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(Original Signature of Member)

118TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. _____

Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2025 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. ARRINGTON submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on _____

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2025 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2026 through 2034.

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

3 **SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET**
4 **FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025.**

5 (a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and
6 declares that prior concurrent resolutions on the budget
7 are replaced as of fiscal year 2025 and that this concur-

1 rent resolution establishes the budget for fiscal year 2025
2 and sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal
3 years 2026 through 2034.

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

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2025.

TITLE I—RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.

Sec. 102. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

Sec. 201. Point of order against increasing long-term direct spending.

Sec. 202. Limitation on changes in certain mandatory programs.

Sec. 203. Limitation on advance appropriations.

Sec. 204. Estimates of debt service costs.

Sec. 205. Fair-value credit estimates.

Sec. 206. Adjustments for improved control of budgetary resources.

Sec. 207. Limitation on transfers from the general fund of the Treasury to the
Highway Trust Fund.

Sec. 208. Budgetary treatment of administrative expenses.

Sec. 209. Application and effect of changes in allocations and aggregates.

Sec. 210. Adjustments to reflect changes in concepts and definitions.

Sec. 211. Adjustment for changes in the baseline.

Sec. 212. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS IN THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

Sec. 301. Deficit neutral reserve fund for investments in national infrastruc-
ture.

Sec. 302. Reserve fund for pro-growth tax policies.

Sec. 303. Deficit neutral reserve fund for medical innovation.

Sec. 304. Reserve fund for trade agreements.

TITLE IV—POLICY STATEMENTS IN THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

Sec. 401. Policy statement on economic growth.

Sec. 402. Policy statement on unauthorized appropriations.

Sec. 403. Policy statement on improper payments.

Sec. 404. Policy statement on budget gimmick reform.

Sec. 405. Policy statement on higher education and the American workforce.

Sec. 406. Policy statement on Medicare.

Sec. 407. Policy statement on promoting patient-centered health care reform.

Sec. 408. Policy statement on medical innovation.

Sec. 409. Policy statement on Medicaid work requirements.

Sec. 410. Policy statement on combating the opioid epidemic.

- Sec. 411. Policy statement on border security.
- Sec. 412. Policy statement on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.
- Sec. 413. Policy statement on agriculture.
- Sec. 414. Policy statement on bipartisan fiscal commission.
- Sec. 415. Policy statement on government deregulation.

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

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

4 The following budgetary levels are appropriate for
5 each of fiscal years 2025 through 2034:

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

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

10 Fiscal year 2025: \$3,711,238,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2026: \$4,013,146,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2027: \$4,295,087,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2028: \$4,429,736,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2029: \$4,650,450,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2030: \$4,859,791,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2031: \$5,040,628,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2032: \$5,212,522,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2033: \$5,428,517,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2034: \$5,671,517,000,000.

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

23 Fiscal year 2025: \$0.

- 1 Fiscal year 2026: \$0.
- 2 Fiscal year 2027: \$0.
- 3 Fiscal year 2028: \$0.
- 4 Fiscal year 2029: \$0.
- 5 Fiscal year 2030: \$0.
- 6 Fiscal year 2031: \$0.
- 7 Fiscal year 2032: \$0.
- 8 Fiscal year 2033: \$0.
- 9 Fiscal year 2034: \$0.

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

- 14 Fiscal year 2025: \$4,986,064,000,000.
- 15 Fiscal year 2026: \$5,059,066,000,000.
- 16 Fiscal year 2027: \$4,976,652,000,000.
- 17 Fiscal year 2028: \$5,025,086,000,000.
- 18 Fiscal year 2029: \$5,193,282,000,000.
- 19 Fiscal year 2030: \$5,282,574,000,000.
- 20 Fiscal year 2031: \$5,402,963,000,000.
- 21 Fiscal year 2032: \$5,555,314,000,000.
- 22 Fiscal year 2033: \$5,665,969,000,000.
- 23 Fiscal year 2034: \$5,868,865,000,000.

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

4 Fiscal year 2025: \$5,112,497,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2026: \$5,092,701,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2027: \$5,054,300,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2028: \$5,050,416,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2029: \$5,171,200,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2030: \$5,266,020,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2031: \$5,375,556,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2032: \$5,493,701,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2033: \$5,644,312,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2034: \$5,805,139,000,000.

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

17 Fiscal year 2025: \$1,401,259,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2026: \$1,079,555,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2027: \$759,213,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2028: \$620,680,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2029: \$520,750,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2030: \$406,229,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2031: \$334,928,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2032: \$281,179,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2033: \$215,795,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2034: \$133,622,000,000.

2 (5) DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT.—The appropriate

3 levels of debt subject to limit are as follows:

4 Fiscal year 2025: \$36,578,874,000,000.

5 Fiscal year 2026: \$37,947,874,000,000.

6 Fiscal year 2027: \$38,794,984,000,000.

7 Fiscal year 2028: \$39,451,216,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2029: \$39,982,390,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2030: \$40,237,559,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2031: \$40,315,462,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2032: \$40,253,143,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2033: \$40,262,778,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2034: \$40,307,468,000,000.

14 (6) DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC.—The appro-

15 priate levels of debt held by the public are as follows:

16 Fiscal year 2025: \$29,475,133,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2026: \$30,762,031,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2027: \$31,708,264,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2028: \$32,494,197,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2029: \$33,120,708,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2030: \$33,570,152,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2031: \$33,890,747,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2032: \$34,124,543,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2033: \$34,210,285,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2034: \$34,148,229,000,000.

1 **SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.**

2 The Congress determines and declares that the ap-
3 propriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for
4 fiscal years 2025 through 2034 for each major functional
5 category are:

6 (1) National Defense (050):

7 Fiscal year 2025:

8 (A) New budget authority,

9 \$921,721,000,000.

10 (B) Outlays, \$884,364,000,000.

11 Fiscal year 2026:

12 (A) New budget authority,

13 \$932,396,000,000.

14 (B) Outlays, \$910,761,000,000.

15 Fiscal year 2027:

16 (A) New budget authority,

17 \$940,663,000,000.

18 (B) Outlays, \$921,707,000,000.

19 Fiscal year 2028:

20 (A) New budget authority,

21 \$961,573,000,000.

22 (B) Outlays, \$943,589,000,000.

23 Fiscal year 2029:

24 (A) New budget authority,

25 \$983,641,000,000.

26 (B) Outlays, \$951,460,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2030:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$1,006,040,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$976,545,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2031:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$1,029,362,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$997,102,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2032:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$1,054,875,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$1,019,083,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2033:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$1,079,250,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$1,052,673,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2034:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$1,104,032,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$1,070,524,000,000.
21 (2) International Affairs (150):
22 Fiscal year 2025:
23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$68,208,000,000.
25 (B) Outlays, \$64,005,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2026:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$66,682,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$64,577,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2027:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$68,136,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$66,371,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2028:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$69,496,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$66,768,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2029:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$71,023,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$67,975,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2030:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$72,524,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$69,091,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2031:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$74,102,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$70,256,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2032:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$75,684,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$71,549,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2033:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$77,311,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$72,925,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2034:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$78,943,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$74,282,000,000.

