimate
7 prepared under section 402 of the Congressional Budget
8 Act of 1974 with respect to any measure that conveys
9 Federal land to any non-Federal entity—

10 (1) the methodology used to calculate such esti-
11 mate;

12 (2) a detailed justification of its estimate of any
13 change in revenue, offsetting receipts, or offsetting
14 collections resulting from such conveyance;

15 (3) if requested by the chair of the Committee
16 on the Budget, any information provided by the Bu-
17 reau of Land Management or other applicable Fed-
18 eral agency, including the source and date of such
19 information, that supports the estimate of any
20 change in revenue, offsetting receipts, or offsetting
21 collections;

22 (4) a description of any efforts to independently
23 verify such agency estimate; and

24 (5) a statement of the assumptions underlying
25 the estimate of the budgetary effects that would be

1 generated by such parcel in CBO's baseline projec-
2 tions as of the most recent publication or update.

3 **SEC. 313. LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS FROM THE GENERAL**
4 **FUND OF THE TREASURY TO THE HIGHWAY**
5 **TRUST FUND.**

6 In the House of Representatives, for purposes of the
7 Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Balanced Budget
8 and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and the rules
9 or orders of the House of Representatives, a bill or joint
10 resolution, or an amendment thereto or conference report
11 thereon, that transfers funds from the general fund of the
12 Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund shall be counted as
13 new budget authority and outlays equal to the amount of
14 the transfer in the fiscal year the transfer occurs.

15 **SEC. 314. PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF GUARANTEE FEES**
16 **AS AN OFFSET.**

17 In the House of Representatives, any provision of a
18 bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or con-
19 ference report thereon, that increases, or extends the in-
20 crease of, any guarantee fees of the Federal National
21 Mortgage Association or the Federal Home Loan Mort-
22 gage Corporation shall not be counted for purposes of en-
23 forcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this con-
24 current resolution, or clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules
25 of the House of Representatives.

1 **SEC. 315. 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 **Subtitle B—Other Provisions**

12 **SEC. 321. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE**
13 **EXPENSES.**

14 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives,
15 notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional
16 Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforce-
17 ment Act of 1990, and section 2009a of title 39, United
18 States Code, the report or the joint explanatory statement,
19 as applicable, accompanying this concurrent resolution
20 shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of the
21 Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee on
22 Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administra-
23 tive expenses of the Social Security Administration and
24 the United States Postal Service.

25 (b) SPECIAL RULE.—In the House of Representa-
26 tives, for purposes of enforcing section 302(f) of the Con-

1 gressional Budget Act of 1974, estimates of the level of
2 total new budget authority and total outlays provided by
3 a measure shall include any discretionary amounts de-
4 scribed in subsection (a).

5 **SEC. 322. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**
6 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

7 (a) APPLICATION.—In the House of Representatives,
8 any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pur-
9 suant to this concurrent resolution shall—

10 (1) apply while that measure is under consider-
11 ation;

12 (2) take effect upon the enactment of that
13 measure; and

14 (3) be published in the Congressional Record as
15 soon as practicable.

16 (b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AG-
17 GREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting
18 from these adjustments shall be considered for the pur-
19 poses of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as the allo-
20 cations and aggregates contained in this concurrent reso-
21 lution.

22 (c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For
23 purposes of this concurrent resolution, the budgetary lev-
24 els for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be deter-
25 mined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the

1 Committee on the Budget of the House of Representa-
2 tives.

3 (d) AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS AND APPLICA-
4 TION.—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of
5 this concurrent resolution and budget enforcement, the
6 consideration of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment
7 thereto or conference report thereon, for which the chair
8 of the Committee on the Budget makes adjustments or
9 revisions in the allocations, aggregates, and other budg-
10 etary levels of this concurrent resolution shall not be sub-
11 ject to the points of order set forth in clause 10 of rule
12 XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives or sec-
13 tion 301 of this concurrent resolution.

14 **SEC. 323. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CON-**
15 **CEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

16 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the
17 Committee on the Budget may adjust the appropriate ag-
18 gregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels in this
19 concurrent resolution for any change in budgetary con-
20 cepts and definitions in accordance with section 251(b)(1)
21 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control
22 Act of 1985.

1 **SEC. 324. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT UPDATED BUDG-**
2 **ETARY ESTIMATES.**

3 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the
4 Committee on the Budget may revise the appropriate ag-
5 gregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels in this
6 concurrent resolution to reflect any adjustments to the
7 baseline made by the Congressional Budget Office.

8 **SEC. 325. ADJUSTMENT FOR CERTAIN EMERGENCY DES-**
9 **IGNATIONS.**

10 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the
11 Committee on the Budget may adjust the appropriate ag-
12 gregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels for any
13 bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or con-
14 ference report thereon, that designates an emergency
15 under section 4(g)(2) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act
16 of 2010.

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

18 The House of Representatives adopts the provisions
19 of this title, title II, and title VII—

20 (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of
21 the House of Representatives, and as such they shall
22 be considered as part of the rules of the House of
23 Representatives, and such rules shall supersede
24 other rules only to the extent that they are incon-
25 sistent with such other rules; and

1 (2) with full recognition of the constitutional
2 right of the House of Representatives to change
3 those rules at any time, in the same manner, and to
4 the same extent as is the case of any other rule of
5 the House of Representatives.

6 **TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS**

7 **SEC. 401. RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OF THE 2010** 8 **HEALTH CARE LAWS.**

9 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
10 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
11 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
12 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amend-
13 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that only con-
14 sists of a full repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable
15 Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the
16 Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.

17 **SEC. 402. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ADDI-** 18 **TIONAL MEASURES RELATING TO THE RE-** 19 **PLACEMENT OF OBAMACARE.**

20 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
21 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
22 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
23 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amend-
24 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that repeals or
25 replaces provisions of the Patient Protection and Afford-

1 able Care Act or the Health Care and Education Rec-
2 onciliation Act of 2010, if such measure would not in-
3 crease the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2018
4 through 2027.

