

Union Calendar No. 632115TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION**H. CON. RES. 128****[Report No. 115–816]**

Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2019 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2020 through 2028.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 13, 2018

Mr. WOMACK from the Committee on the Budget, reported the following concurrent resolution; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2019 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2020 through 2028.

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

1 **SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET**
 2 **FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019.**

3 (a) **DECLARATION.**—The Congress determines and
 4 declares that prior concurrent resolutions on the budget
 5 are replaced as of fiscal year 2019 and that this concur-
 6 rent resolution establishes the budget for fiscal year 2019
 7 and sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal
 8 years 2020 through 2028.

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

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2019.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION AND RELATED MATTERS

Sec. 201. Reconciliation in the House of Representatives.

**TITLE III—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 Ter-
 rorism.

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

Sec. 304. Limitation on advance appropriations.

Sec. 305. Estimates of debt service costs.

Sec. 306. Fair-value credit estimates.

Sec. 307. Adjustments for improved control of budgetary resources.

Sec. 308. Limitation on transfers from the general fund of the Treasury to the
 Highway Trust Fund.

Sec. 309. Prohibition on use of guarantee fees as an offset.

Sec. 310. Budgetary treatment of administrative expenses.

Sec. 311. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.

Sec. 312. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.

Sec. 313. Adjustment for changes in the baseline.

Sec. 314. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

**TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS IN THE HOUSE OF
 REPRESENTATIVES**

Sec. 401. Deficit neutral reserve fund for investments in national infrastruc-
 ture.

- Sec. 402. Deficit neutral reserve fund for amendments to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.
- Sec. 403. Reserve fund for extending pro-growth tax policies.
- Sec. 404. Reserve fund for the repeal or replacement of President Obama's health care laws.
- Sec. 405. Deficit neutral reserve fund for the clarification of presumptions of service connection for veterans who served offshore of the Republic of Vietnam and Korea.

TITLE V—POLICY STATEMENTS IN THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

- Sec. 501. Policy statement on unauthorized appropriations.
- Sec. 502. Policy statement on improper payments.
- Sec. 503. Policy statement on expenditures from agency fees and spending.
- Sec. 504. Policy statement on combating the opioid epidemic.
- Sec. 505. Policy statement on medical discovery, development, delivery, and innovation.
- Sec. 506. Policy statement on Medicaid work requirements.
- Sec. 507. Policy statement on Medicare.
- Sec. 508. Policy statement on Social Security.
- Sec. 509. Policy statement on higher education and workforce development opportunity.
- Sec. 510. Policy statement on the Judgment Fund.

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 2019 through 2028:

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

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

10 Fiscal year 2019: \$2,590,496,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2020: \$2,736,347,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2021: \$2,845,396,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2022: \$2,990,130,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,164,364,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,338,062,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,513,201,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2026: \$3,807,248,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2027: \$4,058,110,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2028: \$4,229,859,000,000.

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

9 Fiscal year 2019: \$0.

10 Fiscal year 2020: \$0.

11 Fiscal year 2021: \$0.

12 Fiscal year 2022: \$0.

13 Fiscal year 2023: \$0.

14 Fiscal year 2024: \$0.

15 Fiscal year 2025: \$0.

16 Fiscal year 2026: \$0.

17 Fiscal year 2027: \$0.

18 Fiscal year 2028: \$0.

19 (2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes
20 of the enforcement of this concurrent resolution, the
21 appropriate levels of total new budget authority are
22 as follows:

23 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,478,974,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,488,774,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,563,231,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,669,991,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,783,347,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,856,688,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,899,811,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2026: \$4,005,410,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2027: \$4,094,293,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2028: \$4,125,676,000,000.

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

11 Fiscal year 2019: \$3,379,438,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020: \$3,458,307,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021: \$3,545,070,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2022: \$3,673,780,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2023: \$3,761,485,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2024: \$3,817,215,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,870,702,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2026: \$3,982,738,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2027: \$4,066,253,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2028: \$4,131,191,000,000.

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

24 Fiscal year 2019: \$788,942,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2020: \$721,960,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2021: \$699,674,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2022: \$683,650,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2023: \$597,121,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2024: \$479,153,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2025: \$357,501,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2026: \$175,490,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2027: \$8,143,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2028: -\$98,668,000,000.

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

11 Fiscal year 2019: \$22,356,469,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2020: \$23,216,315,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021: \$24,010,615,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2022: \$24,735,181,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2023: \$25,350,001,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2024: \$25,832,181,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2025: \$26,124,404,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2026: \$26,275,988,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2027: \$26,109,909,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2028: \$25,750,525,000,000.

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

23 Fiscal year 2019: \$16,568,177,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2020: \$17,363,858,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2021: \$18,125,630,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2022: \$18,869,457,000,000.

2 Fiscal year 2023: \$19,512,838,000,000.

3 Fiscal year 2024: \$20,026,824,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2025: \$20,412,479,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2026: \$20,614,633,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2027: \$20,645,322,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2028: \$20,560,545,000,000.

8 **SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

9 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-
10 propriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for
11 fiscal years 2019 through 2028 for each major functional
12 category are:

13 (1) National Defense (050):

14 Fiscal year 2019:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$656,500,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$633,352,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2020:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$689,121,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$655,961,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2021:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$723,190,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$689,135,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2022:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$726,804,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$709,118,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2023:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$730,442,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$711,516,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2024:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$734,111,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$713,215,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2025:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$737,806,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$722,903,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2026:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$741,523,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$726,681,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2027:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$745,277,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$730,451,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2028:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$748,489,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$739,313,000,000.

4 (2) International Affairs (150):

5 Fiscal year 2019:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$47,895,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$43,551,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2020:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$49,063,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$44,417,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$49,178,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$45,351,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2022:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$47,379,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$45,574,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2023:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$48,479,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$46,321,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$49,711,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$47,044,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2025:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$50,843,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$47,790,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2026:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$52,031,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$48,809,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2027:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$53,207,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$49,880,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2028:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$54,401,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$51,019,000,000.

20 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology
21 (250):

22 Fiscal year 2019:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$29,497,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$31,478,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2020:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$30,175,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$30,856,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2021:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$30,901,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$30,914,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2022:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$31,630,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$31,267,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2023:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$32,361,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$31,751,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2024:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$33,151,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$32,457,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2025:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$33,910,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$33,169,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2026:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$34,674,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$33,923,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2027:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$35,474,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$34,688,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2028:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$36,278,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$35,484,000,000.

