



H.R. 3 — Spending Cuts to Expired and Unnecessary Programs Act (Rep. McCarthy, R-CA)

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FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on June 7, 2018, under a [rule](#).

The rule would consider as adopted an [amendment](#) offered by Leader Kevin McCarthy. This amendment would revise the bill's proposed rescissions to align with the President's Supplementary Special Message transmitted June 5, 2018. Overall, the amendment would reduce the amount of rescissions from \$15.2 billion to \$14.7 billion.

- The amendment would strike the bill's language that would rescind \$107 million in no-year BA made available to the [Emergency Watershed Protection](#) program by the [Hurricane Sandy appropriations bill](#) passed in January 2013.
- The amendment would strike the bill's language that would rescind \$252 million of no-year BA appropriated in FY 2015 to respond to Ebola by giving assistance to other countries.
- The amendment would strike the bill's language that would rescind \$86 million of no-year BA for "Surface Transportation Priorities" appropriated in 2010.
- The amendment would strike the bill's language that would rescind \$48 million in no-year BA appropriated in 2001.
- The amendment would strike the bill's language that would rescind \$10 million in multi-year BA appropriated in the 2017 Omnibus for Environmental Programs and Management at the EPA.

The rule would also provide that [Section 1017 of the Impoundment Control Act](#), which establishes procedures for consideration of a rescission bill in the absence of a rule, shall not apply in the House with respect to a bill introduced with respect to the President's special message of May 8, 2018. Because the rescission bill consisting of the entirety of the President's special message is being brought to the House floor under a rule, the Section 1017 procedures are not necessary at this time but could potentially be used by Democrats for dilatory reasons. Importantly, this provision would keep the Section 1017 procedures available for consideration of future potential rescissions requested by the President.

The rule would provide for further amendment consideration for H.R. 5895, the Energy and Water, Legislative Branch, and Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2019.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 3, the Spending Cuts to Expired and Unnecessary Programs Act](#), as introduced, would rescind approximately \$15.2 billion of unobligated discretionary and mandatory budget authority (BA) proposed to be rescinded in the special message from the President pursuant to the [Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974](#).

On June 5, 2018, the President transmitted a supplementary message revising his initial special message. An amendment offered by House Majority Leader Kevin McCarthy would amend H.R. 3 to comport with the President's special message, as revised.

COST:

The [Congressional Budget Office](#) (CBO) estimates that the bill, as introduced, "would reduce budget authority by approximately \$15 billion and outlays by \$1 billion over the 2018-2028 period. Further, CBO estimates that the combined budgetary effects of the President's proposals would be the same as the contents of H.R. 3."

The rescissions proposed by H.R. 3 are substantively identical to those proposed by the President. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) estimates, however, that the proposed rescissions would reduce outlays by \$3 billion.

As CBO notes in its costs estimate, the outlay savings – savings that directly reduce the federal deficit – produced by the bill are lower than the BA rescinded by the bill because the funding is generally not available for expenditure or will not be spent pursuant to current administration plans and is thus unnecessary.

Although CBO estimates that only a fraction of the cancelled BA would directly reduce outlays, by eliminating the "dead" BA that remains on the books, it would be prevented from being used as a gimmick offset to future spending increases in appropriations bills that will result in actual outlays.

Leader McCarthy's amendment would reduce the amount of budget authority that would be rescinded under the bill from about \$15.2 billion to about \$14.7 billion.

CONSERVATIVE VIEWS:

Many conservatives will be pleased the House is acting on the President's proposed rescission package to cut \$15 billion in unspent funds. Many conservatives will be pleased that the rescission bill is being considered under a process that will not be subject to a filibuster in the Senate.

The [RSC Steering Committee](#) adopted the following resolution in support of President Donald Trump's rescissions package:

"President Trump's proposal for spending rescissions are a fulfillment of Republican promises to bend the spending curve in the right direction. As the largest conservative caucus in the House of Representatives, the Republican Study Committee fully supports this effort by the Administration to cut nonessential budget items that the American people simply do not want to pay for.

“The House Committee on Appropriations should pass the full rescissions bill immediately so that the House can vote on the measure as soon as possible. Instead of making excuses for why keeping our promises is not possible, Mitch McConnell should make every effort to pass this package.”