5 **SEC. 403. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND RELATED TO**
6 **THE MEDICARE PROVISIONS OF THE 2010**
7 **HEALTH CARE LAWS.**

8 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
9 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
10 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
11 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amend-
12 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that repeals all
13 or part of the decreases in Medicare spending included in
14 the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or the
15 Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010,
16 if such measure would not increase the deficit for the pe-
17 riod of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

18 **SEC. 404. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REFORM-**
19 **ING THE TAX CODE.**

20 In the House, if the Committee on Ways and Means
21 reports a bill or joint resolution that reforms the Internal
22 Revenue Code of 1986, the chair of the Committee on the
23 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
24 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
25 budgetary effects of any such bill or joint resolution, or

1 amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such
2 measure would not increase the deficit for the period of
3 fiscal years 2018 through 2027 when the macroeconomic
4 effects of such reforms are taken into account.

5 **SEC. 405. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRADE**
6 **AGREEMENTS.**

7 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
8 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
9 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
10 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution reported
11 by the Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment
12 thereto or conference report thereon, that such chair de-
13 termines are necessary to implement a trade agreement,
14 and the budgetary levels for any companion measure that
15 offsets such trade measure, if the combined cost of each
16 measure would not increase the deficit over the period of
17 fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

18 **SEC. 406. RESERVE FUND FOR REVENUE MEASURES.**

19 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
20 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
21 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
22 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution reported
23 by the Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment
24 thereto or conference report thereon, that decreases rev-
25 enue.

1 **SEC. 407. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INFRA-**
2 **STRUCTURE REFORM.**

3 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
4 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
5 appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint
6 resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report
7 thereon, if such measure reforms the Federal infrastruc-
8 ture funding system, but only if such measure would not
9 increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2018
10 through 2027.

11 **SEC. 408. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND TO REDUCE**
12 **POVERTY AND INCREASE OPPORTUNITY AND**
13 **UPWARD MOBILITY.**

14 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
15 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
16 appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill or joint
17 resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report
18 thereon, if such measure reforms policies and programs
19 to reduce poverty and increase opportunity and upward
20 mobility, but only if such measure would neither adversely
21 impact job creation nor increase the deficit over the period
22 of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

23 **SEC. 409. IMPLEMENTATION OF A DEFICIT AND LONG-**
24 **TERM DEBT REDUCTION AGREEMENT.**

25 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
26 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other

1 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution to accom-
2 modate the enactment of a deficit and long-term debt re-
3 duction agreement if it includes permanent spending re-
4 ductions and reforms to direct spending program, and
5 does not increase outlays in any fiscal year.

6 **SEC. 410. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE ACCOUNT FOR RE-**
7 **FORMING SNAP.**

8 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
9 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
10 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
11 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amend-
12 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that reforms
13 the supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP),
14 but only if such measure would not increase the deficit
15 for the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

16 **SEC. 411. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SOCIAL**
17 **SECURITY DISABILITY INSURANCE REFORM.**

18 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
19 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
20 appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the
21 budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amend-
22 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that reforms
23 the Social Security Disability Insurance program under
24 title II of the Social Security Act, but only if such measure

1 would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years
2 2018 through 2027.

3 **SEC. 412. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR FEDERAL**
4 **RETIREMENT REFORM.**

5 In the House, the chair of the Committee on the
6 Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other
7 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill
8 or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference
9 report thereon, if such measure reforms, improves and up-
10 dates the Federal retirement system, as determined by
11 such chair, but only if such measure would not increase
12 the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2018 through
13 2027.

14 **SEC. 413. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR DEFENSE**
15 **SEQUESTER REPLACEMENT.**

16 The chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise
17 the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in
18 this concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution,
19 or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if
20 such measure supports the following activities: Depart-
21 ment of Defense training and maintenance associated with
22 combat readiness, modernization of equipment,
23 auditability of financial statements, or military compensa-
24 tion and benefit reforms, by the amount provided for these
25 purposes, but only if such measure would not increase the

1 deficit (without counting any net revenue increases in that
2 measure) over the period of fiscal years 2018 through
3 2027.

4 **SEC. 414. 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 **TITLE V—POLICY STATEMENTS**

18 **SEC. 501. POLICY STATEMENT ON OBAMACARE REPEAL.**

19 It is the policy of this resolution that the Patient Pro-
20 tection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148),
21 and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of
22 2010 (Public Law 111–152) should be repealed.

23 **SEC. 502. POLICY STATEMENT ON REPLACING OBAMACARE.**

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

1 (1) Obamacare put Washington’s priorities be-
2 fore those of patients’. The Affordable Care Act
3 (ACA) has failed to reduce health care premiums as
4 promised. Instead, the law mandated benefits and
5 coverage levels, denying patients the opportunity to
6 choose the type of coverage that best suits their
7 health needs and driving up health coverage costs. A
8 typical family’s health care premiums were supposed
9 to decline by \$2,500; instead, average premiums
10 have increased 105 percent. A study conducted by
11 the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office (CBO)
12 estimated premiums to continue rising over the next
13 decade, projecting an average increase of 8 percent
14 per year between 2016 and 2018, and increasing by
15 nearly 60 percent by 2026.

16 (2) President Obama pledged, “If you like your
17 health care plan, you can keep your health care
18 plan.” Instead, CBO now estimated 7 million Ameri-
19 cans will lose employment-based health coverage due
20 to the health care law, further limiting patient
21 choice.