12 (4) Energy (270):

13 Fiscal year 2019:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$2,562,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$4,224,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2020:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$2,737,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$3,644,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2021:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$11,118,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$10,770,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$1,118,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$978,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$790,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$158,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$1,116,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$339,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2025:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$808,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$35,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2026:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$618,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$147,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2027:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$625,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$70,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2028:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$3,314,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$2,764,000,000.

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

5 Fiscal year 2019:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$52,244,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$37,591,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2020:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$54,086,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$37,858,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$54,651,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$38,560,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2022:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$54,507,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$38,500,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2023:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$56,796,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$40,777,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$57,821,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$41,991,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2025:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$58,540,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$43,300,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2026:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$60,592,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$45,923,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2027:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$62,269,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$48,204,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2028:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$63,955,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$50,499,000,000.

20 (6) Agriculture (350):

21 Fiscal year 2019:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$23,466,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$22,546,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$21,993,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$21,811,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$23,323,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$22,940,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$21,182,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$20,551,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$21,744,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$21,051,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$22,245,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$21,537,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2025:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$22,777,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$22,032,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2026:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$23,544,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$22,826,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2027:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$23,708,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$22,979,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2028:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$24,423,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$23,668,000,000.

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

13 Fiscal year 2019:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$4,325,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$9,672,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2020:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$10,200,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$16,540,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2021:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$7,681,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$15,519,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$8,337,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$17,403,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$8,456,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$17,850,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$6,951,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$16,399,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2025:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$5,095,000,000.

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

16 Fiscal year 2026:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$5,225,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$15,083,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2027:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$5,211,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$15,850,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2028:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$5,714,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$15,759,000,000.

4 (8) Transportation (400):

5 Fiscal year 2019:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$95,233,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$92,465,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2020:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$88,996,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$93,556,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$70,979,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$91,134,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2022:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$71,617,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$82,757,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2023:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$72,400,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$79,100,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$73,241,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$77,767,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2025:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$73,995,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$76,819,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2026:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$74,919,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$76,375,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2027:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$75,995,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$76,730,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2028:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$76,947,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$77,208,000,000.

20 (9) Community and Regional Development
21 (450):

22 Fiscal year 2019:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$74,678,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$44,532,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2020:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$76,515,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$49,572,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2021:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$78,061,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$51,887,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2022:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$79,707,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$56,856,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2023:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$81,455,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$58,222,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2024:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$83,389,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$63,143,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2025:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$85,269,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$68,023,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2026:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$87,176,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$72,584,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2027:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$89,092,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$76,130,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2028:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$90,978,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$79,533,000,000.

12 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and
13 Social Services (500):

14 Fiscal year 2019:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$89,643,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$105,795,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2020:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$98,245,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$98,277,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2021:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$99,900,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$99,773,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2022:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$98,956,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$99,596,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2023:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$97,736,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$98,801,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2024:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$97,412,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$98,190,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2025:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$98,529,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$99,054,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2026:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$99,359,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$99,997,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2027:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$100,277,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$100,930,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2028:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$102,041,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$102,520,000,000.

4 (11) Health (550):

5 Fiscal year 2019:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$577,947,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$529,709,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2020:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$535,605,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$513,181,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$493,983,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$484,274,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2022:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$539,822,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$526,335,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2023:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$562,960,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$547,080,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$574,422,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$567,644,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2025:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$598,546,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$591,133,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2026:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$624,915,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$615,878,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2027:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$634,591,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$633,703,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2028:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$656,144,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$652,492,000,000.

20 (12) Medicare (570):

21 Fiscal year 2019:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$648,039,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$647,663,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$675,326,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$674,993,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$727,232,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$726,856,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$813,149,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$812,779,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$831,639,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$831,271,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$829,127,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$828,754,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2025:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$904,939,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$904,559,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2026:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$962,152,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$961,762,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2027:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$1,023,360,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$1,022,973,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2028:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$1,150,826,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$1,150,437,000,000.

12 (13) Income Security (600):

13 Fiscal year 2019:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$489,346,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$479,169,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2020:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$484,668,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$475,993,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2021:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$494,922,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$486,381,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$508,298,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$506,383,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$518,765,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$511,705,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$504,105,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$492,173,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2025:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$513,490,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$502,427,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2026:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$523,311,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$517,955,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2027:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$518,373,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$509,731,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2028:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$526,827,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$523,951,000,000.

4 (14) Social Security (650):

5 Fiscal year 2019:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$35,977,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$35,977,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2020:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$39,035,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$39,035,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$42,028,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$42,028,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2022:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$45,053,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$45,053,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2023:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$48,312,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$48,312,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$51,893,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$51,893,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2025:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$55,894,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$55,894,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2026:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$66,328,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$66,328,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2027:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$72,886,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$72,886,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2028:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$78,066,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$78,066,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2019:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$196,374,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$194,161,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$202,515,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$200,642,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$208,785,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$207,057,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$215,491,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$222,548,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$221,047,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$219,458,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$227,178,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$215,929,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2025:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$234,772,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$232,629,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2026:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$241,792,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$239,579,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2027:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$249,111,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$246,815,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2028:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$258,125,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$266,787,000,000.

12 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

13 Fiscal year 2019:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$58,262,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$62,957,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2020:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$64,972,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$64,940,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2021:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$65,478,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$68,896,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$67,095,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$68,372,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$69,050,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$69,095,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$70,873,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$70,270,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2025:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$72,651,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$72,125,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2026:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$74,212,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$73,672,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2027:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$76,027,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$75,406,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2028:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$77,902,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$77,190,000,000.

4 (17) General Government (800):

5 Fiscal year 2019:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$23,291,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$22,963,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2020:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$24,354,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$23,926,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2021:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$24,268,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$23,741,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2022:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$25,155,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$24,737,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2023:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$24,792,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$24,375,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2024:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$28,409,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$27,797,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2025:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$29,010,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$28,575,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2026:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$29,009,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$28,564,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2027:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$29,276,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$28,819,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2028:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$29,539,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$29,076,000,000.
20 (18) Net Interest (900):
21 Fiscal year 2019:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$468,919,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$468,919,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2020:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$557,681,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$557,681,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2021:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$634,898,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$634,898,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2022:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$693,003,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$693,003,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2023:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$731,591,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$731,591,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2024:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$747,462,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$747,462,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2025:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$756,694,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$756,694,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2026:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$768,371,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$768,371,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2027:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$778,354,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$778,354,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2028:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$784,714,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$784,714,000,000.