The [FY 2019 RSC Budget](#) stated the following with regard to Congress and the President utilizing the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to rescind budget authority that is unneeded or supportive of non-conservative priorities:

This budget strongly supports the president and Congress using the Impoundment Control Act to rescind excess budget authority...

Under the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) scoring conventions, an appropriations bill can offset increases in discretionary spending if it also rescinds previously appropriated but unobligated funds. In many cases, funds rescinded in appropriations bills were not planned to be spent and the rescission has no effect on outlays...The appropriators have abused this CBO scoring rule to allow them to spend more. For instance, the FY 2017 Continuing Resolution (CR) signed into law in September 2016 rescinded \$37 million in unobligated funds from a 1990 supplemental appropriations bill in order to “offset” the new Zika funding, despite the fact that the CBO says that the rescission did not reduce outlays.

If Congress does not rescind these unobligated balances, it will be able to continue to abuse the rules, resulting in higher spending. Using authorities granted to the President under the Impoundment Control Act, President Trump should deliver a rescission package to Congress identifying the accounts that hold unobligated balances that it does not expect to spend and then Congress should pass a standalone measure rescinding these excess appropriations.

Beyond the issue of eliminating so-called “dead budget authority,” there is also the issue of Congress appropriating more funding than is needed by agencies to carry out their essential functions. However, under the Impoundment Control Act the executive branch cannot refuse to spend funds that Congress has appropriated for a particular purpose, even if they are not needed. President Trump currently faces this situation following enactment of the FY 2018 Omnibus bill that increased non-defense discretionary funding by an unprecedented \$63 billion.

Further, in a [poll of RSC members](#) conducted in April 2018, **100%** of polled members agreed that the House should work with the President to pass a rescission bill.

Accordingly, conservatives will be pleased that the House is considering a bill that would rescind prior-year budget authority that is either expired, in excess of what is needed to carry out programmatic operations, or would fund low priority activities of the executive branch.

In the same RSC member poll, **94%** of members agreed that the rescission bill should cut non-defense spending from the FY 2018 Omnibus passed in March. And, **71%** of members indicated they would be most supportive of a rescission bill above \$60 billion. Accordingly, some members may be disappointed in that the rescission bill under consideration would rescind \$15 billion in budget authority from prior years only – not from the FY 2018 Omnibus.

However, in recent weeks the Administration has indicated its intent to propose further rescissions that would cancel appropriated BA from the FY 2018 Omnibus, and many conservatives may be pleased that successfully enacting H.R. 3 will help build Congress’s “muscle memory” to help pass addition rescission bills.

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No, the bill would reduce the size of the federal government by cutting government spending and budget authority of dozens of federal programs.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

To read a detailed backgrounder on the use of rescissions under the Impoundment Control Act, click [here](#). In short, Title X of the Impoundment Control Act allows the President to propose via a special message to Congress specific [rescissions](#) of [budget authority](#) that has not been [obligated](#) to Congress and establishes a 45-day window for the House and Senate to consider a bill based on the proposed rescissions in under expedited procedures, most notably removing the possibility of a Senate filibuster. The bill may consist only of language to rescind all or part of the budget authority included in the President’s special message.

The bill would rescind (i.e., cancel) \$15.2 billion of unobligated discretionary and mandatory budget authority (BA) proposed to be rescinded in a special message from the President pursuant to the [1974 Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act](#). To view the President’s proposal, click [here](#).

All of the budget authority that would be rescinded under the bill was appropriated in prior-years, with none from FY 2018 appropriations including the FY 2018 Omnibus enacted in March. According to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), these rescissions are of “funding that is no longer needed for the purpose for which it was appropriated by the Congress; in many cases, these funds have been left unspent by agencies for years. These proposals also include rescissions of low priority and unnecessary Federal spending.”

