of reductions, and economic growth and hardworking Americans will both suffer.

Instead, we need forward-looking policies that are fiscally responsible and create opportunities for families and businesses in today's economy. That will only come from bipartisan negotiations where we can work together to create the best possible tax conditions for Americans.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL FARM TO SCHOOL MONTH

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, October is National Farm to School Month. It is time when we celebrate food education, school gardens, and lunch trays filled with healthy, local ingredients.

Farm to School brings healthy foods from local farms to schoolchildren nationwide. The program teaches students about the path from farm to fork and instills healthy eating habits that can last a lifetime by introducing children to real food.

At the same time, use of local produce in school meals and educational activities provides a new direct market opportunity for family farmers in the area and lessens environmental impacts of transporting food long distances.

More than 31 million children eat a school lunch 5 days a week, 180 days a year. If school lunch can taste great and support the local community, everybody wins. In the early 1990s, there were merely a few Farm to School programs, and today there are thousands.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Nutrition Subcommittee, it is encouraging to see this program grow and our schoolchildren's diets improving. A lifelong love of healthy, locally grown food from your local farmer is something we can all support.

GUN VIOLENCE

(Ms. ADAMS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, 585, the number of people murdered and injured in Las Vegas on Sunday during the deadliest mass shooting in U.S. history.

477, the number of days since the previous deadliest mass shooting in U.S. history in Orlando.

521, the number of mass shootings since Orlando.

91, the average number of Americans killed by gun violence every day.

69, the number of homicides in Charlotte in 2017.

Zero, the number of actions taken by Congress to address the gun violence epidemic in our country.

When is enough enough? What is it going to take for Congress to end gun violence?

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to stop wasting time and demand that a joint select committee be established to combat gun violence and the bipartisan King-Thompson bill be brought to the floor for a vote.

It is time that we had the moral courage to act. Our Nation can't wait, and they shouldn't.

RECOGNIZING BRETT RUBIN OF BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

(Mr. FITZPATRICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of a brave young man in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Brett Rubin.

A resident of Northampton, Brett's positive attitude and boundless energy make him a promising young leader in our community. This is even more notable due to the challenges Brett faces from type 1 diabetes. Despite these obstacles, Brett has never allowed this illness to define him or hold him back.

More amazing, Mr. Speaker, is that Brett has channeled his desire to cure this illness and to help others. Partnering with the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation, Brett and his mother, Sandy, have raised thousands of dollars to combat type 1 diabetes. Participating in foundation walks, the Rubins join a close-knit group of family and friends, and they call themselves Brett's Band, which is a fitting name honoring a teenager who marches to his own beat and steals the show wherever he goes.

It is my honor to recognize this exemplary young man. I know Brett's future will be bright and that type 1 diabetes will never interfere with his ambitions or his aspirations.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NEWHOUSE). Pursuant to House Resolution 553 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 71.

Will the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) kindly take the chair.

□ 0911

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 71) establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2018 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027, with Mr. SIMPSON (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, October 4, 2017, amendment No. 2 printed in House Report 115–339 offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) had been disposed of.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MR. MCCLINTOCK

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in House Report 115–339.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

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

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

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2018: $2,668,877,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $2,756,890,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $2,850,457,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $2,947,616,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $3,079,775,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $3,210,906,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $3,349,213,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $3,502,499,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $3,672,058,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $3,842,299,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2018: -$64,692,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: -$76,618,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: -$100,119,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: -$112,295,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: -$103,141,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: -$107,010,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: -$113,215,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: -$119,679,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: -$117,320,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: -$116,088,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2018: $2,869,547,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $2,894,948,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $2,895,989,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $2,925,467,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $3,056,667,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $3,054,334,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $3,152,483,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $3,296,588,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $3,397,043,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $3,451,336,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2018: $2,809,440,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $2,876,701,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $2,881,466,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $2,955,056,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $3,056,336,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $3,039,746,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $3,124,286,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $3,264,841,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $3,380,506,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $3,435,219,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 2018: $140,563,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $119,811,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $31,009,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $7,440,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: -$23,439,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: -$171,160,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: -$224,927,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: -$237,658,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: -$291,552,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: -$407,080,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2018: $20,705,790,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $21,342,481,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $21,881,784,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $22,365,586,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $22,732,612,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $22,971,856,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $ 23,180,660,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $23,283,603,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $23,324,552,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $23,082,487,000,000.

(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2018: $15,046,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $15,593,666,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $16,095,547,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $16,568,776,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $16,984,250,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $17,277,258,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $17,552,761,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $17,774,272,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $17,922,572,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $17,943,641,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the budgetary levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2018 through 2027 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $676,050,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $652,657,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $676,241,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $651,644,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $676,460,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $650,005,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $674,719,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $647,508,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $673,902,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $660,780,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $688,039,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $673,944,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $702,217,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $684,734,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $716,434,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $703,603,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $732,456,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $719,347,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $747,635,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $734,397,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $23,236,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,424,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $21,568,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,103,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $21,517,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,810,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $21,508,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,469,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $20,270,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,485,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $21,068,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,712,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $21,881,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,222,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $21,712,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,885,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $23,636,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,669,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $23,168,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,148,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $22,308,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,519,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $22,775,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,977,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $23,253,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,986,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $23,767,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,276,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $24,304,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,709,000,000.

Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $24,844,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,141,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $25,393,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,567,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $25,979,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,050,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $26,573,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,549,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $27,172,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,041,000,000.
(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, -$8,602,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$2,530,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, -$4,244,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$5,977,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, -$16,964,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$17,686,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, -$3,169,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$4,702,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, -$3,537,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$5,190,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, -$4,421,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$5,716,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, -$4,734,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$5,847,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, -$5,297,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$6,261,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, -$3,080,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$4,096,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, -$3,103,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$4,023,000,000.
(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $25,767,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,952,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $25,537,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,056,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $26,593,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,854,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $25,691,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,651,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $26,868,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,566,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $26,593,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,211,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $26,062,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,672,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $26,353,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $25,908,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $26,671,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,184,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $26,910,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,423,000,000.
(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $14,107,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,344,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $9,013,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,632,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $9,551,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,313,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $6,276,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,084,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $7,061,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,864,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $7,335,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,157,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $7,647,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,424,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $8,077,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,817,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $8,397,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,139,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $8,968,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,702,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, -$8,186,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$22,020,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, -$9,217,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$19,316,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, -$12,865,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$22,514,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, -$15,782,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$25,946,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, -$14,917,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$26,024,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, -$14,287,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$26,184,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, -$12,818,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$26,083,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, -$11,941,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$26,606,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, -$12,981,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$27,462,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, -$13,895,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$28,552,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $83,577,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $87,088,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $84,185,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $85,804,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $78,240,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $85,577,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $34,883,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $73,156,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $61,918,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $60,185,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $62,040,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $63,708,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $62,551,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,529,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $63,337,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $63,885,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $64,366,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $63,747,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $65,450,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,337,000,000.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $3,198,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,646,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $3,014,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $12,275,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $3,020,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,434,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $3,058,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $6,715,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $3,206,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,562,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $3,197,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,751,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $3,232,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,282,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $3,337,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,275,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $3,463,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,278,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $3,336,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,239,000,000.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $48,903,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $62,454,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $53,383,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $54,945,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $51,158,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $51,683,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $50,256,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,598,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $48,825,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,530,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $50,483,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,228,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $49,941,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,665,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $49,334,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,210,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $49,170,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,141,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $49,302,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,344,000,000.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $454,509,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $432,501,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $435,341,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $439,994,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $457,516,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $448,856,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $450,448,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $455,861,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $456,758,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $461,189,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $465,309,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $466,743,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $473,437,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $471,674,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $479,987,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $476,960,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $484,487,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $481,009,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $483,275,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $485,571,000,000.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $591,229,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $590,967,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $650,283,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $650,040,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $674,221,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $674,017,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $707,798,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $707,601,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $778,613,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $778,407,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $774,353,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $774,163,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $774,204,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $774,007,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $842,125,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $841,909,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $924,327,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $924,102,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $989,487,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $989,265,000,000.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $472,681,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $458,878,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $427,283,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $418,415,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $433,650,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $424,439,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $438,723,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $430,323,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $442,003,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $439,172,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $421,768,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $415,075,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $428,653,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $417,101,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $434,146,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $423,466,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $441,856,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $436,970,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $448,955,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $443,434,000,000.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $39,475,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,475,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $43,016,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,016,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $46,287,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,287,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $49,748,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,748,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $53,392,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,392,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $57,378,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $57,378,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $61,764,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $61,764,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $66,388,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $66,388,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $70,871,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $70,871,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $75,473,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $75,473,000,000.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $176,704,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $178,038,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $191,507,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $190,235,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $194,930,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $193,931,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $199,751,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $197,856,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $215,442,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $213,337,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $212,567,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $210,444,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $209,943,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $207,908,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $227,991,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $225,820,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $234,947,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $232,660,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $243,718,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $241,501,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $49,987,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $59,438,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $56,597,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $57,202,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $58,054,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $58,361,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $59,354,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $59,249,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $60,365,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $60,203,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $61,908,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $61,705,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $63,488,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $63,252,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $65,105,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,669,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $68,048,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $68,333,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $68,351,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $67,818,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $17,757,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $17,972,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,497,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $17,346,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,159,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $16,959,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,817,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $16,488,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,407,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $19,594,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,325,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $19,274,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $19,140,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $18,930,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,796,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $18,518,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $18,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $18,035,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $17,942,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $373,956,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $373,956,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $399,575,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $399,575,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $432,397,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $432,397,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $464,410,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $464,410,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $492,279,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $492,279,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $516,440,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $516,440,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $532,410,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $532,410,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $544,916,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $544,916,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $555,256,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $555,256,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $554,858,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $554,969,000,000.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, -$103,895,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$139,536,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, -$122,471,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$113,004,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, -$192,059,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$164,127,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, -$192,585,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$160,271,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, -$213,001,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$185,944,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, -$239,872,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$219,297,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, -$186,688,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$167,764,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, -$165,184,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$150,710,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, -$201,905,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$176,558,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, -$237,951,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$216,002,000,000.
(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, -$83,212,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$83,212,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, -$86,409,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$86,409,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, -$86,316,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$86,316,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, -$90,347,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$90,347,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:

(A) New budget authority, -$93,573,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$93,573,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, -$100,001,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$100,001,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, -$105,371,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$105,371,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, -$115,139,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$115,139,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, -$117,033,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$117,033,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, -$127,808,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$127,808,000,000.

(21) Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism (970):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $0.

TITLE II—RECONCILIATION

SEC. 201. RECONCILIATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

(b) INSTRUCTIONS.—

(1) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—The Committee on Agriculture shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit by $327,704,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

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

(3) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE.—The Committee on Education and the Workforce shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit by $441,015,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

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

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

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

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

(8) COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES.—The Committee on Natural Resources shall submit changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the deficit by $59,302,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

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

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

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

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

(c) REVISION OF BUDGETARY LEVELS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may file appropriately revised allocations, aggregates, and functional levels upon the consideration of a reconciliation measure under section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 or amendment thereto, or the submission of a conference report to the House of Representatives pursuant to this section, if it is in compliance with the reconciliation directives by virtue of section 310(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(2) REVISION.—Allocations and aggregates revised pursuant to this subsection shall be considered to be the allocations and aggregates established by this concurrent resolution on the budget pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

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

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

(2) enacting comprehensive tax reform.

TITLE III—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT

Subtitle A—Budget Enforcement in the House of Representatives

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

(a) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ANALYSIS OF PROPOSALS.—The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall, to the extent practicable, prepare an estimate of whether a measure would cause a net increase in direct spending in the House of Representatives, in excess of $5,000,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive 10-fiscal year periods beginning with the first fiscal year that is 10 fiscal years after the budget year provided for in the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget in the House of Representatives, for each bill or joint resolution other than an appropriation measure and any amendment thereto or conference report thereon.

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

(c) LIMITATION.—In the House of Representatives, the provisions of this section shall not apply to any bills or joint resolutions, or amendments thereto or conference reports thereon, for which the chair of the Committee on the Budget has made adjustments to the allocations, levels, or limits contained in this concurrent resolution pursuant to section 401.

(d) DETERMINATIONS OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For purposes of this section, the levels of net increases in direct spending shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 302. ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.

(a) SEPARATE ALLOCATION FOR OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.—In the House of Representatives, there shall be a separate allocation of new budget authority and outlays provided to the Committee on Appropriations for the purposes of Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism, which shall be deemed to be an allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Section 302(a)(3) of such Act shall not apply to such separate allocation.

(b) 302 ALLOCATIONS.—The separate allocation referred to in subsection (a) shall be the exclusive allocation for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. The Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives may provide suballocations of such separate allocation under such section 302(b).

(c) APPLICATION.—For purposes of enforcing the separate allocation referred to in subsection (a) under section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the ''first fiscal year'' and the ''total of fiscal years'' shall be deemed to refer to fiscal year 2018. Section 302(c) of such Act shall not apply to such separate allocation.

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

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

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

SEC. 303. LIMITATION ON CHANGES IN CERTAIN MANDATORY PROGRAMS.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''change in mandatory programs'' means a provision that—

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

(2) results in a net decrease in budget authority in the budget year, but does not result in a net decrease in outlays over the period of the total of the current year, the budget year, and all fiscal years covered under the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget.

(b) POINT OF ORDER IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A provision in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for a full fiscal year that proposes a change in mandatory programs that, if enacted, would cause the absolute value of the total budget authority of all such change in mandatory programs enacted in relation to a full fiscal year to be more than the amount specified in paragraph (3), shall not be in order in the House of Representatives.

(2) AMENDMENTS AND CONFERENCE REPORTS.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives to consider an amendment to, or a conference report on, a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for a full fiscal year if such amendment thereto or conference report thereon proposes a change in mandatory programs that, if enacted, would cause the absolute value of the total budget authority of all such change in mandatory programs enacted in relation to a full fiscal year to be more than the amount specified in paragraph (3).

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

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

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

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

(c) DETERMINATION.—For purposes of this section, budgetary levels shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the chair of the Committee on the Budget.

SEC. 304. GAO REPORT.

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

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

SEC. 305. ESTIMATES OF DEBT SERVICE COSTS.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may direct the Congressional Budget Office to include in any estimate prepared under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to any bill or joint resolution, or an estimate of an amendment thereto or conference report thereon, an estimate of any change in debt service costs (if any) resulting from carrying out such bill or resolution. Any estimate of debt servicing costs provided under this section shall be advisory and shall not be used for purposes of enforcement of such Act, the Rules of the House of Representatives, or this concurrent resolution. This section shall not apply to authorizations of discretionary programs or to appropriation measures, but shall apply to changes in the authorization level of appropriated entitlements.

SEC. 306. FAIR-VALUE CREDIT ESTIMATES.

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

(b) STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND HOUSING PROGRAMS.—The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall provide a supplemental fair-value estimate as part of any estimate for any measure establishing or modifying a program providing loans or loan guarantees for student financial assistance or housing (including residential mortgage).

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

SEC. 307. ESTIMATES OF MAJOR DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION.

The Congressional Budget Office shall prepare, to the extent practicable, an estimate of the outlay changes during the second and third decade of enactment for any direct spending legislative provision—

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

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

SEC. 308. ESTIMATES OF MACROECONOMIC EFFECTS OF MAJOR LEGISLATION.

(a) CBO AND JCT ESTIMATES.—During the 114th and 115th Congresses, any estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 or by the Joint Committee on Taxation to the Congressional Budget Office under section 201(f) of such Act for major legislation considered in the House of Representatives shall, to the extent practicable, incorporate the budgetary effects of changes in economic output, employment, capital stock, and other macroeconomic variables resulting from such major legislation.

(b) CONTENTS.—Any estimate referred to in subsection (a) shall, to the extent practicable, include—

(1) a qualitative assessment of the budgetary effects (including macroeconomic variables described in subsection (a)) of major legislation in the 20-fiscal year period beginning after the last fiscal year of the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget that sets forth budgetary levels required under section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

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

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAJOR LEGISLATION.—The term ''major legislation'' means a bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon—

(A) for which an estimate is required to be prepared pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and that causes a gross budgetary effect (before incorporating macroeconomic effects and not including timing shifts) in a fiscal year in the period of years of the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget equal to or greater than 0.25 percent of the current projected gross domestic product of the United States for that fiscal year; or

(B) designated as such by—

(i) the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives for all direct spending and revenue legislation; or

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

(2) BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—The term ''budgetary effects'' means changes in revenues, direct spending outlays, and deficits.