12 (19) Allowances (920):

13 Fiscal year 2019:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$17,572,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$9,243,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2020:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$94,357,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$54,296,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2021:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$98,283,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$80,340,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2022:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$102,752,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$93,350,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2023:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$106,018,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$99,424,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2024:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$110,314,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$105,251,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2025:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$113,655,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$108,861,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2026:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$116,726,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$112,133,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2027:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$120,207,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, -\$115,437,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2028:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$118,070,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$116,294,000,000.

4 (20) Government-wide savings and adjustments
5 (930):

6 Fiscal year 2019:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 -\$57,938,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, -\$14,621,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2020:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 -\$77,022,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, -\$21,022,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2021:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 -\$95,693,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, -\$46,793,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2022:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 -\$193,392,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, -\$140,888,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2023:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 -\$172,195,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, -\$119,359,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2024:

2 (A) New budget authority,

3 -\$122,509,000,000.

4 (B) Outlays, -\$72,158,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2025:

6 (A) New budget authority,

7 -\$209,017,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, -\$161,896,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2026:

10 (A) New budget authority,

11 -\$227,777,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, -\$184,208,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2027:

14 (A) New budget authority,

15 -\$234,560,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$198,851,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2028:

18 (A) New budget authority,

19 -\$385,389,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$333,720,000,000.

21 (21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

22 Fiscal year 2019:

23 (A) New budget authority,

24 -\$82,940,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, -\$82,940,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2020:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 -\$84,734,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, -\$84,734,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2021:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 -\$88,771,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, -\$88,771,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2022:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 -\$91,494,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, -\$91,494,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2023:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$92,343,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, -\$92,343,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2024:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$101,204,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, -\$101,204,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2025:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$112,895,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, -\$112,895,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2026:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$109,388,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$109,388,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2027:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$113,631,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$113,631,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2028:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$128,120,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$128,120,000,000.

12 (22) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global
13 War on Terrorism (970):

14 Fiscal year 2019:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$77,000,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$38,862,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2020:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$60,000,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$48,555,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2021:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$43,000,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$43,438,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2022:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$26,000,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$32,507,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2023:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$12,000,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$19,877,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2024:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$12,000,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$14,622,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2025:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$12,000,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$12,585,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2026:
18 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
19 (B) Outlays, \$4,470,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2027:
21 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
22 (B) Outlays, \$1,274,000,000.
23 Fiscal year 2028:
24 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
25 (B) Outlays, \$363,000,000.

1 **TITLE II—RECONCILIATION AND**
2 **RELATED MATTERS**

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

5 (a) SUBMISSIONS PROVIDING FOR RECONCILI-
6 ATION.—Not later than September 14, 2018, the commit-
7 tees named in subsection (b) shall submit recommenda-
8 tions on changes in laws within their jurisdictions to the
9 Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives
10 that would achieve the specified reduction in the deficit
11 for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

12 (b) INSTRUCTIONS.—

13 (1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The Com-
14 mittee on Agriculture shall submit changes in laws
15 within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit
16 by \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
17 2019 through 2028.

18 (2) COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES.—The
19 Committee on Armed Services shall submit changes
20 in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the
21 deficit by \$1,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal
22 years 2019 through 2028.

23 (3) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE
24 WORKFORCE.—The Committee on Education and
25 the Workforce shall submit changes in laws within

1 its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit by
2 \$20,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2019
3 through 2028.

4 (4) COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE.—
5 The Committee on Energy and Commerce shall sub-
6 mit changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient
7 to reduce the deficit by \$20,000,000,000 for the pe-
8 riod of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

9 (5) COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES.—The
10 Committee on Financial Services shall submit
11 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to
12 reduce the deficit by \$24,000,000,000 for the period
13 of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

14 (6) COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY.—
15 The Committee on Homeland Security shall submit
16 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to
17 reduce the deficit by \$3,000,000,000 for the period
18 of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

19 (7) COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.—The
20 Committee on the Judiciary shall submit changes in
21 laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the
22 deficit by \$45,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal
23 years 2019 through 2028.

24 (8) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—
25 The Committee on Natural Resources shall submit

1 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to
2 reduce the deficit by \$5,000,000,000 for the period
3 of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

4 (9) COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERN-
5 MENT REFORM.—The Committee on Oversight and
6 Government Reform shall submit changes in laws
7 within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit
8 by \$32,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal years
9 2019 through 2028.

10 (10) COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS.—
11 The Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall submit
12 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to
13 reduce the deficit by \$1,000,000,000 for the period
14 of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

15 (11) COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—The
16 Committee on Ways and Means shall submit
17 changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to
18 reduce the deficit by \$150,000,000,000 for the pe-
19 riod of fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

1 **TITLE III—BUDGET ENFORCE-**
2 **MENT IN THE HOUSE OF REP-**
3 **RESENTATIVES**

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

6 (a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in
7 the House of Representatives to consider any bill or joint
8 resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report
9 thereon, that would cause a net increase in direct spending
10 in excess of \$5,000,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive
11 10-fiscal year periods described in subsection (b).

12 (b) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ANALYSIS OF
13 PROPOSALS.—The Director of the Congressional Budget
14 Office shall, to the extent practicable, prepare an estimate
15 of whether a bill or joint resolution reported by a com-
16 mittee (other than the Committee on Appropriations), or
17 amendment thereto or conference report thereon, would
18 cause, relative to current law, a net increase in direct
19 spending in the House of Representatives, in excess of
20 \$5,000,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive 10-fiscal year
21 periods beginning with the first fiscal year that is 10 fiscal
22 years after the current fiscal year.

23 (c) LIMITATION.—In the House of Representatives,
24 the provisions of this section shall not apply to any bills
25 or joint resolutions, or amendments thereto or conference

1 reports thereon, for which the chair of the Committee on
2 the Budget has made adjustments to the allocations, ag-
3 gregates, or other budgetary levels in this concurrent reso-
4 lution.

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

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

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

22 (b) SECTION 302 ALLOCATIONS.—The separate allo-
23 cation referred to in subsection (a) shall be the exclusive
24 allocation for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global
25 War on Terrorism under section 302(b) of the Congres-

1 sional Budget Act of 1974. The Committee on Appropria-
2 tions of the House of Representatives may provide sub-
3 allocations of such separate allocation under such section
4 302(b).

5 (c) APPLICATION.—For purposes of enforcing the
6 separate allocation referred to in subsection (a) under sec-
7 tion 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the
8 “first fiscal year” and the “total of fiscal years” shall be
9 deemed to refer to fiscal year 2019. Section 302(c) of such
10 Act shall not apply to such separate allocation.