22 (3) Then-Speaker of the House Pelosi stated
23 that the President’s health care law would create 4
24 million jobs over the life of the law and almost
25 400,000 jobs immediately. Instead, CBO estimated

1 that by 2025 Obamacare will reduce the number of
2 hours worked by approximately 2 million full-time
3 equivalent workers, compared with what would have
4 occurred in the absence of the law. Additionally, a
5 study by the Mercatus Center at George Mason Uni-
6 versity estimated that Obamacare will reduce em-
7 ployment by up to 3 percent, or about 4 million full-
8 time equivalent workers.

9 (4) Since the ACA was signed into law, the
10 Obama administration repeatedly failed to imple-
11 ment it as written. President Obama's unilateral ac-
12 tions resulted in numerous changes, delays, and ex-
13 emptions. President Obama signed into law another
14 24 changes made by Congress. The Supreme Court
15 struck down the forced expansion of Medicaid; ruled
16 the individual "mandate" could only be character-
17 ized as a tax to remain constitutional; and rejected
18 the requirement that closely held companies provide
19 health insurance to their employees even if it violates
20 the companies' religious beliefs. More than 7 years
21 after enactment, the courts continue to evaluate the
22 legality of how President Obama's administration
23 implemented the law. All of these changes prove the
24 folly of the underlying law; health care in the United

1 States cannot be run from a centralized bureauc-
2 racy.

3 (5) Obamacare is unaffordable, intrusive, over-
4 reaching, destructive, and unworkable. Its complex
5 structure of subsidies, mandates, and penalties per-
6 versely impact individuals, married couples, and
7 families. Those who previously had insurance along
8 with those who did not have been funneled into a
9 new system that is providing less access to doctors
10 and treatments. Millions of Americans have been
11 added to a broken Medicaid system that is incapable
12 of providing the care promised. Cuts made to Medi-
13 care to fund a new entitlement are undermining the
14 health security of seniors. Taxes and mandates are
15 distorting the insurance market and harming the
16 broader economy, resulting in fewer jobs and less
17 opportunity. By design, Obamacare put Washington
18 at the center of our health care system, at the ex-
19 pense of patients, families, physicians, and busi-
20 nesses. The ACA should be fully repealed, allowing
21 for real patient-centered health care reform that
22 puts patients first, not Washington.

23 (b) POLICY ON REPLACING OBAMACARE.—It is the
24 policy of this resolution that Obamacare must not only be

1 repealed, but also replaced by enacting the American
2 Health Care Reform Act.

3 **SEC. 503. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.**

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

5 (1) More than 50 million Americans depend on
6 Medicare for their health security.

7 (2) The Medicare Trustees Report has repeat-
8 edly recommended that Medicare’s long-term finan-
9 cial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without
10 reform, the financial condition of Medicare becomes
11 more precarious and the threat to those in or near
12 retirement becomes more pronounced. According to
13 the Medicare Trustees Report—

14 (A) the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund
15 will be exhausted in 2028 and unable to pay
16 scheduled benefits;

17 (B) Medicare enrollment is expected to in-
18 crease by over 50 percent in the next two dec-
19 ades, as 10,000 baby boomers reach retirement
20 age each day;

21 (C) current workers’ payroll contributions
22 pay for current beneficiaries; and

23 (D) most Medicare beneficiaries receive
24 about three dollars in Medicare benefits for
25 every one dollar paid into the program.

1 (3) Failing to address this problem will leave
2 millions of American seniors without adequate health
3 security and younger generations burdened with
4 enormous debt to pay for spending levels that cannot
5 be sustained.

6 (b) POLICY ON MEDICARE REFORM.—It is the policy
7 of this resolution to protect those in or near retirement
8 from any disruptions to their Medicare benefits due to the
9 program’s impending bankruptcy, and instead offer bene-
10 ficiaries more options, better care, with reduced costs for
11 both beneficiaries and the Federal Government, by modern-
12 izing Medicare.

13 (c) ASSUMPTIONS.—This resolution assumes reform
14 of the Medicare program such that:

15 (1) Medicare is preserved for current and fu-
16 ture beneficiaries.

17 (2) Medicare is reformed to provide a premium
18 support payment and a selection of guaranteed
19 health coverage options from which recipients can
20 choose a plan that best suits their needs.

21 (3) Medicare will maintain traditional fee-for-
22 service as an option.

23 (4) Medicare will provide additional assistance
24 for lower-income beneficiaries and those with greater
25 health risks.

1 (5) Medicare spending is put on a sustainable
2 path and the Medicare program becomes solvent
3 over the long-term.

4 (6) The Medicare eligibility age is gradually in-
5 creased to keep pace with increases in longevity.

6 (7) Medicare is simplified by combining parts A
7 and B and reforms to Medigap plans are imple-
8 mented.

9 **SEC. 504. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICAID STATE FLEXI-**
10 **BILITY BLOCK GRANTS.**

11 It is the policy of this resolution that Medicaid and
12 the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) should
13 be block granted to the States in a manner prescribed by
14 the State Health Flexibility Act.

15 **SEC. 505. POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.**

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

17 (1) More than 55 million retirees, individuals
18 with disabilities, and survivors depend on Social Se-
19 curity. Since enactment, Social Security has served
20 as a vital leg on the “three-legged stool” of retire-
21 ment security, which includes employer provided
22 benefits as well as personal savings.

23 (2) The Social Security Trustees Report has re-
24 peatedly recommended that Social Security's long-
25 term financial challenges be addressed soon. Each

1 year without reform, the financial condition of Social
2 Security becomes more precarious and the threat to
3 seniors and those receiving Social Security disability
4 benefits becomes more pronounced:

5 (A) In 2022, the Disability Insurance
6 Trust Fund will be exhausted and program rev-
7 enues will be unable to pay scheduled benefits.

8 (B) In 2034, the combined Old-Age and
9 Survivors and Disability Trust Funds will be
10 exhausted, and program revenues will be unable
11 to pay scheduled benefits.