(3) TIMING SHIFTS.—The term ''timing shifts'' means—

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

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

SEC. 309. ADJUSTMENTS FOR IMPROVED CONTROL OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES.

(a) ADJUSTMENTS OF DISCRETIONARY AND DIRECT SPENDING LEVELS.—In the House of Representatives, if a committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations) reports a bill or joint resolution, or any amendment thereto is offered or any conference report thereon is submitted, providing for a decrease in direct spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) for any fiscal year and also provides for an authorization of appropriations for the same purpose, upon the enactment of such measure, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may decrease the allocation to such committee and increase the allocation of discretionary spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2018 by an amount equal to the new budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) provided for in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for the same purpose.

(b) DETERMINATIONS.—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of enforcing this concurrent resolution, the allocations and aggregate levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for fiscal year 2018 and the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2027 shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the Budget and such chair may adjust the applicable levels in this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 310. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

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

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

(1) GENERAL.—''Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations''.

(2) VETERANS.—''Veterans Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations''.

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

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

(2) VETERANS.—$70,699,313,000 in new budget authority for programs in the Department of Veterans Affairs identified pursuant to subsection (b)(2).

(d) DEFINITION.—The term ''advance appropriation'' means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, making general appropriations or continuing appropriations, for the fiscal year following fiscal year 2018.

SEC. 311. SCORING RULE FOR ENERGY SAVINGS PERFORMANCE CONTRACTS.

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

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

(1) The discount rate shall reflect market risk.

(2) The cash flows shall include, whether classified as mandatory or discretionary, payments to contractors under the terms of their contracts, payments to contractors for other services, and direct savings in energy and energy-related costs.

(3) The stream of payments shall cover the period covered by the contracts but not to exceed 25 years.

(c) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term ''covered energy savings contract'' means—

(1) an energy savings performance contract authorized under section 801 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act; or

(2) a utility energy service contract, as described in the Office of Management and Budget Memorandum on Federal use of energy savings performance contracting, dated July 25, 1998 (M–98–13), and the Office of Management and Budget Memorandum on the Federal use of energy saving performance contracts and utility energy service contracts, dated September 28, 2012 (M–12–21), or any successor to either memorandum.

(d) ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House of Representatives, if any present value calculated under subsection (b) results in a net savings, then such savings may not be used as an offset for purposes of budget enforcement.

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

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

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

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

SEC. 312. ESTIMATES OF LAND CONVEYANCES.

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

(1) the methodology used to calculate such estimate;

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

(3) if requested by the chair of the Committee on the Budget, any information provided by the Bureau of Land Management or other applicable Federal agency, including the source and date of such information, that supports the estimate of any change in revenue, offsetting receipts, or offsetting collections;

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

(5) a statement of the assumptions underlying the estimate of the budgetary effects that would be generated by such parcel in CBO's baseline projections as of the most recent publication or update.

SEC. 313. LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS FROM THE GENERAL FUND OF THE TREASURY TO THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND.

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

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

In the House of Representatives, any provision of a bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that increases, or extends the increase of, any guarantee fees of the Federal National Mortgage Association or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation shall not be counted for purposes of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, this concurrent resolution, or clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 315. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FEDERAL RESERVE SURPLUSES AS AN OFFSET.

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

Subtitle B—Other Provisions

SEC. 321. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and section 2009a of title 39, United States Code, the report or the joint explanatory statement, as applicable, accompanying this concurrent resolution shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and the United States Postal Service.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of enforcing section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any discretionary amounts described in subsection (a).

SEC. 322. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—In the House of Representatives, any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this concurrent resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

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

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

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as the allocations and aggregates contained in this concurrent resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this concurrent resolution, the budgetary levels for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives.

(d) AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS AND APPLICATION.—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of this concurrent resolution and budget enforcement, the consideration of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, for which the chair of the Committee on the Budget makes adjustments or revisions in the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels of this concurrent resolution shall not be subject to the points of order set forth in clause 10 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives or section 301 of this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 323. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the appropriate aggregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any change in budgetary concepts and definitions in accordance with section 251(b)(1) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 324. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT UPDATED BUDGETARY ESTIMATES.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the appropriate aggregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution to reflect any adjustments to the baseline made by the Congressional Budget Office.

SEC. 325. ADJUSTMENT FOR CERTAIN EMERGENCY DESIGNATIONS.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the appropriate aggregates, allocations, and other budgetary levels for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that designates an emergency under section 4(g)(2) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

SEC. 326. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

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

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives, and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the House of Representatives, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

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

TITLE IV—RESERVE FUNDS

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

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that only consists of a full repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the health care-related provisions of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.

SEC. 402. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR ADDITIONAL MEASURES RELATING TO THE REPLACEMENT OF OBAMACARE.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that repeals or replaces provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

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

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that repeals all or part of the decreases in Medicare spending included in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act or the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SEC. 404. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR REFORMING THE TAX CODE.

In the House, if the Committee on Ways and Means reports a bill or joint resolution that reforms the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any such bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2027 when the macroeconomic effects of such reforms are taken into account.

SEC. 405. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR TRADE AGREEMENTS.

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

SEC. 406. RESERVE FUND FOR REVENUE MEASURES.

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that decreases revenue.

SEC. 407. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INFRASTRUCTURE REFORM.

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

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

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

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

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution to accommodate the enactment of a deficit and long-term debt reduction agreement if it includes permanent spending reductions and reforms to direct spending program, and does not increase outlays in any fiscal year.

SEC. 410. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE ACCOUNT FOR REFORMING SNAP.

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

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

In the House, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that reforms the Social Security Disability Insurance program under title II of the Social Security Act, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

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

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

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

The chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure supports the following activities: Department of Defense training and maintenance associated with combat readiness, modernization of equipment, auditability of financial statements, or military compensation and benefit reforms, by the amount provided for these purposes, but only if such measure would not increase the deficit (without counting any net revenue increases in that measure) over the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SEC. 414. RESERVE FUND FOR COMMERCIALIZATION OF AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust, at a time the chair deems appropriate, the section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and other applicable committees of the House of Representatives, aggregates, and other appropriate levels established in this concurrent resolution for a bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that commercializes the operations of the air traffic control system if such measure reduces the discretionary spending limits in section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 by the amount that would otherwise be appropriated to the Federal Aviation Administration for air traffic control. Adjustments to the section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Appropriations, consistent with the adjustments to the discretionary spending limits under such section 251(c), shall only be made upon enactment of such measure.

(b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, a measure that commercializes the operations of the air traffic control system shall be a measure that establishes a federally chartered, not-for-profit corporation that—

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

(2) sets user fees to finance its operations;

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

(4) is governed by a board of directors composed of a CEO and directors whose fiduciary duty is to the entity; and

(5) becomes the employer of those employees directly connected to providing air traffic control services and who the Secretary transfers from the Federal Government.

TITLE V—POLICY STATEMENTS

SEC. 501. POLICY STATEMENT ON OBAMACARE REPEAL.

It is the policy of this resolution that the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148), and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–152) should be repealed.

SEC. 502. POLICY STATEMENT ON REPLACING OBAMACARE.

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

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

(2) President Obama pledged, ''If you like your health care plan, you can keep your health care plan.'' Instead, CBO now estimated 7 million Americans will lose employment-based health coverage due to the health care law, further limiting patient choice.

(3) Then-Speaker of the House Pelosi stated that the President's health care law

would create 4 million jobs over the life of the law and almost 400,000 jobs immediately. Instead, CBO estimated that by 2025 Obamacare will reduce the number of hours worked by approximately 2 million full-time equivalent workers, compared with what would have occurred in the absence of the law. Additionally, a study by the Mercatus Center at George Mason University estimated that Obamacare will reduce employment by up to 3 percent, or about 4 million full-time equivalent workers.

(4) Since the ACA was signed into law, the Obama administration repeatedly failed to implement it as written. President Obama's unilateral actions resulted in numerous changes, delays, and exemptions. President Obama signed into law another 24 changes made by Congress. The Supreme Court struck down the forced expansion of Medicaid; ruled the individual ''mandate'' could only be characterized as a tax to remain constitutional; and rejected the requirement that closely held companies provide health insurance to their employees even if it violates the companies' religious beliefs. More than 7 years after enactment, the courts continue to evaluate the legality of how President Obama's administration implemented the law. All of these changes prove the folly of the underlying law; health care in the United States cannot be run from a centralized bureaucracy.

(5) Obamacare is unaffordable, intrusive, overreaching, destructive, and unworkable. Its complex structure of subsidies, mandates, and penalties perversely impact individuals, married couples, and families. Those who previously had insurance along with those who did not have been funneled into a new system that is providing less access to doctors and treatments. Millions of Americans have been added to a broken Medicaid system that is incapable of providing the care promised. Cuts made to Medicare to fund a new entitlement are undermining the health security of seniors. Taxes and mandates are distorting the insurance market and harming the broader economy, resulting in fewer jobs and less opportunity. By design, Obamacare put Washington at the center of our health care system, at the expense of patients, families, physicians, and businesses. The ACA should be fully repealed, allowing for real patient-centered health care reform that puts patients first, not Washington.

(b) POLICY ON REPLACING OBAMACARE.—It is the policy of this resolution that Obamacare must not only be repealed, but also replaced by enacting the American Health Care Reform Act.

SEC. 503. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.

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

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

(2) The Medicare Trustees Report has repeatedly recommended that Medicare's long-term financial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without reform, the financial condition of Medicare becomes more precarious and the threat to those in or near retirement becomes more pronounced. According to the Medicare Trustees Report—

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

(B) Medicare enrollment is expected to increase by over 50 percent in the next two decades, as 10,000 baby boomers reach retirement age each day;

(C) current workers' payroll contributions pay for current beneficiaries; and

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

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

(b) POLICY ON MEDICARE REFORM.—It is the policy of this resolution to protect those in or near retirement from any disruptions to their Medicare benefits due to the program's impending bankruptcy, and instead offer beneficiaries more options, better care, with reduced costs for both benficiaries and the Federal Government, by modernizing Medicare.

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

(1) Medicare is preserved for current and future beneficiaries.

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

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

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

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

(6) The Medicare eligibility age is gradually increased to keep pace with increases in longevity.

(7) Medicare is simplified by combining parts A and B and reforms to Medigap plans are implemented.

SEC. 504. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICAID STATE FLEXIBILITY BLOCK GRANTS.

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

SEC. 505. POLICY STATEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY.

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

(1) More than 55 million retirees, individuals with disabilities, and survivors depend on Social Security. Since enactment, Social Security has served as a vital leg on the ''three-legged stool'' of retirement security, which includes employer provided benefits as well as personal savings.

(2) The Social Security Trustees Report has repeatedly recommended that Social Security's long-term financial challenges be addressed soon. Each year without reform, the financial condition of Social Security becomes more precarious and the threat to seniors and those receiving Social Security disability benefits becomes more pronounced:

(A) In 2022, the Disability Insurance Trust Fund will be exhausted and program revenues will be unable to pay scheduled benefits.

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

(C) With the exhaustion of the Trust Funds in 2034, benefits will be cut nearly 25 percent across the board, devastating those currently in or near retirement and those who rely on Social Security the most.

(3) The Disability Insurance program provides an income safety net for those with disabilities and their families. However, the program is in serious financial trouble. The number of beneficiaries has skyrocketed from 2.7 million in 1970 to 10.6 million in 2016. At the same time, the labor force participation rate has now fallen to the lowest levels since the 1970s. As a result, the Social Security Actuary now projects that the Disability Insurance Trust Fund will be depleted in 2023.

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

(5) Americans deserve action by the President, the House, and the Senate to preserve and strengthen Social Security. It is critical that action be taken to address the looming insolvency of Social Security.

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

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

(2) Adoption of adjustments to the full retirement age to reflect longevity.

(3) Makes Social Security benefits more progressive over the long term, providing those most in need with a safety net in retirement.

(c) POLICY ON DISABILITY INSURANCE.—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress and the President should enact legislation on a bipartisan basis to reform the Disability Insurance program prior to its insolvency in 2016 and should not raid the Social Security retirement system without reforms to the Disability Insurance system. This resolutions assumes that reforms to the Disability Insurance program will include—

(1) encouraging work;

(2) updates of the eligibility rules;

(3) reducing fraud and abuse;

(4) enactment of H.R. 2031, the Social Security Disability Insurance and Unemployment Benefits Double Dip Elimination Act, to prohibit individuals from drawing benefits from both programs at the same time; and

(5) enactment of H.R. 1540, the Social Security Disability Insurance Return to Work Act, to allow the award of time-limited benefits for applicants whose medical recovery is anticipated in order to create new opportunities for beneficiaries.

SEC. 506. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEANS-TESTED WELFARE PROGRAMS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds that:

(1) Too many people are trapped at the bottom rungs of the economic ladder, and every citizen should have the opportunity to rise, escape from poverty, and achieve their own potential.

(2) In 1996, President Bill Clinton and congressional Republicans enacted reforms that have moved families off of Federal programs and enabled them to provide for themselves.

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

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

(b) POLICY ON MEANS-TESTED WELFARE PROGRAMS.—It is the policy of this resolution that—

(1) the welfare system should be reformed to give states flexibility to implement and improve safety net programs and that to be eligible for benefits, able bodied adults without dependents should be required to work or be preparing for work, including enrolling in educational or job training programs, contributing community service, or participating in a supervised job search; and

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

SEC. 507. POLICY STATEMENT ON REFORM OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

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

(1) Nutrition assistance funds should be distributed to the states as a block grant with funding subject to the annual discretionary appropriations process.

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

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

(b) ASSUMPTIONS.—This resolution assumes that, pending the enactment of reforms described in (a), the conversion of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program into a flexible State allotment tailored to meet each State's needs.

SEC. 508. POLICY STATEMENT ON WORK REQUIREMENTS.

It is the policy of this resolution that all means-tested welfare programs should include work activation requirements for able-bodied adults.

SEC. 509. POLICY STATEMENT ON A CARBON TAX.

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

SEC. 510. POLICY STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOB CREATION.

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

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

(2) Looking ahead, CBO expects the economy to grow by an average of just 1.9 percent over the next 10 years. That level of economic growth is simply unacceptable and insufficient to expand opportunities and the incomes of millions of middle-income Americans.

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

(4) The unsustainable fiscal trajectory has cast a shadow on the country's economic outlook. investors and businesses make decisions on a forward-looking basis. they know that today's large debt levels are simply tomorrow's tax hikes, interest rate increases, or inflation and they act accordingly. This debt overhang, and the uncertainty it generates, can weigh on growth, investment, and job creation.

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

(6) If the Government remains on the current fiscal path, future generations will face ever-higher debt service costs, a decline in national savings, and a ''crowding out'' of private investment. This dynamic will eventually lead to a decline in economic output and a diminution in our country's standard of living.

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

(8) A stronger economy is vital to lowering deficit levels and eventually balancing the budget. According to CBO, if annual real GDP growth is just 0.1 percentage point higher over the budget window, deficits would be reduced by $273 billion.

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

(b) POLICY ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOB CREATION.—It is the policy of this resolution to promote faster economic growth and job creation. By putting the budget on a sustainable path, this resolution ends the debt-fueled uncertainty holding back job creators. Reforms to the tax code will put American businesses and workers in a better position to compete and thrive in the 21st century global economy. This resolution targets the regulatory red tape and cronyism that stack the deck in favor of special interests. All of the reforms in this resolution serve as means to the larger end of helping the economy grow and expanding opportunity for all Americans.

SEC. 511. POLICY STATEMENT ON TAX REFORM.

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

(1) A reformed tax code should be simple, fair, and promote (rather than impede) economic growth. The United States tax code fails on all 3 counts: it is complex, unfair, and inefficient. The tax code's complexity distorts decisions to work, save, and invest, which leads to slower economic growth, lower wages, and less job creation.

(2) High marginal tax rates lessen the incentives to work, save, and invest, which reduces economic output and job creation.

(3) The United States corporate income tax rate is the highest rate in the industrialized world. Tax rates this high suppress wages, discourage investment and job creation, distort business activity, and put American businesses at a competitive disadvantage with foreign competitors.

(4) The ''world-wide'' structure of United States international taxation essentially taxes earnings of United States firms twice, putting them at a significant competitive disadvantage with competitors that have more competitive international tax systems.

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

(6) Closing tax loopholes to finance higher spending does not constitute fundamental tax reform.