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

16 (e) ADJUSTMENTS.—For purposes of subsection (a)
17 for fiscal year 2019, no adjustment shall be made under
18 section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974
19 if any adjustment would be made under section
20 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency
21 Deficit Control Act of 1985.

22 (f) ADJUSTMENTS TO FUND OVERSEAS CONTIN-
23 GENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.—In
24 the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee
25 on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and

1 other appropriate budgetary levels related to Overseas
2 Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism or the
3 allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional
4 Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee on Appropriations
5 set forth in the report or joint explanatory statement of
6 managers, as applicable, accompanying this concurrent
7 resolution as necessary.

8 **SEC. 303. LIMITATION ON CHANGES IN CERTAIN MANDA-**
9 **TORY PROGRAMS.**

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

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

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

24 (b) POINT OF ORDER IN THE HOUSE OF REP-
25 RESENTATIVES.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representa-
2 tives, it shall not be in order to consider a bill or
3 joint resolution making appropriations for a full fis-
4 cal year that includes a provision that proposes a
5 change in mandatory programs, or amendment
6 thereto or conference report thereon, that, if en-
7 acted, would cause the absolute value of the total
8 budget authority of all such changes in mandatory
9 programs enacted in relation to a full fiscal year to
10 be more than the amount specified in paragraph (2).

11 (2) AMOUNT.—The amount specified in this
12 paragraph is—

13 (A) for fiscal year 2019, \$17,000,000,000;

14 and

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

16 (c) DETERMINATION.—For purposes of this section,
17 budgetary levels shall be determined on the basis of esti-
18 mates provided by the chair of the Committee on the
19 Budget of the House of Representatives.

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

21 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives,
22 except as provided for in subsection (b), it shall not be
23 in order to consider any general appropriation bill or bill
24 or joint resolution continuing appropriations, or amend-

1 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that provides
2 advance appropriations.

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

8 (1) GENERAL.—“Accounts Identified for Ad-
9 vance Appropriations”.

10 (2) VETERANS.—“Veterans Accounts Identified
11 for Advance Appropriations”.

12 (c) LIMITATIONS.—The aggregate level of advance
13 appropriations shall not exceed the following:

14 (1) GENERAL.—\$29,014,001,000 in new budget
15 authority for all programs identified pursuant to
16 subsection (b)(1).

17 (2) VETERANS.—\$75,550,600,000 in new budg-
18 et authority for programs in the Department of Vet-
19 erans Affairs identified pursuant to subsection
20 (b)(2).

21 (d) DEFINITION.—The term “advance appropria-
22 tion” means any new discretionary budget authority pro-
23 vided in a general appropriation bill or bill or joint resolu-
24 tion continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2019, or any
25 amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that first

1 becomes available for the first fiscal year following fiscal
2 year 2019.

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

4 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the
5 Committee on the Budget may direct the Congressional
6 Budget Office to include, in any estimate of a bill or joint
7 resolution prepared under section 402 of the Congres-
8 sional Budget Act of 1974, an estimate of any change in
9 debt service costs resulting from carrying out such bill or
10 resolution. Any estimate of debt service costs provided
11 under this section shall be advisory and shall not be used
12 for purposes of enforcement of such Act, the rules of the
13 House of Representatives, or this concurrent resolution.
14 This section shall not apply to authorizations of programs
15 funded by discretionary spending or to appropriation bills
16 or joint resolutions, but shall apply to changes in the au-
17 thorization level of appropriated entitlements.

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

19 (a) FAIR-VALUE ESTIMATES.—Upon the request of
20 chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of
21 Representatives, any estimate prepared by the Director of
22 the Congressional Budget Office for a measure that estab-
23 lishes or modifies any program providing loans or loan
24 guarantees shall, as a supplement to such estimate and

1 to the extent practicable, provide a fair-value estimate of
2 such loan or loan guarantee program.

3 (b) BASELINE ESTIMATES.—The Congressional
4 Budget Office shall include estimates of loan and loan
5 guarantee programs, on a fair-value and credit reform
6 basis, as practicable, in its *The Budget and Economic Out-*
7 *look*.

8 (c) ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-
9 TIVES.—If the Director of the Congressional Budget Of-
10 fice provides an estimate pursuant to subsection (a), the
11 chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of
12 Representatives may use such estimate to determine com-
13 pliance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and
14 other budget enforcement requirements.

15 **SEC. 307. ADJUSTMENTS FOR IMPROVED CONTROL OF**
16 **BUDGETARY RESOURCES.**

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

1 measure, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may
2 decrease the allocation to the applicable authorizing com-
3 mittee that reports such measure and increase the alloca-
4 tion of discretionary spending (budget authority and out-
5 lays flowing therefrom) to the Committee on Appropria-
6 tions for fiscal year 2019 by an amount equal to the new
7 budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) provided
8 for in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for
9 the same purpose.

10 (b) DETERMINATIONS.—In the House of Representa-
11 tives, for purposes of enforcing this concurrent resolution,
12 the allocations and aggregate levels of new budget author-
13 ity, outlays, direct spending, revenues, deficits, and sur-
14 pluses for fiscal year 2019 and the total of fiscal years
15 2019 through 2028 shall be determined on the basis of
16 estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the
17 Budget and such chair may adjust the applicable levels
18 in this concurrent resolution.

19 **SEC. 308. LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS FROM THE GENERAL**
20 **FUND OF THE TREASURY TO THE HIGHWAY**
21 **TRUST FUND.**

22 In the House of Representatives, for purposes of the
23 Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Balanced Budget
24 and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and the rules
25 or orders of the House of Representatives, a bill or joint

1 resolution, or an amendment thereto or conference report
2 thereon, that transfers funds from the general fund of the
3 Treasury to the Highway Trust Fund shall be counted as
4 new budget authority and outlays equal to the amount of
5 the transfer in the fiscal year the transfer occurs.

6 **SEC. 309. PROHIBITION ON USE OF GUARANTEE FEES AS**
7 **AN OFFSET.**

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

17 **SEC. 310. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE**
18 **EXPENSES.**

19 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives,
20 notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional
21 Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforce-
22 ment Act of 1990, and section 2009a of title 39, United
23 States Code, the report or the joint explanatory statement,
24 as applicable, accompanying this concurrent resolution
25 shall include in its allocation to the Committee on Appro-

1 priations under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budg-
2 et Act of 1974 amounts for the discretionary administra-
3 tive expenses of the Social Security Administration and
4 the United States Postal Service.