12 (C) With the exhaustion of the Trust
13 Funds in 2034, benefits will be cut nearly 25
14 percent across the board, devastating those cur-
15 rently in or near retirement and those who rely
16 on Social Security the most.

17 (3) The Disability Insurance program provides
18 an income safety net for those with disabilities and
19 their families. However, the program is in serious fi-
20 nancial trouble. The number of beneficiaries has
21 skyrocketed from 2.7 million in 1970 to 10.6 million
22 in 2016. At the same time, the labor force participa-
23 tion rate has now fallen to the lowest levels since the
24 1970s. As a result, the Social Security Actuary now

1 projects that the Disability Insurance Trust Fund
2 will be depleted in 2023.

3 (4) If this program is not reformed, families
4 who rely on the lifeline that disability benefits pro-
5 vide will face benefit cuts of up to 11 percent in
6 2023, devastating individuals who need assistance
7 the most.

8 (5) Americans deserve action by the President,
9 the House, and the Senate to preserve and strength-
10 en Social Security. It is critical that action be taken
11 to address the looming insolvency of Social Security.

12 (b) POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY.—It is the policy
13 of this resolution that Congress should work to make So-
14 cial Security sustainably solvent. This resolution assumes
15 these reforms will include the following policies, based
16 upon the Social Security Reform Act:

17 (1) Adoption of a more accurate measure for
18 calculating cost of living adjustments.

19 (2) Adoption of adjustments to the full retire-
20 ment age to reflect longevity.

21 (3) Makes Social Security benefits more pro-
22 gressive over the long term, providing those most in
23 need with a safety net in retirement.

24 (c) POLICY ON DISABILITY INSURANCE.—It is the
25 policy of this resolution that Congress and the President

1 should enact legislation on a bipartisan basis to reform
2 the Disability Insurance program prior to its insolvency
3 in 2016 and should not raid the Social Security retirement
4 system without reforms to the Disability Insurance sys-
5 tem. This resolutions assumes that reforms to the Dis-
6 ability Insurance program will include—

7 (1) encouraging work;

8 (2) updates of the eligibility rules;

9 (3) reducing fraud and abuse;

10 (4) enactment of H.R. 2031, the Social Secu-
11 rity Disability Insurance and Unemployment Bene-
12 fits Double Dip Elimination Act, to prohibit individ-
13 uals from drawing benefits from both programs at
14 the same time; and

15 (5) enactment of H.R. 1540, the Social Secu-
16 rity Disability Insurance Return to Work Act, to
17 allow the award of time-limited benefits for appli-
18 cants whose medical recovery is anticipated in order
19 to create new opportunities for beneficiaries.

20 **SEC. 506. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEANS-TESTED WEL-**
21 **FARE PROGRAMS.**

22 (a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that:

23 (1) Too many people are trapped at the bottom
24 rungs of the economic ladder, and every citizen

1 should have the opportunity to rise, escape from
2 poverty, and achieve their own potential.

3 (2) In 1996, President Bill Clinton and con-
4 gressional Republicans enacted reforms that have
5 moved families off of Federal programs and enabled
6 them to provide for themselves.

7 (3) Today, there are approximately 92 Federal
8 programs on which Government at the Federal and
9 State level spend more than \$1 trillion annually that
10 provide benefits specifically to poor and low-income
11 Americans.

12 (4) It should be the goal of welfare programs
13 to encourage work and put people on a path to self-
14 reliance.

15 (b) POLICY ON MEANS-TESTED WELFARE PRO-
16 GRAMS.—It is the policy of this resolution that—

17 (1) the welfare system should be reformed to
18 give states flexibility to implement and improve safe-
19 ty net programs and that to be eligible for benefits,
20 able bodied adults without dependents should be re-
21 quired to work or be preparing for work, including
22 enrolling in educational or job training programs,
23 contributing community service, or participating in a
24 supervised job search; and

1 (2) the President's budget should disclose, in a
2 clear and transparent manner, the aggregate amount
3 of Federal welfare expenditures, as well as an esti-
4 mate of State and local spending for this purpose,
5 over the next ten years.

6 **SEC. 507. POLICY STATEMENT ON REFORM OF THE SUP-**
7 **PLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PRO-**
8 **GRAM.**

9 (a) SNAP.—It is the policy of the resolution that the
10 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program be reformed
11 so that:

12 (1) Nutrition assistance funds should be distrib-
13 uted to the states as a block grant with funding sub-
14 ject to the annual discretionary appropriations proc-
15 ess.

16 (2) Funds from the grant must be used by the
17 states to establish and maintain a work activation
18 program for able-bodied adults without dependents.

19 (3) It is the goal of this proposal to move those
20 in need off of the assistance rolls and back into the
21 workforce and towards self-sufficiency.

22 (b) ASSUMPTIONS.—This resolution assumes that,
23 pending the enactment of reforms described in (a), the
24 conversion of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Pro-

1 gram into a flexible State allotment tailored to meet each
2 State's needs.

3 **SEC. 508. POLICY STATEMENT ON WORK REQUIREMENTS.**

4 It is the policy of this resolution that all means-tested
5 welfare programs should include work activation require-
6 ments for able-bodied adults.

7 **SEC. 509. POLICY STATEMENT ON A CARBON TAX.**

8 It is the policy of this resolution that a carbon tax
9 would be detrimental to American families and businesses,
10 and is not in the best interest of the United States.

11 **SEC. 510. POLICY STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND**
12 **JOB CREATION.**

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

14 (1) Across the Nation, too many Americans are
15 struggling to make ends meet. The slowly falling un-
16 employment rate has masked an underlying crisis as
17 millions of Americans have abandoned the work
18 force and wages have stagnated. The labor force
19 participation rate has plummeted to levels not seen
20 since the Carter presidency.