(7) Tax reform should curb or eliminate loopholes and use those savings to lower tax rates across the board, not to fund more wasteful Government spending. Washington has a spending problem, not a revenue problem.

(8) Many economists believe that fundamental tax reform, including a broader tax base and lower tax rates, would lead to greater labor supply and increased investment, which would have a positive impact on total national output.

(b) POLICY ON TAX REFORM.—It is the policy of this resolution that Congress should enact legislation that provides for a comprehensive reform of the United States tax code to promote economic growth, create American jobs, increase wages, and benefit American consumers, investors, and workers through fundamental tax reform that is revenue-neutral on a dynamic basis that provides for the following:

(1) Targets revenue neutrality based on a dynamic score that takes into account the macroeconomic effects of reform.

(2) Collapses the current seven brackets for individuals into just three, with a top rate of no more than 33 percent.

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

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

(5) Encourages charitable giving.

(6) Repeals the Death Tax.

(7) Eliminates marriage penalties.

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

(9) Repeals the alternative minimum tax.

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

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

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

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

(14) Ends distortionary special interest giveaways, such as the Wind Production Tax Credit.

SEC. 512. POLICY STATEMENT ON TRADE.

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

(1) Opening foreign markets to American exports is vital to the United States economy and beneficial to American workers and consumers.

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

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

(b) POLICY ON TRADE.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution—

(1) to pursue international trade, global commerce, and a modern and competitive tax system to promote domestic job creation;

(2) that the United States should continue to seek increased economic opportunities for American workers and businesses through high-standard trade agreements that satisfy negotiating objectives, including—

(A) the expansion of trade opportunities;

(B) adherence to trade agreements and rules by the United States and its trading partners, and

(C) the elimination of foreign trade barriers to United States goods and services by opening new markets and enforcing United States rights; and

(3) that any trade agreement entered into on behalf of the United States should reflect the negotiating objectives and adhere to the provisions requiring improved consultation with Congress.

SEC. 513. POLICY STATEMENT ON ENERGY PRODUCTION.

It is the policy of this resolution that the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) and currently unavailable areas of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) should be open for energy exploration and production.

SEC. 514. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL REGULATORY BUDGETING AND REFORM.

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

(1) Excessive Federal regulation—

(A) has hurt job creation, investment, wages, competition, and economic growth, slowing the Nation's recovery from the economic recession and harming American households;

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

(C) displaces workers into long-term unemployment or lower-paying jobs;

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

(E) impedes economic growth.

(2) Federal agencies routinely fail to identify and eliminate, minimize, or mitigate excess regulatory costs through post-implementation assessments of their regulations.

(3) The United States Code of Federal Regulations now contains over 185,000 pages of regulations in 242 volumes.

(4) Notwithstanding the size and growth of Federal regulations, Congress lacks an effective mechanism to manage the level of new Federal regulatory costs imposed each year. Other nations, meanwhile, have successfully implemented the use of regulatory budgeting to control excess regulation and regulatory costs.

(5) Implementation of the Affordable Care Act has resulted in more than 177.9 million annual hours of regulatory compliance paperwork, $37.1 billion of regulatory compliance costs on the private sector, and $13 billion in regulatory compliance costs on the States.

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

(b) POLICY ON FEDERAL REGULATORY BUDGETING AND REFORM.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that the House should, in consultation with the public, consider legislation that—

(1) promotes—

(A) economic growth, job creation, higher wages, and increased investment by eliminating unnecessary red tape and streamlining, simplifying and lowering the costs of Federal regulations; and

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

(2) protects—

(A) the poor and lower-income households from the regressive effects of excessive regulation; and

(B) workers against the unnecessary elimination of jobs and loss or reduction of wages;

(3) requires—

(A) an annual, congressional regulatory budget that establishes annual costs of regulations and allocates these costs amongst Federal regulatory agencies;

(B) cost-benefit and regulatory impact analysis for new regulations proposed and promulgated by all Federal regulatory agencies;

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

(D) congressional approval of all new major regulations before the regulations can become effective, ensuring that Congress can better prevent the imposition of unsound costly new regulations;

(4) reduces—

(A) regulatory barriers to entry into markets and other regulatory impediments to competition and innovation; and

(B) the imposition of new Federal regulation that duplicates, overlaps or conflicts with State, local, and Tribal regulation or that impose unfunded mandates on State, local, and Tribal governments; and

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

SEC. 515. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL FUNDING OF ABORTION.

It is the policy of this resolution that no taxpayer dollars shall go to any entity that provides abortion services.

SEC. 516. POLICY STATEMENT ON TRANSPORTATION REFORM.

It is the policy of this resolution that State and local officials are in a much better position to understand the needs of local commuters, not bureaucrats in Washington. Federal funding for transportation should be phased down and limited to core Federal duties, including the interstate highway system, transportation infrastructure on Federal land, responding to emergencies, and research. As the level of Federal responsibility for transportation is reduced, Congress should also concurrently reduce the Federal gas tax.

SEC. 517. POLICY STATEMENT ON THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

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

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

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

(3) The VA's failure to provide timely and accessible health care to our veterans is unacceptable. While Congress has done its part for more than a decade by providing sufficient funding for the VA, the administration has mismanaged these resources, resulting in proven adverse effects on veterans and their families.

(b) POLICY ON THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that—

(1) the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs continue its oversight efforts to ensure the VA reassesses its core mission, including—

(A) reducing the number of bureaucratic layers;

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

(C) improving performance measure metrics;

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

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

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

SEC. 518. POLICY STATEMENT ON REDUCING UNNECESSARY, WASTEFUL, AND UNAUTHORIZED SPENDING.

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

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

(2) In its report to Congress on Government Efficiency and Effectiveness, the Comptroller General has stated that addressing the identified waste, duplication, and overlap in Federal programs could ''lead to tens of billions of dollars of additional savings.''

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

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

(5) Under clause 2 of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, each standing committee must hold at least one hearing during each 120-day period following its establishment on waste, fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in Government programs.

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

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

(b) POLICY ON REDUCING UNNECESSARY, WASTEFUL, AND UNAUTHORIZED SPENDING.—

(1) Each authorizing committee annually should include in its Views and Estimates letter required under section 301(d) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 recommendations to the Committee on the Budget of programs within the jurisdiction of such committee whose funding should be reduced or eliminated.

(2) Committees of jurisdiction should review all unauthorized programs funded through annual appropriations to determine if the programs are operating efficiently and effectively.

(3) Committees should reauthorize those programs that in the committees' judgment should continue to receive funding.

(4) For those programs not reauthorized by committees, the House of Representatives should enforce the limitations on funding such unauthorized programs in the House rules.

SEC. 519. POLICY STATEMENT ON A BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT.

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

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

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

(3) A majority of States have petitioned the Government to hold a constitutional convention to adopt a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

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

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

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

SEC. 520. POLICY STATEMENT ON DEFICIT REDUCTION THROUGH THE CANCELLATION OF UNOBLIGATED BALANCES.

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

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

(2) These funds comprise both discretionary appropriations and authorizations of mandatory spending that remain available for expenditure.

(3) In many cases, agencies are provided appropriations that remain indefinitely available for obligation.

(4) The Congressional Budget Act of 1974 requires the Office of Management and Budget to make funds available to agencies for obligation and prohibits the administration from withholding or cancelling unobligated funds unless approved by an Act of Congress.

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

(1) greater congressional oversight is required to review and identify potential savings from canceling unobligated balances of funds that are no longer needed;

(2) the appropriate committees in the House should identify and review accounts with unobligated balances and rescind such balances that would not impede or disrupt the fulfillment of important Federal commitments;

(3) the House, with the assistance of the Government Accountability Office, the Inspectors General, and appropriate agencies, should continue to review unobligated balances and identify savings for deficit reduction; and

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

SEC. 521. POLICY STATEMENT ON REFORMING THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET PROCESS.

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

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

(2) However, the congressional budget process has neither constrained spending nor inhibited the expansion of Government. The growth of the Government, primarily through a multiplicity of mandatory programs and other forms of direct spending, has largely been financed through borrowing and high tax rates.

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

(b) POLICY ON REFORMING THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET PROCESS.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that Congress should—

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

(2) reassert congressional power over spending and revenue, restore the balance of power between Congress and the President as the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 intended, and attain the maximum level of accountability for budget decisions through efficient and rigorous enforcement of budget rules;

(3) improve incentives for lawmakers to budget as intended by the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, especially by adopting an annual budget resolution;

(4) encourage more effective control over spending, especially currently uncontrolled direct spending;

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

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

(7) provide access to the best analysis of economic conditions available and increase awareness of how fiscal policy directly impacts economic growth and job creation; and

(8) eliminate the complexity of the budget process and the biases that favor higher spending.

(c) LEGISLATION.—The Committee on the Budget of the House should draft legislation during the 115th Congress that rewrites the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to fulfill the goals of making the congressional budget process more effective in ensuring taxpayers' dollars are spent wisely and efficiently. Such legislation shall—

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

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

(B) national security responsibilities; and

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

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

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

(4) rebuild the foundation of the budget process to provide a solid basis from which additional reforms may be developed.

SEC. 522. POLICY STATEMENT ON FEDERAL ACCOUNTING.

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

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

(2) Most fiscal analyses produced by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) are conducted over a 10-year time horizon. The use of generational accounting or a longer time horizon would provide a more complete picture of the Government's fiscal situation.

(3) The Federal budget currently accounts for most programs on a cash accounting basis, which records revenue and expenses when cash is actually paid or received. However, it accounts for loan and loan guarantee programs on an accrual basis, which records revenue when earned and expenses when incurred.

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

(5) Accrual accounting under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (FCRA) understates the risk and thus the true cost of some Federal programs, including loans and loan guarantees.

(6) Fair value accounting better reflects the risk associated with Federal loan and loan guarantee programs by using a market based discount rate. CBO, for example, uses fair value accounting to measure the cost of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

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

(8) This concurrent resolution directs CBO to estimate the costs of credit programs on a fair value basis to fully capture the risk associated with Federal credit programs.

(b) POLICY ON FEDERAL ACCOUNTING METHODOLOGIES.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that the House should, in consultation with CBO and other appropriate stakeholders, reform government-wide budget and accounting practices so Members and the public can better understand the fiscal situation of the United States and the options best suited to improving it.

SEC. 523. POLICY STATEMENT ON AGENCY FEES AND SPENDING.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) A number of Federal agencies and organizations have permanent authority to collect fees and other offsetting collections and to spend these collected funds.

(2) The total amount of offsetting fees and offsetting collections is estimated by the Office of Management and Budget to be $513 billion in fiscal year 2017.

(3) Agency budget justifications are, in some cases, not fully transparent about the amount of program activity funded through offsetting collections or fees. This lack of transparency prevents effective and accountable government.

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

(1) legislation originating from the authorizing committee of jurisdiction for the agency or program; or

(2) fee and account specific allocations included in annual appropriation Acts.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 553, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) and a Member opposed each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3½ minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to present the Republican Study Committee's 2018 budget, Securing America's Future Economy.

This proposal combines savings that have been proposed by the Congressional Budget Office, many RSC members, and public policy think tanks, including The Heritage Foundation, Citizens Against Government Waste, and the National Taxpayers Union. It is based on a simple principle that government should spend its money as carefully as families spend what they have left after they have paid their taxes.

By restraining the growth of spending and refocusing resources on core government responsibilities, adopting commonsense reforms, and placing Medicare and Social Security back on sound financial footing, we believe there is still time to save this country from financial and economic ruin. But time is running out.

On our current course, the Congressional Budget Office warns that, within 4 years, our deficits will balloon to $1 trillion annually, adding about $8,000 a year to an average family's debt that they will have to pay off in future taxes. Two years after that, interest on the national debt will reach $654 billion. That is more than we currently spend for the entire defense establishment.

Let me repeat that so it sinks in. Six years from now, we will spend more than our current defense budget accomplishing nothing but renting the money that we have already borrowed and spent. Three years later, Medicare will collapse. Six years after that—if we get that far—Social Security runs out of money.

This approaching crisis can be described with just three numbers: 26, 35, and 49. Once you understand those three numbers—26, 35, and 49—you can plainly see the root of our problems.

Twenty-six percent is the combined population and inflation growth over the past 10 years. Thirty-five percent is the growth in Federal revenues. Clearly, this is not a revenue problem. The problem is that third number. Forty-nine percent is the growth in spending—nearly twice the rate of inflation and population combined.

We are about to hear about the draconian cuts from the opposition. Let me emphasize, the RSC budget continues to grow the Federal Government every year. I repeat, the RSC budget spends more every year.

Over the decade, we have provided for more than $1 trillion of government growth. Only in Washington can that be described as a cut. The RSC budget merely restrains the growth of spending over the next decade to give families the time and room to catch up.

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By doing so, we can arrest the ruinous spiral of debt and interest costs that now threaten the very solvency of our Nation.

This budget gores a lot of sacred cows, because we want to point out the wide range of savings available to achieve. But I would ask the opponents of this budget to consider one thing as we race toward the looming fiscal crisis just 4 years down the road: you cannot provide for the common defense or general welfare or do all of the other things our government is called upon to do if you cannot pay for them. Our mountainous debt, driven by out-of-control spending, now threatens our ability to do so.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to cut to the chase: the Republican Study Committee budget is so extreme, it cannot be taken seriously. It cuts spending by $10 trillion over 10 years, which is $4 trillion more than the already irresponsible spending cuts in Chairman BLACK's budget.

To its credit, the RSC tells us where those cuts will come from, rather than leaving large amounts unspecified or using matching asterisks or phony economic assumptions to reduce spending.

The RSC budget cuts Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid. It cuts programs that ensure basic living standards, protect the environment, and help families afford college.

For 2018, the RSC budget matches the President's level for defense, including war funding. But for nondefense discretionary spending, the RSC budget provides $394 billion, which is $122 billion, or 24 percent, below the austerity cap.

There is no way this House or any House would approve an appropriations bill that inflicted a 24 percent cut on all government operations. If just two programs—veterans' programs and NIH funding—were excluded from those cuts, everything else would be cut by more than 55 percent.

So yes, this budget claims to reach balance, but it would achieve it by making cuts that would be catastrophic. Not even Congress is that self-destructive.

I contend that the two Republican budgets actually show how dismissing the notion that revenues must be a part of any solution to restrain deficits and debt, compounded with the flawed notion that balance must be achieved in the short term, will inflict intolerable hardship on the American people.

While totally unintentional, they make a pretty compelling case that for Congress to responsibly address our debts and deficits, while funding the Federal programs and investments that the American people want and expect, raising revenues has to be part of the equation.

One of the things that amuses me, in a very kind of dark way, is that I remember so well, in 2010, when Republicans actually rode to victory in the House by claiming that we Democrats were going to cut $750 billion out of Medicare. That wasn't true, but they claimed it.

Now, in this Republican Study Committee budget, they have doubled down on that. It is not exactly double, but they are going to cut it by $898 billion. I don't think America's seniors and the disabled population would feel very good about that.

I would like to thank my colleagues for bringing that important issue to the debate.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WALKER), the chairman of the Republican Study Committee.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Chairman, $20.2 trillion. Our national debt is more than $20.2 trillion.

Let's put it this way: each American's share of the national debt is $62,000. From the retiree in North Carolina who has already done so much to serve the country, to the newborn child in New York with so much potential, that is $62,000. In fact, it is more than the median American family brings home in an entire year.

Our debt continues to mount, even as Federal reserves reach record highs. This leads to an undeniable conclusion, even from Captain Obvious: the Federal Government has a spending problem.

The growing Federal Government has significant negative consequences for the country and its people. The large Federal debt reduces investment, productivity, and wages, while Federal interventions in the economy reduce the incentive to work, resulting in a shrinking labor market.

The debt can have dangerous implications for our national security, recently causing a bipartisan group of leading national security officials to write that ''our long-term debt is the single greatest threat to our national security.''

Most fundamentally, when the Federal Government is too big and too intrusive, it interferes with our unalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Eleven months ago, the American people voted to give Republicans unified control of government. Now it is time to follow through and implement the policy agenda that Congress and the President were elected on.

As the calendar moves into fall, the grade of the 115th Congress will be delivered on whether we can reform our inefficient Tax Code. This process starts with the budget. Along with repealing ObamaCare and securing our border, the Republican Study Committee budget allows us to fulfill these promises, and more.

This fiscal year 2018 RSC budget ensures a strong national security, robust economic growth, equal opportunity for all, a sustainable social safety net, and a return to constitutionally limited government, all with a goal of securing America's future economy.