The bill would make the following rescissions, explained in further detail below:

Federal Account	Budget Authority Rescinded (in millions of dollars)
Department of Agriculture	
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	148
Farm Security and Rural Investment Program	500
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations*	50
Rental Assistance Program	40
Rural Community Facilities Program	2
Rural Cooperative Development Grants	15
Biorefinery Assistance Program	36
High Cost Energy Grants	13

Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account	37
Land Acquisition (Forest Service)	16
Department of Commerce	
Economic Development Assistance Programs	30
Department of Energy	
Advanced Technology Vehicle Manufacturing Loan Program	4,333
Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program	161
Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program, Recovery Act	523
Department of Health and Human Services	
Children's Health Insurance Fund (CHIP)	5150
Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation	800
Child Enrollment Contingency Fund (CHIP)	1865
Nonrecurring Expenses Fund	220
Department of Housing and Urban Development	
Public Housing Capital Fund	38
Department of Justice	
Assets Forfeiture Fund	106
Department of Labor	
Training and Employment Services, Recovery Act	23
Department of State	
Complex Crisis Fund	30
International Assistance Programs	
Millennium Challenge Corporation	52
International Disaster Assistance (Ebola)**	0
Department of Transportation	
Miscellaneous Appropriations - Federal Highway Administration**	0
Appalachian Development Highway System	45
Miscellaneous Highway Trust Funds**	0
Capital Assistance to High Speed Rail Corridors and Intercity Passenger Rail Service	53
Formula Grants	47
Department of Treasury	
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	53
Community Development Financial Institution Fund's Bank Enterprise Award Program	23
Capital Magnet Fund	142
Environmental Protection Agency	
Environmental Programs and Management**	0
Corporation for National and Community Service	
National Service Trust Fund	150
Railroad Retirement Board	

Railroad Unemployment Insurance Extended Benefits Payments	133
TOTAL	15,190

* The Leader McCarthy amendment would reduce this rescission to \$50 million.

** The Leader McCarthy amendment would strike this rescission.

Department of Agriculture

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service: The bill would rescind \$148 million in [no-year](#) funds appropriated to the [Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service](#) in prior years that are now [carryover](#) balances. The [FY 2019 RSC Budget](#) would eliminate the Service. According to OMB, the proposed rescission would have limited programmatic impact because the funds are in excess of what is needed to carry out certain designated functions.

Farm Security and Rural Investment Program: The bill would rescind nearly \$500 million BA from Farm Security and Rural Investment programs including BA for expired conservation programs mostly appropriated in the 2008 Farm bill and BA appropriated in FY 2014 for the [Environmental Quality Incentive Program](#). According to OMB, the proposed rescission would have insignificant programmatic effects.

Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations: The bill would rescind \$50 million in no-year BA from this account appropriated in the FY 2017 Omnibus for the [USDA's Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations program](#). According to OMB, this program has been fully funded by FY 2018 appropriations, and thus prior-year carryover BA is not needed. The bill would also rescind \$107 million in no-year BA made available to the [Emergency Watershed Protection](#) program by the [Hurricane Sandy appropriations bill](#) passed in January 2013. According to OMB, a large amount of Sandy funding "remains unobligated in part due to the inability of project sponsors to generate the funding necessary for their portion of the project expenses.

The Leader McCarthy amendment would strike the portion of this rescission that would cancel \$107 million in no-year BA made available to the Emergency Watershed Protection program by the Hurricane Sandy appropriations bill.

Rental Assistance Program: The bill would rescind \$40 million of BA appropriated in the FY 2017 Omnibus, because according to OMB, FY 2018 appropriations fully funded the program, and the \$40 million is not needed.

Rural Community Facilities Program: The bill would rescind \$2 million in no-year BA appropriated in the FY 2017 Omnibus that, because according to OMB, FY 2018 appropriations fully funded the program. Conservatives may oppose the existence of this program entirely because, as stated by the RSC budget "the federal government should not be in the business of subsidizing the choice of individuals to live in more remote areas that are further from central services." The program offers direct loans, loan guarantees and grants to develop or improve public services and facilities in rural areas.

Rural Cooperative Development Grants: The bill would rescind \$15 million in BA from the [Value-added Product Grant program](#) under USDA's Rural Business-Cooperative Service bureau appropriated in the 2017 Omnibus. The program provides grants to agricultural companies to help them process and market their products. Conservatives may view this subsidy as corporate welfare and duplicative of other agriculture subsidies. The [RSC Budget](#) would eliminate the entire Rural Business Cooperative Service under which these grants fall.

[Biorefinery Assistance Program](#): The bill would rescind \$36 million of BA from this program made available by the 2014 Farm Bill. The [RSC Budget](#) would eliminate the entire Rural Business Cooperative Service under which this program falls given that it guarantees loans perhaps would not otherwise happen in the private market without government subsidy.