21 (2) Looking ahead, CBO expects the economy
22 to grow by an average of just 1.9 percent over the
23 next 10 years. That level of economic growth is sim-
24 ply unacceptable and insufficient to expand opportu-

1 nities and the incomes of millions of middle-income
2 Americans.

3 (3) Sluggish economic growth has also contrib-
4 uted to the country's fiscal woes. Subpar growth
5 means that revenue levels are lower than they would
6 otherwise be while government spending (e.g. welfare
7 and income-support programs) is higher.

8 (4) The unsustainable fiscal trajectory has cast
9 a shadow on the country's economic outlook. inves-
10 tors and businesses make decisions on a forward-
11 looking basis. they know that today's large debt lev-
12 els are simply tomorrow's tax hikes, interest rate in-
13 creases, or inflation and they act accordingly. This
14 debt overhang, and the uncertainty it generates, can
15 weigh on growth, investment, and job creation.

16 (5) Nearly all economists, including those at the
17 CBO, conclude that reducing budget deficits (there-
18 by bending the curve on debt levels) is a net positive
19 for economic growth over time.

20 (6) If the Government remains on the current
21 fiscal path, future generations will face ever-higher
22 debt service costs, a decline in national savings, and
23 a "crowding out" of private investment. This dy-
24 namic will eventually lead to a decline in economic

1 output and a diminution in our country's standard
2 of living.

3 (7) The key economic challenge is determining
4 how to expand the economic pie, not how best to di-
5 vide up and re-distribute a shrinking pie.

6 (8) A stronger economy is vital to lowering def-
7 icit levels and eventually balancing the budget. Ac-
8 cording to CBO, if annual real GDP growth is just
9 0.1 percentage point higher over the budget window,
10 deficits would be reduced by \$273 billion.

11 (9) This budget resolution therefore embraces
12 pro-growth policies, such as fundamental tax reform,
13 that will help foster a stronger economy, greater op-
14 portunities and more job creation.

15 (b) POLICY ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOB CRE-
16 ATION.—It is the policy of this resolution to promote fast-
17 er economic growth and job creation. By putting the budg-
18 et on a sustainable path, this resolution ends the debt-
19 fueled uncertainty holding back job creators. Reforms to
20 the tax code will put American businesses and workers in
21 a better position to compete and thrive in the 21st century
22 global economy. This resolution targets the regulatory red
23 tape and cronyism that stack the deck in favor of special
24 interests. All of the reforms in this resolution serve as

1 means to the larger end of helping the economy grow and
2 expanding opportunity for all Americans.

3 **SEC. 511. POLICY STATEMENT ON TAX REFORM.**

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

5 (1) A reformed tax code should be simple, fair,
6 and promote (rather than impede) economic growth.
7 The United States tax code fails on all 3 counts: it
8 is complex, unfair, and inefficient. The tax code’s
9 complexity distorts decisions to work, save, and in-
10 vest, which leads to slower economic growth, lower
11 wages, and less job creation.

12 (2) High marginal tax rates lessen the incen-
13 tives to work, save, and invest, which reduces eco-
14 nomic output and job creation.

15 (3) The United States corporate income tax
16 rate is the highest rate in the industrialized world.
17 Tax rates this high suppress wages, discourage in-
18 vestment and job creation, distort business activity,
19 and put American businesses at a competitive dis-
20 advantage with foreign competitors.

21 (4) The “world-wide” structure of United
22 States international taxation essentially taxes earn-
23 ings of United States firms twice, putting them at
24 a significant competitive disadvantage with competi-

1 tors that have more competitive international tax
2 systems.

3 (5) The tax code imposes costs on American
4 workers through lower wages, consumers in higher
5 prices, and investors in diminished returns.

6 (6) Closing tax loopholes to finance higher
7 spending does not constitute fundamental tax re-
8 form.

9 (7) Tax reform should curb or eliminate loop-
10 holes and use those savings to lower tax rates across
11 the board, not to fund more wasteful Government
12 spending. Washington has a spending problem, not
13 a revenue problem.

14 (8) Many economists believe that fundamental
15 tax reform, including a broader tax base and lower
16 tax rates, would lead to greater labor supply and in-
17 creased investment, which would have a positive im-
18 pact on total national output.

19 (b) **POLICY ON TAX REFORM.**—It is the policy of this
20 resolution that Congress should enact legislation that pro-
21 vides for a comprehensive reform of the United States tax
22 code to promote economic growth, create American jobs,
23 increase wages, and benefit American consumers, inves-
24 tors, and workers through fundamental tax reform that

1 is revenue-neutral on a dynamic basis that provides for
2 the following:

3 (1) Targets revenue neutrality based on a dy-
4 namic score that takes into account the macro-
5 economic effects of reform.

6 (2) Collapses the current seven brackets for in-
7 dividuals into just three, with a top rate of no more
8 than 33 percent.

9 (3) Simplifies the tax code to ensure that fewer
10 Americans will be required to itemize deductions.

11 (4) Gives equal tax treatment to individual and
12 employer healthcare expenditures modeled on the
13 American Health Care Reform Act.

14 (5) Encourages charitable giving.

15 (6) Repeals the Death Tax.

16 (7) Eliminates marriage penalties.

17 (8) Provides tax-free universal savings accounts
18 to reward saving.

19 (9) Repeals the alternative minimum tax.

20 (10) Reduces double taxation by lowering the
21 top corporate rate to no more than 20 percent.

22 (11) Reduces the rate for capital gains and
23 dividends.

24 (12) Encourages net investment, savings, and
25 entrepreneurial activity, including full expensing.

1 (13) Moves to a competitive territorial system
2 of international taxation.

3 (14) Ends distortionary special interest give-
4 aways, such as the Wind Production Tax Credit.

5 **SEC. 512. POLICY STATEMENT ON TRADE.**

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

7 (1) Opening foreign markets to American ex-
8 ports is vital to the United States economy and ben-
9 efitial to American workers and consumers.