12 (3) General Science, Space, and Technology
13 (250):

14 Fiscal year 2025:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$43,200,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$43,115,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2026:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$44,128,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$43,400,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2027:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$45,060,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$44,101,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2028:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$45,940,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$44,793,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2029:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$46,908,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$45,616,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2030:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$47,884,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$46,447,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2031:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$48,902,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$47,421,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2032:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$49,934,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$48,419,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2033:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$50,994,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$49,440,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2034:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$52,077,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$50,494,000,000.

4 (4) Energy (270):

5 Fiscal year 2025:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$35,389,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$36,523,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2026:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$34,674,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$42,653,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2027:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$36,933,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$46,157,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2028:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$38,556,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$46,228,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2029:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$41,251,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$46,567,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2030:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$39,167,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$41,677,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2031:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$38,187,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$38,829,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2032:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$40,455,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$38,870,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2033:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$34,197,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$32,942,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2034:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$28,817,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$27,627,000,000.

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

21 Fiscal year 2025:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$77,574,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$75,528,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2026:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$78,928,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$83,476,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2027:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$72,892,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$85,681,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2028:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$74,504,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$82,547,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2029:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$76,163,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$80,791,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2030:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$77,669,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$78,987,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2031:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$79,300,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$78,179,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2032:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$81,511,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$77,837,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2033:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$83,151,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$79,572,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2034:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$85,124,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$81,614,000,000.
12 (6) Agriculture (350):
13 Fiscal year 2025:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$26,808,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$31,376,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2026:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$29,215,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$31,145,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2027:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$30,603,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$31,660,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2028:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$31,783,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$32,256,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2029:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$32,839,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$32,136,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2030:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$31,053,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$30,186,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2031:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$30,061,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, \$29,158,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2032:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$30,501,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, \$29,236,000,000.

20 Fiscal year 2033:

21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$30,740,000,000.

23 (B) Outlays, \$29,468,000,000.

24 Fiscal year 2034:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$31,012,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$30,072,000,000.

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

5 Fiscal year 2025:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$20,380,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, -\$8,395,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2026:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$21,548,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, -\$775,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2027:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$17,703,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$8,833,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2028:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$16,578,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$40,398,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2029:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$5,587,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$4,878,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2030:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$14,223,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$800,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2031:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$13,939,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$7,311,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2032:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$13,062,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$12,314,000,000.

12 Fiscal year 2033:

13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$16,371,000,000.

15 (B) Outlays, -\$12,511,000,000.

16 Fiscal year 2034:

17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$7,180,000,000.

19 (B) Outlays, -\$23,482,000,000.

20 (8) Transportation (400):

21 Fiscal year 2025:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$166,053,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$138,488,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2026:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$169,058,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$147,698,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2027:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$135,073,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$148,502,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2028:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$136,094,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$142,404,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2029:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$137,929,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$140,597,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2030:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$133,622,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$136,092,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2031:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$134,357,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$135,658,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2032:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$142,608,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$140,975,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2033:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$143,927,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$141,238,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2034:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$146,505,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$142,503,000,000.

12 (9) Community and Regional Development
13 (450):

14 Fiscal year 2025:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$58,613,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$58,931,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2026:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$59,691,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$57,342,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2027:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$60,896,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$57,057,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2028:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$61,914,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$58,273,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2029:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$63,176,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$58,046,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2030:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$64,449,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$58,344,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2031:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$65,638,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$58,117,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2032:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$66,874,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$58,168,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2033:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$68,096,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$58,121,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2034:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$69,477,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$59,091,000,000.

4 (10) Education, Training, Employment, and
5 Social Services (500):

6 Fiscal year 2025:

7 (A) New budget authority,
8 \$107,932,000,000.

9 (B) Outlays, \$137,483,000,000.

10 Fiscal year 2026:

11 (A) New budget authority,
12 \$124,883,000,000.

13 (B) Outlays, \$136,134,000,000.

14 Fiscal year 2027:

15 (A) New budget authority,
16 \$124,064,000,000.

17 (B) Outlays, \$123,578,000,000.

18 Fiscal year 2028:

19 (A) New budget authority,
20 \$126,949,000,000.

21 (B) Outlays, \$125,533,000,000.

22 Fiscal year 2029:

23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$128,547,000,000.

25 (B) Outlays, \$127,556,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2030:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$130,445,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$129,535,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2031:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$132,538,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$131,488,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2032:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$135,010,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$133,831,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2033:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$136,986,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$135,933,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2034:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$139,741,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$138,281,000,000.
21 (11) Health (550):
22 Fiscal year 2025:
23 (A) New budget authority,
24 \$776,720,000,000.
25 (B) Outlays, \$774,440,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2026:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 \$759,173,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, \$756,843,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2027:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$716,149,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, \$708,883,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2028:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$723,160,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, \$713,466,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2029:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$752,616,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$734,415,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2030:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$769,569,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$751,140,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2031:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$778,478,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$769,501,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2032:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$799,992,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$790,580,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2033:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$833,092,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, \$818,550,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2034:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$866,907,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$850,546,000,000.

12 (12) Medicare (570):

13 Fiscal year 2025:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$943,220,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$943,410,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2026:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$975,943,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$977,283,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2027:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$1,044,829,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$1,045,317,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2028:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$1,190,996,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$1,191,472,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2029:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$1,112,283,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$1,112,568,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2030:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$1,269,580,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$1,269,902,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2031:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$1,354,215,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$1,354,396,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2032:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$1,446,338,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$1,446,523,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2033:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$1,662,881,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$1,663,926,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2034:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$1,690,081,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$1,690,281,000,000.

4 (13) Income Security (600):

5 Fiscal year 2025:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$672,512,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$664,263,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2026:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$641,676,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$639,660,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2027:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$630,747,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$625,530,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2028:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$642,438,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$643,243,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2029:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$636,985,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$622,787,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2030:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$649,645,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$640,106,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2031:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$655,236,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$645,096,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2032:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$664,455,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$653,363,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2033:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$678,472,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$674,272,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2034:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$678,902,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$667,745,000,000.
20 (14) Social Security (650):
21 Fiscal year 2025:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$61,928,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$61,928,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2026:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$72,896,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$72,896,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2027:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$78,768,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$78,768,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2028:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$82,852,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$82,852,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2029:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$87,480,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$87,480,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2030:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$92,440,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$92,440,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2031:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$97,117,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$97,117,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2032:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$102,107,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$102,107,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2033:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$107,855,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$107,855,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2034:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$113,513,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$113,513,000,000.
12 (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
13 Fiscal year 2025:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$379,832,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, \$373,983,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2026:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$403,405,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, \$410,455,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2027:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$426,824,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$427,082,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2028:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$449,638,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$467,209,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2029:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$469,386,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$445,293,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2030:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$490,327,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$486,112,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2031:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$510,661,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$506,335,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2032:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$531,528,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$527,745,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2033:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$553,427,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$573,551,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2034:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$575,637,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$575,445,000,000.

4 (16) Administration of Justice (750):

5 Fiscal year 2025:

6 (A) New budget authority,
7 \$82,693,000,000.

8 (B) Outlays, \$83,635,000,000.

9 Fiscal year 2026:

10 (A) New budget authority,
11 \$84,818,000,000.

12 (B) Outlays, \$82,645,000,000.