Instead of a future of high debt and low growth, the RSC budget proposes a positive blueprint for success and opportunity. Our budget focuses on progrowth, profamily policies that will boost America's economy and provide a strong fiscal foundation for generations to come.

Mr. Chairman, in closing, I would like to thank my friend, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, for his leadership of the RSC budget task force, as well as all the members of the Republican Study Committee who participated in this effort.

With this budget, we have accomplished our goals of detailing the variety of bold policy solutions, as well as helping to influence the balanced budget offered by my friend, Chairman BLACK, to include meaningful, enforceable, reconciliation targets, as the RSC budget does, so that we can begin the essential task of implementing these policies into law.

My fellow Members, when will our debt matter? Next year? The year after?

In 6 years, we are projected to spend more than $650 billion on interest alone on our debt.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. WALKER. What will it take for our friends on the left to stop hijacking the American Dream for our children and grandchildren? Is it not a moral injustice to leave this level of debt to the next generation?

Mr. Chairman, we have been making this argument in the House for years. Today, it is time to make a difference.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, it is fascinating to have this debate and speaking in such high-principled ways about the need to reduce deficits and debt. I don't think any Democrat would argue that we need to do something to reduce deficits and debt. We face a very dire, long-term fiscal future.

But we also lose sight of the fact that the American people expect something from their government. They expect our government to keep them safe, but they also expect their government to protect their drinking water, protect their air, to make sure that the food they eat is not dangerous, to provide law enforcement and help local law enforcement to do many things.

The budget, as well as Chairman BLACK's committee budget, would decimate all of those services that the American people expect from the Federal Government.

I think only about what is going on right now with Houston, Florida, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands and the enormous cost that the Federal Government is going to have to bear to help restore those communities and those territories to some degree of normalcy. That is what they expect the American Government to do. These budgets would make that all but impossible.

So we look at it both ways. Later, we will propose a Democratic alternative that actually makes those kind of investments and makes sure that the notion of American security is not just a huge military, but is a foundation of investment in human capital and research and infrastructure that will allow this economy to grow. We do it with keeping debt at the same percentage of the economy, as it is now, because we are willing to raise revenues.

On the other hand, Republican budgets, both the Republican Study Committee budget and the chairman's budget, anticipate enormous tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans and corporations—tax cuts that have been proven to do exactly the opposite of what many on the other side claim they do, which is to stimulate economic growth.

We will hear claims that, yes, we can cut taxes by $2 trillion or $3 trillion over 10 years, and they are going to be paid for by this renewal of economic activity. But history tells us that is not what happens. Not only history tells us that, but virtually all the economists in the country tell us that, too.

Goldman Sachs, Steve Mnuchin's previous employer, says that the tax cuts outlined last week would maybe create an additional 0.2 percent of growth in the economy.

CBO and the Federal Reserve say tax cuts don't pay for themselves. Even Bruce Bartlett, the author of ''Reaganomics,'' says this whole notion that tax cuts pay for themselves is nonsense. He actually said bull, which is half of what he said, but you get the idea.

This is not easy. We can speak in the darkest terms of how we are imposing this debt on our grandchildren and try to use emotional arguments. But the fact is, we are dealing with a very realistic, pragmatic dilemma, and that is: how to do what the American people expect us to do without making the future impossible.

It is not done by the Republican budgets. We think it is helped along by the Democratic alternative, and we look forward to having that debate just a little bit later this morning.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I would remind my friend from Kentucky that Ronald Reagan reduced the Federal income tax rate from 70 percent down to 28 percent, and income tax revenues doubled.

He is correct that we expect things from our government. We have seen a 49 percent increase in spending in the last decade. Have we seen a 49 percent increase in the quality of education or a 49 percent increase in our infrastructure or our defense capability?

What we have seen is a 49 percent increase in bureaucracy and government.

I would remind the gentleman that when we squander the people's money, we rob them of the means to meet the disasters and unforeseen circumstances that confront our country.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FLORES), my friend and former chairman of the Republican Study Committee.

Mr. FLORES. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I want to go off script for a little bit and echo the comments the gentleman was making.

He talked about the Reagan tax cuts and what they did to stimulate the economy and to grow tax revenues and to allow hardworking American families to keep more of their paychecks.

I would also go on to remind the gentleman from Kentucky, to disabuse him about his views of tax reform, and remind him that President John F. Kennedy, a Democrat, reduced the top marginal rates from 93 percent to 73 percent. The economy grew, more jobs were created, and more revenue was created for the Federal Government.

Mr. Chairman, the Federal Government doesn't have a revenue problem. It has a spending problem. That is what we tackle with the Republican Study Committee budget.

I thank Mr. McCLINTOCK for his incredible and insightful leadership in generating the FY 2018 RSC budget that we are now considering.

The House Budget Committee's budget proposals continue to benefit from the framework of the RSC budget by including meaningful, enforceable reconciliation targets, as our budget does. The House budget will begin the essential task of implementing these policies into law.

Other instances where the RSC-led budget proposals have historically wound up being adopted in the larger House budget include the following:

First, balancing the budget within a 10-year budget window.

Two, including policies to ensure the solvency of entitlement programs, such as Social Security, Medicare, and also Medicaid.

Number three, providing the necessary funding and resources for a robust national security.

Number four, fully repealing ObamaCare.

Number five, establishing a pathway to progrowth tax reform that will jump-start our economy and help hardworking American families take home more of their paychecks.

I was humbled to serve as the chairman of the RSC during the 114th Congress. At that time, we generated a new budget for fiscal year 2017, called the Blueprint for a Balanced Budget 2.0. It was written and released in the spring of 2016.

Like the current RSC budget, it provided a robust agenda of conservative policies to show the American people our vision for this Nation.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. FLORES. In the tradition of The Heritage Foundation's 1980 mandate for leadership that provided a policy agenda for the incoming Reagan administration, our Blueprint for a Balanced Budget 2.0 for the new President and his administration set forth an agenda for governing in 2017.

□ 0930

By all accounts, the RSC budget has proven successful in achieving this goal, with President Trump basing many of the policies for his fiscal 2018 budget request on the RSC's fiscal 2017 budget.

I am pleased to see that many RSC-led proposals are included in both the President's budget and the House budget that we will consider later today.

In the coming years, I look forward to continuing to see the RSC putting forth and leading on many conservative, sound policy ideas for our budgetary process.

Mr. Chairman, I urge all our colleagues to vote ''yes'' on the RSC budget and to vote ''yes'' on the House GOP budget.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Chairman, I feel like I have to be Paul Harvey for a second and talk about the rest of the story.

Because while what Mr. MCCLINTOCK said was true about the initial phases of the Reagan administration, at the end of the Reagan administration, the national debt had almost tripled, and he had been forced to raise taxes a couple of times in the interim.

So, again, we can argue about how positive cutting taxes were in the Reagan administration, but the end result wasn't particularly good for the American economy.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Chairman, who wins in the Republican budget?

Same old same old; millionaires, billionaires, large corporations. The Republican budget paves the way for their plan, which gives 80 percent of its tax cuts to the top 1 percent of Americans, while 30 percent of middle class households making between $50,000 and $150,000 a year would actually see a tax increase. This is according to the nonpartisan Tax Policy Center.

It slashes $1.5 trillion from Medicare and Medicaid, even worse than TrumpCare, and it ends the guarantee of Medicare benefits for American seniors.

It attacks women's health by defunding, of course, Planned Parenthood, once again. It slashes SNAP—SNAP, the Food Stamp program—by $154 billion, taking nutrition assistance away from up to 7 million households.

Did you really come to Congress to take food out of the mouths of hungry children?

Now we are considering the Republican Study Committee budget, which includes even deeper cuts for children and families and seniors while giving tax cuts to the wealthy.

My Democratic colleagues and I offer A Better Deal for America. The United States is the richest country in the world at the richest time in history. We can have quality healthcare, affordable childcare, debt-free college, secure retirement, and world-class infrastructure, but not if we give massive tax cuts to the wealthiest individuals and corporations.

So I urge my colleagues to reject the RSC budget, reject the Republican budget, and to support the Democratic alternative. Americans deserve a budget that grows our middle class and invests in our future.

I want to read just one paragraph of a letter from Planned Parenthood that says: ''The House Budget Resolution proposes cuts that would be disastrous for women, men, and young people Planned Parenthood sees every day. It sacrifices access to healthcare, repealing the Affordable Care Act, gutting Medicaid, and proposing even deeper cuts to low-income nondefense discretionary spending. It undermines access to critical reproductive healthcare, including no copay birth control, for millions of women.''

The women of America are watching. This budget is a particular disaster for them, for us.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. PALMER).

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Chairman, Article I, section 9 of the Constitution grants Congress the power of the purse. This assigns to Congress the role of final arbiter of the use of public funds.

Despite this clear declaration of power, the Office of Management and Budget estimates that agencies collected over $513 billion in fines, fees, penalties, and other offsetting collections and receipts in fiscal year 2017. Allowing agencies to have slush funds outside of the normal appropriations process is a recipe for bad acting.

The RSC budget calls for implementing the Agency Accountability Act, which directs that all fines, fees, and settlements go to the Treasury, making them subject to the normal appropriations process. This would end the agencies' ability to operate independently and outside of the oversight of Congress. More importantly, it would allow Congress to fully account for how much money the government actually collects and where that money is coming from.

I am also pleased that the RSC budget does what is increasingly becoming an impossible task: it balances the budget, all while prioritizing defense spending to keep this country secure. This budget sets forth the bold ideas necessary to put the country back on a path of fiscal responsibility.

The Congressional Budget Office reports that if we stay on the current irresponsible fiscal path we are on, by 2047, in 30 years, our debt to GDP will be 150 percent. Stated more simply, our debt will be 50 percent greater than our entire gross domestic product.

We must put our Nation back on a path of fiscal responsibility, and the RSC budget does exactly that. As former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Michael Mullin warned, our national debt is the greatest threat to our national security. By putting our Nation on a sensible fiscal path of balancing the budget, we reduce the extremely heavy burden that a bloated Federal Government places on America's working families, allowing them to prosper and making the government less intrusive in their lives.

I would also like to add extemporaneously in regard to what we are doing on SNAP benefits. What we are doing is imposing work requirements on able-bodied adults with no children. I want to repeat: able-bodied adults with no children. I think most Americans would agree that if they are getting payments from the Federal Government, they ought to at least do some work.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH), a distinguished member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I want to state to my colleagues on this budget that there are two fundamental assumptions that are being made that need to be challenged.

One, you are saying that we have a spending problem, not a revenue problem. This country is spending on domestic priorities and defense at a level that existed when the President of the United States was Dwight D. Eisenhower, and that was before Medicaid and Medicare.

We have a significant issue about how we are going to meet the needs of the people of this country, both on defense, where we need some help, but definitely on the domestic side as well.

The second assumption that you are making—and it is an assertion that is made over and over again—is that tax cuts will pay for themselves. That is the theology of your budget: tax cuts pay for themselves.

You know, why not go to zero, and we will all be rich?

That is essentially what is being said here. But the tax cuts are always at the high end of the income spectrum, which is exacerbating inequality and creating a problem for us to meet essential needs in this country.

So this question of tax cuts paying for themselves and fiscal responsibility, let's have a little bit of history here. This was the theology of George Bush when he passed the tax cuts when he became President. They did not pay for themselves. We went from the Clinton-era surpluses to the Bush-era deficits, and in another fiscally, grossly irresponsible move, he put the war on the credit card.

The war was on the credit card. We had unpaid-for tax cuts and we had an unpaid-for war. And this is not just fiscal responsibility; this is governmental, personal, congressional irresponsibility. You have got to pay for things. Whether it is the war or it is food stamps or it is any program that you want to pick, you have got to pay for it.

You don't pay for it by the magic asterisk of saying, ''the tax cuts that we propose,'' when we are going to spend by cutting taxes or going into a war that we don't pay for, $1 trillion, it doesn't work. And that is why we are in this path that is very dangerous with respect to the long-term debt.

I believe in that. We have got to pay our bills. When we had the majority, we had a doctrine that said: Pay as you go.

If any Democrat, the budget chair, or me wanted to propose some spending, we either had to come up with the revenue or we had to cut somewhere else. I believe in that.

But I don't believe in unpaid-for tax cuts paying for themselves. I don't believe that more spending pays for itself and we can just put it on the credit card.

Now, we have got some problems and challenges in this country. We have got an opportunity problem.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, kids going to school get out with a debt the size of a mortgage. We have got an inequality problem. It has never been worse. It goes back to the Great Depression, when we had this divide between what hardworking people made and what the top 1 percent made.

We have got a healthcare affordability problem, but you don't solve that by slashing access to healthcare and throwing 24 million people off of healthcare. We have got an infrastructure problem that we are totally neglecting. It is not addressed in this budget.

We have got a DREAMer problem.

How is it that, in this Congress, we are literally not allowing 800,000 young people who came here, through no fault of their own, not voluntarily, and we are going to give them the hook and deport them?

It is outrageous?

We have got a rural America problem. Rural America has been left behind. The inequality in this country is really hitting hard on rural America, in parts of Vermont, and in all parts of this country. And there is nothing in this budget that says: We are going to give hope to rural America by investing in them.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN), the Speaker of the House.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I rise to urge the whole House to support this Republican budget, H. Con. Res. 71.

Let me just say a few things.

First, this is a budget that reflects our first principles: freedom, freedom enterprise, a government accountable to the people it serves.

It is a budget that will help grow our economy, and it is a budget that will help rein in our debt. It strengthens our national defense. It supports our men and women in uniform. It eliminate mindless, endless spending, and it maximizes American's tax dollars. It reforms Medicaid. It strengthens Medicare.

This is a budget that keeps our responsibilities to our children and our grandchildren. Remember, we have a responsibility here, each and every generation, each and every Member: leave the country better off so your kids and your grandkids can prosper.

That American legacy is seriously at risk because of our growing deteriorating budget situation, because of the coming debt crisis. This budget tackles that.

There is one more thing that this budget does that is so important. It paves the way for historic tax reform. It unlocks the reconciliation process. We need to pass this budget so that we can deliver real relief for middle-income families across this country. We need to pass this budget for the people who are living paycheck to paycheck in America, who are trying to juggle it all. They are looking to get under a hopelessly broken Tax Code.

We haven't reformed this tax system since 1986. We need to pass this budget so that we can help bring more jobs, fairer taxes, and bigger paychecks for people across this country. The time for this is now, and the opportunity is right in front of us.

I want to especially commend Chairman BLACK for her commitment to this vision. I want to especially commend the members of the Budget Committee for their steadfast commitment to this vision. We would not be in a position today to pass this budget without her tireless leadership and the leadership of her members of the committee.

It is so encouraging that the Senate has passed their budget out of committee. They are on the track, too. That means we look forward to working with the Senate to take the next step.

We have an opportunity to make right by our fellow countrymen. We have an opportunity to make right by the people we represent. We have an opportunity to actually restore prosperity in this country.

□ 0945

We haven't seen that kind of economic potential in this country in at least a decade. We can fix that this year.

We know a debt crisis is coming. We know if we do nothing, the next generation will be worse off. We can stop that, fix this, and make them better off.

That is what this budget paves the way for, and that is why I urge all of my colleagues to support this budget.

I thank the chair for her steadfast support. I thank the Members for getting us to where we are today, and I really look forward to the day where we can look at this moment as when we got the country on the right track.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Chairman, in closing, I would just say that we need to cut right to the chase.

It is unlikely that either the Republican Study Committee budget or the Republican Budget Committee budget could pass this House. It certainly couldn't pass the Congress.

This is all about moving the ball forward so we can push through a massive tax cut to the wealthiest Americans, with 51 votes in the Senate. That is what this day is about, and that is what this process is about.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to reject both the Republican Study Committee budget and the Republican Budget Committee budget, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I include in the RECORD letters of support of the Republican Study Committee budget from the Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget, the Council for Citizens Against Government Waste, FreedomWorks, and Heritage Action for America.

COMMITTEE FOR A RESPONSIBLE FEDERAL BUDGET,
September 8, 2017.

Hon. MARK WALKER,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE WALKER: I am writing you to express our appreciation for the fiscally responsible budget released by the Republican Study Committee.

Your budget would make important progress by putting debt on a downward path as a share of GDP, reducing it from 77 percent today to 56 percent by 2027—instead of letting it rise to 89 percent as under current law.

By calling for spending cuts and entitlement reforms, your budget helps to keep the national debt on a sustainable path.

We applaud the Republican Study Committee for your serious contribution to the ongoing budget debate.