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

11 **SEC. 311. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**
12 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

13 (a) APPLICATION.—In the House of Representatives,
14 any adjustments of the allocations, aggregates, and other
15 budgetary levels made pursuant to this concurrent resolu-
16 tion shall—

17 (1) apply while that measure is under consider-
18 ation;

19 (2) take effect upon the enactment of that
20 measure; and

21 (3) be published in the Congressional Record as
22 soon as practicable.

23 (b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AG-
24 GREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting
25 from these adjustments shall be considered for the pur-

1 poses of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as the allo-
2 cations and aggregates contained in this concurrent reso-
3 lution.

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

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

21 (e) OTHER ADJUSTMENTS.—The chair of the Com-
22 mittee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may
23 adjust other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolu-
24 tion depending on congressional action on pending rec-
25 onciliation legislation.

1 **SEC. 312. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CON-**
2 **CEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

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

10 **SEC. 313. ADJUSTMENT FOR CHANGES IN THE BASELINE.**

11 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the
12 Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, ag-
13 gregates, reconciliation targets, and other appropriate
14 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution to reflect
15 changes resulting from the Congressional Budget Office's
16 update to its baseline for fiscal years 2019 through 2028.

17 **SEC. 314. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

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

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 IN**
7 **THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-**
8 **TIVES**

9 **SEC. 401. DEFICIT NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INVEST-**
10 **MENTS IN NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE.**

11 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the
12 Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, ag-
13 gregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent
14 resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment
15 thereto or conference report thereon, that invests in na-
16 tional infrastructure if such measure would not increase
17 the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2019 through
18 2028.

19 **SEC. 402. DEFICIT NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMEND-**
20 **MENTS TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE**
21 **OF 1986.**

22 In the House of Representatives, if the Committee
23 on Ways and Means reports a bill or joint resolution that
24 amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the chair of
25 the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations,

1 aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this
2 concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any such
3 bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or con-
4 ference report thereon, if such measure would not increase
5 the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2019 through
6 2028.

7 **SEC. 403. RESERVE FUND FOR EXTENDING PRO-GROWTH**
8 **TAX POLICIES.**

9 In the House of Representatives, if the Committee
10 on Ways and Means reports a bill or joint resolution that
11 extends the pro-growth tax policies of Public Law 115–
12 97, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust
13 the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budg-
14 etary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary
15 effects of any such bill or joint resolution, or amendment
16 thereto or conference report thereon.

17 **SEC. 404. RESERVE FUND FOR THE REPEAL OR REPLACE-**
18 **MENT OF PRESIDENT OBAMA’S HEALTH CARE**
19 **LAWS.**

20 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the
21 Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, ag-
22 gregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this
23 concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill
24 or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference
25 report thereon, that repeals or replaces any provision of

1 the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or title
2 I or subtitle B of title II of the Health Care and Education
3 Reconciliation Act of 2010 by the amount of budget au-
4 thority and outlays flowing therefrom provided by such
5 measure for such purpose.

6 **SEC. 405. DEFICIT NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR THE**
7 **CLARIFICATION OF PRESUMPTIONS OF SERV-**
8 **ICE CONNECTION FOR VETERANS WHO**
9 **SERVED OFFSHORE OF THE REPUBLIC OF**
10 **VIETNAM AND KOREA.**

11 In the House of Representatives, if the Committee
12 on Veterans' Affairs reports a bill or joint resolution that
13 clarifies the presumptions of service connection for vet-
14 erans who served offshore of the Republic of Vietnam or
15 Korea, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may ad-
16 just the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate
17 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budg-
18 etary effects of any such bill or joint resolution, or amend-
19 ment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure
20 would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years
21 2019 through 2028.

1 **TITLE V—POLICY STATEMENTS**
2 **IN THE HOUSE OF REP-**
3 **RESENTATIVES**

4 **SEC. 501. POLICY STATEMENT ON UNAUTHORIZED APPRO-**
5 **PRIATIONS.**

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

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

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

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

17 (4) As of January 2018, more than \$713 billion
18 has been appropriated for unauthorized programs,
19 spanning 30 separate laws that include 189 explicit
20 authorizations of appropriations set to expire on or
21 before the end of fiscal year 2018.

22 (5) Agencies such as the Department of State
23 have not been authorized for nearly two decades.

24 (6) In the 115th Congress, the House adopted
25 as part of H. Res. 5 a requirement for each standing

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

6 (b) **POLICY ON UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS.**—

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

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

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

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

23 **SEC. 502. POLICY STATEMENT ON IMPROPER PAYMENTS.**

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

1 (1) The Government Accountability Office de-
2 fines improper payments as any reported payment
3 that should not have been made or was made in an
4 incorrect amount.

5 (2) Improper payments totaled roughly \$1.3
6 trillion between fiscal years 2003 and 2017.

7 (3) Improper payments increased from \$107
8 billion in 2012 to \$141 billion in 2017.

9 (4) The Earned Income Tax Credit, Medicare,
10 and Medicaid account for 74 percent of total im-
11 proper payments.

12 (5) Eight agencies did not report payment esti-
13 mates for 18 programs that the Comptroller General
14 deems susceptible to significant improper payments.

15 (b) **POLICY ON IMPROPER PAYMENTS.**—It is the pol-
16 icy of this concurrent resolution that an independent com-
17 mission should be established with the goal of finding tan-
18 gible solutions to reduce total improper payments by 50
19 percent within the next 5 years. The commission should
20 also develop a more stringent system of agency oversight
21 to achieve this goal.

22 **SEC. 503. POLICY STATEMENT ON EXPENDITURES FROM**
23 **AGENCY FEES AND SPENDING.**

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

1 (1) Many Federal departments and agencies
2 have permanent authority to collect and spend fees
3 and other offsetting collections.

4 (2) The Office of Management and Budget esti-
5 mates the total amount of offsetting fees and collec-
6 tions to be \$542 billion in fiscal year 2018.

7 (3) Agency budget justifications are, in some
8 cases, not fully transparent about the amount of
9 program activity funded through offsetting collec-
10 tions or fees. This lack of transparency prevents ef-
11 fective and accountable Government.

12 (b) **POLICY ON EXPENDITURES FROM AGENCY FEES**
13 **AND SPENDING.**—It is the policy of this concurrent resolu-
14 tion that the House should reassert its constitutional pre-
15 rogative to control Federal spending and exercise rigorous
16 oversight over Federal agencies. Congress should subject
17 all fees paid by the public to Federal agencies to annual
18 appropriations or authorizing legislation and a share of
19 these proceeds should be reserved for taxpayers in the
20 form of deficit reduction.

