

113TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 381

To amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to require long-term cost benefit analyses of introduced bills.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 23, 2013

Mr. FATTAH introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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## A BILL

To amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to require long-term cost benefit analyses of introduced bills.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Reinvesting and En-  
5 suring America’s Ability to Lead Act of 2013”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

8 (1) The bedrock of the Nation’s economic  
9 strength and future growth will be directly attrib-

1       uted to the robust Federal investment in critical  
2       areas such as education, science, technology, engi-  
3       neering, and mathematics.

4           (2) Recognizing the importance of education  
5       and its role in maintaining America’s position as an  
6       economic global leader, President George H.W. Bush  
7       stated that “U.S. students must be the first in the  
8       world in math and science achievement. Every  
9       American adult must be a skilled, literate worker  
10      and citizen.”.

11          (3) As President Bill Clinton recognized when  
12      he created the National Economic Council in 1992,  
13      “The currency of national strength in this new era  
14      will be denominated not only in ships and tanks and  
15      planes, but in diplomas and patents and pay-  
16      checks.”.

17          (4) Recognizing diplomas and patents will not  
18      occur without investing in education, President  
19      George W. Bush stated that “we must address the  
20      low standing of American test scores amongst indus-  
21      trialized nations in math and science, the very sub-  
22      jects most likely to affect our future competitive-  
23      ness.”.

24          (5) Similarly, President Obama has stated that  
25      America’s future economic growth and international

1 competitiveness depend on our Nation’s willingness  
2 to educate, invest, and innovate.

3 (6) As stated in a recent report from the Na-  
4 tional Economic Council, the Nation must “create  
5 the jobs and industries of the future by doing what  
6 America does best—investing in the creativity and  
7 imagination of our people. To win the future, we  
8 must out-innovate, out-educate, and out-build the  
9 rest of the world.”.

10 (7) Accordingly, Congress should be provided  
11 the means to evaluate legislative worth beyond its  
12 impact to the annual budget.

13 **SEC. 3. AMENDMENT TO THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET**  
14 **ACT OF 1974.**

15 Section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974  
16 (2 U.S.C. 653) is amended by inserting “(a)” after “**SEC.**  
17 **402.**” and by adding at the end the following new sub-  
18 section:

19 “(b)(1) The Director of the Congressional Budget Of-  
20 fice shall, to the extent practicable, prepare a ten-year  
21 long-term cost benefit analysis for each introduced bill or  
22 resolution of a public character that determines its impact  
23 on American global competitiveness as defined by the Con-  
24 gressional Budget Office.

1           “(2) The Director of the Congressional Budget Office  
2 shall devise criteria to evaluate American global competi-  
3 tiveness, including the bill or resolution’s impact on—

4           “(A) job creation;

5           “(B) economic growth;

6           “(C) consumption;

7           “(D) investments; and

8           “(E) savings.

9           “(3) The analysis referred to in paragraph (1) shall  
10 evaluate whether the introduced bill or resolution will posi-  
11 tively or negatively impact America’s economic ability to  
12 compete globally compared to member nations of the  
13 Group of Twenty, or G-20, which comprise of 19 country  
14 members and the European Union, accounting 90 percent  
15 of global gross domestic product (GDP) and 80 percent  
16 of global trade.”.

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