Sincerely,

MAYA MACGUINEAS,
President, Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget.

COUNCIL FOR CITIZENS AGAINST GOVERNMENT WASTE,
Washington, DC, October 4, 2017.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: You will soon vote on several different budget proposals for fiscal year (FY) 2018. On behalf of the more than one million members and supporters of the Council for Citizens Against Government Waste (CCAGW), I urge you to support the budget resolution as reported by the House Budget Committee and the Republican Study Committee's (RSC) budget resolution, both of which would put the nation back on the path to fiscal sanity and pave the way for comprehensive, pro-growth tax reform.

Under the leadership of Chairman Diane Black (R–Tenn.), H. Con. Res. 71, as reported by the House Budget Committee, would reduce spending by $6.5 trillion over 10 years and balance the budget by 2027. H. Con. Res. 71 provides reconciliation instructions for fundamental tax reform that, if enacted, will allow Americans to keep more of their money, simplify the filing of taxes, and allow small businesses to boost wages and create jobs. While H. Con. Res. 71 would increase defense spending above Budget Control Act mandated cap levels, this legislation also calls for $203 billion in spending cuts across various programs and a $700 billion reduction in improper payments.

The RSC budget enacts many of the same reforms as the House Budget Committee's plan, but it proposes to reduce government spending by $10 trillion over 10 years and achieves balance in six years. The RSC plan creates a pathway for tax reform; repeals and replaces Obamacare; makes Social Security solvent; rescues Medicare and disability insurance; and decreases FY 2018 non-discretionary spending to $394 billion.

Tax reform presents an historic opportunity to unleash the economic potential of the American people. While Congress is well-positioned to enact tax reform, that cannot occur until a budget resolution with reconciliation instructions is adopted. I urge you to support both the House Budget Committee's FY 2018 budget resolution as reported and the RSC's FY 2018 budget resolution. All votes on the FY 2018 budget resolutions will be among those considered in CCAGW's 2017 Congressional Ratings.

Sincerely,

TOM SCHATZ,
President, CCAGW.

[From FreedomWorks, Oct. 4, 2017]

KEY VOTE YES ON THE MCCLINTOCK AMENDMENT TO H. CON. RES. 71

On behalf of FreedomWorks' activist community, I urge you to contact your representative and ask him or her to vote YES on the amendment offered by Rep. Tom McClintock (R–Calif.) to H. Con. Res. 71, the budget resolution for FY 2018. The amendment, which includes reconciliation instructions for fundamental tax reform, is the Republican Study Committee's FY 2018 budget alternative.

The Republican Study Committee's (RSC) FY 2018 budget would reduce federal spending by more than $10 trillion over the ten-year budget window, bringing the budget into balance in FY 2023. The RSC's budget would repeal ObamaCare and enact other patient-centered health insurance reforms, make Social Security and Medicare solvent, and reform federal welfare programs. It also promotes free trade, regulatory reform, and other free market, limited government principles.

The current text of H. Con. Res. 71 and the McClintock amendment include language that allows the House Ways and Means Committee to produce legislation to reform the tax code. Riddled with loopholes and special interest deductions, America's tax code has become far too complex. According to the Tax Foundation, Americans spent 8.9 billion hours and $409 billion complying with the more than 74,000-page tax code.

It has been more than 30 years since Congress passed fundamental tax reform. Congress has a generational opportunity to reform the tax code by consolidating and lowering tax rates, broadening the tax base, and promoting job creation and international competitiveness for American businesses. This will make the tax code fairer and simplify the filing process, allowing the vast majority of Americans to file their taxes on a postcard.

FreedomWorks will count the vote on the McClintock amendment to H. Con. Res. 71 on our 2017 Congressional Scorecard. The scorecard is used to determine eligibility for the FreedomFighter Award, which recognizes Members of the House and Senate who consistently vote to support economic freedom and individual liberty.

Sincerely,

ADAM BRANDON,
President, FreedomWorks.

[From Heritage Action for America, Oct. 3, 2017]

"YES" ON THE RSC'S BUDGET: SECURING AMERICA'S FUTURE ECONOMY

(By Andrea Palermo)

On Thursday, the House will vote on the Fiscal Year 2018 (FY18) Budget offered by the Republican Study Committee (RSC) as an amendment to the committee-approved FY18 budget resolution. The RSC's Budget: Securing America's Future Economy, introduced by RSC Budget and Spending Task Force Chairman Tom McClintock (R–Calif.), would balance in 2023, reduce non-defense discretionary spending, reestablish national defense spending to support the military, break the "firewall" between defense and non-defense discretionary spending, fully repeal and replace Obamacare, repeal Dodd-Frank by implementing the Financial CHOICE Act, reform entitlement programs, and finally, enact pro-growth tax reform. If passed, the RSC's budget would give lawmakers a serious conservative blueprint for reform.

Pro-Growth Tax Reform. Republicans campaigned and promised to fix America's broken tax code. The current code has become a significant obstacle to economic growth, job creation and higher wages for American workers. The RSC budget would fulfill the Republican campaign promise by enacting tax reform that cuts taxes for families, makes American businesses competitive around the globe, ends double taxation, and simplifies the code.

Repealing Obamacare. Republicans owe their majorities to their unwavering opposition to Obamacare, a reality that is reflected in the RSC's budget. The budget remains committed to fully repealing the law despite recent Republican failures, and sends a signal to the American people that conservatives will continue to push for free-market, patient-centered health care reforms.

Funding Defense. Although the Budget Control Act of 2011 has put significant pressure on our military, a conservative budget would align military spending with strategic priorities by breaking the firewall. The RSC's budget does not rely on the much-discussed OCO gimmick, but increases defense spending to a total of $668 billion in FY18, which is $119 billion above the current defense cap. Importantly, that cost is offset by lowering non-defense discretionary spending to $394 billion in FY18, which is $122 billion below the cap.

Reforming Entitlements. The RSC's budget maintains the Medicare premium support reforms, which are widely established and broadly supported. In addition, the budget lays down bold markers on Social Security, Social Security Disability Insurance and Medicaid. It takes a similarly aggressive approach on mandatory program spending like food stamps (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) by building on the success of the 1996 welfare reforms and enacting work requirements as outlined in the Welfare Reform and Upward Mobility Act (H.R. 2832/S. 1290) and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Reform Act (H.R. 2996).

Other important items in the budget include: Enacting the Financial CHOICE Act, eliminating the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), holding federal agencies accountable, reducing funding for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), separating food stamps and farm programs, ending commodity subsidy programs, reforming crop insurance, ending unconstitutional amnesty for illegal immigrants, enforcing existing immigration laws, securing our borders, delegating elementary and secondary education to states and localities modeled after the Academic Partnership Leads us to Success (A-PLUS) Act, reforming Higher Education by passing the Higher Education Reform and Opportunity (HERO) Act, eliminating Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, returning transportation and infrastructure policy to the states, reorganizing the executive branch, and protecting the life of the unborn.

Taken as a whole, the RSC's "Securing America's Future Economy" demonstrates a seriousness of purpose when it comes to governing. If passed, this budget would provide a fiscally responsible path forward for our nation, limit the size and scope of our bloated federal government, and unleash economic prosperity for all Americans.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, Just a few steps from this Hall, Thomas Jefferson addressed his first inaugural address. After listing all of the blessings that our country enjoys, he asked what more do we need to maintain a happy and prosperous society. He said: "Still one thing more, fellow citizens. A wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government. . . ."

We have it within our power to restore that wise and frugal government and the prosperity and happiness that free societies always produce the moment we summon the political will to do so. The Republican Study Committee seeks that shining city on a hill and today offers this map to get us there.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 139, noes 281, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 555]

AYES—139

Abraham	Gosar	Mullin
Allen	Gowdy	Newhouse
Amash	Graves (GA)	Norman
Amodei	Graves (LA)	Olson
Arrington	Graves (MO)	Palmer
Babin	Grothman	Perry
Banks (IN)	Guthrie	Pittenger
Barr	Handel	Poe (TX)
Barton	Harper	Posey
Bergman	Harris	Ratcliffe
Biggs	Hensarling	Renacci
Bishop (MI)	Hice, Jody B.	Rice (SC)
Bishop (UT)	Higgins (LA)	Rohrabacher
Black	Hill	Rokita
Blackburn	Holding	Rooney, Francis
Brady (TX)	Hollingsworth	Rooney, Thomas J.
Brat	Hudson	Ross
Brooks (AL)	Huizenga	Rouzer
Buck	Hultgren	Sanford
Bucshon	Jenkins (KS)	Scalise
Budd	Johnson (LA)	Schweikert
Burgess	Johnson, Sam	Scott, Austin
Byrne	Jordan	Sensenbrenner
Calvert	Joyce (OH)	Sessions
Carter (GA)	Kelly (MS)	Shimkus
Chabot	Kelly (PA)	Smith (MO)
Coffman	Kustoff (TN)	Smith (NE)
Cole	Labrador	Smith (TX)
Collins (GA)	LaHood	Smucker
Comer	LaMalfa	Stewart
Conaway	Lamborn	Taylor
Culberson	Latta	Tipton
Davidson	Lewis (MN)	Walberg
DesJarlais	Long	Walker
Dunn	Loudermilk	Walorski
Emmer	Love	Walters, Mimi
Estes (KS)	Marchant	Weber (TX)
Farenthold	Massie	Webster (FL)
Ferguson	McCaul	Wenstrup
Fleischmann	McClintock	Westerman
Flores	McHenry	Williams
Franks (AZ)	McMorris Rodgers	Wilson (SC)
Gaetz	Meadows	Woodall
Garrett	Messer	Yoder
Gibbs	Mitchell	Yoho
Gohmert	Moolenaar	Zeldin
Goodlatte		

NOES—281

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Bacon
Barletta
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blum
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady (PA)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bustos
Butterfield
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Collins (NY)
Comstock
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Costello (PA)
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crist
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Curbelo (FL)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
Denham
Dent
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donovan
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Espaillat
Esty (CT)
Evans
Faso
Fitzpatrick
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Gianforte
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hartzler
Hastings
Heck
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Hunter
Hurd
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Jenkins (WV)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Knight
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lance
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham, M.
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
MacArthur
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Marshall
Mast
Matsui
McCarthy
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
McSally
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Neal
Noem
Nolan
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
O'Rourke
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pascrell
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Peterson
Pingree
Pocan
Poliquin
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reichert
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Rothfus
Royce (CA)
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Russell
Rutherford
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speier
Stefanik
Stivers
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tonko
Torres
Trott
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walden
Wasserman Schultz
Waters, Maxine
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Young (IA)

NOT VOTING—13

Bridenstine
DeSantis
Doyle, Michael F.
Frelinghuysen
Kihuen
Murphy (PA)
Napolitano
Rosen
Roybal-Allard
Sarbanes
Titus
Walz
Young (AK)

□ 1011

Ms. STEFANIK, Messrs. DUNCAN of South Carolina, CLEAVER, DENHAM, NORCROSS, CONYERS, CUMMINGS, RUTHERFORD, BACON, and Ms. SLAUGHTER changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Messrs. WEBSTER of Florida, SESSIONS, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment in the nature of a substitute was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Chair, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 555.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Chair, I was absent during roll call votes No. 553 through 555 due to my spouse's health situation in California. Had I been present, I would have voted aye on the Grijalva of Arizona Substitute Amendment No. 1, aye on the Scott of Virginia Substitute Amendment No. 2, and no on the McClintock of California Substitute Amendment No. 3.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MR. YARMUTH

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in House Report 115–339.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

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

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018 and that this resolution sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2019 through 2027.

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

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

SEC. 101. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

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

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

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

Fiscal year 2018: $2,844,981,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $2,964,383,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,113,506,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,241,213,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $3,423,444,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $3,597,540,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $3,764,139,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $3,953,862,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $4,207,243,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $4,452,763,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2018: $111,412,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $130,875,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $162,930,000,000.

Fiscal year 2021: $181,302,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $240,528,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $279,624,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $301,711,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $331,684,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $417,865,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $494,376,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2018: $3,367,297,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,461,508,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,629,655,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,799,113,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $4,033,996,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $4,174,442,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $4,306,821,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $4,541,077,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $4,777,428,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $4,981,428,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2018: $3,298,502,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $3,458,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $3,600,937,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $3,772,732,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $4,013,050,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $4,138,267,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $4,256,084,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $4,494,045,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $4,734,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $4,939,221,000,000.

(4) DEFICITS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the deficits are as follows:

Fiscal year 2018: $453,521,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $493,617,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $487,431,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $531,519,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $589,606,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $540,727,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $491,945,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $540,183,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $526,957,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $486,458,000,000.

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

Fiscal year 2018: $21,039,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $21,723,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $22,376,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $23,077,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $23,809,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $24,527,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $25,225,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $25,964,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $26,751,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $27,396,000,000,000.

(6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appropriate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

Fiscal year 2018: $15,379,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019: $15,974,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020: $16,590,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021: $17,280,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022: $18,061,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023: $18,832,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024: $19,597,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025: $20,455,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026: $21,349,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027: $22,257,000,000,000.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2018 through 2027 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $611,095,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $605,151,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $624,257,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $615,594,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $637,442,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $624,735,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $650,661,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $635,887,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $663,854,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $652,771,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $678,004,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $661,070,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $692,193,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $669,803,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $706,422,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $688,324,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $722,450,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $703,659,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $737,634,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $718,554,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $52,701,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,093,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $52,067,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,535,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $51,871,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,799,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $51,619,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,165,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $50,398,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,235,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $50,981,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,156,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $51,530,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,335,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $52,045,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,582,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $52,606,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,953,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $53,130,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $51,388,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $32,607,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,808,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $33,260,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,550,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $33,918,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,211,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $34,622,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,863,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $35,350,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,622,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $36,074,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $35,346,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $36,802,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,040,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $37,586,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $36,792,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $38,377,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $37,565,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $39,173,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $38,341,000,000.

(4) Energy (270):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $4,873,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,963,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $5,341,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,411,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $5,742,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,074,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $5,858,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,334,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $5,789,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $4,346,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $4,807,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,471,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $4,270,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,003,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $4,166,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $3,021,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $6,423,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,297,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $6,515,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $5,459,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $44,095,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $44,593,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $45,009,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $45,350,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $46,746,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,675,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $47,696,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $47,383,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $48,734,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $48,169,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $49,784,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $49,162,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $50,694,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,065,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $51,759,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $51,041,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $52,789,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $52,010,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $53,904,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,122,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $24,863,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,248,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $22,675,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,067,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $21,625,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,766,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $22,833,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,220,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $21,803,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,319,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $21,931,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,518,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $22,437,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,908,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $23,144,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,523,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $23,360,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,763,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $23,171,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,596,000,000.
(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $16,417,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $2,791,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $18,159,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,503,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $17,785,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $9,689,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $16,235,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,375,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $18,376,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,551,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $18,843,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $8,358,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $19,316,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,728,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $20,264,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,445,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $19,953,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,297,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $19,880,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $7,056,000,000.
(8) Transportation (400):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $94,127,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $94,127,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $96,208,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $95,317,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $90,834,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $96,984,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $91,720,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $98,346,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $92,632,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $99,800,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $93,551,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $101,474,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $94,477,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $103,104,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $95,468,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $105,171,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $96,468,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $107,021,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $97,481,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $108,930,000,000.
(9) Community and Regional Development (450):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $20,342,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,344,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $19,877,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $24,725,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $20,707,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $23,465,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $21,132,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $22,303,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $21,592,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,391,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $22,028,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,391,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $22,475,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,248,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $22,957,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,597,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $23,443,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $20,803,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $23,579,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $21,187,000,000.
(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $106,514,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $105,100,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $109,914,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $115,689,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $112,802,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $111,590,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $116,131,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $114,730,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $118,614,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $117,458,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $120,755,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $119,721,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $122,813,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $121,720,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $124,791,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $123,693,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $126,672,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $125,661,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $128,521,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $127,646,000,000.
(11) Health (550):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $571,431,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $579,006,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $602,781,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $603,771,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $646,929,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $636,581,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $669,489,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $668,431,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $703,074,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $701,107,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $736,459,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $734,349,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $772,672,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $770,440,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $810,846,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $807,924,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $849,794,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $846,440,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $890,523,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $887,123,000,000.
(12) Medicare (570):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $598,530,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $597,691,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $655,963,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $655,485,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $694,178,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $693,880,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $746,379,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $746,140,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $840,893,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $840,679,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $865,420,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $865,230,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $888,496,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $888,306,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $986,770,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $986,568,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $1,070,124,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,069,920,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $1,152,041,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $1,151,843,000,000.
(13) Income Security (600):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $522,623,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $504,646,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $538,200,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $525,694,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $554,091,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $542,383,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $569,091,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $558,147,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $587,643,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $583,197,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $596,563,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $587,818,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $605,530,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $591,214,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $626,210,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $612,973,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $641,786,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $635,202,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $658,210,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $650,880,000,000.
(14) Social Security (650):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $39,801,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $39,644,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $43,342,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $43,283,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $46,606,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $46,586,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $50,055,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $50,047,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $53,680,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $53,686,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $57,643,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $57,653,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $62,003,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $62,016,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $66,598,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $66,614,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $71,052,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $71,069,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $75,625,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $75,642,000,000.
(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $177,885,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $178,068,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $194,339,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $191,615,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $201,128,000,000.