21 **SEC. 504. POLICY STATEMENT ON COMBATING THE OPIOID**
22 **EPIDEMIC.**

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

1 (1) According to the Centers for Disease Con-
2 trol and Prevention (CDC), on average, 115 Ameri-
3 cans die each day from an opioid overdose.

4 (2) Forty percent of deaths from an opioid
5 overdose are attributable to overdose from prescrip-
6 tion opioids.

7 (3) Opioid overdose deaths involving a prescrip-
8 tion opioid were five times higher in 2016 than in
9 1999.

10 (4) Since 1999, the number of prescription
11 opioids sold in the U.S. has nearly quadrupled.

12 (5) Since 1999, the number of deaths from pre-
13 scription opioids has more than quadrupled.

14 (6) The CDC asserts that improving opioid pre-
15 scribing practices will reduce exposure to opioids,
16 prevent abuse, and stop addiction.

17 (7) The CDC has found that individuals in
18 rural counties are almost twice as likely to overdose
19 on prescription painkillers as those in urban areas.

20 (8) According to the CDC, nearly 7,000 people
21 are treated in emergency rooms every day for using
22 opioids in a non-approved manner.

23 (9) The 21st Century Cures Act and the Com-
24 prehensive Addiction and Recovery Act were signed
25 into law in the 114th Congress in an overwhelming

1 display of congressional and executive branch sup-
2 port in the fight against the opioid epidemic.

3 (10) The Committee on Energy and Commerce
4 and the Committee on Ways and Means have consid-
5 ered dozens of opioid epidemic-related bills during
6 the 115th Congress.

7 (11) Bipartisan efforts to eliminate opioid
8 abuse and provide relief from addiction for all Amer-
9 icans should continue.

10 (b) POLICY ON OPIOID ABUSE.—It is the policy of
11 this concurrent resolution that—

12 (1) combating opioid abuse using available
13 budgetary resources remains a high priority;

14 (2) the House, in a bipartisan manner, should
15 continue to examine the Federal response to the
16 opioid abuse epidemic and support essential activi-
17 ties to reduce and prevent substance abuse;

18 (3) the House should continue to support initia-
19 tives included in the 21st Century Cures Act and the
20 Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act;

21 (4) the House should continue its oversight ef-
22 forts, particularly ongoing investigations conducted
23 by the House Committee on Energy and Commerce,
24 to ensure that taxpayer dollars intended to combat

1 opioid abuse are spent appropriately and efficiently;
2 and

3 (5) the House should collaborate with State,
4 local, and tribal entities to develop a comprehensive
5 strategy for addressing the opioid addiction crisis.

6 **SEC. 505. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICAL DISCOVERY,**
7 **DEVELOPMENT, DELIVERY, AND INNOVA-**
8 **TION.**

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

10 (1) The Nation’s commitment to the discovery,
11 development, and delivery of new treatments and
12 cures has made the United States the biomedical in-
13 novation capital of the world for decades.

14 (2) The history of scientific discovery and med-
15 ical breakthroughs in the United States is extensive,
16 including the creation of the polio vaccine, the first
17 genetic mapping, and the invention of the
18 implantable cardiac pacemaker.

19 (3) Reuters ranked the United States Health
20 and Human Services Laboratories as first in the
21 world for innovation on its 2017 list of the Top 25
22 Global Innovators.

23 (4) The United States leads the world in the
24 production of medical devices, and the United States

1 medical device market accounts for approximately 40
2 percent of the global market.

3 (5) The United States remains a global leader
4 in pharmaceutical research and development invest-
5 ment, has produced more than half of the world's
6 new molecules in the past decade, and represents the
7 world's largest pharmaceutical market, which is tri-
8 ple the size of the nearest rival, China.

9 (b) POLICY ON MEDICAL INNOVATION.—It is the pol-
10 icy of this concurrent resolution that—

11 (1) the Federal Government should foster in-
12 vestment in health care innovation and maintain the
13 Nation's world leadership status in medical science
14 by encouraging competition;

15 (2) the House should continue to support the
16 critical work of medical innovators throughout the
17 country through continued funding for agencies, in-
18 cluding the National Institutes of Health and the
19 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, to con-
20 duct life-saving research and development; and

21 (3) the Federal Government should unleash the
22 power of private-sector medical innovation by remov-
23 ing regulatory obstacles that impede the adoption of
24 new medical technology and pharmaceuticals.

1 **SEC. 506. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICAID WORK RE-**
2 **QUIREMENTS.**

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

4 (1) Medicaid is a Federal-State program that
5 provides health care coverage for impoverished
6 Americans.

7 (2) Medicaid serves four major population cat-
8 egories: the elderly, the blind and disabled, children,
9 and adults.

10 (3) The Congressional Budget Office projects
11 the average monthly enrollment in Medicaid for fis-
12 cal year 2018 to be 76 million people.

13 (4) Of this 76 million people, 27 million - more
14 than one third of the enrollees - are non-elderly,
15 non-disabled adults.

16 (5) Medicaid continues to grow at an
17 unsustainable rate, and will cost approximately one
18 trillion dollars per year within the decade, between
19 Federal and State spending.

20 (6) Congress has a responsibility to preserve
21 limited Medicaid resources for America's most vul-
22 nerable - those who cannot provide for themselves.

23 (7) In 2016, the Foundation for Government
24 Accountability conducted a first-of-its-kind study on
25 the power of work. It analyzed data from the State
26 of Kansas, which demonstrates that work require-

1 ments have led to greater employment, higher in-
2 comes, and less poverty.

3 (8) The State of Maine implemented work re-
4 quirements in 2014, and saw incomes rise for able-
5 bodied welfare recipients by an average of 114 per-
6 cent within a year.

7 (9) Work is a valuable source of human dignity,
8 and work requirements help lift Americans out of
9 poverty by incentivizing self-reliance.

10 (b) POLICY ON MEDICAID WORK REQUIREMENTS.—

11 It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that—

12 (1) Congress should enact legislation that en-
13 courages able-bodied, non-elderly, non-pregnant
14 adults without dependents to work, actively seek
15 work, participate in a job-training program, or do
16 community service, in order to receive Medicaid;

17 (2) Medicaid work requirements legislation
18 could include 30 hours per week of work, of which
19 20 of those hours should be spent in the core activi-
20 ties of: public or private sector employment, work
21 experience, on-the-job training, job-search or job-
22 readiness assistance program participation, commu-
23 nity service, or vocational training and education;

1 (3) States should be given flexibility to deter-
2 mine the parameters of qualifying program partici-
3 pation and work-equivalent experience;

4 (4) States should perform regular case checks
5 to ensure taxpayer dollars are appropriately spent;
6 and

7 (5) the Government Accountability Office or the
8 Department of Health and Human Services Inspec-
9 tor General should conduct annual audits of State
10 Medicaid programs to ensure proper reporting and
11 prevent waste, fraud, and abuse.