[High Cost Energy Grants](#): The bill would rescind \$13 million in no-year budget authority appropriated in the FY 2017 Omnibus. According to OMB, this BA is not needed because FY 2018 appropriations fully fund the program. Conservatives may oppose this program because it subsidizes energy providers to lower the electric bills for people that chose to live in areas with high energy costs, a choice others should not have to financially support.

[Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account](#): The bill would rescind \$37 million in no-year BA from this account appropriated in the FY 2017 Omnibus. The bill would ensure that of the amounts rescinded from this account, none can be those designated for disaster relief. According to OMB, the \$37 million is not needed to carry out the program. The [RSC budget](#) would eliminate this program, noting “These types of activities should be handled by the private sector or local and state government, not the federal taxpayers.”

[Land Acquisition \(Forest Service\)](#): The bill would rescind \$16 million in no-year BA from prior years, including the FY 2017 Omnibus. The [RSC Budget](#) would eliminate land acquisition by the Forest Service, noting “the federal government should be finding ways to reduce its land holdings and associated costs, not expand it.”

Department of Commerce

[Economic Development Assistance \(EDA\) Grant Programs](#): The bill would rescind \$30 million in no-year BA from prior years. According to OMB, the proposed rescission would not affect EDA’s ability to obligate funds appropriated in FY 2018. The program is unauthorized as of 2008. The RSC Budget would completely eliminate the EDA, noting it “is a duplicative program and provides subsidies in an area that is not the responsibility of the federal government.” The FY 2018 Omnibus rescinded \$10 million of prior-year BA from the program.

Department of Energy

[Advanced Technology Vehicle Manufacturing \(ATVM\) Loan Program](#): ” The bill would rescind any unobligated balances of amounts (approximately \$4.3 billion in no-year BA) made available by a FY 2009 appropriations measure. According to OMB, enacting the rescission would support elimination of the program.

The [RSC Budget](#) would eliminate this program. It notes the following: “The ATVM Loan program provides subsidies to vehicle manufacturing companies to produce greener cars. This program has provided billions of taxpayer dollars to some of the largest car companies in the world, such as Ford and Nissan, to help increase the fuel efficiency of the vehicles they sell – a feature that should be driven by demand from consumers, not government subsidies. The DOE has also lost \$200 million of the taxpayers’ money when Fisker Automotive and the Vehicle Production Group, two companies provided loans under this program, defaulted. As described by Taxpayers for Common Sense, ‘Putting the full faith and credit of the U.S. government behind up to \$25 billion in risky, high cost projects the private sector won’t finance is fiscally reckless.’

[Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program](#): The bill would rescind \$160 million in unobligated no-year BA for credit subsidy costs associated with loans guaranteed under section 1703

of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The bill would also rescind any unobligated balances (approximately \$523 million) made available by the American Recovery Act of 2009 for loans guaranteed under section 1705 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

The [RSC Budget](#) would eliminate this program. It notes the following: “The Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee program provides loans to clean energy projects. This is the program that gave us the Solyndra scandal, with taxpayers losing more than \$500 million after the Obama administration gambled on a politically favored company.” The bill would rescind \$684 million in unobligated no-year BA to cover credit subsidy costs associated with loans guaranteed under the program. According to OMB, enacting the rescission would support elimination of the program.

Department of Health & Human Services

Children’s Health Insurance Fund (CHIP): The bill would rescind \$5.1 billion in no-year BA made available by the 2015 CHIP reauthorization, section 301(b)(3). This is a mandatory balance. This section made budget authority available to specifically supplement 2017 national allotments to states on a one-time basis. The section did not authorize use for any other purpose. Accordingly, legal authority for the federal government to distribute these funds pursuant to section 301 to states expired in 2017. According to OMB, the remaining funding is no longer needed. According to [CBO](#), “rescinding the unobligated balances...would not affect outlays, or the number of individuals with insurance coverage.”

In recent years, appropriators have rescinded portions of unobligated CHIP BA as a way of offsetting higher discretionary spending. According to the [CBO](#), “This proposal would rescind budget authority from a mandatory account, sometimes referred to as a “change in a mandatory program,” or “CHIMP.” The budgetary effects of changes in mandatory programs, when included in appropriation acts, are treated as discretionary amounts, and generally count toward the amounts constrained by the caps on discretionary spending.” The rescission of the remaining unobligated balances would prevent use of this gimmick in future appropriations measures. The FY 2018 Omnibus passed in March rescinded \$3.7 billion in budget authority from this account.