(B) Outlays, $198,981,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $207,588,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $205,546,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $223,845,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $221,690,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $221,566,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $219,455,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $218,419,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $216,409,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $236,394,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $234,258,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $243,968,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $241,722,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $252,291,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $250,117,000,000.
(16) Administration of Justice (750):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $72,891,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $64,801,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $64,627,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $65,986,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $66,098,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $68,832,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $67,376,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $71,409,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $68,297,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $71,222,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $69,718,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $70,772,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $71,136,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $70,946,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $72,589,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $72,215,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $80,126,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $80,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $82,335,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $81,878,000,000.
(17) General Government (800):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $27,958,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $26,363,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $28,794,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $27,635,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $29,761,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $28,995,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $30,771,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $30,062,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $31,792,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,154,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $32,512,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $31,939,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $32,997,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $32,462,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $33,743,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,135,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $34,507,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $33,882,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $35,257,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $34,624,000,000.
(18) Net Interest (900):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $376,659,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $376,659,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $408,859,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $408,859,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $451,939,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $451,939,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $500,021,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $500,021,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $547,271,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $547,271,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $592,994,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $592,994,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $633,047,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $633,047,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $670,462,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $670,462,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $707,440,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $707,440,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $737,582,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $737,707,000,000.
(19) Allowances (920):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, -$22,591,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$12,395,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, -$17,085,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$12,371,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, -$15,770,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$12,336,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, -$13,661,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$10,553,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, -$11,494,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$8,900,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, -$6,624,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$4,666,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, -$2,414,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$833,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, -$872,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $907,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $14,641,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $13,517,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $15,832,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $16,367,000,000.
(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, -$82,115,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$82,115,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, -$85,079,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$85,079,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, -$84,777,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$84,777,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, -$86,503,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$86,503,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, -$88,147,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$88,147,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, -$88,567,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$88,567,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, -$92,072,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$92,072,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, -$100,265,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$100,265,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, -$98,551,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$98,551,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, -$101,256,000,000.
(B) Outlays, -$101,256,000,000.
(21) Overseas Contingency Operations (970):
Fiscal year 2018:
(A) New budget authority, $76,591,000,000.
(B) Outlays, $41,916,000,000.
Fiscal year 2019:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $19,381,000,000.
Fiscal year 2020:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $7,885,000,000.
Fiscal year 2021:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $3,379,000,000.
Fiscal year 2022:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $1,429,000,000.
Fiscal year 2023:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $623,000,000.
Fiscal year 2024:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $195,000,000.
Fiscal year 2025:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $64,000,000.
Fiscal year 2026:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $30,000,000.
Fiscal year 2027:
(A) New budget authority, $0.
(B) Outlays, $16,000,000.

TITLE II—RESERVE FUNDS

SEC. 201. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR STRUGGLING FAMILIES.

The Chair of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that improves the lives of struggling families by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2022 or fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2027. Improvements may include any of the following:

(1) Ensuring that all Americans have access to good-paying jobs, including funding proven, effective job training and employment programs, such as summer and year-round youth employment programs and registered apprenticeship programs, and national service opportunities.

(2) Tax reform that provides support and relief to hard-working American families, including enhancements to the Earned Income Tax Credit, the Child Tax Credit, and the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit.

(3) Expanded investments to ensure all working families have access to high-quality childcare programs.

(4) Creation of a permanent summer child nutrition Electronic Funds Transfer program to ensure children receive supplemental food benefits.

(5) Additional investment in the Affordable Housing Trust Fund beyond the base levels provided by the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac).

(6) Reauthorization of the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting program that ensures the continuation of successful home visiting programs and additional Federal support to serve a greater share of at-risk families.

(7) Changes to improve the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, including legislation that increases funding for the base block grant, increases access to education and training, or requires States to spend more TANF funds on the program's core purposes such as work, childcare, and assistance to struggling families.

(8) Funding for research designed to improve program effectiveness in creating positive outcomes for low-income children and families.

(9) Additional investments that end homelessness among America's families.

(10) Changes to improve support for at-risk families, reduce child abuse and neglect, or improve reunification, permanency, and post-permanency services in order to reduce the need for foster care.

(11) Changes to encourage and efficiently collect increased parental support for children, including legislation that results in a greater share of collected child support reaching the child and policies to ensure that non-custodial parents are able to pay the child support they owe and maintain positive relationships with their children.

SEC. 202. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENTS.

The Chair of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that—

(1) improves the affordability and quality of health care and expands coverage;

(2) improves access to and affordability of prescription drugs;

(3) improves the stability of the marketplaces for nongroup health insurance;

(4) advances biomedical research and development of more effective treatments and cures;

(5) extends expiring provisions of Medicare, Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program and other health programs;

(6) improves access to opioid addiction treatment and prevention programs;

(7) improves availability of long-term care services and supports for senior citizens and individuals with disabilities,

(8) improves the contemporary health care workforce's ability to meet emerging demands;

(9) improves Medicare quality, efficiency, and benefit design to make care more affordable and accessible for people with Medicare; or

(10) improves Medicaid quality, efficiency, and benefit design to make care more affordable and accessible for people with Medicaid;

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2022 or fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2027.

SEC. 203. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR JOB CREATION THROUGH INFRASTRUCTURE AND OTHER INVESTMENTS AND INCENTIVES.

The Chair of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that provides for robust Federal investments in America's infrastructure, incentives for businesses, and support for communities or other measures that create jobs for Americans and boost the economy. Revisions may be made for measures that—

(1) provide for additional investments in highways, transit systems, bridges, rail, aviation, harbors (including harbor maintenance dredging), seaports, inland waterway systems, public housing, broadband, energy, water, and other infrastructure;

(2) provide for additional investments in other areas that would help businesses and other employers create new jobs; and

(3) provide additional incentives, including tax incentives, to help small businesses, nonprofits, States, and communities expand investment, train, hire, and retain private-sector workers and public service employees;

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure does not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2022 or fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2027.

SEC. 204. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR EDUCATION.

The Chair of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that supports students by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2022 or fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2027. Support may include any of the following:

(1) Efforts to make higher education more affordable and increase college and degree completion by encouraging States and institutions of higher education to improve educational outcomes and access for low- and moderate-income students through support for campus-based aid programs; increased funding for the Pell grant program; and assistance to empower borrowers in lowering and managing their student loan debt through refinancing and expanded repayment options.

(2) Increases in funding for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) to put the Federal Government on a 10-year path to fulfill its commitment to America's children and schools by providing 40 percent of the average per pupil expenditure for special education.

(3) Increases in funding to ensure access to high-quality child care and early learning programs for every child including investments in the Federal Preschool Development Grant program, Head Start program, and the Child Care and Development Block Grant.

(4) Increases in funding for formula programs authorized by Congress in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act, including Title I-A, Title II-A, Title III, The 21st Century Community Learning Center Program, and Title IV-A, to support public school teachers and prepare all public school students, including students who are low-income, students learning to speak English, minority students, and students with disabilities, for success in college and their careers.

(5) Increases in funding for STEM, including computer science, and Career and Technical Education (CTE) programs to close the nation's skills gap by ensuring all students have access to high-quality educational programming that prepares them for high-paying careers in a global economy through the integration of academic content and technical skills.

SEC. 205. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR AMERICA'S VETERANS AND SERVICE MEMBERS.

The Chair of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that—

(1) reforms or otherwise improves the ability of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide greater and more timely access to quality health care and to enhance the delivery of benefits to the Nation's veterans, or improves the delivery of health care to servicemembers;

(2) improves the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder and other mental illnesses, and increases the capacity to address health care needs unique to women veterans;

(3) makes improvements to the Post-9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 2008 to ensure that veterans receive the educational benefits they need to maximize their employment opportunities;

(4) improves disability benefits or evaluations for wounded or disabled military personnel or veterans, including measures to expedite the claims process;

(5) expands eligibility to permit additional disabled military retirees to receive both disability compensation and retired pay (concurrent receipt);

(6) eliminates the offset between Survivor Benefit Plan annuities and veterans' dependency and indemnity compensation; or

(7) improves information technology at the Department of Veterans Affairs, including for the purchase and implementation of the same electronic health record system used by the Department of Defense;

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2022 or fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2027.

SEC. 206. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR RETIREMENT SECURITY.

The Chair of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that strengthens or protects retirement security by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2022 or fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2022. The revisions may be made for measures that—

(1) improve the security of existing pension plans, including public- and private-sector plans, single- and multi-employer plans, and the Central States Pension Fund;

(2) address the impending insolvency of the coal miners' pension plan (1974 United Mine Workers of America Pension plan) that, if left unfunded, will jeopardize the solvency of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation insurance fund;

(3) improve access to and quality of existing pension plans, including both defined-benefit and defined-contribution plans; and

(4) create new options or incentives for employers to offer pension or retirement savings plans, and/or for employees to participate in them.

SEC. 207. DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INCREASING ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND SECURITY.

The Chair of the House Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this resolution for any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report that—

(1) provides tax incentives for or otherwise encourages the production of renewable energy or increased energy efficiency;

(2) encourages investment in emerging clean energy or vehicle technologies or carbon capture and sequestration;

(3) provides additional resources for oversight and expanded enforcement activities to crack down on speculation in and manipulation of oil and gas markets, including derivatives markets;

(4) limits and provides for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions;

(5) assists businesses, industries, States, communities, the environment, workers, or households as the United States moves toward reducing and offsetting the impacts of greenhouse gas emissions; or

(6) facilitates the training of workers for these industries (''clean energy jobs'')

by the amounts provided in such measure if such measure would not increase the deficit for either of the following time periods: fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2022 or fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2027.

TITLE III—ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, except as provided in subsection (b), any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making a general appropriation or continuing appropriation may not provide for advance appropriations.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Advance appropriations may be provided—

(1) for fiscal year 2019 for programs, projects, activities, or accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers to accompany this resolution under the heading ''Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations'' in an aggregate amount not to exceed $28,852,000,000 in new budget authority, and for 2020, accounts separately identified under the same heading; and

(2) for all discretionary programs administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''advance appropriation'' means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a bill or joint resolution, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, making general appropriations or continuing appropriations that first becomes available for any fiscal year after 2018.

SEC. 302. ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES UNDER THE BUDGET CONTROL ACT.—

(1) SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2018 that appropriates amounts as provided under section 251(b)(2)(B) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2018.

(2) HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL PROGRAM.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2018 that appropriates amounts as provided under section 251(b)(2)(C) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2018.

(b) ADDITIONAL PROGRAM INTEGRITY INITIATIVES.—

(1) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX COMPLIANCE.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2018 that appropriates $4,860,000,000 for the Internal Revenue Service under the Enforcement appropriation title to carry out tax enforcement activities and provides an additional appropriation of up to $514,000,000 to the Internal Revenue Service that is designated for enhanced tax enforcement to address the tax gap (taxes owed but not paid), the Chair of the Budget Committee shall increase the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2018.

(2) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM INTEGRITY ACTIVITIES.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for fiscal year 2018 that appropriates $151,000,000 for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments, reemployment services and training referrals, and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor and provides an additional appropriation of up to $35,000,000, and the amount is designated for in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments, reemployment services and training referrals, and unemployment insurance improper payment reviews for the Department of Labor, the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations shall be increased by the amount of additional budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority for fiscal year 2018.

(c) PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTMENTS.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report, the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget shall make the adjustments set forth in this subsection for the incremental new budget authority in that measure and the outlays resulting from that budget authority if that measure meets the requirements set forth in this section.

SEC. 303. COSTS OF EMERGENCY NEEDS, OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS, AND DISASTER RELIEF.

(a) EMERGENCY NEEDS.—If any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for discretionary amounts and such amounts are designated as necessary to meet emergency needs pursuant to this subsection, then new budget authority and outlays resulting from that budget authority shall not count for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, or this resolution.

(b) OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS.—In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for fiscal year 2018 for Overseas Contingency Operations and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this paragraph, then the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations by the amounts provided in such legislation for that purpose up to, but not to exceed, the total amount of budget authority specified in section 102(21).

(c) DISASTER RELIEF.—In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes appropriations for discretionary amounts and such amounts are designated for disaster relief pursuant to this subsection, then the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations, and as necessary, the aggregates in this resolution, shall be adjusted by the amount of new budget authority and outlays up to the amounts provided under section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as adjusted by subsection (d).

(d) WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS.—

(1) CAP ADJUSTMENT.—In the House, if any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for wildfire suppression operations for fiscal year 2018 that appropriates a base amount equal to 70 percent of the average cost of wildfire suppression operations over the previous 10 years and provides an additional appropriation of up to but not to exceed $1,154,000,000 for wildfire suppression operations and such amounts are so designated pursuant to this paragraph, then the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations may be adjusted by the additional amount of budget authority above the base amount and the outlays resulting from that additional budget authority.

(2) DEFICIT-NEUTRAL ADJUSTMENT.—The total allowable discretionary adjustment for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be reduced by an amount equivalent to the sum of allocation increases made pursuant to paragraph (1) in the previous year.

(e) PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTMENTS.—In the House, prior to consideration of any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report, the Chair of the House Committee on the Budget shall make the adjustments set forth in subsections (b), (c), and (d) for the incremental new budget authority in that measure and the outlays resulting from that budget authority if that measure meets the requirements set forth in this section.

SEC. 304. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISCRETIONARY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the House, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, and section 4001 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to the House Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration and of the Postal Service.

(b) SPECIAL RULE.—For purposes of applying section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any off-budget discretionary amounts.

SEC. 305. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—In the House, any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall—

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

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

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

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates included in this resolution.

(c) ADJUSTMENTS.—The Chair of the House Committee on the Budget may adjust the aggregates, allocations, and other levels in this resolution for legislation which has received final congressional approval in the same form by the House of Representatives and the Senate, but has yet to be presented to or signed by the President at the time of final consideration of this resolution.

SEC. 306. ADJUSTMENTS FOR CHANGES IN THE BASELINE.

The Chair of the House Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, reconciliation targets, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution to reflect changes resulting from the Congressional Budget Office's update to its baseline for fiscal years 2018 through 2027.

SEC. 307. REINSTATEMENT OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO.

In the House, and pursuant to section 301(b)(8) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, for the remainder of the 115th Congress, the following shall apply in lieu of ''CUTGO'' rules and principles:

(1)(A) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), it shall not be in order to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report if the provisions of such measure affecting direct spending and revenues have the net effect of increasing the on-budget deficit or reducing the on-budget surplus for the period comprising either—

(i) the current year, the budget year, and the four years following that budget year; or

(ii) the current year, the budget year, and the nine years following that budget year.

(B) The effect of such measure on the deficit or surplus shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget.

(C) For the purpose of this section, the terms ''budget year'', ''current year'', and ''direct spending'' have the meanings specified in section 250 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, except that the term ''direct spending'' shall also include provisions in appropriation Acts that make outyear modifications to substantive law as described in section 3(4)(C) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(2) If a bill, joint resolution, or amendment is considered pursuant to a special order of the House directing the Clerk to add as a new matter at the end of such measure the provisions of a separate measure as passed by the House, the provisions of such separate measure as passed by the House shall be included in the evaluation under paragraph (1) of the bill, joint resolution, or amendment.

(3)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the evaluation under paragraph (1) shall exclude a provision expressly designated as an emergency for purposes of pay-as-you-go principles in the case of a point of order under this clause against consideration of—

(i) bill or joint resolution;

(ii) an amendment made in order as original text by a special order of business;

(iii) a conference report; or

(iv) an amendment between the Houses.

(B) In the case of an amendment (other than one specified in subparagraph (A)) to a bill or joint resolution, the evaluation under paragraph (1) shall give no cognizance to any designation of emergency.