10 (2) The United States can increase economic
11 opportunities for American workers and businesses
12 through the elimination of foreign trade barriers to
13 United States goods and services.

14 (3) American businesses and workers have
15 shown that, on a level playing field, they can excel
16 and surpass international competition.

17 (b) POLICY ON TRADE.—It is the policy of this con-
18 current resolution—

19 (1) to pursue international trade, global com-
20 merce, and a modern and competitive tax system to
21 promote domestic job creation;

22 (2) that the United States should continue to
23 seek increased economic opportunities for American
24 workers and businesses through high-standard trade

1 agreements that satisfy negotiating objectives, in-
2 cluding—

3 (A) the expansion of trade opportunities;

4 (B) adherence to trade agreements and
5 rules by the United States and its trading part-
6 ners, and

7 (C) the elimination of foreign trade bar-
8 riers to United States goods and services by
9 opening new markets and enforcing United
10 States rights; and

11 (3) that any trade agreement entered into on
12 behalf of the United States should reflect the negoti-
13 ating objectives and adhere to the provisions requir-
14 ing improved consultation with Congress.

15 **SEC. 513. POLICY STATEMENT ON ENERGY PRODUCTION.**

16 It is the policy of this resolution that the Arctic Na-
17 tional Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) and currently unavailable
18 areas of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) should be
19 open for energy exploration and production.

20 **SEC. 514. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL REGULATORY**
21 **BUDGETING AND REFORM.**

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

23 (1) Excessive Federal regulation—

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

1 ing the Nation's recovery from the economic re-
2 cession 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 economic growth.

10 (2) Federal agencies routinely fail to identify
11 and eliminate, minimize, or mitigate excess regu-
12 latory costs through post-implementation assess-
13 ments of their regulations.

14 (3) The United States Code of Federal Regula-
15 tions now contains over 185,000 pages of regula-
16 tions in 242 volumes.

17 (4) Notwithstanding the size and growth of
18 Federal regulations, Congress lacks an effective
19 mechanism to manage the level of new Federal regu-
20 latory costs imposed each year. Other nations, mean-
21 while, have successfully implemented the use of reg-
22 ulatory budgeting to control excess regulation and
23 regulatory costs.

24 (5) Implementation of the Affordable Care Act
25 has resulted in more than 177.9 million annual

1 hours of regulatory compliance paperwork, \$37.1 bil-
2 lion of regulatory compliance costs on the private
3 sector, and \$13 billion in regulatory compliance
4 costs on the States.

5 (6) Agencies impose costly regulations without
6 relying on sound science through the use of judicial
7 consent decrees and settlement agreements and the
8 abuse of interim compliance costs imposed on regu-
9 lated entities that bring legal challenges against
10 newly promulgated regulations.

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

15 (1) promotes—

16 (A) economic growth, job creation, higher
17 wages, and increased investment by eliminating
18 unnecessary red tape and streamlining, simpli-
19 fying and lowering the costs of Federal regula-
20 tions; and

21 (B) the adoption of least-cost regulatory
22 alternatives to meet the objectives of Federal
23 regulatory statutes;

24 (2) protects—

1 (A) the poor and lower-income households
2 from the regressive effects of excessive regula-
3 tion; and

4 (B) workers against the unnecessary elimi-
5 nation of jobs and loss or reduction of wages;

6 (3) requires—

7 (A) an annual, congressional regulatory
8 budget that establishes annual costs of regula-
9 tions and allocates these costs amongst Federal
10 regulatory agencies;

11 (B) cost-benefit and regulatory impact
12 analysis for new regulations proposed and pro-
13 mulgated by all Federal regulatory agencies;

14 (C) advance notice of proposed rulemaking
15 and makes evidentiary hearings available for
16 critical disputed issues in the development of
17 new major regulations; and

18 (D) congressional approval of all new
19 major regulations before the regulations can be-
20 come effective, ensuring that Congress can bet-
21 ter prevent the imposition of unsound costly
22 new regulations;

23 (4) reduces—

1 (A) regulatory barriers to entry into mar-
2 kets and other regulatory impediments to com-
3 petition and innovation; and

4 (B) the imposition of new Federal regula-
5 tion that duplicates, overlaps or conflicts with
6 State, local, and Tribal regulation or that im-
7 pose unfunded mandates on State, local, and
8 Tribal governments; and

9 (5) eliminates the abuse of guidance to evade
10 legal requirements applicable to the development and
11 promulgation of new regulations.

12 **SEC. 515. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL FUNDING OF**
13 **ABORTION.**

14 It is the policy of this resolution that no taxpayer dol-
15 lars shall go to any entity that provides abortion services.

16 **SEC. 516. POLICY STATEMENT ON TRANSPORTATION RE-**
17 **FORM.**

18 It is the policy of this resolution that State and local
19 officials are in a much better position to understand the
20 needs of local commuters, not bureaucrats in Washington.
21 Federal funding for transportation should be phased down
22 and limited to core Federal duties, including the interstate
23 highway system, transportation infrastructure on Federal
24 land, responding to emergencies, and research. As the level
25 of Federal responsibility for transportation is reduced,

1 Congress should also concurrently reduce the Federal gas
2 tax.

3 **SEC. 517. POLICY STATEMENT ON THE DEPARTMENT OF**
4 **VETERANS AFFAIRS.**

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

6 (1) For years, there has been serious concern
7 regarding the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)
8 bureaucratic mismanagement and continuous failure
9 to provide veterans timely access to health care.

10 (2) In 2015, for the first time, VA health care
11 was added to Government Accountability Office’s
12 (GAO) “high-risk” list, due to mismanagement and
13 oversight failures, which have resulted in untimely
14 and inefficient health care. According to GAO, “the
15 absence of care and delays in providing care have
16 harmed veterans.”.

