AMENDMENT TO H. CON. RES. 71

OFFERED BY MR. YARMUTH OF KENTUCKY

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 Emer-

gency 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 con-

sideration 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 HARD-WORKING 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 dol-

lars), 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 vet-

erans 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 ex-

isting 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.