13 Fiscal year 2027:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$86,985,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$84,591,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2028:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$89,174,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$86,628,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2029:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$91,531,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$88,588,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2030:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$93,928,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$90,972,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2031:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$96,449,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$93,586,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2032:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$99,289,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$95,885,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2033:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$101,225,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$98,341,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2034:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$104,043,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$101,063,000,000.
20 (17) General Government (800):
21 Fiscal year 2025:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$50,120,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, \$25,676,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2026:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$26,116,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$32,621,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2027:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$31,913,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$36,889,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2028:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$33,081,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$36,264,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2029:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$33,975,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$36,163,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2030:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$34,568,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$35,705,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2031:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$35,318,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$35,406,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2032:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$36,441,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, \$21,511,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2033:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$37,148,000,000

7 (B) Outlays, \$36,556,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2034:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$38,334,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, \$37,730,000,000.

12 (18) Net Interest (900):

13 Fiscal year 2025:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 \$988,406,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, \$988,406,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2026:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 \$1,008,814,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, \$1,008,814,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2027:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 \$1,008,279,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, \$1,008,279,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2028:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$1,007,445,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$1,007,445,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2029:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 \$1,011,962,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, \$1,011,962,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2030:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 \$1,009,960,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, \$1,009,960,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2031:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 \$1,015,815,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, \$1,015,815,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2032:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 \$1,023,756,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, \$1,023,756,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2033:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 \$1,022,459,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, \$1,022,459,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2034:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 \$1,025,284,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, \$1,025,284,000,000.
4 (19) Allowances (920):
5 Fiscal year 2025:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 -\$100,210,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, -\$66,930,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2026:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 -\$102,657,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, -\$87,299,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2027:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$104,968,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, -\$96,062,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2028:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$106,901,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, -\$100,845,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2029:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$109,473,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, -\$104,487,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2030:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$112,072,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, -\$107,514,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2031:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$114,754,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, -\$110,277,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2032:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$117,411,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, -\$112,952,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2033:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$120,213,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, -\$115,721,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2034:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$123,105,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, -\$118,546,000,000.
20 (20) Government-wide savings and adjustments
21 (930):
22 Fiscal year 2025:
23 (A) New budget authority,
24 -\$164,297,000,000.
25 (B) Outlays, -\$63,735,000,000.

1 Fiscal year 2026:
2 (A) New budget authority,
3 -\$237,885,000,000.
4 (B) Outlays, -\$177,191,000,000.
5 Fiscal year 2027:
6 (A) New budget authority,
7 -\$335,075,000,000.
8 (B) Outlays, -\$251,251,000,000.
9 Fiscal year 2028:
10 (A) New budget authority,
11 -\$504,717,000,000.
12 (B) Outlays, -\$427,996,000,000.
13 Fiscal year 2029:
14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$330,655,000,000.
16 (B) Outlays, -\$257,471,000,000.
17 Fiscal year 2030:
18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$477,197,000,000.
20 (B) Outlays, -\$413,266,000,000.
21 Fiscal year 2031:
22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$511,280,000,000.
24 (B) Outlays, -\$449,447,000,000.
25 Fiscal year 2032:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$550,326,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$489,112,000,000.

4 Fiscal year 2033:

5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$754,126,000,000.

7 (B) Outlays, -\$697,913,000,000.

8 Fiscal year 2034:

9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$659,566,000,000.

11 (B) Outlays, -\$605,264,000,000.

12 (21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

13 Fiscal year 2025:

14 (A) New budget authority,
15 -\$130,498,000,000.

16 (B) Outlays, -\$133,998,000,000.

17 Fiscal year 2026:

18 (A) New budget authority,
19 -\$134,436,000,000.

20 (B) Outlays, -\$140,436,000,000.

21 Fiscal year 2027:

22 (A) New budget authority,
23 -\$139,823,000,000.

24 (B) Outlays, -\$147,373,000,000.

25 Fiscal year 2028:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$145,467,000,000.
3 (B) Outlays, -\$151,314,000,000.
4 Fiscal year 2029:
5 (A) New budget authority,
6 -\$149,872,000,000.
7 (B) Outlays, -\$151,964,000,000.
8 Fiscal year 2030:
9 (A) New budget authority,
10 -\$155,250,000,000.
11 (B) Outlays, -\$155,641,000,000.
12 Fiscal year 2031:
13 (A) New budget authority,
14 -\$160,678,000,000.
15 (B) Outlays, -\$160,869,000,000.
16 Fiscal year 2032:
17 (A) New budget authority,
18 -\$171,368,000,000.
19 (B) Outlays, -\$171,359,000,000.
20 Fiscal year 2033:
21 (A) New budget authority,
22 -\$177,274,000,000.
23 (B) Outlays, -\$177,365,000,000.
24 Fiscal year 2034:

1 (A) New budget authority,
2 -\$184,073,000,000.

3 (B) Outlays, -\$183,664,000,000.

4 **TITLE II—BUDGET ENFORCE-**
5 **MENT IN THE HOUSE OF REP-**
6 **RESENTATIVES**

7 **SEC. 201. POINT OF ORDER AGAINST INCREASING LONG-**
8 **TERM DIRECT SPENDING.**

9 (a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in
10 the House of Representatives to consider any bill or joint
11 resolution reported by a committee, or amendment thereto
12 or conference report thereon, that would cause a net in-
13 crease in direct spending in excess of \$2,500,000,000 in
14 any of the 4 consecutive 10-fiscal year periods described
15 in subsection (b).

16 (b) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ANALYSIS OF
17 PROPOSALS.—The Director of the Congressional Budget
18 Office shall, to the extent practicable, prepare an estimate
19 of whether a bill or joint resolution reported by a com-
20 mittee (other than the Committee on Appropriations), or
21 amendment thereto or conference report thereon, would
22 cause, relative to current law, a net increase in direct
23 spending in the House of Representatives, in excess of
24 \$2,500,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive 10-fiscal year

1 periods beginning with the first fiscal year that is 10 fiscal
2 years after the current fiscal year.

3 (c) LIMITATION.—In the House of Representatives,
4 the provisions of this section shall not apply to any bills
5 or joint resolutions, or amendments thereto or conference
6 reports thereon, for which the chair of the Committee on
7 the Budget has made adjustments to the allocations, ag-
8 gregates, or other budgetary levels in this concurrent reso-
9 lution.

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

15 **SEC. 202. LIMITATION ON CHANGES IN CERTAIN MANDA-**
16 **TORY PROGRAMS.**

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

19 (1) would have been estimated as affecting di-
20 rect spending or receipts under section 252 of the
21 Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control
22 Act of 1985 (as in effect prior to September 30,
23 2002) if the provision were included in legislation
24 other than appropriation Acts; and

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

7 (b) POINT OF ORDER IN THE HOUSE OF REP-
8 RESENTATIVES.—

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

19 (2) AMOUNT.—The amount specified in this
20 paragraph is, for fiscal year 2025, \$15,000,000,000.

21 (c) DETERMINATION.—For purposes of this section,
22 budgetary levels shall be determined on the basis of esti-
23 mates provided by the chair of the Committee on the
24 Budget of the House of Representatives.

1 **SEC. 203. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives,
3 except as provided for in subsection (b), it shall not be
4 in order to consider any general appropriation bill or bill
5 or joint resolution continuing appropriations, or amend-
6 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that provides
7 advance appropriations.

8 (b) EXCEPTIONS.—An advance appropriation may be
9 provided for programs, projects, activities, or accounts
10 identified in the report or the joint explanatory statement
11 of managers, as applicable, accompanying this concurrent
12 resolution under the following headings:

13 (1) GENERAL.—For fiscal year 2026, under the
14 heading “Accounts Identified for Advance Approp-
15 riations” in an aggregate amount not to exceed
16 \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority.

17 (2) VETERANS.—For fiscal year 2026, under
18 the heading “Veterans Accounts Identified for Ad-
19 vance Appropriations”.

20 (3) INDIAN HEALTH ACCOUNTS.—For fiscal
21 year 2026, under the heading “Indian Health Ac-
22 counts Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an
23 aggregate amount not to exceed the total budget au-
24 thority provided for such accounts for fiscal year
25 2025 in bills or joint resolutions making appropria-
26 tions for fiscal year 2025.

1 (c) DEFINITION.—The term “advance appropriation”
2 means any new discretionary budget authority provided in
3 a general appropriation bill or bill or joint resolution con-
4 tinuing appropriations for fiscal year 2025, or any amend-
5 ment thereto or conference report thereon, that first be-
6 comes available following fiscal year 2025.

7 **SEC. 204. ESTIMATES OF DEBT SERVICE COSTS.**

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

22 **SEC. 205. FAIR-VALUE CREDIT ESTIMATES.**

23 (a) FAIR-VALUE ESTIMATES.—Upon the request of
24 chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of
25 Representatives, any estimate prepared by the Director of

1 the Congressional Budget Office for a measure that estab-
2 lishes or modifies any program providing loans or loan
3 guarantees shall, as a supplement to such estimate and
4 to the extent practicable, provide a fair-value estimate of
5 such loan or loan guarantee program.

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

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

18 **SEC. 206. ADJUSTMENTS FOR IMPROVED CONTROL OF**
19 **BUDGETARY RESOURCES.**

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

1 authority and outlays flowing therefrom) for any fiscal
2 year and also provides for an authorization of appropria-
3 tions for the same purpose, upon the enactment of such
4 measure, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may
5 decrease the allocation to the applicable authorizing com-
6 mittee that reports such measure and increase the alloca-
7 tion of discretionary spending (budget authority and out-
8 lays flowing therefrom) to the Committee on Appropria-
9 tions for fiscal year 2025 by an amount equal to the new
10 budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) provided
11 for in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for
12 the same purpose.

13 (b) DETERMINATIONS.—In the House of Representa-
14 tives, for purposes of enforcing this concurrent resolution,
15 the allocations and aggregate levels of new budget author-
16 ity, outlays, direct spending, revenues, deficits, and sur-
17 pluses for fiscal year 2025 and the total of fiscal years
18 2025 through 2034 shall be determined on the basis of
19 estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the
20 Budget and such chair may adjust the applicable levels
21 in this concurrent resolution.

1 **SEC. 207. LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS FROM THE GENERAL**
2 **FUND OF THE TREASURY TO THE HIGHWAY**
3 **TRUST FUND.**

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

13 **SEC. 208. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE**
14 **EXPENSES.**

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

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

7 **SEC. 209. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLO-**
8 **CATIONS AND AGGREGATES.**

9 (a) APPLICATION.—In the House of Representatives,
10 any adjustments of the allocations, aggregates, and other
11 budgetary levels made pursuant to this concurrent resolu-
12 tion shall—

13 (1) apply while that measure is under consider-
14 ation;

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

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

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

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

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

17 **SEC. 210. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CON-**
18 **CEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.**

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

1 **SEC. 211. ADJUSTMENT FOR CHANGES IN THE BASELINE.**

2 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the
3 Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, ag-
4 gregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this
5 concurrent resolution to reflect changes resulting from the
6 Congressional Budget Office's update to its baseline for
7 fiscal years 2025 through 2034.

8 **SEC. 212. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.**

9 The House of Representatives adopts the provisions
10 of this title—

11 (1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of
12 the House of Representatives, and as such they shall
13 be considered as part of the rules of the House of
14 Representatives, and such rules shall supersede
15 other rules only to the extent that they are incon-
16 sistent with such other rules; and

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

1 **TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS IN**
2 **THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-**
3 **TIVES**

4 **SEC. 301. DEFICIT NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INVEST-**
5 **MENTS IN NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE.**

6 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the
7 Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, ag-
8 gregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent
9 resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment
10 thereto or conference report thereon, that invests in na-
11 tional infrastructure if such measure would not increase
12 the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2025 through
13 2034.

14 **SEC. 302. RESERVE FUND FOR PRO-GROWTH TAX POLICIES.**

15 In the House of Representatives, if the Committee
16 on Ways and Means reports a bill or joint resolution that
17 amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to advance
18 pro-growth tax reforms and simplify the tax code, the
19 chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allo-
20 cations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary lev-
21 els in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects
22 of any such bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto
23 or conference report thereon.

1 **SEC. 303. DEFICIT NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICAL**
2 **INNOVATION.**

3 In the House of Representatives, the chair of the
4 Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, ag-
5 gregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent
6 resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment
7 thereto or conference report thereon, related to promoting
8 American medical innovation if such measure would not
9 increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2025
10 through 2034.

11 **SEC. 304. RESERVE FUND FOR TRADE AGREEMENTS.**

12 In the House of Representatives, if the Committee
13 on Ways and Means reports a bill or joint resolution that
14 modifies tariffs on imports or implements trade agree-
15 ments, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may ad-
16 just the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate
17 budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budg-
18 etary effects of any such bill or joint resolution, or amend-
19 ment thereto or conference report thereon.

20 **TITLE IV—POLICY STATEMENTS**
21 **IN THE HOUSE OF REP-**
22 **RESENTATIVES**

23 **SEC. 401. POLICY STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH.**

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

25 (1) The rate of economic growth has a signifi-
26 cant impact on budget deficits. When the rate of

1 gross domestic product (GDP) growth is higher, pro-
2 jected revenue grows and deficits decline. Con-
3 versely, lower rates of GDP growth can cause oppo-
4 site outcomes: slower revenue growth and larger
5 deficits.

6 (2) Federal policies affect the economy’s poten-
7 tial to grow and impact economic performance, influ-
8 encing budgetary outcomes. Consequently, fiscally
9 responsible policies that improve the economy’s long-
10 term growth prospects can help reduce the size of
11 budget deficits over a given period.

12 (3) The free market, where individuals pursue
13 their own self-interests, has been responsible for
14 greater advancements in quality of life and genera-
15 tion of wealth than any other form of economic sys-
16 tem. Federal policies geared towards growing the
17 economy should thus allow market forces to operate
18 unhindered rather than pick “winners” and “losers”.

19 (b) POLICY ON ECONOMIC GROWTH.—It is the policy
20 of this concurrent resolution to pursue policies that em-
21 brace the free market and promote economic growth
22 through—

23 (1) reducing Federal spending and deficits,
24 which otherwise crowd-out market investments;

1 (2) expanding American energy production by
2 eliminating excessive burdens and barriers placed on
3 energy producers;

4 (3) lowering taxes that discourage work, sav-
5 ings, and investment;

6 (4) deregulating the economy and enacting re-
7 forms to restrict future bureaucratic red tape;

8 (5) eliminating barriers to work that keep
9 Americans on the sidelines;

10 (6) expanding free and fair trade; and

11 (7) restructuring health care to be focused on
12 patients and cures rather than administrative con-
13 trol.

14 **SEC. 402. POLICY STATEMENT ON UNAUTHORIZED APPRO-**
15 **PRIATIONS.**

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

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

19 (2) Central to Congress's legislative powers is
20 the authorization of appropriations necessary to exe-
21 cute the laws that establish Federal agencies and
22 programs and impose obligations.

23 (3) Clause 2 of rule XXI of the Rules of the
24 House of Representatives prohibits the consideration

1 of appropriations measures that provide appropria-
2 tions for unauthorized programs.

3 (4) According to the Congressional Budget Of-
4 fice, \$510 billion in appropriations was attributed to
5 428 expired authorizations for fiscal year 2023.

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

8 (b) POLICY ON UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS.—
9 In the House, it is the policy of this concurrent resolution
10 that legislation should be enacted that—

11 (1) establishes a schedule for reauthorizing all
12 Federal programs on a staggered basis together with
13 declining spending limits for each year a program is
14 not reauthorized according to such schedule; and

15 (2) prohibits the consideration of appropriations
16 measures in the House that provide appropriations
17 in excess of spending limits specified for such meas-
18 ures and ensures that such rule should be strictly
19 enforced.

20 **SEC. 403. POLICY STATEMENT ON IMPROPER PAYMENTS.**

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

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

1 (2) Since 2003, improper payments have to-
2 taled \$2.7 trillion with a reported Federal Govern-
3 ment-wide error rate of 5.42 percent in fiscal year
4 2023.

5 (3) Improper payments between 2021-2023
6 have exceeded \$750 billion and totaled more than
7 the budget of the U.S. Army in 2023.

8 (4) The Earned Income Tax Credit, Unemploy-
9 ment Insurance, Medicaid, and Medicare, account
10 for 72.8 percent of total improper payments, with
11 error rates of 33.5 percent, 32.3 percent, 8.6 per-
12 cent, and 7.6 percent, respectively.

13 (5) At least five agencies did not report pay-
14 ment estimates for Federal programs that are
15 deemed susceptible to significant improper pay-
16 ments.

17 (6) The American public deserves to have con-
18 fidence that Federal programs are administered in a
19 cost-effective, transparent, and responsible manner.

20 (b) POLICY ON IMPROPER PAYMENTS.—It is the pol-
21 icy of this concurrent resolution to lower improper pay-
22 ment rates by \$1 trillion over the next decade by working
23 closely with authorizing committees throughout the budget
24 process to—

1 (1) require all Federal programs to annually re-
2 port improper payment rates;

3 (2) streamline the processes and mechanisms
4 through which information is shared between Fed-
5 eral agencies;

6 (3) task Federal agencies to implement tech-
7 nologies to identify patterns indicative of fraudulent
8 activities or errors, and to enhance eligibility
9 verification processes to ensure that only qualified
10 recipients are receiving benefits;

11 (4) incentivize States and Federal agencies to
12 comply with anti-fraud rules; and

13 (5) hold programs and agencies accountable for
14 continued or prolonged failure to prevent and miti-
15 gate improper payments.

16 **SEC. 404. POLICY STATEMENT ON BUDGET GIMMICK RE-**
17 **FORM.**

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

19 (1) The complexity and lack of transparency in
20 discretionary spending has facilitated an increase in
21 Federal spending, exacerbating the looming debt and
22 deficit.

23 (2) There is a critical need to explore and im-
24 plement mechanisms that ensure the appropriations

1 process is accountable, transparent, understandable,
2 and adheres to principles of fiscal discipline.

3 (b) POLICY ON BUDGET GIMMICK REFORM.—It is
4 the policy of this concurrent resolution that—

5 (1) the House should pursue reforms to the
6 budget and appropriations process that eliminate the
7 use of budget gimmicks to ensure greater trans-
8 parency, accountability, and fiscal discipline;

9 (2) specific mechanisms should be implemented
10 to correct the current fiscal path and safeguard the
11 Nation’s economic future, such as the use of budg-
12 etary caps, stricter criteria for emergency spending,
13 the prohibition of “bad CHIMPs”, and the require-
14 ment to direct savings towards deficit reduction;

15 (3) the House supports efforts to engage in dis-
16 cussions that refine and enact these reforms to re-
17 store fiscal responsibility; and

18 (4) by pursuing reform, the House reaffirms its
19 commitment to fiscal responsibility and the elimi-
20 nation of practices that obscure the Federal budget’s
21 true condition.

22 **SEC. 405. POLICY STATEMENT ON HIGHER EDUCATION AND**
23 **THE AMERICAN WORKFORCE.**

24 (a) FINDINGS ON HIGHER EDUCATION.—The House
25 finds the following:

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

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

6 (3) With an outstanding student loan portfolio
7 of \$1.6 trillion, the Federal Government is the larg-
8 est education lender to undergraduate and graduate
9 students, parents, and other guarantors.

10 (4) Students who do not complete their college
11 degree are at a greater risk of defaulting on their
12 loans than those who complete their degree.

13 (5) Because Federal income-driven repayment
14 plans offer loan balance forgiveness after a repay-
15 ment period, increased use of these plans portends
16 higher projected costs to taxpayers.

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

20 (1) reserving Federal financial aid for those
21 most in need and streamlining grant and loan aid
22 programs to help students and families more easily
23 assess their options for financing post-secondary
24 education;

1 (2) removing regulatory barriers to reduce
2 costs, increase access, and allow for innovative
3 teaching models;

4 (3) increasing accountability for colleges and
5 universities and ensuring students and taxpayers re-
6 ceive a return on investment; and

7 (4) championing policies that achieve these
8 goals, including H.R. 6951, the College Cost Reduc-
9 tion Act.

10 (c) FINDINGS ON THE AMERICAN WORKFORCE.—

11 The House finds the following:

12 (1) 6.1 million Americans are currently unem-
13 ployed.

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

18 (3) American workers and families are facing
19 high inflation, supply chain disruptions, and regu-
20 latory barriers that suppress economic growth.

21 (d) POLICY ON THE AMERICAN WORKFORCE.—It is
22 the policy of this concurrent resolution to promote and ad-
23 vocate policies that benefit all American workers and busi-
24 nesses by—

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

3 (2) empowering States with the flexibility to
4 tailor funding and programs to the specific needs of
5 their workforce and employers; and

6 (3) protecting employee freedom, promoting
7 union accountability, supporting independent con-
8 tractors, updating the Fair Labor Standards Act,
9 and strengthening retirement security for workers
10 and families.

11 **SEC. 406. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.**

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

13 (1) More than 65,000,000 Americans depend
14 on Medicare for their health care needs.

15 (2) Congress must protect Medicare for current
16 and future generations by strengthening the pro-
17 gram to prevent reductions to benefits beneficiaries
18 depend on.

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

1 (A) the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund
2 will be exhausted in 2031 and unable to pay the
3 full scheduled benefits;

4 (B) Medicare enrollment is expected to in-
5 crease significantly, as 10,000 baby boomers
6 reach retirement age each day;

7 (C) due to extended life spans, enrollees
8 remain in Medicare three times longer than at
9 the outset of the program nearly six decades
10 ago;

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

16 (E) the number of workers supporting
17 each beneficiary continues to fall; in 1965, the
18 ratio was 4.5 workers per beneficiary, and by
19 2030, the ratio will be only 2.5 workers per
20 beneficiary;

21 (F) the average Medicare beneficiary re-
22 ceives about three dollars in Medicare benefits
23 for every dollar paid into the program;

24 (G) Medicare is growing faster than the
25 economy, with an average projected growth rate

1 of 7.5 percent per year over the next 10 years;
2 and

3 (H) by 2034, Medicare spending will reach
4 more than \$2.2 trillion, more than double the
5 2023 spending level of \$1 trillion.

6 (4) Over the next 75 years, the Medicare pro-
7 gram faces more than \$53 trillion in unfunded liabil-
8 ities, representing the shortfall of what it will take
9 in today's dollars to fund promised benefits to bene-
10 ficiaries. Failing to address the fiscal challenges in
11 the Medicare program will continue to contribute to
12 Federal deficits and debt, while placing increasing
13 pressure on the Federal budget over the long term.

14 (b) **POLICY ON MEDICARE REFORM.**—It is the policy
15 of this concurrent resolution to support bipartisan solu-
16 tions to save Medicare for those in or near retirement and
17 to strengthen the program's solvency for future bene-
18 ficiaries.

19 **SEC. 407. POLICY STATEMENT ON PROMOTING PATIENT-**
20 **CENTERED HEALTH CARE REFORM.**

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

22 (1) Patient-centered health care increases ac-
23 cess to quality care for all Americans, regardless of
24 age, income, or health status.

1 (2) Consolidated health care markets that lack
2 free and fair competition have resulted in higher
3 prices and decreased quality of care for patients.

4 (3) States are best equipped to respond to the
5 needs of their unique communities.

6 (4) The current legal framework encourages
7 frivolous medical malpractice lawsuits that increase
8 health care costs.

9 (b) POLICY ON HEALTH CARE REFORM.—It is the
10 policy of this concurrent resolution that—

11 (1) Americans deserve affordable, accessible,
12 and personalized health care coverage that best fits
13 their needs;

14 (2) Congress should enact policies that increase
15 competition and transparency in health care markets
16 by targeting the incentives that drive consolidation,
17 including bipartisan legislation to equalize payments
18 between hospital outpatient departments and inde-
19 pendent physician offices;

20 (3) the American health care system should en-
21 courage research, development, and innovation in the
22 medical sector, rather than stymie growth through
23 overregulation;

24 (4) States should determine the parameters of
25 acceptable private insurance plans based on the

1 needs of their populations and retain control over
2 other health care coverage standards;

3 (5) reforms should protect patients with pre-ex-
4 isting conditions and create greater parity between
5 benefits offered through employers and those offered
6 independently;

7 (6) States should have greater flexibility in de-
8 signing their Medicaid programs and State Chil-
9 dren's Health Insurance Programs; and

10 (7) States should have the flexibility to imple-
11 ment medical liability policies to best suit their
12 needs.

13 **SEC. 408. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICAL INNOVATION.**

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

15 (1) The Nation's commitment to the discovery,
16 development, and delivery of new treatments and
17 cures has made the United States the biomedical in-
18 novation capital of the world.

19 (2) The Nation's preeminent position in bio-
20 medical innovation has brought life-saving drugs to
21 patients, provided millions of jobs in local commu-
22 nities across the country, and furthered the United
23 States' economic prosperity.

24 (3) American companies and scientists have
25 been responsible for the first of many scientific dis-

1 coveries that have improved and prolonged human
2 health and life for countless people in America and
3 around the world.

4 (4) The United States has led the way in early
5 discovery because of visionary and determined
6 innovators throughout the private and public sectors,
7 including industry, academic medical centers, and
8 Federally-funded activities.

9 (5) The United States has led the way in the
10 commercialization and delivery of cures and thera-
11 pies to patients because of the Nation's commitment
12 to the power of market forces.

13 (6) Federal policies should foster investment in
14 health care innovation. America should maintain its
15 world leadership in medical science by encouraging
16 free market competition in the development and de-
17 livery of cures and therapies to patients.

18 (7) The Nation's leadership in medical innova-
19 tion is critical to maintaining our national security.

20 (b) POLICY ON MEDICAL INNOVATION.—It is the pol-
21 icy of this concurrent resolution that Congress should—

22 (1) foster investment in health care innovation
23 and maintain the Nation's world leadership status in
24 medical science by encouraging competition;

1 (2) continue to support the critical work of
2 medical innovators throughout the country through
3 preserving free market incentives to conduct life-sav-
4 ing research and development; and

5 (3) unleash the power of private-sector medical
6 innovation by removing regulatory obstacles and re-
7 jecting centralized government price controls for in-
8 novative cures and therapies that impede the devel-
9 opment and adoption of new medical technology and
10 pharmaceuticals and increase costs for patients.

11 **SEC. 409. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICAID WORK RE-**
12 **QUIREMENTS.**

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

14 (1) Medicaid is a Federal-State program that
15 provides health care coverage for impoverished
16 Americans.

17 (2) Medicaid serves four major population cat-
18 egories: the elderly, the blind and disabled, children,
19 and adults.

20 (3) The percentage of the United States popu-
21 lation enrolled in Medicaid has grown from 9.3 per-
22 cent in 1975 to 24.3 percent in 2022.

23 (4) The Congressional Budget Office projected
24 the average monthly enrollment in Medicaid for fis-
25 cal year 2023 would be 94 million people.

1 (5) The Congressional Budget Office projected
2 at least 19 million able-bodied adults without de-
3 pendents would be enrolled in Medicaid in 2023.

4 (6) Medicaid continues to grow at an
5 unsustainable rate; within the decade, the program
6 stands to cost over one trillion dollars per year, be-
7 tween Federal and State spending.

8 (7) According to data provided to the Office of
9 Management and Budget, the Federal Government
10 made over \$50 billion in improper payments through
11 the Medicaid program in 2023.

12 (8) Work requirements are strongly supported
13 by the American people. In April 2022, 79.5 percent
14 of Wisconsin voters supported work requirements for
15 welfare programs in a statewide referendum. Like-
16 wise, nationwide polls consistently demonstrate 70 to
17 75 percent support for work requirement policies.

18 (9) Congress has a responsibility to preserve
19 limited Medicaid resources and taxpayers' dollars for
20 America's most vulnerable, including those who can-
21 not provide for themselves.

22 (10) Work is a valuable source of human dig-
23 nity, and work requirements help lift Americans out
24 of poverty by incentivizing self-reliance.

1 (b) POLICY ON MEDICAID WORK REQUIREMENTS.—

2 It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that—

3 (1) Congress should enact legislation, similar to
4 the provisions in the House-passed Limit, Save,
5 Grow Act of 2023 (H.R. 2811), that encourages
6 able-bodied adults without dependents to work, ac-
7 tively seek work, participate in a job-training pro-
8 gram, or do community service in order to receive
9 Medicaid benefits;

10 (2) legislation implementing work requirements
11 into the Medicaid program could require able-bodied
12 adults without dependents to work, engage in com-
13 munity service, or participate in a work training pro-
14 gram for at least 80 hours per month to remain eli-
15 gible for Medicaid;

16 (3) States should be given flexibility to deter-
17 mine the specific parameters of qualifying program
18 participation and work-equivalent experience;

19 (4) States should perform regular case checks
20 to ensure taxpayer dollars are appropriately spent;
21 and

22 (5) the Government Accountability Office or the
23 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services In-
24 spector General should conduct annual audits of

1 State Medicaid programs to ensure proper reporting
2 and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse.

3 **SEC. 410. POLICY STATEMENT ON COMBATING THE OPIOID**
4 **EPIDEMIC.**

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

6 (1) According to the Centers for Disease Con-
7 trol and Prevention (CDC), more than 564,000 died
8 as a result of opioid overdoses between 1999 and
9 2020.

10 (2) Drug overdose deaths involving opioids
11 spiked over the course of the COVID–19 pandemic,
12 increasing from approximately 50,000 in 2019 to
13 68,630 in 2020 and 80,411 in 2021.

14 (3) In 2021, opioids were involved in over 75
15 percent of all drug overdose deaths. Synthetic
16 opioids, including fentanyl and fentanyl analogues
17 accounted for over 88 percent of all opioid-related
18 deaths in 2021.

19 (4) In fiscal year 2023 alone, United States
20 Customs and Border Protection, including Air and
21 Marine Operations, seized 27,000 pounds of
22 fentanyl, coming across the Southwest Border –
23 enough to kill over 6.1 billion people.

1 (5) According to the Drug Enforcement Admin-
2 istration, China is the primary source of all fentanyl-
3 related substances trafficked into the United States.

4 (6) The SUPPORT for Patients and Commu-
5 nities Act was signed into law in the 115th Congress
6 in an overwhelmingly bipartisan display of congress-
7 sional and executive branch support to fight against
8 the opioid epidemic.

9 (7) The Committee on Energy and Commerce
10 and the Committee on Ways and Means are working
11 to advance policies that reauthorize and build upon
12 laws passed in previous Congresses.

13 (8) Bipartisan efforts to reduce the supply of
14 opioids in the United States, eliminate opioid abuse,
15 and provide relief from addiction for all Americans
16 should continue.

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

19 (1) combating opioid abuse using available
20 budgetary resources remains a high priority;

21 (2) the House, in a bipartisan manner, should
22 continue to examine the Federal response to the
23 opioid abuse epidemic and support essential activi-
24 ties to reduce and prevent substance abuse;

1 (3) the Federal Government should secure the
2 United States southern border to reduce the flow of
3 fentanyl and other opioids into the Nation;

4 (4) the House should examine the specific
5 threat posed by fentanyl and fentanyl analogues and
6 support initiatives to reduce the supply of fentanyl
7 in the United States and mitigate its deadly impact
8 on American lives;

9 (5) the House should engage in oversight ef-
10 fforts to ensure that taxpayer dollars intended to
11 combat opioid abuse are spent appropriately and ef-
12 ficiently; and

13 (6) the House should collaborate with State,
14 local, and tribal entities to develop a comprehensive
15 strategy for addressing the opioid addiction crisis.

16 **SEC. 411. POLICY STATEMENT ON BORDER SECURITY.**

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

18 (1) The United States is facing the largest in-
19 flux of illegal migrants in modern history. Since
20 President Biden took office, the Department of
21 Homeland Security (DHS) has encountered over 8.7
22 million illegal migrants at U.S. Borders. At the
23 Southwest Border alone, there have been over 7.2
24 million encounters.

1 (2) Secretary of Homeland Security Alejandro
2 Mayorkas confirmed on January 8, 2024, that the
3 current release rate for migrants illegally crossing
4 the border is approximately 85 percent. This means
5 that of the 7.2 million illegal migrants encountered
6 at the Southwest border, over 6.1 million of these il-
7 legal migrants have been released into the United
8 States. In addition, it is estimated that at least 1.7
9 million illegal migrants have effectively evaded U.S.
10 Customs and Border Patrol and entered the country
11 illegally. These aliens are referred to as known
12 “gotaways”.

13 (3) President Biden and Secretary Mayorkas’s
14 catch and release policy is costing the American tax-
15 payer tens of billions of dollars a year. Unfortu-
16 nately, the cost to the taxpayer is much higher once
17 all illegal immigrants are included. In total, the Fed-
18 eration for American Immigration Reform (FAIR)
19 estimates the cost of all illegal immigrants to the
20 taxpayer to be over \$150.7 billion per year.

21 (4) Article I, section 8, clause 1 of the Con-
22 stitution places the mandate on the Legislative
23 Branch of the Federal Government to “provide for
24 the common Defence and general Welfare of the
25 United States”. Both the Legislature and the Exec-

1 (1) While the Supplemental Nutrition Assist-
2 ance Program will remain a means-tested entitle-
3 ment, certain policies steeped in Executive overreach
4 have expanded the size and scope of the program
5 with continued disregard to transparency of process,
6 basic tenets of integrity, and accountability to the
7 taxpayer.

8 (2) President Biden's 2021 revision to the
9 Thrifty Food Plan was careless, ill-conceived, and
10 poorly executed, resulting in a cost estimate of
11 \$425.5 billion over the 10-year period. The Govern-
12 ment Accountability Office (GAO) was asked by the
13 Committee on Agriculture of the House of Rep-
14 resentatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nu-
15 trition, and Forestry of the Senate to review the up-
16 date, and in December 2022, GAO issued a suite of
17 recommendations to promote a transparent and sci-
18 entifically rigorous process for future updates.

19 (3) Other statutes and subsequent regulations
20 continue to promote dependence rather than upward
21 mobility, namely States' use and abuse of able-bod-
22 ied adults without dependents time limit waivers,
23 broad-based categorical eligibility, and lackluster im-
24 plementation of program integrity standards.

1 (4) While it is critical families have access to
2 food, it is equally critical work capable households
3 are encouraged to make more responsible choices.
4 Not to mention, when States and Washington elites
5 propose eliminating work, eligibility, and integrity
6 standards, they are further distancing eligible house-
7 holds from the tools and supports to advance their
8 financial position.

9 (b) **POLICY ON THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION AS-**
10 **SISTANCE PROGRAM.**—It is the policy of this concurrent
11 resolution that the Committee on Agriculture of the House
12 of Representatives look for opportunities to strengthen
13 measures related to employment, integrity, and health.
14 Benefit recipients and the American taxpayer deserve a
15 program that provides for those in need while emphasizing
16 pathways out of poverty.

17 **SEC. 413. POLICY STATEMENT ON AGRICULTURE.**

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

19 (1) The Farm Safety Net is made up of various
20 Federal agricultural support programs that provide
21 farmers, ranchers, and producers with income assist-
22 ance.

23 (2) Ad hoc disaster spending allocated for the
24 agriculture sector comes from supplemental funding
25 appropriated by Congress and funds directly allo-

1 cated from the Commodity Credit Corporation
2 (CCC) at the discretion of the Secretary of Agri-
3 culture.

4 (3) While there have been unanticipated chal-
5 lenges over the last several years from trade disrup-
6 tions with China, a global pandemic, and extreme
7 weather events that necessitated assistance for the
8 agriculture sector, the level of emergency ad hoc as-
9 sistance has grown considerably, representing more
10 than 70 percent of Federal agriculture spending
11 since 2018. This level of unbudgeted assistance is an
12 indication of the inadequacies within the current
13 Farm Safety Net, which fails to provide certainty for
14 the agriculture sector, and leaves taxpayers footing
15 the bill for the additional cost.