Child Enrollment Contingency Fund (CHIP): The bill would rescind \$1.9 billion in mandatory unobligated BA from this account. The Fund was set up to provide payments to States that are having a temporary shortfall in CHIP funds because of higher than expected enrollment. While \$2.4 billion remains available for obligation in the Fund, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services does not expect that any state will need a payment in FY 2018. Accordingly, [CBO](#) has stated that “the rescission from the Child Enrollment Contingency Fund would not affect payments to states over the 2018-2028 period.” The FY 2018 Omnibus rescinded \$3.11 billion from this fund.

Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation (CMMI): The bill would rescind \$800 million in mandatory unobligated BA made available in FY 2011. According to OMB, CMMI would still have enough funding to carry out its functions in full. CMMI was created by Obamacare for the purpose of testing “innovative payment and service delivery models to reduce program expenditures ...while preserving or enhancing the quality of care” for those individuals who receive Medicare, Medicaid, or Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) benefits. Conservatives have expressed concern over the CMMI’s demonstration projects and lack of Congressional control. [According to Wilson Taylor](#) of the American Enterprise Institute:

The Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) has the authority to expand the scope and duration of a model being tested through rulemaking rather than seeking to make program changes through legislation. A model that either reduces spending

without reducing the quality of care or improves quality without increasing spending could be expanded, potentially nationwide.

CMMI has greater independence in developing and implementing demonstration projects than has been typical for regulatory actions undertaken by executive branch agencies. When a government agency issues a new regulation, it generally does so within the statutory and policy framework enacted into law by Congress. For example, CMS is currently in the process of finalizing rules to implement changes in Medicare physician payment under the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act (MACRA), which specifies that physicians will receive a 5 percent bonus for participating in alternative payment models.

In contrast, CMMI has the authority to develop policy for the Medicare program de novo, and may test any new policy approach without specific direction from Congress.

Nonrecurring Expenses Fund: The bill would rescind \$220 million in unobligated mandatory BA. According to OMB, the Department of Health and Human Services could continue to fund infrastructure and IT projects using other funds.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Public Housing Capital Fund: The bill would rescind \$41 million in multi-year BA appropriated in FY 2015 and FY 2016. The RSC Budget would reduce funding for this program, noting that its functions are better suited for local and state government.

Department of Justice

Assets Forfeiture Fund: The bill would rescind \$106 million in no-year BA that is used to run the program. About \$1.2 billion would remain in the fund. According to OMB, the fund would have enough money to administer the program post-rescission. The RSC budget supports reining in civil asset forfeiture.

Department of Labor

Training and Employment Services, Recovery Act: The bill would rescind any unobligated balances (approximately \$22 million in no-year BA) appropriated in the Obama stimulus package of 2009. The account funds National Emergency Grants designed to help states implement the Health Coverage Tax Credit. According to OMB, the rescission would not have a programmatic impact.

Department of State

Complex Crisis Fund: The bill would rescind \$30 million in no-year BA appropriated in FY 2017 and FY 2016. The fund is largely redundant of other foreign aid efforts, and according to OMB not a priority for the Administration.

International Assistance Programs

Millennium Challenge Corporation: The bill would rescind \$522 million in no-year BA appropriated in the 2017 Omnibus. At a time of skyrocketing annual deficits, the federal government should refocus spending on domestic priorities rather than programs designed to help people in other countries. Nonetheless, OMB funds that the rescission would have limited impacts on operation of the program.

International Disaster Assistance (Ebola): The bill would rescind \$252 million of no-year BA appropriated in FY 2015 to respond to Ebola by giving assistance to other countries. Funding would

be There would still be about \$218 million left in the account available for Ebola response. This is in addition to the separate USAID Emergency Reserve fund, which contains \$70 million, and funding contributions from the World Health Organization.

The Leader McCarthy Amendment would strike this rescission.

Department of Transportation

Miscellaneous Appropriations – Federal Highway Administration: The bill would rescind \$86 million of no-year BA for “Surface Transportation Priorities” appropriated in 2010. According to OMB, this rescission would rescind available BA that would pay for transportation earmarks.

The Leader McCarthy amendment would strike this rescission. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) [review](#) of President Trump’s proposed rescissions determined that impoundment of this account would violate Section 1001(4) of the Impoundment Control Act.