17 (3) The VA’s failure to provide timely and ac-
18 cessible health care to our veterans is unacceptable.
19 While Congress has done its part for more than a
20 decade by providing sufficient funding for the VA,
21 the administration has mismanaged these resources,
22 resulting in proven adverse effects on veterans and
23 their families.

1 (b) POLICY ON THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AF-
2 FAIRS.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution
3 that—

4 (1) the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs
5 continue its oversight efforts to ensure the VA reas-
6 sesses its core mission, including—

7 (A) reducing the number of bureaucratic
8 layers;

9 (B) reducing the number of senior and
10 middle managers;

11 (C) improving performance measure
12 metrics;

13 (D) strengthening the administration and
14 oversight of contractors; and

15 (E) supporting opportunities for veterans
16 to pursue other viable options for their health
17 care needs; and

18 (2) the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs
19 and the Committee on the Budget should continue
20 to closely monitor the VA's progress to ensure VA
21 resources are sufficient and efficiently provided to
22 veterans.

1 **SEC. 518. POLICY STATEMENT ON REDUCING UNNECES-**
2 **SARY, WASTEFUL, AND UNAUTHORIZED**
3 **SPENDING.**

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

5 (1) The Government Accountability Office
6 (GAO) is required by law to identify examples of
7 waste, duplication, and overlap in Federal programs,
8 and has so identified dozens of such examples.

9 (2) In its report to Congress on Government
10 Efficiency and Effectiveness, the Comptroller Gen-
11 eral has stated that addressing the identified waste,
12 duplication, and overlap in Federal programs could
13 “lead to tens of billions of dollars of additional sav-
14 ings.”

15 (3) In 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016,
16 and 2017, the GAO issued reports showing excessive
17 duplication and redundancy in Federal programs.

18 (4) Federal agencies reported an estimated
19 \$137 billion in improper payments in fiscal year
20 2015.

21 (5) Under clause 2 of rule XI of the Rules of
22 the House of Representatives, each standing com-
23 mittee must hold at least one hearing during each
24 120-day period following its establishment on waste,
25 fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Government pro-
26 grams.

1 (6) Clause 2(a)(1) of rule XXI of the House of
2 Representatives prohibits an appropriation for an ex-
3 penditure not previously authorized by law. Despite
4 this longstanding prohibition, more than \$310 billion
5 has been appropriated for unauthorized programs in
6 fiscal year 2016, spanning 256 separate laws.

7 (7) The findings resulting from congressional
8 oversight of Federal Government programs should
9 result in programmatic changes in both authorizing
10 statutes and program funding levels.

11 (b) POLICY ON REDUCING UNNECESSARY, WASTE-
12 FUL, AND UNAUTHORIZED SPENDING.—

13 (1) Each authorizing committee annually
14 should include in its Views and Estimates letter re-
15 quired under section 301(d) of the Congressional
16 Budget Act of 1974 recommendations to the Com-
17 mittee on the Budget of programs within the juris-
18 diction of such committee whose funding should be
19 reduced or eliminated.

20 (2) Committees of jurisdiction should review all
21 unauthorized programs funded through annual ap-
22 propriations to determine if the programs are oper-
23 ating efficiently and effectively.

1 (3) Committees should reauthorize those pro-
2 grams that in the committees' judgment should con-
3 tinue to receive funding.

4 (4) For those programs not reauthorized by
5 committees, the House of Representatives should en-
6 force the limitations on funding such unauthorized
7 programs in the House rules.

8 **SEC. 519. POLICY STATEMENT ON A BALANCED BUDGET**
9 **AMENDMENT.**

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

11 (1) The Government will collect approximately
12 \$3.4 trillion in taxes, but spend nearly \$4 trillion to
13 maintain its operations, borrowing 14 cents of every
14 Federal dollar spent.

15 (2) As of March 16, 2017, the national debt of
16 the Unites States was nearly \$20 trillion.

17 (3) A majority of States have petitioned the
18 Government to hold a constitutional convention to
19 adopt a balanced budget amendment to the Con-
20 stitution.

21 (4) Forty nine States have fiscal limitations in
22 their State constitutions, including the requirement
23 to annually balance the budget.

24 (5) Five States, including Arizona, Georgia,
25 Alaska, Mississippi, and North Dakota, have agreed

1 to the Compact for a Balanced Budget, which is
2 seeking to amend the Constitution to require a bal-
3 anced budget through an Article V convention by
4 April 12, 2021.

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

9 **SEC. 520. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION**
10 **THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLI-**
11 **GATED BALANCES.**

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

13 (1) According to the most recent estimate from
14 the Office of Management and Budget, Federal
15 agencies held \$921 billion in unobligated balances at
16 the end of fiscal year 2017.

17 (2) These funds comprise both discretionary ap-
18 propriations and authorizations of mandatory spend-
19 ing that remain available for expenditure.

20 (3) In many cases, agencies are provided appro-
21 priations that remain indefinitely available for obli-
22 gation.

23 (4) The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 re-
24 quires the Office of Management and Budget to
25 make funds available to agencies for obligation and

1 prohibits the administration from withholding or
2 cancelling unobligated funds unless approved by an
3 Act of Congress.

4 (b) POLICY ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE
5 CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.—It is the
6 policy of this concurrent resolution that—

7 (1) greater congressional oversight is required
8 to review and identify potential savings from can-
9 celing unobligated balances of funds that are no
10 longer needed;

11 (2) the appropriate committees in the House
12 should identify and review accounts with unobligated
13 balances and rescind such balances that would not
14 impede or disrupt the fulfillment of important Fed-
15 eral commitments;

16 (3) the House, with the assistance of the Gov-
17 ernment Accountability Office, the Inspectors Gen-
18 eral, and appropriate agencies, should continue to
19 review unobligated balances and identify savings for
20 deficit reduction; and

21 (4) unobligated balances in dormant accounts
22 should not be used to finance increases in spending.