(C) If a bill, a joint resolution, an amendment made in order as original text by a special order of business, a conference report, or an amendment between the Houses includes a provision expressly designated as an emergency for purposes of pay-as-you-go principles, the Chair shall put the question of consideration with respect thereto.

SEC. 308. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The House adopts the provisions of this title—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and as such they shall be considered as part of the rules of the House, and these rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with other such rules; and

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

TITLE IV—POLICY STATEMENTS

SEC. 401. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON AFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE COVERAGE FOR WORKING FAMILIES.

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

(1) Making health care coverage affordable and accessible for all American families will improve their health and financial security, which will make the economy stronger.

(2) Medicaid is the Nation's largest health insurance program, providing quality, comprehensive, and affordable coverage to more than 70 million vulnerable Americans, including more than one in three children.

(3) Millions of low-income seniors and people with disabilities rely on Medicaid to pay for nursing home care and home- and community-based services that provide help with activities of daily living.

(4) Medicaid coverage provides financial stability to families struggling to escape poverty and to parents of children with disabilities and special health care needs.

(5) The existing financing structure of Medicaid ensures that Federal contributions keep pace with costs and enables States to respond to changing needs, such as increased enrollment in coverage during economic downturns or an aging population that requires extensive long-term care services.

(6) Under the Affordable Care Act, 31 States and the District of Columbia have expanded Medicaid eligibility to low-income adults, including working parents who do not receive coverage through their employers.

(7) Roughly 20 million previously uninsured people have gained health care coverage under the Affordable Care Act, reducing the Nation's uninsured rate for working-age adults to one of the lowest levels on record.

(8) The law provides premium tax credits that vary by income and the local cost of coverage and cost-sharing assistance to help low- and middle-income families afford quality insurance and pay their out-of-pocket costs.

(9) The law prohibits insurers from denying coverage or charging higher premiums based on pre-existing conditions, requires coverage of essential health benefits like maternity care and prescription drugs, limits out-of-pocket costs, and prohibits lifetime and annual limits on coverage.

(10) The law put in place significant cost-saving reforms to Federal health programs that have played a part in slowing the rate of healthcare spending growth in recent years, with 2011, 2012, and 2013 experiencing the slowest growth rates in real per capita national health expenditures on record.

(11) On May 4, 2017, the House of Representatives passed H.R.1628, the American Health Care Act of 2017, legislation that would repeal provisions of the Affordable Care Act, make deep cuts in Medicaid, and—

(A) result in 23 million Americans losing health insurance in 2026, including 14 million people losing Medicaid;

(B) dramatically increase costs for older adults, low-income families, and people with pre-existing conditions;

(C) reduce Medicaid spending by $834 billion over ten years;

(D) jeopardize care for seniors in nursing homes, children with disabilities, and families receiving Medicaid benefits as States look to reduce coverage and services;

(E) severely undermine access to substance abuse treatment during the nationwide opioid epidemic;

(F) shorten the life of the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund; and

(G) provide nearly $1 trillion in tax cuts that mostly benefit millionaires, billionaires, and wealthy corporations.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that—

(1) Congress should build upon the progress of the Affordable Care Act to make health care coverage more affordable and accessible to all American families, and reject any measures to repeal or undermine the law;

(2) the Administration and Congress should fully implement, enforce, and fund the Affordable Care Act, and stop any efforts to sabotage the health insurance marketplaces; and

(3) Congress should preserve Medicaid and not dismantle it by converting Medicaid into a block grant, per capita cap, or other financing arrangement that would limit Federal contributions and render the program incapable of responding to increased need that may result from trends in demographics or health care costs or from economic conditions.

SEC. 402. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON TAX REFORM THAT PROVIDES SUPPORT AND RELIEF TO HARDWORKING AMERICAN FAMILIES.

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

(1) Tax plans from House Republicans and President Trump prioritize tax cuts for millionaires, billionaires, and wealthy corporations, while shifting more of the burden onto everyone else. Their plans fail to close special interest loopholes in the tax code, and even add trillions of dollars of new loopholes for the wealthy. These plans reflect the failed theory of ''trickle-down'' economics, which creates few jobs and instead leads to massive deficits. A return to these policies would—

(A) fail to create good paying middle-class jobs;

(B) do nothing to help low-income or middle-class households with the rising costs of health care, education, housing, child care, or retirement; and

(C) widen the income gap between millionaires and billionaires and the middle class.

(2) Americans today are working harder than ever, but continue to struggle to find good jobs, get ahead, and stay ahead. This is part of a four-decade trend of stagnant wages for middle-class and low-income households, even as millionaires and billionaires become richer and corporations reap massive profits.

(3) The Obama Administration ended with 83 consecutive months of private-sector job growth, but challenges still remain to create more good-paying jobs and broadly shared prosperity. The number of long-term unemployed remains elevated, and unemployment for people of color continues to be higher than the rest of the population. Many areas remain in need of well-paying jobs.

(4) By almost any metric, the middle class has seen little to no improvements in their incomes. Real median household income in 2013 was only $7,000 higher than it was in 1979. Median weekly real earnings for workers increased less than 1 percent from 1979 to 2014. Poorer workers have done even worse. For workers in the lower half of the income scale, real annual wages from 1979 to 2014 grew only $76. And the entire lower 50 percent of the United States population holds a mere 1 percent of total national wealth.

(5) All the while, millionaires and billionaires have seen their incomes and wealth skyrocket. Incomes for the top one percent of households grew five times as fast as for middle-income workers, and now average over $1 million a year. CEOs make nearly 300 times what the typical worker does. Ten percent of the population owns 76 percent of the Nation's total wealth, and the average net assets of the top one percent now exceed $10 million per person.

(6) The top one percent of households receives a disproportionate share—17 percent—of the benefit of major tax expenditures. This uneven distribution of major tax expenditures has exacerbated income and wealth inequality. The tax code treats income from wealth more favorably than income from work by giving preferential tax rates on unearned income, and it contains numerous, wasteful tax breaks for special interests.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House to responsibly reform the tax code to provide support and relief to low- and middle-income families, create good-paying jobs, and drive broadly-shared prosperity, while closing special-interest loopholes and making sure the wealthiest Americans pay their fair share.

SEC. 403. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON DEFENSE AND NONDEFENSE FUNDING INCREASES.

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

(1) The current spending limits set by the Budget Control Act of 2011 are too low, for both defense and nondefense funding. Defense and nondefense investments must be at appropriate levels to protect both national security and economic security. The nondefense discretionary spending limit for 2018 is $2 billion less than it was in 2016, in nominal terms, representing a significant cut to purchasing power. If the inflation rate is what the Congressional Budget Office projects, the 2018 cap represents a reduction of nearly $30 billion compared with 2016. Defense spending faces similar reductions.

(2) The Budget Control Act of 2011 is based on parity for defense and nondefense spending, setting up separate caps for both and instituting a ''firewall'' to prevent reductions in one category because of increases in the other.

(3) Bipartisan agreement has provided a solution to the austerity-level caps before, and can be used again to change these arbitrary spending caps to prevent the harsh impact of massive, irresponsible cuts to important Federal programs.

(4) Congress must begin discussions and negotiations immediately, to raise the caps to appropriate levels, and maintain parity between defense and nondefense.

(b) POLICY ON DEFENSE AND NONDEFENSE FUNDING INCREASES.—It is the policy of the House that Congress should enact increases to the current defense and nondefense spending limits, in equal amounts, without using reductions in one category to pay for increases in the other.

SEC. 404. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON IMMIGRATION REFORM.

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

(1) Fixing the country's broken immigration system will mean safer communities, a stronger economy and lower budget deficits.

(2) The Congressional Budget Office estimated that enacting the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act, as introduced by House Democrats in the 113th Congress, would have reduced the deficit by $900 billion over the next 2 decades, boosting the economy by 5.4 percent, and increasing productivity by 1.0 percent.

(3) The Social Security Actuary estimated that immigration reform will reduce the Social Security shortfall by 8 percent and will extend the life of the Social Security Trust Fund by 2 years.

(4) The United States is a Nation founded, built and sustained by immigrants, and the Congress has a responsibility to harness the power of that tradition by implementing an effective and fair immigration policy.

(5) The current immigration system is broken because it keeps families of legal immigrants and United States citizens separated for decades, it allows for the exploitation of undocumented workers to the detriment of all workers, it does not meet the needs of our economy and discourages legal immigration, and it keeps millions of hard-working, law-abiding families who have lived in our communities for decades hiding in the shadows, including many thousands who came to the United States as infants or young children.

(6) Overly aggressive immigration enforcement that focuses on individuals with deep ties to the United States hurts State and local law enforcement efforts to establish and maintain trust with immigrant communities. The number of Latinos reporting crimes in big cities across the country is lower than past years, particularly among domestic violence and sexual assault victims.

(7) The vast majority of individuals in U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) custody have not been convicted of a serious crime. ICE's own statistics demonstrate that arrests of people with no criminal record increased 157 percent in the first 100 days of the Trump Administration, and only 6.5 percent of those arrested were convicted of violent crimes.

(8) The number of detained asylum seekers continues to rise dramatically and detaining asylum seekers, other vulnerable populations, and those who do not pose risks to public safety is unnecessary and wasteful.

(9) Increasing the use of alternatives to detention rather than expanding immigration detention would be more humane and cost-effective.

(10) It has been nearly four years since the Senate passed, on a bipartisan basis, its comprehensive immigration reform bill.

(11) Immigration reform is needed to secure the sovereignty of the United States of America and to establish a coherent and just system for integrating those who seek to join American society.

(12) A successful immigration system cannot rely on border security alone. The country needs a system that promotes the reunification of families, protects workers and is responsive to the needs of employers, and implements an inclusive legalization program for those who are currently here.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that Congress enact comprehensive immigration reform – such as the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act, introduced by House Democrats in the 113th Congress – to boost our economy, lower deficits, establish clear and just rules for citizenship, and make our communities safer.

SEC. 405. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON SOCIAL SECURITY.

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

(1) Most of the 61 million Americans who currently receive earned Social Security benefits rely on these benefits for the majority of their income, with nearly a quarter of them relying on Social Security for at least 90 percent of their income.

(2) In the past, Social Security benefits were part of a 3-legged stool where retirees relied on a combination of Social Security, a private pension, and personal savings to finance retirement.

(3) Social Security benefits will be more important to future retirees as few workers will receive traditional pensions, and many workers cannot afford to adequately fund their retirement through employer-sponsored savings plans or IRAs.

(4) Social Security's Disability Insurance (DI) and Old Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) systems are intertwined both in their benefit structure and in their revenues – DI recipients who reach retirement age receive OASI benefits and beneficiaries in each category have helped finance the other category even if they will never receive those benefits.

(5) Social Security benefits are already being cut as Social Security's normal retirement age is increasing from 66 years for workers retiring now to 67 years for those born in 1960 and later. This cut disproportionately impacts low-earners because life expectancy continues to increase among higher-earners but not low-earners. Thus, high-earners will generally receive benefits for a longer time than low-earners.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that the House of Representatives will not adopt changes to Social Security that involve reductions in earned Social Security benefits.

SEC. 406. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON PROTECTING THE MEDICARE GUARANTEE FOR SENIORS AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.

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

(1) Senior citizens and persons with disabilities highly value the Medicare program and rely on Medicare to guarantee their health and financial security.

(2) In 2018, 60,000,000 people will rely on Medicare for coverage of hospital stays, physician visits, prescription drugs, and other necessary medical goods and services.

(3) The Medicare program has lower administrative costs than private insurance, and Medicare costs per enrollee have grown at a slower rate than private insurance for a given level of benefits.

(4) People with Medicare already have the ability to choose a private insurance plan within Medicare through the Medicare Advantage option, yet two-thirds of Medicare beneficiaries chose the traditional fee-for-service program instead of a private plan in 2016.

(5) Rising health care costs are not unique to Medicare or other Federal health programs, they are endemic to the entire health care system.

(6) Converting Medicare into a voucher for the purchase of health insurance will merely force seniors and individuals with disabilities to pay much higher premiums if they want to use their voucher to purchase traditional Medicare coverage.

(7) A voucher system in which the voucher payment fails to keep pace with growth in health costs would expose seniors and persons with disabilities on fixed incomes to unacceptable financial risks.

(8) Shifting more health care costs onto Medicare beneficiaries would not reduce overall health care costs, instead it would mean beneficiaries would face higher premiums, eroding coverage, or both.

(9) Versions of voucher policies that do not immediately end the traditional Medicare program will merely set it up for a death spiral as private plans siphon off healthier and less expensive beneficiaries, leaving the sickest beneficiaries in a program that will wither away.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that the Medicare guarantee for seniors and persons with disabilities should be preserved and strengthened, and that any legislation to end the Medicare guarantee, financially penalize people for choosing traditional Medicare, or shift rising health care costs onto seniors by replacing Medicare with vouchers or premium support for the purchase of health insurance, should be rejected.

SEC. 407. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON FINANCIAL STABILITY AND CONSUMER PROTECTION.

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

(1) The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 is an important component of the country's response to the financial crisis and recession. It took a number of steps to protect consumers of financial products and services as well as protect taxpayers from the costs of another financial crisis.

(2) These steps included the creation of an orderly liquidation process to allow regulators to close failing institutions that some argue are ''too big to fail,'' as well as a new Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC), an Office of Financial Research to monitor the stability of our financial system, and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (the Consumer Bureau).

(3) The Consumer Bureau plays a critical role in protecting older Americans, military service members, student loan borrowers, and other consumers, especially in minority and low-income communities. It has implemented new rules for mortgage markets and prepaid cards, and also successfully recovered nearly $12 billion on behalf of more than 29 million consumers and service members.

(4) The Consumer Bureau's funding from the Federal Reserve's operations help give it important independence from efforts to interfere with its vital mission and activities, independence on par with every other banking regulator.

(5) The Consumer Bureau has already faced and overcome efforts to obstruct its operations.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that Congress should continue to support the vital work of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau as well as its governing and financing structures and other key components of the Dodd-Frank legislation such as orderly liquidation authority, FSOC, and the Office of Financial Research.

SEC. 408. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT.

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

(1) Women's contributions are critical to the economic success of hard-working families.

(2) Not only do women play a key role in maintaining healthy families, they also have unique health care needs and face issues that require special focus.

(3) Every hard-working American deserves to feel safe and supported during retirement. Yet women are more likely to face financial risk during retirement because of their lower lifetime earnings and disproportionate role as family caregivers.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that Congress should economically empower women and protect their health and safety. Congress must enact policies that would accomplish the following:

(1) Help families attain better jobs, fight pay inequity, raise the minimum wage, and enable women entrepreneurs and small businesses to achieve their goals.

(2) Give American families control of their own lives, and help them balance the demands of work and family. These policies include paid and expanded family and medical leave, paid sick days, and quality, affordable child care.

(3) Strengthen the retirement security of women and their families by protecting Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid.

(4) Support caregivers, many of whom sacrifice their own careers to provide for family members.

(5) Maintain health insurance protections for women, increase funding for the prevention and treatment of women's health issues such as breast cancer and heart disease, and support access to full reproductive care.

(6) Prevent and protect women from domestic violence and sexual abuse.

SEC. 409. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON NATIONAL SECURITY.

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

(1) The country faces many national security challenges and we must continue to support a strong military that is second to none.

(2) Those who serve in uniform are our most important security resource and the Administration and Congress shall continue to provide the support they need to successfully carry out the missions the country gives them.

(3) A growing economy is the foundation of our security and enables the country to provide the resources for a strong military, sound homeland security agencies, and effective diplomacy and international development.

(4) Austerity-level spending caps threaten adequate investment in activities critical to our economy and national security, which include activities funded by both the defense and nondefense portions of the discretionary budget.

(5) Diplomacy and foreign aid are essential components of our security and the President's proposal to cut these activities by 32 percent below current levels prompted more than 120 retired admirals and generals who have first-hand knowledge of their effectiveness in securing our Nation to forcefully object.

(6) The Nation's projected long-term debt could have serious consequences for our economy and security, and that more efficient military spending has to be part of an overall plan that effectively deals with this problem.

(7) Reining in wasteful spending at the Nation's security agencies, including the Department of Defense—the last department still unable to pass an audit—such as the elimination of duplicative programs and better controlling delays and cost overruns on weapon systems that have been identified by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) needs to continue as a priority.

(8) The Department of Defense should continue to review defense plans and requirements to ensure that weapons developed to counter Cold War-era threats are not redundant, are affordable, and are applicable to 21st century threats; and such review should include, with the participation of the National Nuclear Security Administration, examination of requirements for, and cost of, the nuclear weapons stockpile, nuclear weapons delivery systems, and nuclear weapons and infrastructure modernization.