Appalachian Development Highway System: The bill would rescind \$45 million in no-year BA appropriated in FY 1998. According to OMB, this rescission would have limited impact on the program.

Miscellaneous Highway Trust Funds: The bill would rescind \$48 million in no-year BA appropriated in 2001. According to OMB, the rescission would have little to no programmatic impact.

The Leader McCarthy amendment would strike this rescission. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) [review](#) of President Trump’s proposed rescissions determined that impoundment of this account would violate Section 1001(4) of the Impoundment Control Act.

Capital Assistance to High Speed Rail Corridors and Intercity Passenger Rail Service: The bill would rescind \$53 million in no-year BA appropriated in FY 2010. According to OMB, the rescission would not have a significant impact on projects.

Formula Grants: The bill would rescind \$47 million in no-year BA appropriated to the Federal Transit Administration in FY 2005 and before. These are residual balances that were previously used for purposes now funded exclusively through the Mass Transit Account.

Department of Treasury

Treasury Forfeiture Fund: The bill would rescind \$53 billion no-year BA. The Fund is the receipt account for proceeds from non-tax forfeitures made pursuant to laws enforced or administered by the Treasury and Department of Homeland Security. Fund balances are used to administer the forfeiture process. According to OMB, the rescission would not impact core program operations.

Community Development Financial Institution Fund’s Bank Enterprise Award Program: The bill would rescind \$23 million in multi-year BA appropriated in the FY 2017 Omnibus. The [RSC Budget](#) eliminates the entire Community Development Financial Institution Fund, noting its functions are more appropriately funded by the private sector.

Community Development Financial Institution Fund’s Capital Magnet Fund: The bill would rescind \$151 million in no-year BA from the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008. The [RSC Budget](#) eliminates the entire Community Development Financial Institution Fund, noting its functions are more appropriately funded by the private sector.

Environmental Protection Agency

Environmental Programs and Management: The bill would rescind \$10 million in multi-year BA appropriated in the 2017 Omnibus. According to OMB, this funding is duplicative of water quality research and grants under other Federal Programs.

The Leader McCarthy amendment would strike this rescission.

Corporation for National and Community Service

National Service Trust Fund: The bill would rescind \$150 million in no-year BA. According to OMB, there would be enough funding to cover the program's educational awards post-rescission.

Railroad Retirement Board

Railroad Unemployment Insurance Extended Benefits Payments: The bill would rescind \$133 million of no-year BA appropriated in 2009. According to OMB, the rescission would not have any programmatic impact.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 3 was introduced on May 9, 2018, and referred to the House Appropriations Committee.

OUTSIDE GROUPS:

Support:

- [FreedomWorks](#) (Key Vote) – YES
- National Taxpayers Union (Key Vote) – YES
- [Heritage Action](#)
- Heritage Foundation: [Trump's "Rescission" Package Would Save Unspent Tax Dollars](#) and [A Crucial First Step Toward Fiscal Discipline: Why the President and Congress Should Pursue a Rescissions Package](#)
- Americans for Prosperity
- Americans for Tax Reform
- Campaign for Liberty
- Center for Freedom and Prosperity
- Center for Individual Freedom
- Club for Growth
- Coalition to Reduce Spending
- Council for Citizens Against Government Waste
- Family Business Coalition
- Independent Women's Forum
- Independent Women's Voice
- Taxpayers Protection Alliance
- Women for Trump

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

Although a formal Statement of Administration Policy is not available at this time, the President [proposed the rescissions](#) contemplated by the bill.

President Trump has [expressed his support](#) for the rescission package:



Donald J. Trump ✓
@realDonaldTrump

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The HISTORIC Rescissions Package we've proposed would cut \$15,000,000,000 in Wasteful Spending! We are getting our government back on track.

4:06 PM - 5 Jun 2018

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

"Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: The principal constitutional authority for this legislation is clause 7 of section 9 of article I of the Constitution of the United States (the appropriation power), which states: "No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law . . ." In addition, clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution (the spending power) provides: "The Congress shall have the Power . . . to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States..." Together, these specific constitutional provisions establish the congressional power of the purse, granting Congress the authority to appropriate funds, to determine their purpose, amount, and period of availability, and to set forth term and conditions governing their use."

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