12 **SEC. 507. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.**

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

14 (1) More than 58 million Americans depend on
15 Medicare for their health security.

16 (2) The Medicare Trustees Report has repeat-
17 edly recommended that Congress address Medicare’s
18 long-term financial challenges. Each year without re-
19 form, the financial condition of Medicare becomes
20 more precarious and the threat to those in or near
21 retirement more pronounced. The current challenges
22 that Congress will need to address include—

23 (A) the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund
24 will be exhausted in 2026 and unable to pay the
25 full scheduled benefits;

1 (B) Medicare enrollment is expected to in-
2 crease more than 50 percent in the next two
3 decades, as 10,000 baby boomers reach retire-
4 ment age each day;

5 (C) due to extended life spans, enrollees
6 remain in Medicare three times longer than at
7 the outset of the program five decades ago;

8 (D) notwithstanding the program's trust
9 fund arrangement, current workers' payroll tax
10 contributions pay for current Medicare bene-
11 ficiaries instead of being set aside for their own
12 future use;

13 (E) the number of workers supporting
14 each beneficiary continues to fall; in 1965, the
15 ratio was 4.5 workers per beneficiary, and by
16 2030, the ratio will be only 2.4 workers per
17 beneficiary;

18 (F) the average Medicare beneficiary re-
19 ceives about three dollars in Medicare benefits
20 for every dollar paid into the program;

21 (G) Medicare is growing faster than the
22 economy, with an average projected growth rate
23 of 7 percent per year over the next 10 years;
24 and

1 (H) by 2028, Medicare spending will reach
2 more than \$1.5 trillion, more than double the
3 2017 spending level of \$702 billion.

4 (3) Failing to address the impending insolvency
5 of Medicare will leave millions of American seniors
6 without adequate health security and younger gen-
7 erations burdened with having to pay for these
8 unsustainable spending levels.

9 (b) POLICY ON MEDICARE REFORM.—It is the policy
10 of this concurrent resolution to save Medicare for those
11 in or near retirement and to strengthen the program’s sol-
12 vency for future beneficiaries.

13 (c) ASSUMPTIONS.—This concurrent resolution as-
14 sumes transition to an improved Medicare program that
15 ensures—

16 (1) Medicare is preserved for current and fu-
17 ture beneficiaries;

18 (2) future Medicare beneficiaries may select
19 from competing guaranteed health coverage options
20 for a managed care plan that best suits their needs;

21 (3) traditional fee-for-service Medicare remains
22 a plan option;

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

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

3 **SEC. 508. POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.**

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

5 (1) More than 60 million retirees, individuals
6 with disabilities, and survivors depend on Social Se-
7 curity. Since enactment, Social Security has served
8 as a vital leg of the “three-legged stool” of retire-
9 ment security, which includes employer provided
10 pensions as well as personal savings.

11 (2) Social Security’s progressive benefit design
12 provides lower lifetime earners with a Social Security
13 benefit that replaces a higher percentage of their
14 pre-retirement earnings than is the case for higher
15 earners. Reforms should align with Social Security’s
16 progressive nature.

17 (3) The Social Security Trustees Report has re-
18 peatedly recommended that Social Security’s long-
19 term financial challenges be addressed soon.

20 (4) The financial condition of Social Security
21 and the threat to seniors and those receiving Social
22 Security disability benefits becomes more pro-
23 nounced each year without reform. For example, ac-
24 cording to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO)—

1 (A) in 2025, the Disability Insurance
2 Trust Fund will be exhausted and program rev-
3 enues will be unable to pay scheduled benefits;
4 and

5 (B) with the exhaustion of the combined
6 Old-Age and Survivors and Disability Insurance
7 Trust Funds in 2030, benefits will be cut by 28
8 percent across the board.

9 (5) The recession and slow recovery exacerbated
10 the looming fiscal crisis facing Social Security. The
11 most recent CBO projections find that Social Secu-
12 rity will run a cumulative cash flow deficit of more
13 than \$1.5 trillion over the next 10 years.

14 (6) The Disability Insurance program provides
15 an essential income safety net for those with disabil-
16 ities and their families. According to CBO, between
17 1970 and 2018 the number of disabled workers and
18 their dependent family members receiving disability
19 benefits has increased by about 280 percent from
20 2.7 million to close to 10.3 million. This increase is
21 not due strictly to population growth or decreases in
22 health. CBO also attributes program growth to
23 changes in demographics and the composition of the
24 labor force as well as Federal policies.

1 (7) In the past, Social Security has been re-
2 formed on a bipartisan basis, most notably by the
3 “Greenspan Commission”, which helped address So-
4 cial Security shortfalls for more than a generation.

5 (8) Americans deserve action by the President
6 and Congress to preserve and strengthen Social Se-
7 curity to ensure that Social Security remains a crit-
8 ical part of the safety net.

9 (b) POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY.—It is the policy
10 of this concurrent resolution that the House should work
11 in a bipartisan manner to make Social Security solvent
12 on a sustainable basis. This concurrent resolution as-
13 sumes, under a reform trigger, that—

14 (1) if in any year the Board of Trustees of the
15 Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust
16 Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust
17 Fund annual Trustees Report determines that the
18 75-year actuarial balance of the Social Security
19 Trust Funds is in deficit, and the annual balance of
20 the Social Security Trust Funds in the 75th year is
21 in deficit, the Board of Trustees should, no later
22 than September 30 of the same calendar year, sub-
23 mit to the President recommendations for statutory
24 reforms necessary to achieve a positive 75-year actu-
25 arial balance and a positive annual balance in the

1 75th year, and any recommendations provided to the
2 President must be agreed upon by both Public
3 Trustees of the Board of Trustees;

4 (2) not later than December 1 of the same cal-
5 endar year in which the Board of Trustees submit
6 its recommendations, the President should promptly
7 submit implementing legislation to both Houses of
8 Congress including recommendations necessary to
9 achieve a positive 75-year actuarial balance and a
10 positive annual balance in the 75th year, and the
11 majority leader of the Senate and the majority lead-
12 er of the House should introduce the President's leg-
13 islation upon receipt;

14 (3) within 60 days of the President submitting
15 legislation, the committees of jurisdiction should re-
16 port a bill, which the House or Senate should con-
17 sider under expedited procedures; and

18 (4) legislation submitted by the President
19 should—

20 (A) protect those in or near retirement;

21 (B) preserve the safety net for those who
22 count on Social Security the most, including
23 those with disabilities and survivors;

24 (C) improve fairness for participants;

1 (D) reduce the burden on and provide cer-
2 tainty for future generations; and

3 (E) secure the future of the Disability In-
4 surance program while addressing the needs of
5 those with disabilities today and improving the
6 determination process.