(9) Nonwar operation and maintenance costs per active-duty service member have grown at a rate well above inflation for decades—from $59,000 per service member in 1980 to $157,000 per service member in 2015 (measured in constant 2017 dollars), and it is imperative that unsustainable cost growth be controlled in this area.

(10) Cooperative threat reduction and other nonproliferation programs (securing ''loose nukes'' and other materials used in weapons of mass destruction), which were highlighted as high priorities by the 9/11 Commission, need to be funded at a level that is commensurate with the evolving threat.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that—

(1) the austerity-level spending caps required by the Budget Control Act of 2011 for fiscal years 2018 through 2021 should be rescinded and replaced by a fiscal plan that is balanced and takes into account a comprehensive national security strategy that includes careful consideration of international, defense, homeland security, and law enforcement programs; and

(2) efficiencies can be achieved in the national defense budget without compromising our security through greater emphasis on eliminating duplicative and wasteful programs, reforming the acquisition process, identifying and constraining unsustainable operating costs, and through careful analysis of our national security needs.

SEC. 410. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON VETERANS AFFAIRS.

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

(1) The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) continues to face challenges meeting the needs of the next generation of returning veterans, including sufficient funding to provide critical services and benefits.

(2) Access to quality health care and veterans' benefits has been an ongoing challenge for the VA, highlighted most recently in the ongoing claims backlog and veterans waiting months for health care appointments.

(3) Providing health care where veterans live and ensuring a sufficient number of health care professionals, especially in the area of mental health treatment, have also been challenges.

(4) The VA has made progress in reducing the number of initial benefit claims, dropping the claims backlog to less than 94,000 from a peak of 611,000 claims just a few years ago, but that statistic leaves out the many veterans who are still waiting many months or even years to have their appeals decided.

(5) The President's budget includes a 6 percent increase over current-year funding but shifts funding away from critical programs that veterans rely on in favor of expanded funding that pays for certain veterans to get private health care at the expense of care provided at VA hospitals and clinics.

(6) The President's budget also cuts funding from other Federal agencies that provide lifesaving programs and services for veterans, including deep cuts to Medicaid benefits veterans rely on, the elimination of the Interagency Council on Homelessness, steep cuts at the Department of Housing and Urban Development, elimination of the Legal Services Corporation, and severe cuts to entrepreneurship outreach programs targeted to veterans through the Small Business Administration.

(7) The VA currently has advance appropriations for approximately 85 percent of its discretionary budget. The residual 15 percent, which includes funding for the day-to-day operations at the Veterans Benefits Administration, remains vulnerable to a Government shutdown.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that—

(1) Congress should support a funding level no less than the President's request for veterans' discretionary programs so that the VA has the resources it needs to ensure veterans get the health care and benefits they earned in a timely fashion;

(2) Congress should lift the austerity-level funding cap on nondefense programs for 2018 and beyond to ensure adequate funding for veterans' programs;

(3) advance appropriations be expanded to cover all of VA's discretionary budget to prevent delays in veterans' benefits and services during a Government shutdown;

(4) the VA submit along with its annual budget a ''Future-Years Veterans Program'' that projects its needs over five years to help facilitate the appropriations and oversight processes;

(5) Congress should provide sufficient resources for the VA's Office of the Inspector General to guarantee veterans are properly served and that resources are spent efficiently;

(6) no changes be made to the Individual Unemployability benefit to ensure that disabled veterans, many of them severely disabled, who are deemed unable to engage in substantial work as a result of their service to our country, continue to receive the full disability and social security benefits they earned and were promised; and

(7) Congress shall provide sufficient funding and staff resources for VA hospitals and clinics, and that any increased funding for private and community care not provided directly by the VA should not come at the expense of necessary resources for VA hospitals and clinics.

SEC. 411. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON DISASTER RESPONSE FUNDING.

(a) FINDINGS.—The House find the following:

(1) Natural disasters such as hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria require swift congressional action to help storm survivors get their lives back on track, rebuild disaster-stricken communities, and prevent further damage to the economy.

(2) The Budget Control Act of 2001 provides procedural tools specifically to respond to

natural disasters, by allowing adjustments to the spending caps for disaster and emergency spending.

(3) Mitigation and prevention is an important part of disaster recovery and response, providing investments that make future disasters less costly in terms of both dollars and lives.

(b) POLICY ON FUNDING FOR DISASTER RESPONSE AND RECOVERY.—It is the policy of the House that Congress should act swiftly to assist with recovery from hurricanes and other natural disasters. Such funding should be provided using the budgetary provisions in place for this purpose: providing adjustments to the spending caps for disaster and emergency response, recovery, and mitigation. Congress must also support efforts to address future disaster damage and loss, by appropriately funding mitigation and prevention efforts.

SEC. 412. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON THE FEDERAL WORKFORCE.

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

(1) The Federal workforce provides vital services to our Nation on a daily basis. It includes those who patrol and secure our borders, protect us from terrorists, take care of our veterans, help run our airports, counter cyber-attacks, find cures for deadly diseases, and keep our food supply safe.

(2) Veterans make up 31 percent of the Federal workforce.

(3) Many Federal workers are paid at a rate that is far below their private sector counterparts.

(4) The Federal workforce is older than in past decades and older than the private sector workforce. Nearly one third of the Federal workforce is eligible to retire.

(5) Federal employee pay and benefits are not the cause of the country's deficits and debt. The Federal workforce has already contributed more than $180 billion toward reducing the country's deficits in the form of pay freezes, pay raises insufficient to keep pace with inflation, furloughs, and increased retirement contributions. The President's budget for 2018 continues to unfairly target the Federal workforce by proposing an additional $149 billion in compensation and retirement benefit cuts.

(6) Since 1975, the Federal workforce has declined 35 percent relative to the size of the population of the United States.

(7) Nearly all of the increase in the Federal civilian workforce from 2001 to 2016 is due to increases at security-related agencies, including the Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security, and Department of Veterans Affairs.

(8) Proposals to reduce the size of the workforce at nonsecurity agencies by 10 percent have excluded an assessment of their impact on government services.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that Congress should not target Federal employees to achieve further reductions in the deficit as they have already contributed more than their fair share, that Federal workers should be compensated with pay and benefits at a level that enables the government to attract high quality people—which is especially important during this period when more workers will be retiring—and that no proposal to reduce the size of the workforce should be considered without an assessment of its impact on government services.

SEC. 413. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE.

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

(1) Global climate change is a threat to national security, public health, and economic growth.

(2) The United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change concluded that the effects of climate change are occurring worldwide, stating: ''The impacts of climate change have already been felt in recent decades on all continents and across the oceans''.

(3) The United States Government Accountability Office described climate change as, ''a complex, crosscutting issue that poses risks to many environmental and economic systems—including agriculture, infrastructure, ecosystems, and human health—and presents a significant financial risk to the Federal Government''.

(4) In March 2017, Secretary of Defense James Mattis, in written testimony to the Senate Armed Services Committee, stated that ''climate change can be a driver of instability and the Department of Defense must pay attention to potential adverse impacts generated by this phenomenon''.

(5) The National Aeronautics and Space Administration and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration reported that 2016 was the warmest year on record, setting a new record for global average surface temperatures for the third year in a row. Furthermore, 16 of the 17 warmest years on record have occurred since 2001.

(6) The United States National Research Council's National Climate Assessment and Development Advisory Committee found climate change affects ''human health, water supply, agriculture, transportation, energy, coastal areas, and many other sectors of society, with increasingly adverse impacts on the American economy and quality of life''.

(7) The most vulnerable among us, including children, the elderly, low-income individuals, and those with underlying health conditions, face even greater health risks as a result of climate change.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that climate change presents a significant public health, environmental, and financial risk to the United States. The United States must continue to play a leadership role on climate change policy and should not retreat from global commitments on climate change. Congress must provide robust funding for climate change science, which provides critical information for protecting human health, defending the United States, and preserving economic and environmental systems throughout the world.

SEC. 414. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON INCREASED EFFICIENCY AND ELIMINATING WASTE.

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

(1) The Government Accountability Office (''GAO'') identifies examples of waste, duplication, and overlap in Federal programs, and makes regular recommendations regarding ways to reduce costs and increase revenue.

(2) The Comptroller General has stated that addressing the identified waste, duplication, and overlap in Federal programs ''could lead to tens of billions of dollars of additional savings, with significant opportunities for improved efficiencies, cost savings, or revenue enhancements in the areas of defense, information technology, education and training, health care, energy, and tax enforcement.''

(3) The tax gap, the difference between taxes owed and taxes paid, now averages $458 billion annually. Even modest improvements in enforcing existing law could yield a boost in revenue without any changes to the tax code.

(4) Tax expenditures, or spending through the tax code, total $1.5 trillion per year and represent the largest category of spending in the budget — exceeding Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security. However, unlike other types of spending, tax expenditures are not reviewed in any systematic way in the annual budget process.

(5) Improper payments, payments that should not have been made or that were made in an incorrect amount, totaled $144 billion for 2016. While some improper payments are the result of fraud, the vast majority are due to unintentional errors, such as payments to eligible beneficiaries that were not properly verified, or overpayments or underpayments because of a data entry mistake.

(6) Shutting down the government, arbitrarily cutting agency budgets, and funding large portions of the government through stop-gap appropriations do not lead to efficient and effective government.

(b) POLICY.—It is the policy of the House that Congress must continue to root out wasteful spending, make government operations more efficient, pass appropriations bills on time, and avoid costly government shutdowns. Congress must task agencies with shrinking the error rate in government programs and provide adequate budgetary resources for agencies to develop new processes, review expenditures, and improve information technology systems.

SEC. 415. POLICY OF THE HOUSE ON THE INVESTIGATION OF RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE IN THE 2016 U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

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

(1) Free and fair elections are the cornerstone of our democracy, and foreign interference in them undermines the public trust and casts doubt on the legitimacy of our government.

(2) The country's intelligence agencies all agree that Russia launched a campaign to undermine the 2016 U.S. presidential election, which included cyber-attacks, dissemination of false information, and other intelligence operations to malign Secretary Hillary Clinton and increase the odds of a Donald Trump presidency.

(3) Members of the Trump campaign had repeated contact with Russian government officials and oligarchs and then failed to report this contact in testimony to Congress and in security clearance applications. One such meeting reportedly included a request for a back-channel line of communications with the Russian government using Russian facilities, which would preclude U.S. Government oversight. Another involved a Kremlin-linked Russian lawyer and a former Soviet counterintelligence officer under the assumption that they would provide politically damaging information about Secretary Hillary Clinton as part of the Russian government's effort to support the Trump campaign.

(4) Under the direction of Federal Bureau of Investigation Director James Comey, the FBI was investigating whether members of President Trump's campaign colluded with Russia to influence the election.

(5) On May 9, 2017, President Trump fired FBI Director Comey and then made statements suggesting his dismissal was to stop the investigation of collusion.

(6) On May 17, 2017, the Department of Justice announced the appointment of former FBI Director Robert S. Mueller III to serve as Special Counsel to investigate Russian interference into the 2016 presidential election and any coordination between the Russian government and individuals associated with the Trump campaign.

(b) POLICY ON THE INVESTIGATION OF RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE IN THE 2016 U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that to restore confidence in our government and to preserve the sanctity of our electoral process, Congress must ensure adequate funding for the

Special Counsel appointed by the Department of Justice so that he can perform a thorough and nonpartisan investigation of Russia's campaign to affect the 2016 U.S. presidential election and any individuals in the United States that may have colluded in those efforts.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 553, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. YARMUTH) and a Member opposed each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, Democrats and Republicans are looking at the same challenges facing our country and American families. Education, healthcare, and housing costs have all increased while wages stay stagnant.

It used to be that the two parties would debate different strategies to address the problems facing the American people. Sadly, those times are behind us.

In giving millionaires, including the majority of this Congress, the President, and wealthy donors a giant tax cut, the Republican budget does not even pretend to address the problems facing the American people. Not only does it ignore working families, it increases their challenges.

The Democratic budget alternative, in stark contrast to the Republican budget, begins to address the real challenges our country faces now and in the long term.

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We are less than a decade removed from the worst economic crisis in most of our lifetimes, and we have a chance to rebound in a way that builds a foundation for our country to thrive for generations, but we have to seize that opportunity.

Rather than giving resources to people and businesses that already have them, we are calling for targeted investments in programs that grow our economy, create good-paying jobs, and provide real support for working families and real security in retirement.

Rather than sending thank-you notes to the corporations that bankroll campaigns, we have an opportunity to make vital public investments that lead to a brighter future rebuilding roads, bridges, and other critical infrastructure, all of which lead to good jobs now and in the long run.

Rather than giving the President a multimillion-dollar refund on taxes he refuses to disclose, we can invest in retirement security for seniors who didn't inherit millions. We can invest in affordable education so young people do not have to grow up wealthy to have a shot at earning it in their future careers.

Instead of taking healthcare away from people, straining emergency rooms, and making Americans sicker, we have an opportunity to continue investing in affordable quality healthcare for all of us, finally eliminating a great burden on American families, a burden that no other developed nation shares.

This budget is an opportunity for our country to invest in our future, and if we adopt the Republican budget plan, we will have squandered it.

Democrats believe in a government that prioritizes American families, and they should be the priorities of this Congress. I, therefore, urge my colleagues to oppose the Republican budget and support the Democratic alternative.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BLACK. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Tennessee is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mrs. BLACK. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this budget substitute, which is, put simply, an abdication of our fiscal responsibility as a governing body.

Our country is $20 trillion in debt, with $9 trillion added to the national debt during the Obama years. We have the responsibility to our children and our grandchildren to stop this Congress' addiction to spending. It is a responsibility that I take seriously; it is a responsibility that the members of my committee take seriously; and it is a responsibility that Republicans in the House take seriously.

Clearly, it is not a responsibility that our friends across the aisle take seriously. Our budget works to end the addiction to spending that has dominated Washington for far too long.

The House budget, passed out of committee with unanimous Republican support in July, begins to address our spending addiction by balancing the budget over 10 years so that we can start paying down our national debt, and it addresses mandatory spending in a significant way for the first time since 1997.

This budget substitute does quite the opposite. The Democrats' budget raises taxes by $2.7 trillion, which would be the largest tax increase in U.S. history. It increases spending by $6.2 trillion, compared to the budget passed by my committee. It never balances, with a deficit in 2027 of $852 billion.

What we hear from the other side of the aisle and what we see in this budget is simply more of same: more spending, more tax increases, and more debt. I don't think that is acceptable, and neither do the American people.

Since we began this budget debate yesterday, my counterparts on the other side of the aisle have been throwing out misleading numbers about our budget and our tax reform effort in order to hide the fact that they offer no new solutions to the most pressing problems our country faces.

Here is a number that they should keep in mind while they discuss this fiscally irresponsible substitute. The national debt for every person is over $63,000. Every man, woman, and even child in our country has a $63,000 weight hanging over their heads. Our budget takes real steps to fix this crisis. This budget substitute does not. Honestly, it is as simple as that.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject this Democrat substitute, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), a distinguished member of the Budget Committee.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Mr. Chair, once again, House Republicans are determined to visit cruel and unusual punishment on the American people by presenting a budget that is reckless, regressive, and reprehensible. It is a budget that will hurt working families, middle class folks, senior citizens, the poor, the sick, the afflicted, veterans, and rural America.

It is a budget that will eradicate the social safety net, end Medicare as we know it, rip away health insurance from 23 million Americans, and impose billions and billions of dollars in life-altering debt on younger Americans.

It is outrageous that this is all being done to enact tax cuts for the wealthy and the well-off, tax cuts for the privileged few, tax cuts for special interests here in Washington, D.C.

This parade of horribles is being jammed down the throats of this country so that everyday Americans can subsidize the lifestyles of the rich and shameless.

We deserve better. The Democratic budget will invest in transportation and infrastructure, invest in education and job training, invest in the social safety net, invest in research and development, invest in affordable housing, and invest in the wellbeing of everyday Americans.

The Republican budget is a raw deal. The Democratic budget is a better deal, focused on better jobs, better wages, and a better future. It is worthy of our support.

The Acting CHAIR. The Committee will rise informally.

The Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. HANDEL) assumed the chair.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 1117. An act to require the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to submit a report regarding certain plans regarding assistance to applicants and grantees during the response to an emergency or disaster.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Committee will resume its sitting.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018

The Committee resumed its sitting.