23 **SEC. 521. POLICY STATEMENT ON REFORMING THE CON-**
24 **GRESSIONAL BUDGET PROCESS.**

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

1 (1) Enactment of the Congressional Budget and
2 Impoundment Control Act of 1974 was the first step
3 toward restoring constitutionally endowed legislative
4 responsibility over fundamental budget decision
5 making.

6 (2) However, the congressional budget process
7 has neither constrained spending nor inhibited the
8 expansion of Government. The growth of the Gov-
9 ernment, primarily through a multiplicity of manda-
10 tory programs and other forms of direct spending,
11 has largely been financed through borrowing and
12 high tax rates.

13 (3) The enforcement of the current budget
14 process, including congressional points of order and
15 statutory spending limits, have been too often
16 waived or circumvented. This contributes to a lack
17 of accountability, which has led to broad agreement
18 that reforming the system is a high necessity.

19 (b) POLICY ON REFORMING THE CONGRESSIONAL
20 BUDGET PROCESS.—It is the policy of this concurrent res-
21 olution that Congress should—

22 (1) restructure the fundamental procedures of
23 budget decision making;

24 (2) reassert congressional power over spending
25 and revenue, restore the balance of power between

1 Congress and the President as the Congressional
2 Budget Act of 1974 intended, and attain the max-
3 imum level of accountability for budget decisions
4 through efficient and rigorous enforcement of budget
5 rules;

6 (3) improve incentives for lawmakers to budget
7 as intended by the Congressional Budget Act of
8 1974, especially by adopting an annual budget reso-
9 lution;

10 (4) encourage more effective control over spend-
11 ing, especially currently uncontrolled direct spend-
12 ing;

13 (5) revise the methodology used in developing
14 the baseline, which is intended to reflect an objective
15 projection of the budgetary effects of current laws
16 and policies for future fiscal years, by removing any
17 tendency toward assuming higher spending levels;

18 (6) promote efficient and timely budget actions
19 to ensure lawmakers complete their budget actions
20 before the start of the new fiscal year;

21 (7) provide access to the best analysis of eco-
22 nomic conditions available and increase awareness of
23 how fiscal policy directly impacts economic growth
24 and job creation; and

1 (8) eliminate the complexity of the budget pro-
2 cess and the biases that favor higher spending.

3 (c) LEGISLATION.—The Committee on the Budget of
4 the House should draft legislation during the 115th Con-
5 gress that rewrites the Congressional Budget and Im-
6 poundment Control Act of 1974 to fulfill the goals of mak-
7 ing the congressional budget process more effective in en-
8 suring taxpayers' dollars are spent wisely and efficiently.
9 Such legislation shall—

10 (1) attain greater simplicity without sacrificing
11 the rigor required to address—

12 (A) the complex issues of the domestic and
13 world economy;

14 (B) national security responsibilities; and

15 (C) the appropriate roles of rulemaking
16 and statutory enforcement mechanisms;

17 (2) establish a new structure that assures the
18 congressional role in the budget process is applied
19 consistently without reliance on reactive legislating;

20 (3) improve the elements of the current budget
21 process that have fulfilled the original purposes of
22 the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

23 (4) rebuild the foundation of the budget process
24 to provide a solid basis from which additional re-
25 forms may be developed.

1 **SEC. 522. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL ACCOUNTING.**

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

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

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

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

19 (4) The Government Accountability Office has
20 advised that accrual accounting may provide a more
21 accurate estimate of the Government's liabilities
22 than cash accounting for some programs, specifically
23 insurance programs.

24 (5) Accrual accounting under the Federal Cred-
25 it Reform Act of 1990 (FCRA) understates the risk

1 and thus the true cost of some Federal programs,
2 including loans and loan guarantees.

3 (6) Fair value accounting better reflects the
4 risk associated with Federal loan and loan guarantee
5 programs by using a market based discount rate.
6 CBO, for example, uses fair value accounting to
7 measure the cost of Fannie Mae and 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) This concurrent resolution directs CBO to
16 estimate the costs of credit programs on a fair value
17 basis to fully capture the risk associated with Fed-
18 eral credit programs.

19 (b) POLICY ON FEDERAL ACCOUNTING METHODOLO-
20 GIES.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that
21 the House should, in consultation with CBO and other ap-
22 propriate stakeholders, reform government-wide budget
23 and accounting practices so Members and the public can
24 better understand the fiscal situation of the United States
25 and the options best suited to improving it.

1 **SEC. 523. POLICY STATEMENT ON AGENCY FEES AND**
2 **SPENDING.**

3 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

4 (1) A number of Federal agencies and organiza-
5 tions have permanent authority to collect fees and
6 other offsetting collections and to spend these col-
7 lected funds.

8 (2) The total amount of offsetting fees and off-
9 setting collections is estimated by the Office of Man-
10 agement and Budget to be \$513 billion in fiscal year
11 2017.

12 (3) Agency budget justifications are, in some
13 cases, not fully transparent about the amount of
14 program activity funded through offsetting collec-
15 tions or fees. This lack of transparency prevents ef-
16 fective and accountable government.

17 (b) POLICY ON AGENCY FEES AND SPENDING.—It
18 is the policy of this resolution that Congress must reassert
19 its constitutional prerogative to control spending and con-
20 duct oversight. To do so, Congress should enact legislation
21 requiring programs that are funded through fees, offset-
22 ting receipts, or offsetting collections to be allocated new
23 budget authority annually. Such allocation may arise
24 from—

- 1 (1) legislation originating from the authorizing
- 2 committee of jurisdiction for the agency or program;
- 3 or
- 4 (2) fee and account specific allocations included
- 5 in annual appropriation Acts.