7 (c) POLICY ON DISABILITY INSURANCE.—It is the
8 policy of this concurrent resolution that the House should
9 consider legislation on a bipartisan basis to reform the
10 Disability Insurance program prior to the exhaustion of
11 the Disability Insurance Trust Fund in 2025 and should
12 not reallocate funds from the Social Security Old-Age and
13 Survivors Insurance Trust Fund without reforms to the
14 Disability Insurance system. This concurrent resolution
15 assumes reform that—

16 (1) promotes opportunity for those trying to re-
17 turn to work;

18 (2) ensures benefits continue to be paid to indi-
19 viduals with disabilities and their family members
20 who rely on them;

21 (3) prevents a 12 percent across-the-board ben-
22 efit cut; and

23 (4) improves the Disability Insurance program.

24 (d) POLICY ON SOCIAL SECURITY SOLVENCY.—It is
25 the policy of this concurrent resolution that any legislation

1 the House considers to improve the solvency of the Dis-
2 ability Insurance Trust Fund must also improve the long-
3 term solvency of the combined Old Age and Survivors Dis-
4 ability Insurance Trust Funds.

5 **SEC. 509. POLICY STATEMENT ON HIGHER EDUCATION AND**
6 **WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY.**

7 (a) FINDINGS ON HIGHER EDUCATION.—The House
8 finds the following:

9 (1) A well-educated, high-skilled workforce is
10 critical to economic, job, and wage growth.

11 (2) Average published tuition and fees have in-
12 creased consistently above the rate of inflation
13 across all types of colleges and universities.

14 (3) With an outstanding student loan portfolio
15 of nearly \$1.4 trillion, the Federal Government is
16 the largest education lender to undergraduate and
17 graduate students, parents, and other guarantors.

18 (4) Students who do not complete their college
19 degree are at a greater risk of defaulting on their
20 loans than those who complete their degree.

21 (5) Participation in Federal income-driven re-
22 payment plans is rising, in terms of the percent of
23 both borrowers and loan dollars, according to the
24 Government Accountability Office. Because these
25 plans offer loan balance forgiveness after a repay-

1 ment period, this increased use portends higher pro-
2 jected costs to taxpayers.

3 (b) POLICY ON HIGHER EDUCATION.—It is the policy
4 of this concurrent resolution to promote college afford-
5 ability, access, and success by—

6 (1) reserving Federal financial aid for those
7 most in need and streamlining grant and loan aid
8 programs to help students and families more easily
9 assess their options for financing postsecondary edu-
10 cation; and

11 (2) removing regulatory barriers to reduce
12 costs, increase access, and allow for innovative
13 teaching models.

14 (c) FINDINGS ON WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT.—The
15 House finds the following:

16 (1) 6.1 million Americans are currently unem-
17 ployed.

18 (2) Despite billions of dollars in spending, those
19 looking for work are stymied by a broken workforce
20 development system that fails to connect workers
21 with assistance and employers with skilled personnel.

22 (3) The House Committee on Education and
23 the Workforce successfully consolidated 15 workforce
24 development programs when Congress enacted the
25 Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act in 2014.

1 (d) POLICY ON WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT.—It is
2 the policy of this concurrent resolution to build on the suc-
3 cess of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act
4 by—

5 (1) further streamlining and consolidating Fed-
6 eral workforce development programs; and

7 (2) empowering States with the flexibility to
8 tailor funding and programs to the specific needs of
9 their workforce.

10 **SEC. 510. POLICY STATEMENT ON THE JUDGMENT FUND.**

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

12 (1) The Judgment Fund (Fund), established in
13 1956, was created to pay judgments and settlements
14 of lawsuits against the Federal Government.

15 (2) As a result of the Fund's design, it is ripe
16 for executive branch exploitation. The Obama Ad-
17 ministration used the Fund to make billions of dol-
18 lars in payments to Federal agencies and foreign en-
19 tities. For example—

20 (A) on January 17, 2016, the State De-
21 partment announced the Federal Government
22 agreed to pay the Iranian government \$1.7 bil-
23 lion to settle a case related to the sale of mili-
24 tary equipment prior to the Iranian revolution,
25 of which \$1.3 billion was sourced through the

1 Fund, without prior congressional notification;
2 the Obama Administration’s use of the Fund to
3 make this and other payments raises serious
4 concerns by sidestepping Congress; and

5 (B) in 2016, the Department of Health
6 and Human Services announced its intentions
7 to use the Fund for settlements with health in-
8 surers who sued the Federal Government over
9 the loss of funds for risk corridors under the
10 Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

11 (3) Failing to address the lack of oversight over
12 the Fund annually costs taxpayers billions of dollars,
13 payments exceeded \$3.8 billion in 2017, \$4.5 billion
14 in 2016, and almost \$29 billion in the preceding 10-
15 year period.

16 (b) POLICY ON JUDGMENT FUND.—It is the policy
17 of this concurrent resolution that the House should con-
18 sider legislation that reclaims Congress’s power of the
19 purse over the Fund. Such legislation should—

20 (1) prohibit interest payments paid from the
21 Fund for accounts or assets frozen by the Federal
22 Government and listed on—

23 (A) the Sanctions Programs list of the Of-
24 fice of Foreign Asset Control of the Depart-
25 ment of Treasury; or

1 (B) Sponsors of Terrorism list of the De-
2 partment of State;

3 (2) amend sections 2414 and 1304 of titles 28
4 and 31, United States Code, respectively, to—

5 (A) provide a clear definition and expla-
6 nation of a “foreign court or tribunal”; and

7 (B) require congressional notification
8 whenever the Fund makes a settlement or court
9 ordered lump sum or aggregated payment ex-
10 ceeding \$500 million; and

11 (3) require legislative action to approve pay-
12 ments from the Fund in excess of a specified thresh-
13 old, increase transparency, and require Federal
14 agencies to reimburse the Fund over a fixed time pe-
15 riod.

Union Calendar No. 632

115TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 128

[Report No. 115–816]

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Establishing the congressional budget for the
United States Government for fiscal year 2019
and setting forth the appropriate budgetary lev-
els for fiscal years 2020 through 2028.

JULY 13, 2018

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed