....
(Original Signature of Member)

118TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. ___

Establishing the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2024 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2025 through 2033.

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 2024 and setting forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2025 through 2033.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024.

(a) DECLARATION.—The Congress determines and declares that prior concurrent resolutions on the budget are replaced as of fiscal year 2024 and that this concurrent resolution establishes the budget for fiscal year 2024 and sets forth the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2025 through 2033.

(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 2024 through 2033:

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

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

Fiscal year 2024: $____________.

Fiscal year 2025: $____________.

Fiscal year 2026: $____________.

Fiscal year 2027: $____________.

Fiscal year 2028: $____________.

Fiscal year 2029: $____________.

Fiscal year 2030: $____________.

Fiscal year 2031: $____________.

Fiscal year 2032: $____________.

Fiscal year 2033: $____________.

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

Fiscal year 2024: $____________.

Fiscal year 2025: $____________.

Fiscal year 2026: $____________.

Fiscal year 2027: $____________.

Fiscal year 2028: $____________.

Fiscal year 2029: $____________.

Fiscal year 2030: $____________.

Fiscal year 2031: $____________.

Fiscal year 2032: $____________.

Fiscal year 2033: $____________.

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

Fiscal year 2024: $____________.

Fiscal year 2025: $____________.

Fiscal year 2026: $____________.

Fiscal year 2027: $____________.

Fiscal year 2028: $____________.

Fiscal year 2029: $____________.

Fiscal year 2030: $____________.

Fiscal year 2031: $____________.

Fiscal year 2032: $____________.

Fiscal year 2033: $____________.

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

Fiscal year 2024: $____________.

Fiscal year 2025: $____________.

Fiscal year 2026: $____________.

Fiscal year 2027: $____________.

Fiscal year 2028: $____________.

Fiscal year 2029: $____________.

Fiscal year 2030: $____________.

Fiscal year 2031: $____________.

Fiscal year 2032: $____________.

Fiscal year 2033: $____________.

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

Fiscal year 2024: $____________.

Fiscal year 2025: $____________.

Fiscal year 2026: $____________.

Fiscal year 2027: $____________.

Fiscal year 2028: $____________.

Fiscal year 2029: $____________.

Fiscal year 2030: $____________.

Fiscal year 2031: $____________.

Fiscal year 2032: $____________.

Fiscal year 2033: $____________.

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

Fiscal year 2024: $____________.

Fiscal year 2025: $____________.

Fiscal year 2026: $____________.

Fiscal year 2027: $____________.

Fiscal year 2028: $____________.

Fiscal year 2029: $____________.

Fiscal year 2030: $____________.

Fiscal year 2031: $____________.

Fiscal year 2032: $____________.

Fiscal year 2033: $____________.

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

Fiscal year 2024: $____________.

Fiscal year 2025: $____________.

Fiscal year 2026: $____________.

Fiscal year 2027: $____________.

Fiscal year 2028: $____________.

Fiscal year 2029: $____________.

Fiscal year 2030: $____________.

Fiscal year 2031: $____________.

Fiscal year 2032: $____________.

Fiscal year 2033: $____________.

SEC. 102. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2024 through 2033 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

(2) International Affairs (150):

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

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

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

(4) Energy (270):

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $______________.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

(6) Agriculture (350):

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

(8) Transportation (400):

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450):

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

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

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

(11) Health (550):

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

(13) Income Security (600):

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

(14) Social Security (650):

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

(16) Administration of Justice (750):

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

(17) General Government (800):

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $___________.

(B) Outlays, $___________.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $___________.

(B) Outlays, $___________.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $___________.

(B) Outlays, $___________.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $___________.

(B) Outlays, $___________.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $___________.

(B) Outlays, $___________.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $___________.

(B) Outlays, $___________.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

(18) Net Interest (900):

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

(19) Allowances (920):

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

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

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

(21) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):

Fiscal year 2024:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2025:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2026:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2027:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2028:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2029:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2030:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2031:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2032:

(A) New budget authority, $____________.

(B) Outlays, $____________.

Fiscal year 2033:

(A) New budget authority, $___________.

(B) Outlays, $___________.

TITLE II—BUDGET ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

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

(b) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ANALYSIS OF PROPOSALS.—The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall, to the extent practicable, prepare an estimate of whether a bill or joint resolution reported by a committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations), or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, would cause, relative to current law, a net increase in direct spending in the House of Representatives, in excess of $2,500,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive 10-fiscal year periods beginning with the first fiscal year that is 10 fiscal years after the current fiscal year.

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

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

SEC. 202. LIMITATION ON CHANGES IN CERTAIN MANDATORY PROGRAMS.

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

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

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

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

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the House of Representatives, it shall not be in order to consider a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for a full fiscal year that includes a provision that proposes a change in mandatory programs, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that, if enacted, would cause the absolute value of the total budget authority of all such changes in mandatory programs enacted in relation to a full fiscal year to be more than the amount specified in paragraph (2).

(2) AMOUNT.—The amount specified in this paragraph is, for fiscal year 2024, $15,000,000,000.

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

SEC. 203. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

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

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

(1) GENERAL.—For fiscal year 2025, under the heading "Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations" in an aggregate amount not to exceed $28,852,000,000 in new budget authority.

(2) VETERANS.—For fiscal year 2025, under the heading "Veterans Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations".

(3) INDIAN HEALTH ACCOUNTS.—For fiscal year 2025, under the heading "Indian Health Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations" in an aggregate amount not to exceed the total budget authority provided for such accounts for fiscal year 2024 in bills or joint resolutions making appropriations for fiscal year 2024.

(c) DEFINITION.—The term ''advance appropriation'' means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a general appropriation bill or bill or joint resolution continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2024, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that first becomes available following fiscal year 2024.

SEC. 204. ESTIMATES OF DEBT SERVICE COSTS.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may direct the Congressional Budget Office to include, in any estimate of a bill or joint resolution prepared under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, an estimate of any change in debt service costs resulting from carrying out such bill or resolution. Any estimate of debt service costs provided under this section shall be advisory and shall not be used for purposes of enforcement of such Act, the rules of the House of Representatives, or this concurrent resolution. This section shall not apply to authorizations of programs funded by discretionary spending or to appropriation bills or joint resolutions, but shall apply to changes in the authorization level of appropriated entitlements.

SEC. 205. FAIR-VALUE CREDIT ESTIMATES.

(a) FAIR-VALUE ESTIMATES.—Upon the request of chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives, any estimate prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office for a measure that establishes or modifies any program providing loans or loan guarantees shall, as a supplement to such estimate and to the extent practicable, provide a fair-value estimate of such loan or loan guarantee program.

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

(c) ENFORCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—If the Director of the Congressional Budget Office provides an estimate pursuant to subsection (a), the chair of the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives may use such estimate to determine compliance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and other budget enforcement requirements.

SEC. 206. ADJUSTMENTS FOR IMPROVED CONTROL OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES.

(a) ADJUSTMENTS OF DISCRETIONARY AND DIRECT SPENDING LEVELS.—In the House of Representatives, if a committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations) reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto is offered or conference report thereon is submitted, providing for a decrease in direct spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) for any fiscal year and also provides for an authorization of appropriations for the same purpose, upon the enactment of such measure, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may decrease the allocation to the applicable authorizing committee that reports such measure and increase the allocation of discretionary spending (budget authority and outlays flowing therefrom) to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2024 by an amount equal to the new budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) provided for in a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for the same purpose.

(b) DETERMINATIONS.—In the House of Representatives, for purposes of enforcing this concurrent resolution, the allocations and aggregate levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for fiscal year 2024 and the total of fiscal years 2024 through 2033 shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the chair of the Committee on the Budget and such chair may adjust the applicable levels in this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 207. LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS FROM THE GENERAL FUND OF THE TREASURY TO THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND.

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

SEC. 208. BUDGETARY TREATMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

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

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

SEC. 209. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

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

(1) apply while that measure is under consideration;

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 210. ADJUSTMENTS TO REFLECT CHANGES IN CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.

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

SEC. 211. ADJUSTMENT FOR CHANGES IN THE BASELINE.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, 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 2024 through 2033.

SEC. 212. EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING POWERS.

The House of Representatives 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 of Representatives, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such other rules; and

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

TITLE III—RESERVE FUNDS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEC. 301. DEFICIT NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR INVESTMENTS IN NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that invests in national infrastructure if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2024 through 2033.

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

In the House of Representatives, if the Committee on Ways and Means reports a bill or joint resolution that amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to advance pro-growth tax reforms and improve the tax code, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any such bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon.

SEC. 303. DEFICIT NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICAL INNOVATION.

In the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels in this concurrent resolution for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, related to promoting American medical innovation if such measure would not increase the deficit for the period of fiscal years 2024 through 2033.

SEC. 304. RESERVE FUND FOR TRADE AGREEMENTS.

In the House of Representatives, if the Committee on Ways and Means reports a bill or joint resolution that modifies tariffs on imports or implements trade agreements, the chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels in this concurrent resolution for the budgetary effects of any such bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon.

TITLE IV—POLICY STATEMENTS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEC. 401. POLICY STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH.

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

(1) The rate of economic growth has a significant impact on budget deficits. When the rate of

gross domestic product (GDP) growth is higher, projected spending is lower and revenue grows. Conversely, lower rates of GDP growth can cause opposite outcomes: greater increases in spending and lower revenue growth.

(2) Federal policies affect the economy's potential to grow and impact economic performance, influencing budgetary outcomes. Consequently, fiscally responsible policies that improve the economy's long-term growth prospects can help reduce the size of budget deficits over a given period.

(3) The free market, where individuals pursue their own self-interests, has been responsible for greater advancements in quality of life and generation of wealth than any other form of economic system. Federal policies geared towards growing the economy should thus allow market forces to operate unhindered rather than pick "winners" and "losers".

(b) POLICY ON ECONOMIC GROWTH.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution to pursue policies that embrace the free market and promote economic growth through—

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

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

(3) lowering taxes that discourage work, savings, and investment;

(4) deregulating the economy and enacting reforms to restrict future bureaucratic red tape;

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

(6) free and fair trade; and

(7) restructuring health care to be focused on patients and cures rather than administrative control.

SEC. 402. POLICY STATEMENT ON UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS.

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

(1) Article I of the Constitution vests all legislative power in Congress.

(2) Central to the legislative powers of Congress is the authorization of appropriations necessary to execute the laws that establish agencies and programs and impose obligations.

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

of appropriations measures that provide appropriations for unauthorized programs.

(4) As of April, 2023, $510 billion in funding for fiscal year 2023 can been attributed to 428 expired authorizations.

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

(6) In the 118th Congress, the House adopted as part of H. Res. 5 a requirement for each standing committee of the House to adopt an authorization and oversight plan that includes all unauthorized programs and agencies within its jurisdiction that received funding in the prior fiscal year, among other oversight requirements.

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

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

(2) prohibits the consideration of appropriations measures in the House that provide appropriations in excess of spending limits specified for such meas-

ures and ensures that such rule should be strictly enforced.

SEC. 403. POLICY STATEMENT ON HIGHER EDUCATION AND THE AMERICAN WORKFORCE.

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

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

(2) Average published tuition and fees have increased consistently above the rate of inflation across all types of colleges and universities.

(3) With an outstanding student loan portfolio of $1.5 trillion, the Federal Government is the largest education lender to undergraduate and graduate students, parents, and other guarantors.

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

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

(b) POLICY ON HIGHER EDUCATION.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution to promote college affordability, access, and success by—

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

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

(3) increasing accountability for colleges and universities and ensuring students and taxpayers receive a return on investment.

(c) FINDINGS ON THE AMERICAN WORKFORCE.—The House finds the following:

(1) 6,355,000 Americans are currently unemployed.

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

(3) American workers and families are facing high inflation, supply chain disruptions, and regulatory barriers that suppress economic growth.

(d) POLICY ON THE AMERICAN WORKFORCE.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution to promote and advocate policies that benefit all American workers and businesses by—

(1) further streamlining and consolidating Federal workforce development programs;

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

(3) protecting employee freedom, promoting union accountability, supporting independent contractors, updating the Fair Labor Standards Act, and strengthening retirement security for workers and families.

SEC. 404. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICARE.

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

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

(2) Congress must protect Medicare for current and future generations by strengthening the program to prevent reductions to benefits beneficiaries depend on.

(3) The Medicare Trustees Report has repeatedly recommended that Congress address Medicare's long-term financial challenges. Each year without reform, the financial condition of Medicare becomes more precarious and the threat to those in or near

retirement more pronounced. The current challenges that Congress will need to address include—

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

(B) Medicare enrollment is expected to increase significantly, as 10,000 baby boomers reach retirement age each day;

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

(D) notwithstanding the program's trust fund arrangement, current workers' payroll tax contributions pay for current Medicare beneficiaries instead of being set aside for their own future use;

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

(F) the average Medicare beneficiary receives about three dollars in Medicare benefits for every dollar paid into the program;

(G) Medicare is growing faster than the economy, with an average projected growth rate of 7.5 percent per year over the next 10 years; and

(H) by 2033, Medicare spending will reach more than $1.6 trillion, more than double the 2022 spending level of $709 billion.

(4) Over the next 75 years, the Medicare program faces more than $53 trillion in unfunded liabilities, representing the shortfall of what it will take in today's dollars to fund promised benefits to beneficiaries. Failing to address the fiscal challenges in the Medicare program will continue to contribute to Federal deficits and debt, while placing increasing pressure on the Federal budget over the long term.

(b) POLICY ON MEDICARE REFORM.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution to support bipartisan solutions to save Medicare for those in or near retirement and to strengthen the program's solvency for future beneficiaries.

SEC. 405. POLICY STATEMENT ON PROMOTING PATIENT-CENTERED HEALTH CARE REFORM.

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

(1) Patient-centered health care increases access to quality care for all Americans, regardless of age, income, or health status.

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Congress should enact policies that increase competition and transparency in health care markets by targeting the incentives that drive consolidation, including bipartisan legislation to equalize payments between hospital outpatient departments and independent physician offices;

(3) the American health care system should encourage research, development, and innovation in the

medical sector, rather than stymie growth through overregulation;

(4) States should determine the parameters of acceptable private insurance plans based on the needs of their populations and retain control over other health care coverage standards;

(5) reforms should protect patients with pre-existing conditions and create greater parity between benefits offered through employers and those offered independently;

(6) States should have greater flexibility in designing their Medicaid program and State Children's Health Insurance Program; and

(7) States should have the flexibility to implement medical liability policies to best suit their needs.

SEC. 406. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICAL INNOVATION.

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

(1) The Nation's commitment to the discovery, development, and delivery of new treatments and cures has made the United States the biomedical innovation capital of the world.

(2) The Nation's preeminent position in biomedical innovation has brought life-saving drugs to patients, provided millions of jobs in local commu-

nities across the country, and furthered the United States' economic prosperity.

(3) American companies and scientists have been responsible for the first of many scientific discoveries that have improved and prolonged human health and life for countless people in America and around the world.

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

(5) The United States has led the way in the commercialization and delivery of cures and therapies to patients because of the Nation's commitment to the power of market forces.

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

(7) The Nation's leadership in medical innovation is critical to maintaining our national security.

(b) POLICY ON MEDICAL INNOVATION.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that—

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

(2) the House should continue to support the critical work of medical innovators throughout the country through preserving free-market incentives to conduct life-saving research and development; and

(3) the Federal Government should unleash the power of private-sector medical innovation by removing regulatory obstacles and rejecting centralized government price controls for innovative cures and therapies that impede the development and adoption of new medical technology and pharmaceuticals and increase costs for patients.

SEC. 407. POLICY STATEMENT ON MEDICAID WORK REQUIREMENTS.

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

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

(2) Medicaid serves four major population categories: the elderly, the blind and disabled, children, and adults.

(3) The percentage of the United States' population enrolled in Medicaid has grown from 9.3 percent in 1975 to 24.3 percent in 2022.

(4) The Congressional Budget Office projects the average monthly enrollment in Medicaid for fiscal year 2023 will be 94 million people.

(5) According to the Congressional Budget Office, at least 19 million able-bodied adults without dependents will be enrolled in Medicaid in 2023.

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

(7) According to data provided to the Office of Management and Budget, the Federal Government made over $80 billion in improper payments through the Medicaid program in 2022.

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

(9) Congress has a responsibility to preserve limited Medicaid resources and taxpayers' dollars for

America's most vulnerable, including those who cannot provide for themselves.

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

(b) POLICY ON MEDICAID WORK REQUIREMENTS.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that—

(1) Congress should enact legislation, similar to the provisions in the House-passed Limit, Save, Grow Act of 2023, that encourages able-bodied adults without dependents to work, actively seek work, participate in a job-training program, or do community service in order to receive Medicaid benefits;

(2) legislation implementing work requirements into the Medicaid program could require able-bodied adults without dependents to work, engage in community service, or participate in a work training program for at least 80 hours per month to remain eligible for Medicaid;

(3) States should be given flexibility to determine the specific parameters of qualifying program participation and work-equivalent experience;

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

(5) the Government Accountability Office or the Department of Health and Human Services Inspector General should conduct annual audits of State Medicaid programs to ensure proper reporting and prevent waste, fraud, and abuse.

SEC. 408. POLICY STATEMENT ON COMBATING THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC.

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

(1) According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), more than 564,000 died as a result of opioid overdoses between 1999 and 2020.

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

(3) In 2020, opioids were involved in 74.8 percent of all drug overdose deaths. Synthetic opioids, including fentanyl and fentanyl analogues accounted for over 82 percent of all opioid related deaths in 2020.

(4) In fiscal year 2023 alone, United States Customs and Border Protection, including Air and Marine Operations, has seized 24,109 pounds of fentanyl, coming across the southwest border – enough to kill 5.4 billion people.

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

(6) The SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act was signed into law in the 115th Congress in an overwhelmingly bipartisan display of congressional and executive branch support to fight against the opioid epidemic.

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

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

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

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

(2) the House, in a bipartisan manner, should continue to examine the Federal response to the opioid abuse epidemic and support essential activities to reduce and prevent substance abuse;

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

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

(5) the House should engage in oversight efforts to ensure that taxpayer dollars intended to combat opioid abuse are spent appropriately and efficiently; and

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

SEC. 409. POLICY STATEMENT ON THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

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

(1) While the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program will remain a means-tested entitlement, certain policies steeped in Executive overreach

have expanded the size and scope of the program with continued disregard to transparency of process, basic tenets of integrity, and accountability to the taxpayer.

(2) The 2021 update to the Thrifty Food Plan was careless, ill-conceived, and poorly executed, resulting in an additional $256,000,000,000 expenditure over the 10-year period. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) was asked by the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate to review the update, and in December 2022, GAO issued a suite of recommendations to promote a transparent and scientifically rigorous process for future updates.

(3) Other statutes and subsequent regulations continue to promote dependence rather than upward mobility, namely States' use and abuse of able-bodied adult without dependents time limit waivers, broad-based categorical eligibility, and lackluster implementation of program integrity standards.

(4) While it is critical families have access to food, it is equally critical work capable households are encouraged to make more responsible choices. Not to mention, when States and Washington elites

propose eliminating work, eligibility, and integrity standards, they are further distancing eligible households from the tools and supports to advance their financial position.

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

SEC. 410. POLICY STATEMENT ON AGRICULTURE.

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

(1) The Farm Safety Net is made up of various Federal agricultural support programs that provide farmers, ranchers, and producers with income assistance.

(2) Ad hoc disaster spending allocated for the agriculture sector comes from supplemental funding appropriated by Congress and funds directly allocated from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) While there have been unanticipated challenges over the last several years from trade disruptions with China, a global pandemic, and extreme weather events that necessitated assistance for the agriculture sector, the level of emergency ad hoc assistance has grown considerably, representing more than 70 percent of Federal agriculture spending since 2018. This level of unbudgeted assistance is an indication of the inadequacies within the current Farm Safety Net, which fails to provide certainty for the agriculture sector, and leaves taxpayers footing the bill for the additional cost.

(4) Furthermore, in 2018, Congress restored the Department of Agriculture's (USDA) authority to spend additional amounts of funds through section 5 of the CCC Charter Act, which was utilized by the Trump Administration to rapidly respond to unprecedented trade barriers and the COVID–19 pandemic. While these funds provided USDA with immense flexibility to quickly support producers, the Biden Administration has abused this authority to fund questionable, nonemergency initiatives in a clear effort to circumvent the role of Congress.

(5) The Government Accountability Office's (GAO) "Improper Payments: Fiscal Year 2022 Esti-

mates and Opportunities for Improvement'' report found that the Emergency Conservation Program–Disasters and the CCC Trade Mitigation Program at USDA had an estimated improper payment rate of over 29 and 19 percent, respectively, which further highlights the inefficiencies of ad hoc spending. CCC funded Agriculture Risk Coverage and Price Loss Coverage programs were estimated to be 6 percent, and the Farm Service Agency (FSA) Livestock Forage Disaster Program and FSA Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program were both estimated over 9 percent. GAO's analysis shows that enhanced program integrity measures at USDA are needed to ensure taxpayer dollars are not wasted or abused.

(b) POLICY ON AGRICULTURE.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives improve and strengthen the Farm Safety Net to provide stability to the agriculture sector and certainty to farmers, ranchers, and producers, by reducing unbudgeted and untimely ad hoc disaster spending, ceasing the USDA's discretionary use of the section 5 CCC Charter Act authority, and enhancing program compliance and integrity enforcement at USDA. Any yielded savings from these examinations should be reinvested into Farm Safety Net programs in the most fiscally responsible manner. The security of the food and agriculture systems of the United States is a cornerstone of national security, and this concurrent resolution supports the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives in their endeavors to address these issues.

SEC. 411. POLICY STATEMENT ON BIPARTISAN DEBT COMMISSION.

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

(1) The United States faces a significant debt crisis, with the national debt currently standing at nearly $33 trillion.

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

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

(4) To address these challenges, a comprehensive review of the United States' current debt situation is necessary to ensure that the country's financial future is secure.

(b) POLICY ON BIPARTISAN DEBT COMMISSION.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that the House of Representatives recommends the creation of a bipartisan debt commission, consistent with the following:

(1) Congress should carefully consider the composition of the commission. For example, the most recent debt-focused commissions included private-sector representatives from academia, economics, labor, and consumer interests. This non-congressional participation limited the ability and success of these commissions: none successfully produced bipartisan legislation that became law.

(2) To avoid this limitation, Congress should consider who serves on the commission. The commission could be comprised of elected members of the House and Senate. The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Majority Leader of the Senate could appoint the majority members, and the Minority Leaders of the House of Representatives and the Senate could appoint the minority members. The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Majority Leader of the Senate could each name a co-chair of the commission.

(3) The commission should undertake a comprehensive review of the United States' current debt situation, including all drivers of U.S. debt. The commission would produce a report on its findings

and separately make recommendations for legislative and administrative action. The report would include recommendations for addressing the drivers of U.S. debt, entitlement spending, changes to taxes, and overall government spending, and should include recommendations for achieving long-term fiscal sustainability. The commission may hold such hearings, and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the commission considers appropriate.

(4) The establishment of a commission to examine the United States' current debt situation is crucial to ensure that the country's financial future is secure. The commission has a unique opportunity to conduct a comprehensive review of the country's finances, to educate the public, and develop recommendations for achieving long-term fiscal sustainability.

SEC. 412. POLICY STATEMENT ON GOVERNMENT DEREGULATION.

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

(1) Regulations throughout the Federal Government have been a major issue for decades, continuously growing while negatively impacting the Nation's economic and fiscal standing. Overregulation

has consistently hurt small businesses, strangled domestic energy production, impacted labor market conditions, and expanded government overreach.

(2) Real spending on regulatory agencies has increased from $4,000,000,000 in 1960 to almost $70,000,000,000 in 2021, 17 times the 1960 funding level. The total number of regulators has grown from 57,109 to 288,409 over the same period. Additionally, the total number of pages in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) has increased from 22,877 pages in 1960 to 188,321 pages in 2021. There were previously only 9,745 pages, making the size of the CFR in 1950 only about 5 percent of its current size. Since 1970, the total number of regulatory restrictions has grown by over 2.5 times, from 440,000 restrictions to over 1,300,000 million restrictions in 2021.

(3) Moreover, this problem has only gotten worse under President Biden, who has spent over $1,500,000,000,000 through various executive actions since taking office in January 2021.

(4) This budget resolution encourages repealing excessive regulations created under President Biden, permanently eliminating regulations that were temporarily waived during COVID–19, exempting small

businesses from National Labor Relations Board regulations, and repealing Corporate Average Fuel Economy standards, among other policies.

(5) Additionally, the budget resolution proposes enacting legislation into law that scales back Federal regulation and unleashes economic growth, including the—

(A) Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act;

(B) Article I Regulatory Budget Act;

(C) All Economic Regulations are Transparent Act;

(D) Guidance Out of Darkness Act;

(E) Regulatory Accountability Act;

(F) Require Evaluation before Implementing Executive Wishlists Act;

(G) Separation of Powers Restoration Act;

(H) Paperwork Burden Reduction Act;

(I) Protecting Health Care for All Patients Act;

(J) Patient Access to Higher Quality Health Care Act;

(K) Lower Energy Costs Act;

(L) Mission not Emissions Act;

(M) Water Supply Permitting Coordination Act;

(N) Endangered Species Transparency and Reasonableness Act;

(O) Ensuring Accountability in Agency Rulemaking Act;

(P) Determination of NEPA Adequacy Streamlining Act; and

(Q) Bureau of Land Management Mineral Spacing Act.

(b) POLICY ON GOVERNMENT REGULATION.—It is the policy of this concurrent resolution that Congress continues to examine ways to relieve the burdens of overregulation throughout the Federal Government. Republicans of the House of Representatives remain at the ready to promote initiatives that will reduce government bureaucracy, enhance federalism, and increase economic prosperity through deregulation.