16 (4) Furthermore, in 2018, Congress restored
17 the Department of Agriculture's (USDA) authority
18 to spend additional amounts of funds through sec-
19 tion 5 of the CCC Charter Act, which was utilized
20 by the Trump Administration to rapidly respond to
21 unprecedented trade barriers and the COVID-19
22 pandemic. While these funds provided USDA with
23 immense flexibility to quickly support producers, the
24 Biden Administration has abused this authority to

1 fund questionable, nonemergency initiatives in a
2 clear effort to circumvent the role of Congress.

3 (5) According to recent improper payment data
4 from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)
5 for fiscal year 2023, USDA's Emergency Conserva-
6 tion Program – Disasters and the Farm Service
7 Agency (FSA) Wildfires and Hurricanes Indemnity
8 Program Plus had projected improper payment rates
9 of over 40 and 8.3 percent, respectively, which fur-
10 ther highlights the inefficiencies of ad hoc spending.
11 CCC funded Agriculture Risk Coverage and Price
12 Loss Coverage programs were estimated to be over
13 8.5 percent, and FSA Livestock Forage Disaster
14 Program and FSA Noninsured Crop Disaster Assist-
15 ance Program were estimated to be 13.6 and 10.4
16 percent, respectively. OMB's data shows that en-
17 hanced program integrity measures at USDA are
18 needed to ensure taxpayer dollars are not wasted or
19 abused.

20 (b) POLICY ON AGRICULTURE.—It is the policy of
21 this concurrent resolution that the Committee on Agri-
22 culture of the House of Representatives improve and
23 strengthen the Farm Safety Net to provide stability to the
24 agriculture sector and certainty to farmers, ranchers, and
25 producers, by reducing unbudgeted and untimely ad hoc

1 disaster spending, ceasing the USDA's discretionary use
2 of the section 5 CCC Charter Act authority, and enhance-
3 ing program compliance and integrity enforcement at
4 USDA. Any yielded savings from these examinations
5 should be reinvested into Farm Safety Net programs in
6 the most fiscally responsible manner. The security of the
7 food and agriculture systems of the United States is a cor-
8 nerstone of national security, and this concurrent resolu-
9 tion supports the Committee on Agriculture of the House
10 of Representatives in their endeavors to address these
11 issues.

12 **SEC. 414. POLICY STATEMENT ON BIPARTISAN FISCAL**
13 **COMMISSION.**

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

15 (1) The United States faces a significant debt
16 crisis, with the national debt currently exceeding
17 \$34 trillion.

18 (2) This debt poses a significant risk to the
19 country's long-term fiscal sustainability, with impli-
20 cations for future generations.

21 (3) The drivers of U.S. debt include entitlement
22 spending such as Social Security and Medicare and
23 discretionary government spending.

24 (4) To address these challenges, a comprehen-
25 sive review of the United States' current debt situa-

1 sprawling bureaucracy of more than 400 agencies
2 and sub-agencies staffed by unelected bureaucrats
3 who create new regulations for the American people
4 to follow. These regulations impose significant costs
5 on individuals and businesses and increase spending
6 for existing programs without the authorization of
7 Congress or the approval of the American people.

8 (2) Real (inflation-adjusted) spending on regu-
9 latory agencies has increased from \$4 billion in 1960
10 to almost \$70 billion in 2021 – 17 times the 1960
11 funding level. The total number of regulators has
12 grown from 57,109 to 288,409 over the same period.
13 Additionally, the total number of pages in the Code
14 of Federal Regulations (CFR) has increased from
15 22,877 pages in 1960 to 188,321 pages in 2021.
16 Going back further, the CFR contained only 9,745
17 pages in 1950 – making the size of the CFR in
18 1950 only about 5 percent of its current size. Since
19 1970, the total number of regulatory restrictions has
20 grown by over 2.5 times, from 440,000 restrictions
21 to over 1.3 million restrictions in 2021.

22 (3) Moreover, this problem has only gotten
23 worse under President Biden, who has spent over
24 \$1.5 trillion through various unilateral and even un-
25 constitutional executive actions since taking office in

1 January 2021. On his first day in office, President
2 Biden revoked executive orders on regulatory over-
3 sight, thereby eliminating regulatory budgets for
4 agencies and transparency requirements for guid-
5 ance documents. During his first year, President
6 Biden pushed through more economically significant
7 regulations than any other president's first year in
8 office. Moreover, President Biden has vetoed more
9 resolutions of disapproval (to overturn rules issued
10 by agencies) than all other presidents combined.

11 (4) This concurrent resolution encourages re-
12 pealing all new regulations created under President
13 Biden, permanently eliminating regulations that
14 were temporarily waived during the COVID-19 pan-
15 demic, exempting small businesses from National
16 Labor Relations Board regulations, addressing the
17 burdens of occupational licensing requirements, and
18 repealing Corporate Average Fuel Economy stand-
19 ards, among other policies.

20 (5) Additionally, this concurrent resolution pro-
21 poses enacting legislation into law that restores con-
22 gressional Article I powers, scales back Federal reg-
23 ulations, limits future bureaucratic red tape, and
24 unleashes economic growth, including but not limited
25 to the—

- 1 (A) Regulations from the Executive in
- 2 Need of Scrutiny (REINS) Act, as passed the
- 3 House on June 14, 2023;
- 4 (B) Article I Regulatory Budget Act;
- 5 (C) All Economic Regulations are Trans-
- 6 parent Act;
- 7 (D) Guidance Out of Darkness Act;
- 8 (E) Regulatory Accountability Act;
- 9 (F) Require Evaluation before Imple-
- 10 menting Executive Wishlists Act;
- 11 (G) Separation of Powers Restoration Act;
- 12 (H) Paperwork Burden Reduction Act;
- 13 (I) Patient Access to Higher Quality
- 14 Health Care Act;
- 15 (J) Lower Energy Costs Act;
- 16 (K) Mission not Emissions Act;
- 17 (L) Water Supply Permitting Coordination
- 18 Act;
- 19 (M) Endangered Species Transparency and
- 20 Reasonableness Act;
- 21 (N) Ensuring Accountability in Agency
- 22 Rulemaking Act;
- 23 (O) Determination of NEPA Adequacy
- 24 Streamlining Act; and

1 (P) Bureau of Land Management Mineral
2 Spacing Act.

3 (b) POLICY ON GOVERNMENT REGULATION.—It is
4 the policy of this concurrent resolution—

5 (1) that Congress continues to examine ways to
6 relieve the burdens of overregulation throughout the
7 Federal Government;

8 (2) that House Republicans remain at the ready
9 to promote initiatives that will reduce government
10 bureaucracy, restore Article I congressional power,
11 enhance federalism, and increase economic pros-
12 perity through deregulation;

13 (3) to ensure that once harmful and costly reg-
14 ulations are repealed, they cannot be reimposed
15 through executive fiat, as the Biden Administration
16 has done on issues such as student loan forgiveness
17 and expansion of the Thrifty Food Plan;

18 (4) to develop policies with the authorizing com-
19 mittees that will demonstrate the contributions to
20 economic growth and reducing government spending
21 embodied in legislation like the REINS Act; and

22 (5) to not only reduce burdensome, costly regu-
23 lations but to reestablish and strengthen the role of
24 Congress in checking executive branch overreach in
25 the future.